

The First National Bank
of COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

W. S. WILSON

MONROE COUNTY BANK

Capital Stock

Surplus and Undivided Profits \$200,000
Total \$400,000

W. S. Wilson, President
T. W. Wilson, Cashier
C. Howard, B. L. DeLoe, A. D. Whitworth,
J. S. Gentry, and C. E. Smith

Who's Who

in

Coffeyville, Kansas and Vicinity

by

W. S. Wilson

1914

Mrs. Bruce M. Bentley
1303 West Sixth St.
Coffeyville, Kansas

Steve & Michele Caldwell

AMENDMENTS

Page 41. To sketch of L. A. Deits, add: He has since died.

Page 91. To list of Blue Lodge masters, Joe Howard, 1942.

Page 99. Change in firemen personnel: L. W. Harvey entered army service. Men added, George Mitchell and Dennis Kirkman.

Page 121. To sketch of Halden Weaver, add: Mr. Weaver resigned as city treasurer in December, 1942, to be associated with Joe Acre, certified public accountant.

Page 131. Second line should read: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scoville.

Page 132. In re Rudy Eichen. Late in the fall of 1942, Rudy added more laurels to his name in the sport world by winning a world championship.

Page 153. In name of Erne, second initial is "H", not "E".

Page 186. To sketch of Carl Farmer, add: Mr. Farmer in January, 1943, became manager of Gordon's cream-buying dock.

Page 224. Maiden name of mother of Embree Morgan, Sr., is Jesson, not Jessup.

Page 242. In reference to survivors of Mrs. Pettiner, her husband has since passed away.

Page 271. Rank of First Lt. Carl Ziegler, advanced to captain.

Burns W. Parker, Feb. 20-1943

"Who's Who?"



a history of . . .

*Kansas and Montgomery County, including
the Cities of Coffeyville, Independence,
Cherryvale, and Caney*

*Illustrated by pictures of
Citizens, Buildings and Scenes*

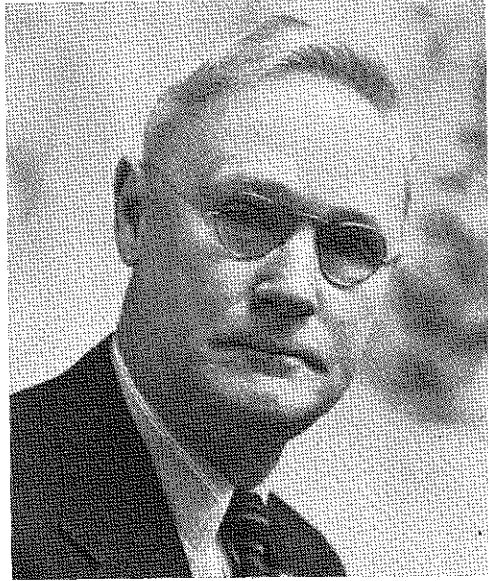
In one volume.

Featuring this Volume is the Classification of its Activities into Some Thirty Separate and Distinct Divisions, supplemented by photographs and biographies of 125 men and women, who are a part and parcel of the Picture of this vicinity as established by its past and present.

*Published by
Charles Clayton Drake*

1943

*Printing by the
Coffeyville Journal Press
Coffeyville, Kansas*



CHARLES CLAYTON DRAKE



Author of *Who's Who in Coffeyville and Vicinity*, was born June 30, 1875, at Lansing, Ia., a son of John S. and Sarah Jane (Curley) Drake. Among the highlights of his biography are these brief facts: Wrote for local papers when 16 years old; began teaching school at 17; held first grade teaching certificates in Iowa and Minnesota; taught five years. State division manager for I. C. S. in Minnesota and Wisconsin four years. Reporter on Minneapolis and LaCrosse (Wis.) papers two years and on Chicago Record-Herald one year; district manager for Northwestern National Life & Savings company two years; district manager for American Reserve Bond company with headquarters at Joplin, two years; specialty advertising manager and editorial writer on Dem-News at Marshall, Mo., three years; advertising manager and editorial writer for Daily Index at Moberly, Mo., four years; and last 23 years was variously city editor, telegraph editor, city hall reporter and managing editor on Coffeyville papers. Was substantially instrumental in starting Index at Moberly, which today as the Monitor-Index is the only daily in Randolph county, Mo., and he was equally instrumental in starting the Daily Dawn at Coffeyville. Began gathering historical data at Coffeyville in 1929. Has done intensive work on "Who's Who" the past year. Civically, he organized Cedar Bluff Camp, Inc., which took over and rehabilitated that outing recreational ground of 100 acres about four years ago. He also organized the United Welfare Campaign and for three years has been its secretary.

Kansas . . .

It is felt by the writer that while this volume is primarily a history of one city and one county that it nevertheless would fail in some degree of its purpose unless some mention were made of the peculiar circumstances and conditions that marked the birth of the state of Kansas.

We believe that the history of Kansas is not matched by that of any other state of the Union—because an expanding nation unwittingly chose this state in its territorial form as the initial battleground of the Civil War that followed immediately after this territory was admitted as a state in January, 1861.

The firm courageous stand taken by the citizens of Kansas who opposed the extension of slavery in the United States, doubtless inspired the citizens of the entire North to take a similar stand and to resist with armed force the armies of the South and eventually to smash their resistance and obtain the surrender of their great military leader, General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, to General U. S. Grant, the commander of the Union forces, after a 4-year conflict.

So there is given here a brief history of early Kansas events as a contributory background to the more local history.

THE AUTHOR.

"BRIGHTEST STAR"

A historian in a peroration, once said of Kansas:

"And, so Kansas is the child of the West; her spirit was forged in the white heat of battle from the refined principles evolved by a free people migrating to a new land to build a beacon to light the way to freedom. She shines as the brightest star in the galaxy, which is the hope of the world."

Kansas, exclusively among all of the 48 states of the Union, has a definite national history; no other state has such a history. It is often said politically that "As Maine goes so goes the nation."

But only of Kansas can it be said: "The enduring social principles moulded in bleeding Kansas became the established principles of the entire nation."

The national character of Kansas history is conclusively demonstrated in a study of the political issues of the United States from 1845 to 1860. All of the great questions of the day in all of that period touched and embraced the destiny of Kansas. Kansas itself was an outstanding and dominating national issue in American politics.

In Kansas the two national parties were in mortal struggle—one for the supremacy of freedom, the other for domination of slavery—so—when freedom won, slavery sought to destroy the Union. The struggle which had marked Kansas' baptism of blood, was transferred to the whole nation and threatened for a time to destroy the life of the United States as a united nation.

WOVE KANSAS INTO PARTY

Further proof of this element of nationalism in Kansas, if such proof is needed, lies in the platform of the Republican national convention held June 17, 1856 at Philadelphia. To conserve space, only excerpts are quoted here: In the second paragraph, "That as our republican fathers, when they abolished slavery in all of our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"That when that occurs it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in any territory of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That

we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

RECITAL OF GRIEVANCES

Here are marshaled some of the chief charges made in the platform: " * * * that the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislature, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to bear arms have been infringed—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law—the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all of these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present Administration and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories * * * and it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators to a sure and condign punishment hereafter. Resolved that Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens enjoyment of the rights to which they are entitled, and of ending civil strife."

MADE NATIONAL CONSCIENCE

The Republican national platform of 1856 was the first similar document to make reference to a specific territory or state to emphasize a national principle. Again historians may say without fear of refutation that "Kansas and no other state in the Union has a national history."

Yes, this author contends that the 15-year period, particularly the last ten years of that period might well be phrased the "Rhapsody of Civil War causes," for with its birth as a state only 75 days before the firing on Fort Sumpter, there had been crystallized a new national conscience. Lincoln had declared in public debate that a "nation half-free and half-slave could not long endure"—and bleeding Kansas had decreed for its own fate that the slavery half should be the dying part.

Historians generally admit that while the great armed battles of the Civil war were fought principally in the eastern states, that the territory of Kansas was for eight years the real armageddon on whose site the forces of abolition and the forces of slavery waged a war that ended in a decisive moral victory, with just enough of physical clash to seal that victory in the blood of its courageous citizenry.

NATION ROCKED BY ISSUES

In that pre-Civil war period the whole nation was being rocked from center to circumference by the thunders of a threatened internal conflict. The Fugitive Slave law, States Rights, Secession, Slavery, Abolition, the Missouri Compromise, the Dred Scott decision, Squatters sovereignty, all became national slogans of mighty portent. Uncle Tom's cabin, than which no more powerful human

drama had appeared since Shakespeare, was flowing feverishly from the trenchant pen of that famous novelist, Harriett Beecher Stowe, while her illustrious brother, Henry Ward Beecher was galloping horseback up and down the highways and bi-ways of the South shouting from the housetops for the abolition of slavery. Old John Brown, eccentric martyr of freedom, had trekked half way across a continent to throw himself, his stalwart sons and sacrificial daughters on the side of freedom.

Under the Kansas-Nebraska bill the settlers were to decide the issue of slavery by the ballot.

SOUNDED SLAVERY'S KNELL

That is why the birth of Kansas so stirs the imagination. The whole wide world knows that it was here that free men tolled the death knell of slavery. Had the abolitionists lost their cause in those formative years, all subsequent history of the Union doubtless would have been radically different than the political history we now know.

But aside from the violence of her labor pains which preceded the birth of Kansas, Jan. 29, 1861, Kansas has her romantic side, for, 90 years ago, the Sunflower state was just a part of the soothing song of the Great American Plains.

Yes, the melody of that far-flung empire of rolling prairies and flat streams, known as the West, that stretched from the Mississippi river to the foot of the Rockies, was still heard just as it might have been heard when Coronado was seeking Quivira in 1541 and just as it sounded had there been ears to catch it, a thousand or ten thousand years before that.

EVERY SETTING OF NATURE

Sentimentally, the romance of the Kansas plains embraces in its sweeping repertoire of landscape, about every setting that has found its way to the stage depicting the West—Indians, adventure, danger, suffering, fear, privation, sorrow, sacrifice, death, loneliness, prejudice, jealousy, anger, hatred, and their compensating qualities—thrill, joy, triumph, love, safety, peace, contentment, faith, comfort, hope, charity and prosperity.

To Kansas, considerate Nature has made these contributions:

Beautiful sunsets, intriguing rivers, placid lakes, soothing solitudes, green prairies, bountiful forests, singing birds, nutritious nuts, tempting berries, fish of many varieties, to which man has added golden grain fields, spouting oil, jetting natural gas, level roadways, deep salt mines, beds of coal and ores, humming factories, airports, great herds of buffalo, cattle, ponies, sheep, radios, telephones, airplanes and prosperity.

It is said that the very breathing of the free random driven atmosphere of Kansas reflects itself in vitality and endurance.

EVIDENCES OF AZTECS

Historically, the land of Kansas had its beginning in that twilight that lies between legend and recorded facts. Students searching the dim vistas of the Sixteenth century quickly find themselves swimming in the two waters of fact and fiction—and with respect to the fiction, two distinct derivations: Indian tradition and Spanish adventure, the true records of which were probably filed in the state houses of Royal Spain because those were the days of growth by conquest and exploration. It was imperative that the crowns be the repositories of all evidence pertaining to land and minerals acquired by military conquest, by negotiation and by discovery or settlement.

Some students start Kansas history in the Tenth century, when, they say Aztec hieroglyphics recently deciphered in the peninsula of Yucatan, the entire southwestern quarter of the continent of North America was peopled by a race which had well mastered agriculture, built churches, courthouses and vast boats for navigating the Missouri, Colorado, Rio Grande and other rivers.

RETAIN INTELLIGENCE

There is ample proof, these students point out, to show beyond peradventure that trade negotiations were for centuries perhaps, carried on peacefully between inhabitant groups living as far as a thousand miles apart. A high standard of civilization prevailed in that region from which Kansas was centuries later to be carved.

But deep jealousies developed as between groups of these early inhabitants, who were probably of Indian type and intertribal wars were carried on with savage vengeance, characteristic of that manifested in more recent intertribal wars between the various Indian tribes of North America.

But regardless of the evident fall of that Tenth century or earlier civilization, that human solvent called intelligence was preserved to such a remarkable degree to the Twentieth century that Indians, although they may be living in tepees and blankets, pass intelligence tests as satisfactorily as Harvard white graduates.

However, there seems to be no connecting link between that far and loosely flung Indian empire of the earlier centuries and the Coronado expeditions in 1540-42 which have long been accepted by historians as marking the first reliable evidence of the white man's visit to Kansas. Of course there are hazy intervals since then when the clock of history did not click, but Coronado will do for a starting point.

Francisco Vasquez Coronado was born in 1500 at Salamanca, Spain. When he was 35 years old he traveled to Mexico and there fell in love with and married Dona Beatriz Estrada, daughter of the royal treasurer of the New Spain (Mexico). This clever act made Coronado a high official at the vice-regal court of Mexico.

HEARS OF RICH CITIES

It was while courting Dona Beatriz that Coronado heard the intriguing tales of the Seven Rich Cities of Cibolar or Quivira, which Marcos de Niza, a Spanish monk, claimed to have discovered on an earlier expedition into the region to the north of Mexico. Coronado twice returned to Spain and there retold the story of Quivira so vividly that financial backing was offered there for the expedition he said, would reveal the greatest riches ever encountered by white men.

Coronado started on his expedition February 23, 1540. He returned to Mexico in the spring of 1542.

Lured on by the fantastic tales of gold related by the natives in support of the Niza stories, Coronado is believed to have penetrated as far north as Nebraska in his determination to discover the rich cities he was convinced existed in this region.

But instead of gold, Coronado found only endless prairies, lazy rivers and lazier villages. He did discover the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

THE FIVE FLAGS OF KANSAS

Perhaps no single feature of the Coronado Quarto-Centennial celebrations promoted almost single-handed in 1941, made for as much comment on the part of the public as did the display of five different national flags which formed a part of the decorations. Parts of Ford, Clark, Gray, Finney, Kearny, Hamilton and all of Meade, Seward, Haskell, Grant, Stevens, Stanton and Morton counties were within the territorial claims of five governments before becoming a part of the United States. Riverside park on bank of the Arkansas river at Dodge City is part of the old Spanish domain, while, the site of Boot Hill, which made Dodge famous, was a part of the Louisiana purchase. In 1682 La Salle, on an extended exploration trip, claimed for France all of the territory west of the Mississippi river. In 1763, France and Spain made a treaty by which France ceded all its Louisiana area to Spain and the Spanish flag floated over the part ceded. Mexico won her independence from Spain in 1821 and her territory included that part of Kansas west of the 100th meridian. There is also the record of the grant by King James I, to Virginia "all lands between the 34th and

40th parallels from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean," thus explaining justification for the British flag. Then there is the United States flag and the further fact that Spain possessed a part of Kansas in 1541 and in 1763. In 1836, Texas won her independence from Mexico and her flag flew the region south of the Arkansas river and west of the 100th meridian.

So Kansas might from a sentimental patriotic historical standpoint fly the Spanish, French, English, Mexican, Texas and U. S. flags.

MARY ELLEN LEASE

Mary Ellen (Elizabeth) Lease, married and the mother of four children, was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1885. She was gifted with an unusual vocabulary, a keen intellect, a courage of convictions, which served promptly to put her in the vanguard of Populist apostles which appeared over Kansas in the late eighties and early nineties. As a stump speaker, her caustic humor and faculty for ridicule and criticism made her an outstanding character in the populist era. Her admonition to Kansas farmers that they "raise less corn and more hell" became a by-phrase in the 1890 campaign. She struck hard at what she termed the terrifying growth of millionaires in this country. She said: "They ask that we raise large crops. We raised a large crop and what is the result? We have 8-cent corn, 10-cent oats, 2-cent beef, no price at all for eggs and butter—and yet 10,000 children are starving to death. We have two great public robbers, the Santa Fe and the loan companies. There are 60,000 brave soldiers in almshouses, but no bondholders." Mrs. Lease's logic and sarcasm made a profound impression on the voters. The late Dr. J. W. Ryan of Coffeyville, a keen student of politics, though partisan as opposed to the Republican doctrines, recalled to the writer 43 years later some of Mrs. Lease's phrases she used in her Coffeyville speech. He was not a populist, but her sharp logic had appealed. There were no loudspeakers in those days and stump speakers had to shout to be heard by an out-of-door crowd. Her speeches frequently required two and one-half hours to deliver. Mrs. Lease died about five years ago. Her daughters, Louise had inherited much of her mother's stumping ability and assisted her in her campaign speeches.

Kansas Honor List as Picked

By Paul Jones in Talk Here

Paul Jones, once a publisher and commercial printer of Coffeyville, best known as editor of the Lyons (Kansas) News and his successful staging of Coronado quadri-centennial celebrations in 1941, in an address delivered before the Lions club of Coffeyville at Hotel Dale the night of January 26, 1938, presented to his audience the following list of names, all of whom, he said had served Kansas with honor:

Authors—Albert Bigelow Paine, Major Henry Inman, Major J. K. Hudson, Ed Howe, William Allen White, Dr. Chas M. Sheldon, Harold Bell Wright, Margaret Hill McCarter, W. E. Connelley, J. W. E. Twitchell, Dr. Karl Minninger, Carleton Beals, Frank Harris, Edgar L. Masters, E. E. Slosson, Mateel Howe-Farnham.

Poets—Richard Reaff, Eugene Ware, Ellen Allerton, John J. Ingalls, Sol Miller, E. R. Sill, W. H. Carruth, Esther Clark Hill, Walt Mason, Harry Kemp, John J. Eberhardt.

Preachers—Bishop W. A. Quayle and Merton S. Rice.

Editors and publishers—Wesley Winans Stout, Merle Thorpe and Chester Leisure (Nation's Business), Cullen Cain, Raymond Clapper, Elmer Peterson, Ben Hibbs (Country Gentleman), James G. Lyne, Ray Holland, Terry Adamsaye, G. A. Nichols. Magazine and news syndicate—Walt Mason, Hal Evarts, Bide Dudley, Jerome Beatty, Dan Gatlin, Charles Driscoll, Rev. Roy Smith, Jay House, W. A. White, sr., W. A. White, jr., Charles M. Harger, Ernest Lindley, Doris Fleeson. Exploration and

natural history—Dr. Dyché, Martin Johnson, Osa Johnson, Dr. Barnum Brown.

Statesmen and politicians—Jim Lane, Senator Edmund G. Ross, John P. Usher, Senator John J. Ingalls, Preston B. Plumb, Charles Curtin, William M. Jardine, Dan Anthony, H. J. Allen, Jouett Shouse, Harry H. Woodring, Guy Helvering, John M. Hamilton, Alf M. Landon, John P. St. John and Earl Browder. Military—Jim Lane, Frederick Funston and General J. S. Harbord.

Architects—Starrett Brothers, Joe Burkholder, L. A. Aqu, John Lyle Harrington, Austin Bailey.

Air—Glenn Luther Martin and Amelia Earhart.

Big Business—James G. Harbord, R. J. Hamilton, Harry Sinclair, Ned Beck, Wendell Willkie.

Athletics—Jim Baugh, Jess Willard, Jess Harper, Walter Johnson, Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani.

Autos—Walter P. Chrysler and J. W. Timken.

Oil—Harry Sinclair and W. S. Fitzpatrick.

Chemistry—Dr. Curtis Franklin.

Colored—Dr. George Carger, Tuskegee Institute.

Stage-pictures—Fred Stone, Bart Williams, Trixie Friganza, Charles "Buddy" Rogers, Mary Astor, Phylis Haver, Louise Brooks, Roscoe Arbuckle, Marion Talley, Walter Disney, Clair Windsor, Harry Beaumont, Eugene Thackery, Brock Pemberton, Catherine Carlin and Zazu Pitts.

Music—Thurlow Lieurance, Carl Pryor, Dean Skilton, Marion Talley.

Astronomy—Clyde Tombaugh.

Psychic—Gene Dennis.

Art—John Steuart Curry, Borger Sandzen, Albert T. Reid, John Noble, George Stone, C. A. Seward and Ward Lockwood.

Crime—Kate Bender and father and the Dalton brothers.

Radio—Louise Florea and Carson Robison.

Wild West—William Cody, Bat Masterson, Earl Wyapp and Bill Hickock.

QUIVERA

With Quivera, Kansas made her first manifestation. She broke on the world with a radiant flash as a recom-



PAUL JONES

Paul Jones, more than any other single individual, or perhaps collection of individuals, should be credited with digging up and dramatizing the Coronado expedition of 1540-2 and thereby fixing the name and deeds of that Spanish adventurer and explorer in the minds of Kansans. Paul Jones is publisher of the Lyons News. He wrote "Coronado and Quivera" before he undertook the Coronado dramatization. He once lived in Coffeyville.

pense to Coronado for Cibola and the Pueblos of the Rio Grande—the mummy villages of the dead deserts. While she was not appreciated and was left to her "brutish people" and her rolling herds of wild oxen for centuries, it is a source of deep satisfaction to know that the Kansas plains were ridden over by mailed knights generations before Jamestown or Plymouth Rock were planted on our eastern shores. Vague Old Quivera plants the lusty young Kansas in the dim and misty fastnesses of the past to give dignity and beget pride in the history of Kansas. Hazy and dimly distant Quivera is hoary with antiquity, but in young and buxom Kansas she becomes the beacon of modern energy to light up the ways of the world. Touched with the magic fires of Kansas, Old Quivera has become a flame that burns across the heavens—an inspiration, an ideal far superior in value to the crops or herds or mines or oils or gas embraced in all her borders. For ideals are more precious to mankind than material things. So,

MEDICINE CAME

A medical college was organized at Independence in the fall of 1873. Its curriculum provided for two courses of lectures and the faculty at the start was Dr. B. F. Masterman, professor of surgery; Dr. W. A. McCulley, professor of theory and practice; Dr. John Grass, professor of materia medica; Dr. John Campbell, professor of chemistry and toxicology; and Dr. S. H. Moon, obstetrics and gynecology. The college, however, did not survive its baptism of pioneering and became defunct two or three years later. Dr. Masterman later became Montgomery county health officer and for many years was a local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad company.

What was entitled an "Academy of Medicine," was organized in Coffeyville in October, 1891. Its initial membership included Drs. G. J. Tallman, T. C. Frazier, J. A. Wood, W. C. Hall, J. W. Ryan and Walter H. Wells. The academy met weekly on Thursdays, when matters of interest and concern to physicians were taken up. Physicians who subscribed to the code of ethics of the American Medical Association were eligible. The initial organization was headed by Dr. J. W. Ryan as president, and T. C. Frazier, as secretary.

DR. KRUGG IS DEAN

Later, the Montgomery County Medical Society was organized and virtually all eligible physicians and surgeons are members of that unit, which, in turn is a unit of the Kansas State Medical Society, and that is affiliated with the national society.

Dr. A. A. Krugg, 602 West Fourth street, Coffey-

ville takes its place as one of those romantic incidents peculiar to Kansas history. It was all but forgotten for 200 years. Connected with any other state, Quivera would have passed from the memory of man. Or perhaps a few dry lines would have appeared in the misty annals of the Southwest to tell of a fruitless trip to desert land. But associated with Kansas it became an indefinite and indefinable mystery as vital as the pilgrimages to find the Holy Grail. Intangible as the luminous haze of a plains-horizon, Quivera will become the swelling fountain of romance for all who shall seek to connect their times with that mystic life which is to remain the strongest support of civilization as long as the world shall stand and Paul Jones of Lyons in 1939-40 proceeded to effectively demonstrate that Quivera was Kansas and that as drama she holds all of the attributes, with mystery and conjecture majoring.

ville is the dean of physicians and surgeons. He came to Coffeyville in 1898 and is now in his 45th year as a resident of Coffeyville. In the year 1903, a survey of doctors in this city reveals that Dr. Krugg is the only physician of that year who is still practicing in Coffeyville. The 1903 list as published then includes Dr. T. W. Heuston, who came in 1890; Dr. Krugg, 1898; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, 1896; Dr. J. W. Ryan, 1890; Dr. George F. Woolgast, 1898; Dr. C. L. Powers, 1878; Dr. E. Kuder, 1893; Dr. J. A. Wood, 1883; Dr. T. C. Frazier and Dr. Walter E. Wells, both of whom came from Parker in 1874; Dr. T. H. Barney, 1903; Dr. Clark N. Starry, 1900; Drs. W. C. Hall and J. E. Hall, 1883 and 1903, respectively; Dr. W. T. Shipp, 1898; Dr. H. M. Stansbury, 1885; Dr. S. J. Tallman, 1871; Dr. N. J. Whittaker, 1899.

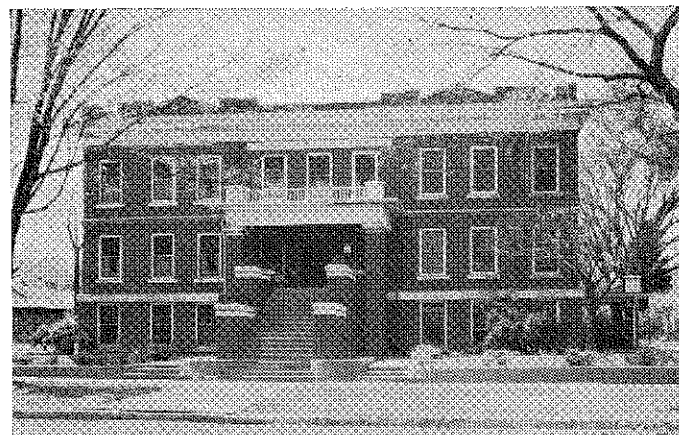
Among physicians and surgeons of Coffeyville in the mid-year of 1942 were the following:

H. J. Bagby, Jay Baird, A. Boese, C. S. Campbell, I. B. Chadwick, E. G. Coyle, Paul E. Craig, J. M. Dickinson, Robert W. Diver, Stephen S. Ellis, C. H. Fortner, C. E. Grigsby, A. A. Krugg, J. H. Low, W. G. Low, J. D. McMillion, E. O. Squire, P. S. Townsend, M. L. White and J. P. Butler (col.) Drs. Fortner and Baird came here in 1904 and are next to Krugg in point of seniority. Dr. Ellis came in 1941 and was the newest (1942) addition to the Coffeyville roster of physicians and surgeons. But he has volunteered for war service. N. B. Dr. Ellis, Sept. 4, 1942, entered the U. S. Army service.



MEDICAL CENTER

This hospital was organized seven years ago, when a group of physicians purchased the building, a somewhat pretentious structure, built and for many years occupied by the Coffeyville Elks lodge. Drs. H. J. Bagby, J. H. Low and W. G. Low are its owners. Dr. E. G. Coyle, one of the original group recently withdrew and established an office one door west of the hospital. The building faces Maple street, just south of Seventh street. It was erected about 30 years ago in the heyday of the local Elks lodge. However, before the building debt was liquidated the lodge began a rapid decline and eight or nine years ago it was sold to Frank Tong, who sold it to Medical Center.



SOUTHEAST KANSAS HOSPITAL

The Southeast Kansas hospital is today the oldest in Coffeyville and dates back quite thirty years. It is situated on the southwest corner of the intersection of Elm and West Tenth street. It is privately owned. Dr. C. S. Campbell, still practicing medicine, and F. W. Duncan, now deceased were among its earliest owners. Drs. J. M. Dickinson and J. D. McMillion have had controlling interest in this hospital for several years.

Montgomery County was carved from Wilson County in 1867; Organized in 1869

Montgomery County, named for General Richard Montgomery, a hero of the battle of Quebec, and who was killed in that action on New Year's eve 1775, was carved out of Wilson County, the southern half taking the new name. Wilson county was created in 1855 by an act of legislature and it was organized in 1864. In 1867, a division of the county took place. By a proclamation by Governor James M. Harvey, published June 3, 1869, the county was organized with H. C. Crawford, H. A. Bethuran and R. L. Walker, as the board of county commissioners. Verdigris City was designated the county seat.

Bad blood entered the contest for permanent county seat and the first election in which Independence challenged Verdigris City for that honor, was nullified by the probate court of Wilson county. However, Independence finally won out and an action brought in district court to compel the removal of the county offices to Liberty, was dismissed May 13, 1870. The only session of the board of county commissioners at Verdigris City was held in a wagon in the middle of a street.

INDIANS NUMBERED 3,600

At the time of the creation of Montgomery county out of Wilson county in 1867, it was said the county's squatting population of Osage (Sioux) Indians numbered approximately 3,600. These Indians had ceded their tribal lands in Kansas to the federal government. Their eventual destination was Indian Territory, but the papers had not been completed and during this open interval the Osages moved to sites along the Verdigris and Elk rivers, Drum, Clymore and Onion Creeks and other streams in Montgomery county.

Chief Clymore's band settled near the present site of Kalloch, three miles north and slightly east of Coffeyville. Black Dog took his followers to the west bank of Onion creek near its confluence with the Verdigris. The Osage agency had been established on the north bank of Drum creek, near its confluence with the Verdigris.

An early merchandising business in Montgomery county was opened in 1868, on the north bank of the Big Hill creek, near where it empties into the Verdigris river, two miles north of the present Coffeyville city limits. Moses Neal was proprietor.

NEGRO "FIRST WHITE MAN"

Louis Scott, a Negro and former slave, is usually credited with being the first permanent settler in the vicinity of Coffeyville. He arrived in 1867 and staked out a piece of land north of Onion creek and west of the Verdigris river. Others settlers who came in 1869 were Payton R. Jordan, John A. Twiss, T. C. J. H., and Allen Graham, O. F. Johns, G. L. Canada, Joseph F. Savage, E. S. Powell, M. L. Mays, D. R. B. Florea, R. M. Bennett, Levi Mann, J. Rutherford, Joseph Brown, Col. Caleb, William May, Newton French, Joë Young, L. L. Wood and Capt. James Johnson.

Naturally such an influx of would-be-settlers as marked 1869, made for confusion of rights and "claim jumping" was met with "Claim Protection clubs." The protection club sat as judge, jury and executioner. It was not uncommon, reports of the time indicate, to find after a protection hearing a defendant hanging from the limb of a strong tree near the roadside. That was what happened to the men accused of slaying John A. Twiss, listed

above as an early settler. The Protection club was succeeded by a Bunker's court, which, for dispatch and unrestrained powers even bettered the clubs.

SOLDIERS AT PEACE PARLEY

Many events were crowded into these early years and mention can be made of only a few outstanding transpirations. Bearing in mind the important fact that when Montgomery county was organized in 1867, a tract of land in Kansas approximating eight million acres in extent was in the possession of the Osage Indians and these Indians as already mentioned, were actually on their way into the Territory where the federal government was preparing to locate them. The tract was officially known as the Diminished Reserve and was a definite part of what had been a larger reserve for the Osages.

Historians generally agree that a scheme was promoted by certain men and interests, apparently with the knowledge and consent of men high in public office, having for its aim, the acquisition of this Indian domain at a price of only 20 cents an acre. The proposed transaction was mentioned by its alleged conspirators as an Osage Indian treaty, a dignified paper to be drawn at a conference scheduled to be held on Drum Creek near its confluence with the Verdigris river, as of May 27, 1868, almost exactly one year after the county organization, between representatives of the United States government and chiefs of the interested Indian tribe. Comments of the time indicate that a great deal of preliminary work had been done toward consummating this treaty by one William Sturgis. A command of U. S. soldiers attended the treaty conference or council.

However, the federal treaty commission representing the Department of Interior, was composed of N. G. Taylor, Thomas Murphy, George C. Snow, Albert G. Boone and A. N. Blackledge. Besides which was Special U. S. Indian Agent Alex R. Banks. It was said the first Osage Indian "X" signature was obtained from (Joseph) Paw-ne-no-pashe, his name being followed by the signatures of 100 or more other chiefs of both the Big and Little Osages. Among names of chiefs known locally were Black Dog, Little Beaver, Nopowalla, Strike Axe, Wyohake, Chetopa, Hard Robe, Watisanki and Melotumuni.

SENATOR ROSS SILENT

One of the Kansas U. S. senators at that time was E. G. Ross, who later lived in Coffeyville and operated a newspaper. At first, he and his colleague in the senate were said to offer no opposition to the proposed ratification of the treaty, which it seems shortly after reaching the U. S. senate began to "smell to high heaven" as Sidney Clarke, a Kansas representative, characterized the revelations of its provisions. Clarke was the only one, however, to raise his voice against ratification. It developed that in no previous land transaction involving the Department of the Interior had land been mentioned at a lower value than \$1.25 an acre.

Representative Clarke offered a House bill providing that the Diminished Reserve be opened to entry at \$1.25 an acre, excepting the 16th and 36th sections of each township, to be reserved for school purposes. Congress approved the bill July 15, 1870.

The Diminished Reserve at that time was a strip along the south border of Kansas approximately 30 miles wide, beginning at a line three miles west of the east line of Montgomery and Wilson counties and extending to the Colorado line. Originally the Osage strip was fifty miles wide, but it had been ceded to the United States in 1855.

REP. CLARKE A HERO

The final treaty on behalf of the government to pur-

chase the Diminished reserve was negotiated at the Osage Agency, then located on the L. Rundell farm on Drum Creek, site of the earlier treaty, Sept. 10, 1870. Representing the government were John D. Lang of Maine; John V. Farwell, furniture merchant of Chicago and Vincent Coyer of New York City, while signing for the Osages were Pi-na-push-a, Strike Axe, Black Dog, Chin-cu-a-cah and Wah-tan-ca and a long list of minor chiefs. Special Indian Agent Alex R. Banks was not present. Major Snow was Indian agent here at the time of the second treaty, but he was succeeded by Isaac Gibson, who directed the exodus of Osages from Kansas into their new home in Oklahoma Territory. The U. S. land office was opened at Humboldt, June 19, 1871. After short stops in Independence and Neodesha, it was permanently located in Independence.

Be it said to the credit of Kansas Congressman Sidney Clarke, that he alone in Washington from this state, saved the Osages from the Sturgis sell-out at 20 cents an acre and obtained for them about \$10,000,000 for the 8,000,000 acres in the Diminished Reserve. Clarke paid for his defiance of the railroad interests by a decisive defeat for reelection in the fall of 1870. They wanted no more of his type in Congress. The L. L. & G. Railroad company, accused of the land conspiracy, extended its line into Montgomery the following year. There still was some resentment felt again the railroad by white settlers who were friendly with the Osages.

MILLION ACRES \$300,000

In the meantime, following the Osage cession of lands to the United States, that tract being designated as lying north of the Territory line, about 30 miles wide and 50 miles north and south, the west line corresponding with what later came to be the east line of Montgomery and Wilson counties, but overlapping these counties three miles, the government made a pact with that tribe to reserve for its members land lying east of the Arkansas river, south of the Kansas border and east to a line corresponding to the east line of Osage county, Okla., a triangular tract. A treaty between the Osages and the federal government ratifying that new reserve was signed as of May 27, 1868, the same date the "Sturgis" treaty was signed at Drum Creek. However, none of the local historians seem to mention that provision as being a part of the fraudulent treaty, and as a matter of history the Osages did occupy that region. The Osages received \$300,000 for this tract, which, as indicated, embraced the land of both Neosho and Labette counties. The treaty covering this sale or cession was signed at Canville village in Neosho county, Sept. 29, 1865 and became effective as of Jan. 21, 1867. The strip ceded comprised nearly one million acres.

ON EDGE OF TITLE LAND

It has generally been related that the town of Parker lost out to Coffeyville as incorporated in 1872 because Parker was laid out on the Cherokee strip, running parallel with the Kansas border and that entries could not at that time be made on this strip, some two and one-half miles wide, resulting from a corrected federal survey of the Kansas-Territorial border. Yet as a matter of actual fact a part of Parker was in the 3-mile north and south strip definitely owned by the federal government under the 1865 treaty of cession. Ebenezer E. Wilson, an early settler and man of affairs and father of Mrs. Tom Wagstaff and Albert E. Wilson, wrote much early history and in one of his articles he mentions that any competent engineer would have known bonafide entries were available in the east part of Parker because that part lay in the 3-mile ceded strip along the east side of Montgomery county. This treaty fixed the west boundary of the ceded lands as "1 mile east of Verdigris at state line."

MUCH TITLE TROUBLE

Apparently, if this knowledge did come to the leadership of Parker, it must have come too late for its leaders to stem the tide of emigration from Parker to Coffeyville in 1872, 1873 and 1874.

Coffeyville as laid out by the railroad interests, was located in that part of the Osage unsurveyed lands in Kansas, representing a strip thirty miles wide extending from the ceded land on the east, the line of which ran north and south about 2½ miles east of Coffeyville, westward across the length of Kansas. Government patents releasing this larger tract to settlement became available in June, 1871, when the federal land office was established at Humboldt. Red tape and controversies between the railroad company and settlers served to delay entries, however, until a much later date. The L. L. & G. Railroad company kept constant check on all negotiations between the government and the Osages and it was able to get its plat of the new town of Coffeyville recorded and to give titles to purchasers of lots before the close of 1871. The controversies which flared and re-flared over land titles in Montgomery and Labette counties, forms one of the most interesting chapters in local history, for squatters, claim jumpers, Protection clubs, Bunker's courts further confused and delayed the legal processes of obtaining unchallenged titles in those counties. The Cherokee tribe was able to prove its claim on the east and west strip at the southern border of these same counties and all moneys paid for land therein was refunded to the Cherokees. But for several years this Cherokee strip was denominated "No Man's Land," it being the contention that when the strip was awarded by corrected survey to Kansas, the Cherokees lost title, since their cession was of land presumed to lie in the Indian Territory. The Cherokees, however, continued to resist surrender of title and won out.

As in all historical research the element of error tends constantly to confuse the researcher. Illustration of this point lies in a map the author of which was Ado Hunnius, referred to in other works as a "civil engineer graduated by Oxford university, England." Yet the Hunnius map, supposedly drawn before 1871, shows the M.-K.-T. railroad running southward through Chetopa and crossing Indian Territory. But it does not show the L. L. & G. railway tracks further southward than the southwest part of Wilson county, when it is a matter of well-known history that each of these two railroads "raced" its separate construction work to get across the Kansas-Territorial border first and that the M.-K.-T. won the race by a hairbreath, figuratively speaking. On this Hunnius map the town of Westralia, Verdigris City and Montgomery City are shown, but Cherryvale does not appear and neither does the town of Independence.

DESCENDANTS HERE YET

Among early settlers in Montgomery, whose children still live in the county, were Mrs. Elvira Susan Powell, 18-35-17 east, 1868; Adam Beatty, 18-35-17 east, 1869; Owen T. Romig, 29-34-16, 1870; Charles F. Gentner, 11-35-16, 1869; Edwin Bushnell, 17-35-16, 1866; Daniel McTaggart, 14-33-16, 1869; John E. Davis 1,35-16, 1870, and George A. Brown, near Clymore, 1868.

The federal census of 1870 (first taken in the county) showed these populations: Westralia, 104; Parker, 570; Independence, 435; Caney, 361; Westralia township (later changed to Cherokee), 1,013; Cherry township, 802; Verdigris township, 1,052, and Independence township, 960. Old Town of Coffeyville (estimated), 100.

Dr. J. W. Bell is credited with being the first merchant in Caney. This store was said to contain drugs, general merchandise, crockery, dry goods, men's clothing and farm implements were housed in a barn near by. Jasper N. Smith, built the first hotel building and Bill Copen was the first village blacksmith; Dr. A. M. Taylor was the first physician.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY

The major attack on Canada in the Revolutionary war in 1775 was assigned to two small armies, one under Brigadier General Montgomery, a former British officer, and the other under command of Colonel Benedict Arnold.

Montgomery was to advance on Montreal by way of Lake Champlain and then join forces with Arnold

before Quebec. Montgomery first took Fort Chambly on the Richelieu river and obtained from the British garrison there, the artillery needed, for the reduction of Fort St. John.



General Richard Montgomery, hero of the battle of Quebec in the Revolutionary War, in which the valiant officer was killed New Year's eve, 1775.

Sir Guy Carleton, governor of Quebec province, was unable to defend Montreal because the British had no troops there. November 13, 1775, Montgomery occupied Montreal, Carleton barely escaping down river to Quebec, as Arnold's men reached the citadel opposite that fortified city.

Arnold was soon joined by Montgomery and an attack on Quebec was planned. Montgomery was to attack from the western end while Arnold was to move against the barricades at the eastern extremity.

ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

The attacks, as scheduled began New Year's eve of 1775. Montgomery, unfortunately, however, met death during the early hours of the assault and Arnold was so seriously wounded that he had to be taken from the field. Montgomery's mortal wound was received just after his force had taken the first barricade.

Historians without dissent concede that had Montgomery lived to carry out his plans, Quebec would have fallen to the Americans and a wholly different history of the Revolutionary war might have resulted. As it was, the chief value of the enterprise to the Americans lay in its possible nipping in the bud a Canadian invasion of the United States.

Montgomery was born in Dublin county, Ireland. He entered the British army in 1756 at the age of 20. He remained there 16 years, serving many years as an officer. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was made brigadier general of the Continental army. He took command of the Canadian expedition after Brigadier General John Phillip Schuyler became too ill to direct the forces. The expedition into Canada was the answer to a report that Carleton was preparing to invade the United States to recover Ticonderoga.

Schuyler had made an ineffectual attempt to take St. John's. Ridpath's history, describing this failure, refers to Schuyler's successor as "that noble Irish soldier." Montgomery shortly invested St. John's with 2,000 men and in a 50-day siege compelled its surrender, Nov. 3.

ARNOLD'S COURAGE HIGH

General Washington had in the meantime acceded to Colonel Benedict Arnold's insistent appeal for permission to invade Canada by way of Maine and the Kennebec river. He was given 1,000 men, three companies of riflemen and an order to start forthwith.

Arnold's march was one of exceeding hardship and suffering, perhaps constituting one of the most heroic ever endured on American soil. But for Arnold's pluck and dauntless courage, his troops would have turned back before covering one-half the distance to Quebec and 200 men did turn back, stealthily relieving the expedition of the bulk of provisions. When boating ended, the men left with Arnold, carried their boats and forced a passage-way through an underbrush of thorns and briars. Their feet were bleeding from scratches, winter was approaching with its rigor. The troops faced raw penetrating winds bearing rains that turned to sleet. They had to wade half-frozen ponds and bogs, meanwhile sustaining themselves on a modicum of food.

HUNGER TAKES 200

It was related that 200 of his men had died from hunger and exposure by the time the expedition reached the Heights of Abraham.

November 13, Arnold climbed the Heights of Abraham and offered battle. The British garrison remained within its fortification. Arnold then withdrew to Point Aux Trembles, 20 miles up the Chaudiere.

When Montgomery arrived he assumed command of the whole force, consisting of about 1,200 men. For four weeks, Montgomery besieged the garrison. Then, relying on the valor of his men, the brave Irish commander determined to stake everything on an assault.

On the last day of December, 1775, Montgomery divided his troops into four columns, with the first division under his personal command, the second column was led by Col. Benedict Arnold. These columns were to join before Prescott Gate. The other two divisions were to remain at the rear of the Upper Town, making feigned attacks to draw the attention of the British.

IN BLINDING SNOW

Montgomery's column reached the point from which the charge of the Gate was to begin. A battery lay in front and it was thought the gunners had not discovered the assailants.

"Men of New York," Montgomery said addressing his troops, "you will not fear to follow where your general leads! Forward!"

There were masses of ice and clouds of blinding snow.

As the Americans rushed forward, all of a sudden the battery immediately before them burst forth with a storm of grapeshot. General Montgomery and both of his aides fell dead. The column was shattered. The men lost heart at the death of their beloved general. They wavered, fell back, and returned to Wolfe's Cove above the city.

Arnold, having no communication with Montgomery's troops fought his way into Lower town on the north, but in the charge he was severely wounded and borne to the rear.

Later, it was said, the Americans fell back from post to post, disgraced, defeated, discontented, dispirited, diseased, eaten with vermin. No clothes, beds, blankets, or medicines and scant rations of scurvy-breeding food.

JAMES MONTGOMERY

Many have thought Montgomery county was named for James Montgomery, a remote cousin of Gen. Richard Montgomery who fell in the storming of Quebec by American forces Dec. 31, 1775. However there is definite documentary proof that this assumption is erroneous.

James Montgomery was born at Ashtabula, O., December 22, 1814 and settled at Mound City, Kansas, about 1855, where he purchased a claim. While, like John Brown, he was an abolitionist, he employed ques-

tionable means and bloodshed toward that end. His signal deed, perhaps, which in itself would condemn him before truly righteous persons, was giving written approval to the hanging of Ross Hinds, Nov. 12, 1860. Hinds was guilty (?) of returning to his owner, a Negro slave who had escaped from his master in Missouri. Montgomery did not order the hanging, but afterward gave his approval, basing his conviction of justice on the 16th verse, First Exodus 21. Montgomery, historians recognize, did much to counteract the tendency of slave-prejudiced judges who sat in judgment and instead of meting out justice according to the evidence, always acquitted any proslaver and generally found the abolitionist guilty. This Kansas Montgomery was a leader of men, had plenty of courage and was not afraid to offend or even attack the proslavery structure wherever he found it obvious.

The Lawrence Journal of December 8, 1871, contained an editorial account of the death of Col. James Montgomery at his home in Mound City, Linn county, December 6, 1871. Terms used in the eulogy were "A gallant and successful soldier," "A tower of strength," and a "friend and confidant of John Brown." Elaborating, the article credited Montgomery with heading a secret company of men to Virginia, bent on delivering Brown from prison, but the odds were so much against them that the attempt was abandoned. Some still claim Montgomery county was named after Col. James Montgomery. This is an error.

Legend of Table Mound

Table Mound, a rugged, partly forested rise of land in sections 9 and 16, township 32, range 15 east being the lower half of Sycamore township. The mound is about one mile wide and two miles long north and south. It lies about five miles northwest of Independence and is skirted on the north by the Elk River. The story of the legend was written for the South Kansas Tribune at Independence, April 26, 1871, by a member of an engineering crew. The story: "In the fifties, I was a surveyor engaged in fixing the boundary lines for the Indian cessions. I had occasion one night to travel by Table Mound. I finally sighted a cabin in the wood on the Mound and not thinking it might be occupied thought to spend the night there. I found an aged Indian who said his name was Minnehook. He told me that his tribe had been annihilated. In the morning I drew this story from him: 'He said that an Osage chief by the name of Ogeola, had crossed the Verdigris with a few other Osages. In Minnehook's tribe there was a beautiful girl about 16 years old, called Prairie Lily because of her extreme resemblance to that flower. Ogeola encountered Prairie Lily one day and fell in love with her. The chief of Minnehook's tribe was called Lawara, the half-breed son of a Jesuit priest and an Indian woman. Lawara was very jealous of Ogeola. One day he slew Ogeola. The Osage chief's body was carried to a part of the mound overhanging Elk river. Just as they dropped Ogeola's body into the river, Prairie Lily appeared on the scene and leaped after the body, both falling into a watery grave. The Old Indian said it was never known how Prairie Lily learned of Ogeola's murder, but it was evident, he admitted, that some one had informed her. A few hours later, a band of Osages, learning of the death of their chief, determined to avenge his death. They fell upon and killed the entire tribe, save Minnehook, who had continued to live on the mound alone.'"

TRICKERY IN BOND ISSUE

The voting of bonds in Montgomery county and in townships and towns early came to be an obsession. There were issued of railroad bonds, bridge bonds, bonus bonds, courthouse bonds and so used had become the voters to voting on bonds that they paid little attention to what was to become of the proceeds of the bonds. One instance serves to illustrate that point. Cherokee township desired and needed a bridge across Pumpkin creek. They

voted \$8,000 in bonds for the project. So deftly was the matter handled at the county seat that the bridge was actually built over the Caney river in Caney township. This piece of political legerdemain meant that Caney township got the bridge and Cherokee township was left to take up the bonds. By the fall of 1871, bonds outstanding and unpaid in the county amounted to \$563,375, or well over a half million dollars.

CLAIM JUMPERS AMAZED

As indicated profusely by account of early days, honest settlers experienced a great deal of difficulty from claim-jumpers; this despite the fact that first a "claims' court," and then a "Bunker's court" were set up to deal with these land thieves. However, neither of these courts worked with enough dispatch to serve their purposes efficaciously, and it was left to the town of Parker in 1871 to invoke a new and successful method. John A. Twiss, an elderly settler, and Jacob Miller were rivals for the claim on which Twiss had already erected a cabin. One Sunday night, Twiss was slain. Circumstantial evidence pointed a strong finger of suspicion toward a William Ross as the slayer. Ross, John Sturman and Jim Braden (Negro), were arrested. The two last named were dismissed at the end of their preliminary hearing. Ross was held for trial. Attorney J. M. Scudder represented the state and C. W. Ellis the three defendants. That same day, Marshal S. S. Peterson of Parker wrung a confession from the Negro, which involved Ross and Sturman. A second preliminary hearing was accorded the three defendants and they were bound over for trial in district court. A mob that night locked the marshal and deputies in jail and hanged the defendants to an oak tree. Jake Miller, a pretending Christian, left for parts unknown.

RAPID GROWTH OF COUNTY

One gets a conception of the almost unbelievably rapid growth of Montgomery county as between the middle of 1869 and May of 1871 from an editorial in the South Kansas Tribune under date of May 3, 1871. It says in part: "In an area of only 650 square miles, 12,000 persons have located in Montgomery county, 3,000 of them in villages. There is almost a house on every quarter section, most of which settlement has come in the last 16 months." Elaborating a bit on its economic development, the editorial says: Reuben Thomas has a steam mill on Drum creek, three miles north of Liberty (old Liberty), Grew & McConnel has another two miles north of Liberty, Montgomery postoffice is two miles north of 'old' Liberty; also there John M. Ferguson has a general store, Isaac T. Gibson, U. S. Indian (Osage) agent for the Great and Little Osages and others live at Montgomery (city).

INTO BOND BUSINESS

The town of Independence May 19, 1871, voted on the question of a railroad bond issue, proceeds to be used to purchase \$50,000 worth of stock in the L. L. & G. company. The bonds appeared to have carried.

COUNTY VOTES \$200,000

In an election held June 21, 1870, the county voted 2,140 to 1,314 votes to issue \$200,000 in bonds to purchase that amount of stock in the L. L. & G. railroad company, the only provision being that the railroad company would first build a minimum of 20 miles of line within the county. These bonds caused no end of trouble and charges of election fraud reached the courts.

FOUR AMBITIOUS TOWNS

When the contest for the county seat of Montgomery County (1870) got into action in 1870, four early towns were ambitious to win this political windfall. They were Montgomery City, Verdigris City, Liberty and Independence.

Montgomery City was near the confluence of Drum Creek and the Verdigris about six miles southeast of Independence; Verdigris City was on the east bank of the Verdigris river just north of the later site of McTag-

gart's dam, while Liberty was inland on the east side of the Verdigris river; it was located then two miles north and one mile west of the present town of Liberty. The town was moved to get a position on the L. L. & G. railroad, which threatened to miss the older Liberty by miles despite its efforts to have the road bend westward and take it in. All three towns were closer to the geographical center of Montgomery county than was Independence, the larger town of the four. Verdigris City was named in the organization proclamation as the county seat. Only a log building was erected by Verdigris City as the symbol of political significance; later this log "courthouse" was moved to old Liberty, where it stood for twenty years rather the symbol of a lost cause, than a symbol of justice and law usually imputed to court buildings. Independence had won by fair or foul means, just as it fought for and eventually got the U. S. Land office. Radical City in the north part of the county sought the county seat, but was not regarded as a serious contender.

Men and women of the present generation in Coffeyville from time to time hear mention of McTaggart's mill and the town of Old Liberty. Not much is left today to mark that site, hence this information:

Capt. Daniel McTaggart in 1869-70, had purchased nearly 500 acres of connected land in sections 11, 13 and 14. Approximately at the center of his holdings north and south and on the section line east and west, where the Verdigris river swings quite abruptly to the west and southwest, Mr. McTaggart built a mill. This mill was about one and one-fourth miles south and east of the confluence of Drum Creek with the Verdigris river. The mill dam was built across the Verdigris river. Mr. McTaggart's residence and other pioneer residence were on a tract three-eighths of a mile southeast of the dam. McTaggart's dam lay about 10 miles north and one and one-half mile west of Coffeyville. The log courthouse was built on the McTaggart farm near an orchard. A schoolhouse in district No. 92, was on the east edge of the McTaggart land in section 12. All of the McTaggart land lay in Liberty township, and two and one-half miles northwest of Liberty. Montgomery City was located at the mouth of Drum Creek. R. W. Dunlap was its founder and became the first postmaster in Montgomery county. New Liberty was laid out after the Chanute survey revealed the final location of the proposed L. L. & G. R. R.

CHERRYVALE ON CEDED LAND

Cherryvale was located wholly on the land which had been ceded to the federal government by the Osages before the town was established in 1870-71. There was never any question about titles there. The Osage Diminished Reserve or "treaty" line ran more than three-eighths of a mile west of the west edge of Cherryvale's first platted site.

INDEPENDENCE

Shortly after white settlers began filtering into Montgomery county and in common with many other points in the county in which villages sprang up, Independence had its beginning in August, 1869, when under the leadership of R. W. Wright of Oswego, a site for a town was selected and proclaimed informally. Mr. Wright was quoted in an Oswego paper at the time as saying his party had found an ideal spot for a city, one that was high and well drained and located on the Verdigris river near the geographical center of the county. There already had been erected a log cabin that was occupied by Frank Bunker and the town came near to being named Bunker Hill because of this fact. The site of Independence in 1869 still remained with the Osage Indians, so that an individual treaty was made with the Osages by one George A. Brown, representing the whites, whereby he acquired, a formal, if not a legal, title, to a tract of land roughly described as lying between Rock River on the south and Elk River on the north and Verdigris river on the east and Walker and Table Mound on the west, for the sum of \$50. There,

of course, were other considerations. Chetopa, the Osage representative, was to reserve free pasturage for his ponies, and Brown was to have a right to build all of the houses he wished and to build fences about them and for division of tracts, which he could fence. A misunderstanding arose between Chetopa and Brown and to avert a revolt by the Indians, Brown agreed to exempt the part to be platted for the town of Independence and that Chetopa should profit \$3 a claim sold in addition to his original \$50 consideration. Brown, however, had named the town that was to spring up, "Colfax," and its specific site was north and west of the present Independence cemetery. This "Colfax" was laid out to the last detail as to streets, alleys, site for courthouse, schools and churches. Finally, just before the start of building operations, Brown was persuaded to abandon his town project.

ONCE CALLED "HAYTOWN"

The Oswego group was now in the ascendancy and its members headed by Captain Hamner surveyed, with the aid of a pocket compass, the site they had selected for a town to be called "Independence." They also contracted as Oswego for the publication of a weekly paper, "Independence Pioneer," to start at once and government sanction was obtained for the delivery of mail weekly from Oswego. L. T. Stephenson announced that he would start the erection of a hostelry to be named the Judson House.

On October 1, just six weeks from the first landing of the Oswego party, a general store was opened by E. E. Wilson and F. D. Irwin. They hauled their first stock of goods from Fontana, Miami County, Kansas, and then termination of the nearest railroad line and lumber was hauled from Oswego, though a sawmill for unseasoned timber was erected in that same month (October 1869). A large number of the first houses erected were hay-covered and hay-banked. For a time the town was vulgarly called "Haytown."

In this same month, the town of Independence began to take on the attributes of a thriving trade and social center when eighteen families under the leadership of R. S. "Uncle Sammy" Parkhurst left their Indiana homes and located at Independence, thereby doubling its population. Mr. Parkhurst lived to see many of his group become prosperous citizens—county officials and farmers—in a city of 10,000 souls. Several saw mills were moved to Independence and vicinity in the fall of 1869 and the spring of 1870 witnessed the conversion of the some 60 or 70 hayhouses into frame dwellings. The following year Alexander Waldschmidt, who had instigated the sawmill movement, erected and began operating a grist mill by the late fall of 1870. The first schoolhouse at Independence was erected in the winter of 1869-70, being publicly dedicated April 16, 1870. April 21, 1870, the school was opened with Miss Mary Walker as teacher.

TEN CENTS A LETTER

Sunday schools and church, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, were carried on in the winter of 1869-70. The Baptists erected the first edifice, which was dedicated Mar. 12, 1871. Rev. Fr. Philip School, began his pastorate of St. Andrews Catholic church in that year.

L. T. Stephenson was the first mail carrier. He fixed a uniform postage rate (carrier's rate) of 10 cents a letter. In July, 1870, F. D. Irwin was appointed Independence postmaster at a salary of \$12 per year. J. B. Craig was the first mayor and the first dramshop license ran to Henry Kaiser. By March 30, 1871, the population had grown to 1,382 persons.

The fight over the permanent location of the county seat at Independence is related elsewhere in this volume, as is the fight and the scandal in connection with the procurement of the federal land office at Independence in 1872 and of its short life (three years.) Independence grew to a population of 2,500 by late in 1872, but its subsequent growth was much slower. On the night of Feb. 18, 1875, eighteen houses were destroyed by fire. The Santa Fe station had burned to the ground Jan. 15, 1874.

The next substantial gain in population for Independ-

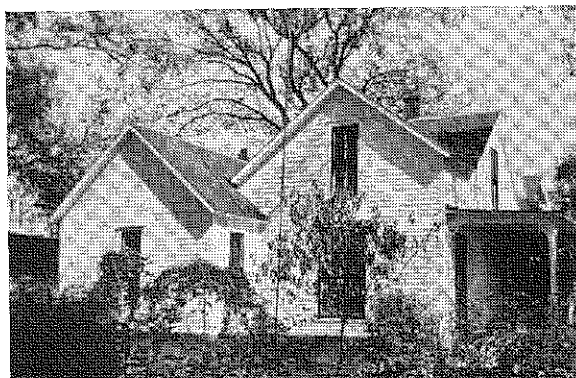
ence followed the discovery, first of gas and then of oil. Most of this history is within the memory of hundreds of men and women still living. It reached its peak with the construction of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company's home office buildings at Independence. However, the industry that brought population and wealth and commercial activity to Independence operated to give that city its greatest disappointment and setback, for in consolidations with the Sinclair and removal of its offices to Tulsa, came loss of population and business and depreciation of real estate values. The sterling quality of its citizenship was signally demonstrated in this loss, which it took calmly

and philosophically. Independence was settled largely by men and women of the cultural classes.

A CULTURAL CENTER

Unlike Coffeyville, Independence was an agricultural and commercial center rather than an industrial center. Aside from the cement and brick plants, oil, gas, banking took the place of industrial growth. Independence has had among its citizens, such men as Harry Sinclair and many of his associates, Lyman U. Humphrey, a former governor, Alfred M. Landon, a former governor and candidate for president of the United States, and many others.

Where Harry Sinclair lived in Independence



This cottage (left) now moved back from the street to the alley, was the home of Harry F. Sinclair as a youth. It is now the home of the Presbyterian church janitor.



This fine outstanding home was built by Harry Sinclair after he had become modestly prosperous in the oil-gas game. Both home still stand. Mr. H. F. Mitchell of the Union Gas Company is now owner of the above home.

A FAITHFUL FRIEND

HARRY SINCLAIR, head of one of the giant oil corporations of the world, but once a humble citizen of Montgomery county, possessed one attribute not always common to those who rise out of their early limitations into economic power. Friendship meant something almost sacred to Harry Sinclair. From his very start, he took into his complete confidence the friends he had made while in mediocre circumstances and as he rose, they too ascended. Harry often said to friends: An intimate friend was one who could be trusted, for a real friend would never let you down, and with such a philosophy he builded a billionaire oil structure, still retaining many men who were his friends when he had only a drugstore. Almost every Sinclair employe is familiar with the name "Oscar Gewtung." Gewtung, a former Independence young man, is treasurer of Sinclair Consolidated. He signs that company's checks. There is Grattan T. Stanford, Mr. Sinclair's personal attorney. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Duffey-Stanford of Independence. Thomas Stanford was dean of the Montgomery County Bar Association when he died a few years ago. Mrs. Stanford, a poet of standing in the Kansas Authors Club, died August 29, 1942. Grattan, an only child, lived with his parents at Independence. Harry Sinclair knew his parents. He knew the kind of metal of which they were made. He employed young Grattan and made no mistake. Grattan, incidentally, returned to Independence to attend funeral services for his mother.

LIVED IN COFFEYVILLE

Just before the turn of the century, Sinclair was a joint owner and operator of the "Sinclair-Hinds" drug store here, thus placing him in the category of Coffeyville business men of a generation ago. The Sinclair-Hinds store was located on Walnut street, in the site of the

north space of the present J. C. Penney Company store.

George Bassett, now deceased, was their druggist and Harry Jordan, recently deceased, was their fountain manager. Bassett was the husband of the former Daisy Tackett, a sister of John, Eck and Lloyd Tackett, and a daughter of Mrs. Carrie Tackett, all of Coffeyville.

Gas had been discovered in Kansas and Oklahoma some seven years before Sinclair's venture in the drug business here, while that black magic—oil—was being found in this region, though conservative men were still skeptical of its economic potentialities.

Sinclair was already recognized as unusually shrewd, a good sport, a live wire and possessing unbounded energy. His friends intuitively knew that his restless passion for speculation would not permit him to face for long those great Aladdin twins, natural gas and oil, just rising over the horizon, before he would be taking flyers in leases.

Sinclair came to Coffeyville from Independence, where in 1897, he was a joint owner of the Crystal drug store. After two years here, he returned to Independence, from which point he shortly turned to Bartlesville, Okla. There he engaged in contracting for drilling-rig timber, which he sold to oil companies, making substantial sums from his margins, profits which he put in selected oil and gas leases.

Sinclair soon developed a remarkable gift for organization and salesmanship of the expanding oil picture and its meaning to the entire region in which oil possibilities were being demonstrated. He soon moved on to Tulsa and there with his brother, Earl Sinclair, and their many associates, established the foundations for the fortune which has since been built up and which long ago took the Sinclairs to New York City.

Mr. Sinclair's picture and mention of his career appear elsewhere in this volume.

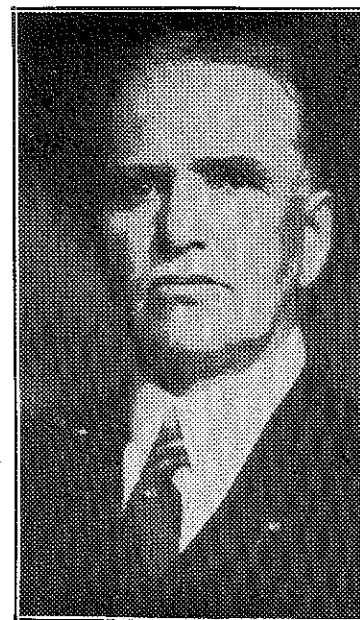
Courts of Montgomery County

COFFEYVILLE was only eight months old, the L. L. & G. Railroad hadn't reached beyond Humboldt, there was no public schools here and transportation still was fording the Verdigris river when the district court was established at Independence, and Judge W. C. Webb impaneled his first jury to report on the first day of the May judicial term in 1870. The jurisdiction of the court sitting at Independence was not at first confined to Montgomery County. In fact it was more than 35 years after the first district court sat at Independence that the jurisdiction of this court was confined wholly within Montgomery County.

The District courts of Montgomery County, including since 1927, the court sitting at Coffeyville, have been remarkably clean and free from taint as compared with some of the earlier courts in this region. One scarcely hears a criticism of the district court these days. Instances of disbarment of lawyers practicing in it also have been few and unimportant since the beginning of the century. This type of record has made for a high standard of legal ethics and a wholesome and dignified morale in the field of litigation here.

The writer hereby dedicates these few pages to Judge Joseph W. Holdren. As a reporter covering a period of 20 years, the writer had ample opportunity to observe his demeanor and to know of his decisions. In this volume we are going to label Judge Holdren as tops among the judges we have known in four states.

THE AUTHOR



J. W. HOLDREN

District Judge J. W. Holdren of the Montgomery county district court, was born Nov. 9, 1872 at Spring Hill, Kan., a son of William L. and Louisa A. (McClinton) Holdren. He attended the public schools of Spring

Hill, after which he attended and was graduated from the University of Kansas school of law with the class of 1898. He was admitted to the Kansas bar in July that year and shortly began the practice of law at Cherryvale, where he resided for ten years and during which interval he served two years as police judge. In 1909 he was appointed deputy county attorney. He served in that capacity until December 28, 1916, when he was appointed district judge by then Governor Arthur Capper, thereby succeeding Judge Thomas J. Flannelly, who had been appointed to the bench by Governor Stanley in 1901. Judge Holdren is now serving his 26th year as judge. In 1927 the court was divided and the Coffeyville division established. Judge Holdren presides over both. Recently the Montgomery County Bar Association commemorated his 25-year service with a special program.

June 8, 1899 at Spring Hill, Judge Holdren was united in marriage to Miss June Chamberlain of that city. They have two daughters, Josephine Isabel (now Mrs. C. Neff) born at Spring Hill, December 26, 1906, and Frances (now Mrs. W. F. Conroy), born at Independence, July 24, 1916. Mrs. Neff lives at Spring Hill and Mrs. Conroy at Tulsa.

Judge Holdren's first line hobby is stamps. He is a philatelist, which means that he is a student of stamp designs and signatures and origins, etc. Naturally he also is a stamp collector.

Pushing close for second line position in the judge's hobby nest are golf and fishing.

Judge Holdren possesses a keen intellect, a brilliant memory and certainly one reason why he has been able to serve in the trying post of judge so many years is that he also possesses an unusual sense of humor and is a finished story-teller.

FIRST CASE FILED

The first civil action was filed in district court at Independence, March 14, 1870. The style of the case was L. T. Stephenson vs. Dexter Gray. Gray's lawyers were Bennett & Gamble, Black and Blair. Also McCue and Geighan. The latter firm signed a demurrer to the plaintiff's petition for Gray. The disposition of this case is not clear as there is no journal entry on file now. Stephenson, the plaintiff, was then district court clerk, but the action seems to have been a personal action and not brought on behalf of the county. Allegation is made that the defendant made unlawful entry on the property of the plaintiff and damages in the sum of \$1,000 is demanded.

The first criminal case, State of Kansas vs. John and Henry Adams, was filed as of May 10, 1870, by C. M. Ralstin, county attorney. The case was instituted in Justice J. P. Brown's court, where the defendants waived their preliminary hearing. The charge was grand larceny of two horses, one bay mare and one sorrel mare, each of the value of \$50. John Coker and John Kelley were the owners of the horses. C. White was sheriff. Only Henry Adams was tried and he was acquitted by a jury.

WESTRALIA APPEAL

On the second judicial day of the May, 1870, term of district court, an appeal civil action from the justice court of James Brown of Westralia township was heard. Judge William C. Webb, presiding in the case, ordered a transcript from the justice court. It seems the case was started before Justice S. B. Morehouse of Westralia township, the predecessor of Justice Brown. The case seems to have been put over to the next term of court.

The twenty-fifth case, a criminal action, was against L. T. Stephenson, district court clerk, who was charged with malfeasance in office. The file in this case is absent. No. 24 and No. 26 are in the files but not No. 25, the Stephenson case.

NINE DISTRICT JUDGES

In the spring of 1926, photographs of each of the men who had presided as judge of the district court since its inception in 1870, were hung in the district courtroom at Independence.

The nine judges and their tenures of office follow:

1870, Judge W. C. Webb; 1870-73, H. G. Webb; 1873-1883, B. W. Perkins; 1883-1889, George Chandler; 1889-1890, John M. Ritter; 1890-1894, J. D. McCue; 1894-1901, A. H. Skidmore; 1901-1916, T. J. Flannelly, and 1916—, J. W. Holdren, (incumbent).

Judge W. C. Webb held but one session, adjourning May 17, 1870. The district then comprised Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery and Howard counties. Verdigris City was designated as the county seat of Montgomery county, but court was never convened there, due to a lack of facilities and to political maneuvering. Howard, Crawford and Chautauqua counties were dropped from the local district in Judge Skidmore's tenure. In 1901 a new district, the Fourteenth district, was designated, to include Montgomery and Labette counties. During the tenure of Judge Flannelly, the district was again divided and the Fourteenth district was composed of Montgomery county only.

Already Judge J. W. Holdren has served more than 26 years and that is 11 years longer than the tenure of Judge T. J. Flannelly, who at the close of his tenure held the record at 15 years.

The Montgomery County district court was divided in 1927 by legislative act, which provided now for holding annually of two terms of district court in Coffeyville and two in Independence. The division had been advocated for some time. It was effected by a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Harold McGugin, representative from the 26th or southern Montgomery county representative district. Judge Holdren sits in both court. It is entitled the "Montgomery County district court sitting at Coffeyville." Jurors are first

impaneled for the Independence division and then serve in the term which follows at Coffeyville.

EMMETT DALTON CASE

Outstanding among the trials held before the turn of the century was that of State of Kansas vs. Emmett Dalton, charged with first degree murder in connection with the killing of certain citizens of Coffeyville during the street battle staged as a sequel to the notorious Dalton raid on two banks here. Emmett Dalton, it will be recalled, was critically wounded in the skirmish in Death Alley as he turned back, bag of money on his arm, and attempted to lift his stricken brother Bob Dalton to his mount. The case was No. 7287 and the transcript from the justice court was filed January 17, 1893. The information against the defendant was filed in district court at Independence Feb. 24, 1893, by County Attorney W. E. Ziegler, who in the trial was assisted by J. H. Charlton of Caney. The trial judge was J. D. McCue.



EMMETT DALTON

The above picture was taken in 1931, when Dalton was 58 years old, and 25 years after he was pardoned from the Kansas state penitentiary, and 39 years after the Dalton Raid, in which he was seriously wounded.

PERKINS STARTS COFFEYVILLE

Coffeyville had made a false start, when District Judge H. G. Webb, February 26, 1872 issued an order incorporating the town of Coffeyville and named March 16, that year as the date for holding an election. The election was held and a mayor and other elective officers were chosen and all began to serve. Citizens of the original town of Coffeyville made vigorous protest and contended the incorporation was unconstitutional because a special law was passed at Topeka authorizing the incorporation when a general statute already gave that authority. Finally the illegal city was forced to surrender its charter. Then it was that a petition signed by citizens of both old and new Coffeyville was presented to District Judge B. W. Perkins of the district court, on March 25, 1873 and Judge Perkins designated April 16, as election day. Thus he started the true Coffeyville. It was one of his first official acts.

McTAGGART MURDER

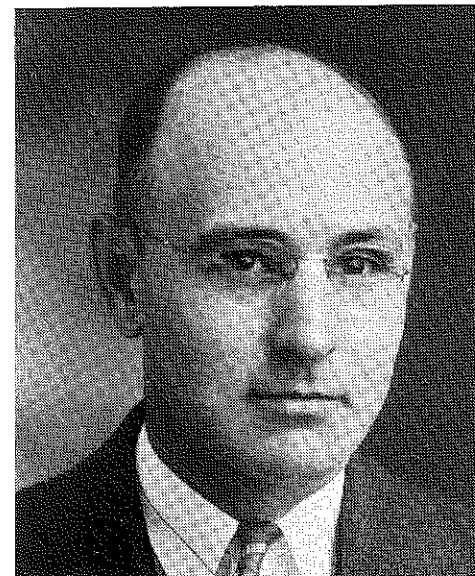
One of the outstanding early murder trials in the Montgomery County district court was that of State vs. Henry Sheesley, charged with the murder of Capt. Daniel McTaggart, a prominent farmer, miller and legislator, in the summer of 1897. Sheesley was a tenant of McTaggart's, having rented his flour mill at McTaggart dam

on the Verdigris river, northwest of Liberty. The case came to trial in the December term of district court at Independence.

The evidence indicated that Sheesley shot and fatally wounded Capt. McTaggart in the course of a dispute between the two men over an adjustment of their accounts. An insanity plea—the first time such a plea had ever been advanced on behalf of a criminal defendant, was made in behalf of Sheesley and the latter appeared to suffer an epileptic fit in the courtroom. But the jury largely ignored the defendant's plea and held that he was accountable for his deed. The verdict was first degree manslaughter and the court sentenced him to serve five years in the state penitentiary at Lansing. The presiding judge was A. H. Skidmore. Sheesley was said to have been paroled after serving about three and one-half years of the sentence.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BAR

The Montgomery County Bar Association was organized in 1908, with T. H. Stanford as president. Mr. Stanford was re-elected three times in succession, serving four years as head of the Association. The officers consist of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Its usual committees are Executive, Judiciary, Grievance, Ethics, Admissions, Amendment to Laws and Publicity.



RAY AUBREY NEALE

Ray Aubrey Neale, well known lawyer and city attorney here, is a native of Coffeyville. He was born Nov. 10, 1903. He was graduated from the high school here in 1921, and from the Kansas University school of law in 1928. He has practiced law here since. In 1931 he was elected Judge of the Court of Coffeyville, served continuously until 1938, at which time he was appointed city attorney. He is the incumbent. Mr. Neale assisted in the organization of the Coffeyville Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1933 and was its first president. He was president of the Lions club here in 1935 and in 1941 was president of the Montgomery County Bar Association. For seven years he has been chairman of the Salvation Army advisory board. He is a member of the Masonic lodge. At one time he served as Third district chairman for the Young Republicans. March 18, 1929, at Topeka, he married Miss Irene Maxwell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Maxwell of Nowata county. They have two children: Ray Aubrey, Jr., born July 22, 1932, and Rosemary, born July 15, 1936.

Members of the bar in 1942 by cities follows: Independence, John Bertenshaw, A. L. Billings, H. C. Black, Ross E. Borders, C. J. Bryant, Wm. J. Burns, Wallace

Carpenter, P. L. Courtright, A. A. Davidson, Warren B. Grant, T. J. Hanlon, W. R. Hobbs, J. W. Holdren, Walter McVey, Harold Medill, Grace Miles, S. P. Miles, Justin I. Miller, Joseph W. Moss, O. L. O'Brien, Jay W. Scovel, C. J. Sloop, Chester Stevens, Donald W. Stewart, Theo F. Varner, Kirke C. Veeder, Cyrus Wade, Jr. Coffeyville, Harry Akers, A. A. Baker, Richard L. Becker, Raymond Belt, M. D. L. Cox, Clement H. Hall, F. B. Hanlon, Morris D. Hildreth, Walter S. Keith, Dallas W. Knapp, A. R. Lamb, Frank Liebert, John C. Miller, Roy Kirby, Harold McGugin, Aubrey Neale, C. A. Reed, Earl T. Reynolds, Harold A. Wayman, Chas. D. Welch and Carl E. Ziegler. Cherryvale, J. A. Brady, Lomax Sullivan and C. W. Mitchell. Caney, W. S. Bemis, Jake L. Lieberman, Paul R. Lamb and George H. Wark. . . . John C. Miller, Roy Kirby, Morris Hildreth, Frank Liebert, Harold McGugin, Harold A. Wayman and Carl E. Ziegler are in the service and out of the county.

Past presidents and the years they served: 1908-1911 (4 years), T. H. Stanford; 1912-13, C. D. Welch; 1914, W. E. Ziegler; 1915, George Wark; 1916, J. W. Holdren; 1917, Chas. D. Shukers; 1918, T. J. Flannelly; 1919, T. B. Tomlinson; 1920, Charles Bucher; 1921, O. P. Ergenbright; 1921, Oscar L. O'Brien; 1922, Hal Clark; 1923, T. E. Wagstaff; 1924, S. H. Piper; 1925, Chester Stevens; 1926, Sullivan Lomax; 1927, J. A. Brady; 1928, W. N. Banks; 1929, C. D. Ise; 1930, John Bertenshaw; 1931, Dallas W. Knapp; 1932, Oscar L. O'Brien; 1933, A. R. Lamb; 1934, Walter L. McVey; 1935, Harold McGugin; 1936, Jay W. Scovel; 1937, Carl E. Ziegler; 1938, Warren B. Grant; 1939, Richard L. Becker; 1940, Kirke C. Veeder; 1841, Aubrey Neale and in 1942, C. W. Mitchell.

COURT OF COFFEYVILLE



RAYMOND BELT

Raymond Belt, judge of the Court of Coffeyville, was born in Coffeyville, January 29, 1907, a son of C. F. and Jenavieve Richcreek Belt. He was graduated from the senior high school and junior college here after which he went to Kansas university school of law, from which he graduated in 1930. He immediately began the practice of law in his home city. In 1935 he was appointed assistant county attorney, serving through that year and in 1936 until he resigned to become Coffeyville city attorney, serving through 1937 and 1938. He has been active in civic affairs. He was president of the Lions club in 1936 and secretary in 1931 and 32. In 1937 he was president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. June 20, 1930, he was united in marriage with Miss

Olive Campbell of Van Buren, Ark. They have two children, Marianne, born Jan. 16, 1934, and Roberta Lea, born Mar. 20, 1937.

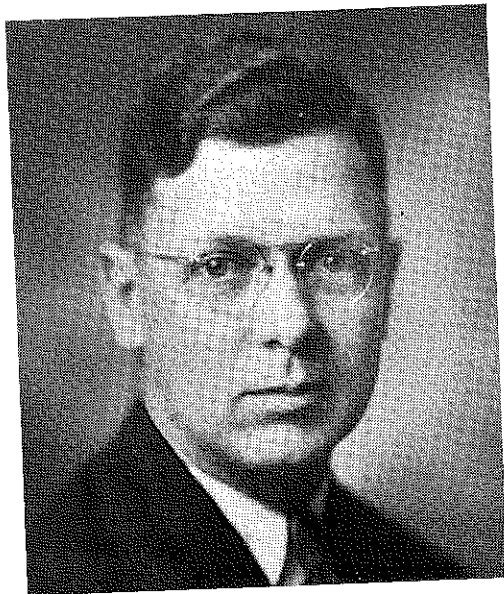
The Court of Coffeyville was created by a legislative act of the 1899 session. Its jurisdiction, paralleled in some respects that of the district court, but its findings were made subject to review by the latter court; also jurisdiction is limited to civil actions involving less than \$1,000. In a criminal way, the Court of Coffeyville functions much as a justice of the peace court. It has jurisdiction in misdemeanors and power of arraignment and preliminary hearing in felony cases. The late W. E. Ziegler was appointed to be the first judge in this court, being elected to that office at the first regular biennial election, thereafter. During his second term, Mr. Ziegler resigned and the late Tom Wagstaff was appointed to serve out the unexpired term, at the end of which he was elected to the office.

STRIPPED JUSTICE FEES

By act of the 1929 session, the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Coffeyville was reduced from \$300 to \$1 and the power to try criminal cases removed. These attacks on this jurisdiction, virtually stripped the Coffeyville justice of all chances to make any fees and soon he had atrophied. There are no justices of the peace here now.

One version of how come the Court of Coffeyville, is that it was a creature of the Kansas prohibitory laws, designed to foil the state and favor the bootlegger. A former city commissioner inadvertently released the bootlegger version one day and the author is inclined to place some faith in his story. However, that has no application now.

The office is on a fee basis. The city must furnish a place for the court and pay certain incidentals, such as purchase of stationery and record books.



WARREN B. GRANT

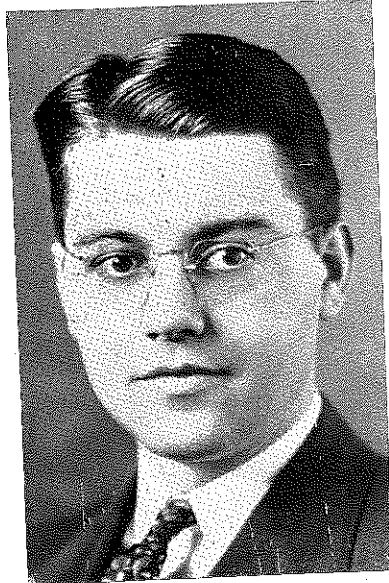
Warren Barber Grant was born September 1, 1895 at Emporia, Kan., a son of Eugene P. and Susan E. (Barber) Grant of that city. He attended the public schools of Emporia and was graduated from high school there in 1915. He attended for two years the College of Emporia. In 1920 he was graduated from the Washburn Law School at Topeka and was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Grant then came to Independence, Montgomery county and began the practice of law, with the late S. H. "Hardy" Piper.

In 1923 Mr. Grant was appointed deputy county

attorney under B. W. Berg. He served in that capacity until 1927. In 1928 he was elected county attorney and served six years. In 1934 he was elected to the legislature from the Twenty-seventh District and served one term. In 1936 he was elected to the Kansas state senate, where he served two terms. During his tenure at Topeka he served in three regular and two special sessions of the legislature.

Mr. Grant was known as a fearless and hard-fighting law enforcement official, who gave no quarter and asked none. He has returned to the practice of law at Independence.



RICHARD L. BECKER

Richard L. Becker, lawyer, civic workers and representative-elect to the Kansas legislature, was born Nov. 3, 1905 at Owensboro, Ky., a son of L. P. and Louella (Hoagland) Becker. His parents in 1910 moved back to Newton, Kas., their former home. In 1912, they moved to Cherryvale, where Richard was graduated from high school in 1922. He was graduated from the Kansas University of law in 1927, with the degree of LL.B. He came directly to Coffeyville and began the practice of law, which he has since continued. Mr. Becker is a member of the Methodist church, a Blue Lodge Mason, was a charter member of the Coffeyville Junior Chamber of Commerce, a state director of that organization, has served as vice-president in charge of transportation for the senior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Becker politically, served two terms as Republican county chairman. He was assistant county attorney 1929-35 and county attorney 1935-37. He was elected to the legislature in the Nov. 3, election this year. Civically, Mr. Becker is a past president of the Coffeyville Rotary club, has served as big gifts chairman for the annual welfare drive in this city and this year was drive chairman for the 1942-43 drive. He is a member of the county, state and American Bar Associations and served on the executive board of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the American Bar Association for Kansas. Mr. Becker was united in marriage at Independence, May 14, 1929 to Miss Kathryn Cowles of that city. They have two children, daughters, Dorothy Louise, born Oct. 23, 1930 and Barbara Kathryn, born Oct. 5, 1933. The Becker home is at 807 West Fourth street.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS

Early courthouse records are often faulty and omisive. Every person who has had occasion to examine them frequently will agree that unless one spends days tying piecemeal records together, he will not be able in many instances to use what he finds regularly. The following is a list of county attorneys of Montgomery County and it

was gleaned from the early records. But it is only approximately complete. Summaries of the elections of county officials are frequently omitted and unless one go back to tally sheets, he will not catch all of the elective candidates.

1869—Goodell Foster. Whole county election program held to have been illegal and Foster did not qualify for office.

1870—C. H. Wickoff elected, but served only briefly.

1870—Clayton M. Ralstin was appointed to be county attorney, following Wickoff's resignation.

1871—Frank Willis.

1873-1875—A. B. Clarke.

1876-1880—John D. Hinkle.

1880-1882—Edward Van Gundy.

1882-1884—Jeremiah D. McCue.

1884-1888—Samuel C. Elliott.

1888-1890—O. P. Ergenbright.

1890-1892—James R. Charlton.

1892-1896—William Edward Ziegler.

1896-1900—John Callahan.

1900-1902—James Howard Dana.

1902-1904—Mayo Thomas.

1904-1906—Thomas Wagstaff.

1906-1908—J. R. Charlton.

1908-1909—Charles Bucher.

1909-1910—Hal R. Clark.

1910-1912—Hal R. Clark.

1912-1916—Charles D. Ise.

1918-1920—Alfred G. Armstrong.

1920—Alfred G. Armstrong, who resigned.

1920-1922—Donald W. Stewart.

1916-1918—Thurman Hill.

1922-1926—Ben Berg.



CLEMENT H. HALL

Clement Howard Hall was born Oct. 3, 1910, at DeWitt, Ark., a son of M. F. and Grace B. (Straight) Hall. When he was eight years old, his parents moved to Coffeyville. He was graduated from high school and attended junior college one year, after which he went to the University of Kansas law school, from which he was graduated in 1933. He entered the practice of law in Coffeyville and in 1935 and 1936 served as city attorney and in the fall of 1936 he was elected county attorney, and reelected two years later. He resumed the practice of law in Coffeyville early in 1940. For two years he has been manager of Cedar Bluff Camp. Nov. 28, 1935, at Lindsborg, Kan., he was married to Miss Melba Mercedes Olson of that city. They have two sons, Roger, 3 years old and Bruce Douglas, born Sept. 27, 1942.

1926-1928—C. W. Mitchell.
1928-1934—Warren B. Grant.
1934-1936—Richard L. Becker.
1936-1940—Clement H. Hall.
1940-1941—Harold D. Wayman, resigned to enter war service.
1941-1944—Lawrence Carpenter.

SHERIFFS OF COUNTY

The following list is believed to include all of the sheriffs who have been elected and qualified in Montgomery county and besides that the name of Daniel Brunner, elected in an election in 1869, held to have been illegal. The list:

1869—Daniel Brunner and George S. Hoag.

1870—William Bobier, Thomas Lawson and Charles White. The last named was elected in the November election and qualified in January, 1871.

1873—Phil Q. Bond.

1873-1875—J. E. Stone.

1875-1879—J. T. Brock.

1879-1883—Lafayette Shadley.

1883-1887—Joseph McCreary.

1887-1889—John C. Hester.

1889-1893—T. F. Callahan.

1893-1897—Frank C. Moses.

1897-1902—S. B. Squires (served 5 years because of a constitutional change in length of term and time of holding election.)

1902-1906—Andy Pruitt.

1906-1908—Charles M. Paxson.

1908-1910—D. E. Love.

1910-1912—C. M. Paxson.

1912-1916—R. W. Lewis.

1916-1920—Harvey Backus.

1920-1924—W. F. Troutman.

1924-1928—Walter D. McCrabb.

1928-1932—R. W. Lewis.

1932-1936—Mel Gibson.

1936-1938—Harold Smith.

1938-1942—Bill Gillespie.

1943-45—Sheriff Elect Denzil Farlow.

COUNTY CLERKS

The following is an approximate list of the county clerks of Montgomery County, in their chronological order:

1870-1871—Seth M. Beardsley.

1871-1873—J. A. Helphinstine.

1873-1875—J. A. Helphinstine.

1875-1879—E. T. Mears.

1879-1883—Ernest Way. J. S. Way, father of Ernest served the last three months of the year 1883, because of irregularities in the office which behooved his son to resign.

1883-1887—H. W. Conrad.

1887-1891—George Fulmer.

1891-1893—George H. Evans.

1893-1897—J. W. Glass.

1897-1902—D. S. James.

1902-1906—Sam McMurtry.

1906-1910—E. H. Stewart.

1910-1914—G. A. Otwell.

1914-1918—Andrew J. Valentine.

1918-1924—Elmer Joyce.

1924-1932—Lee Kelly.

1932-1940—Guy Smith.

1940-1942—Earl Blount.

CITY COURT JUDGES

The Court of Coffeyville was created by an act of the 1899 Kansas legislature, the court at first being a common pleas court. Later it was converted into a justice of the peace court, with county-wide jurisdiction. The following have presided as judges of this court:

March, 1899 to October, 1901—W. E. Ziegler.

October 1, 1901 to February 7, 1902—Thomas E. Wagstaff.

1902-1906—Luther Perkins.
 1906-1908—E. C. Rice.
 1908-1910—Gilbert M. Gander.
 1910-1914—A. R. Lamb, who served four years
 and 3½ months, due to a change in time of election.
 1914-1916—F. B. Hanton.

1916-1920—W. S. Keith elected and re-elected, the
 second election (1918) taking place while the candi-
 date was more than a thousand miles distant from Coffey-
 ville. After serving a few months of his first term, Judge
 Keith resigned and George R. Snelling was appointed to
 serve out the unexpired term. Judge Keith, unable to
 qualify, resigned and Judge Snelling served his entire
 second term.

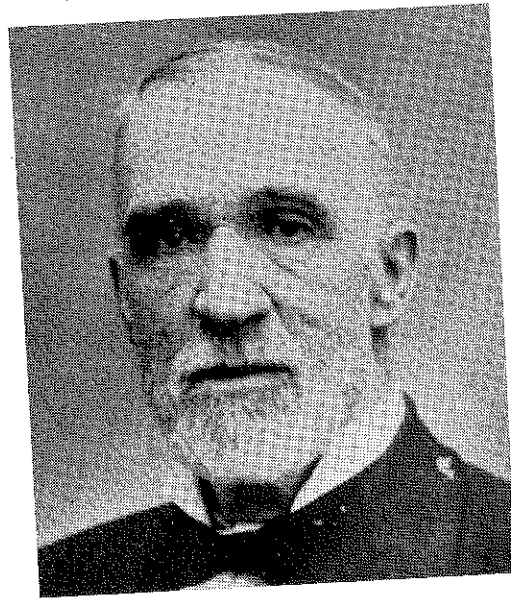
1920-1924—Clement A. Reed.

1924-1930—A. A. Baker.

1930-1938—Aubrey Neale.

1938-1942—Raymond Belt (incumbent).

The Court of Coffeyville for approximately ten years
 has had jurisdiction up to \$1,000, whereas before it had
 been limited to \$300.



COL. S. M. PORTER

Samuel M. Porter, lawyer and active builder and pro-
 moter of early railroad transportation in Kansas and
 Oklahoma, was born Dec. 14, 1849, a son of Moses G.
 and Maria (Morse) Porter of Walled Lake, Mich. He
 was graduated from Michigan University school of law in
 1874 and came to Kansas in September, 1881, settling on
 a farm near Caney, Kansas. In 1892, Col. Porter and J.
 A. Bartles organized the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and
 Southwestern Railway Company for the purpose of build-
 ing and operating a railroad from Caney southward to
 Texas. Actual construction of that railroad began in
 1898 and in the following year it was sold to the Santa Fe
 Railroad Company and the road was completed as far as
 Owasso, Okla., a distance of 65 miles from Caney. Col.
 Porter was twice married, first in December, 1874 to Miss
 Susan Hoyt, who died in 1879, leaving two daughters.
 In 1883 Col. Porter was married to Miss Elthea Smith of
 Minnesota. Four children were born to this marriage.
 Col. Porter died at his home in Caney, February 29, 1934.
 The Porter home was one of the finest residences in south-
 west Montgomery county. A daughter, Miss Margaret
 Porter, in 1921 became the wife of George H. Wark of
 Caney, whose biography appears elsewhere.

FOUNDING OF CANEY

The flair for founding towns in Montgomery county
 when it became known the lands within it would be
 thrown open to settlement, spread to the southwest part,
 where a public well became the central point of a town
 later named Caney. In October, 1869, several families
 settled about this well which was first marked by a
 flowing spring. Among the first families to locate there
 were those of Jasper N. West, J. H. Smith, "Uncle John"
 Hodge. That winter Dr. J. W. Bell opened a general
 store near what is now the intersection of Fourth Avenue
 and State street. O. M. Smith started a second store in
 the summer of 1870. In 1871 a mail route and stage line
 connecting Parker and St. Paul by way of Caney was es-
 tablished. The Caney Chronicle was founded there by
 Cleveland J. Reynolds in 1885. The late Harry E.
 Brighton succeeded to the ownership of this paper in
 1896 and continued its publication for seven years, when
 the paper was sold. Reynolds is also remembered as the
 father of the Montgomery county telephone hook-up.
 That was accomplished in 1891. In 1886, the city of
 Caney voted \$22,000 in railroad bonds to start the con-
 struction of the D. B. & A. R. R., the town getting its
 first railroad transportation the following year. Natural
 gas and glass factories, brick kilns and smelter gave the
 town unusual impetus after the turn of the century and
 by 1910 it was reputed to have attained a population of
 5,000 persons. Its sun began to settle about 1920 and
 most of the manufacturing activities have been aband-
 oned. Gas, oil and agricultural interests have served to
 stabilize the city and to retain a comfortable population
 and business activity.

COFFEYVILLE POLICE CHIEFS

Below appears a chronological roster of the names of
 the persons who have served as marshal or chief of police
 for the city of Coffeyville. At first they were designated
 marshals, but after the creation of the Court of Coffey-
 ville in 1899, the title of the office was changed to chief
 of police to avoid confusion with the title of the marshal
 of the city court. There have been approximately 45
 police administrations in 70 years and some 39 different
 persons have served, some of them serving more than one
 term or time. The list:

E. M. Early, 1873-74; John G. Vannum, 1874-76;
 James N. McLees, 1877-78; J. N. Dram, 1879; T. C.
 Harbourt, 1880-81; F. M. Foster, 1882; T. C. Har-
 bourt, 1883; John G. Vannum, 1884; Arthur Boothy,
 1884-85; William Jesson, 1886; W. O. Sadler, 1887;
 Anson Rubins, 1888; T. C. Harbourt, 1889; E. L.
 Harper, 1889; N. M. Clifford, 1890; A. W. Knotts,
 1891; Prof. C. T. Connelly, June 2, served till Oct. 5,
 1892; W. A. Winsell, from Oct. 7, 1892 through 1893;
 M. C. Loving, 1894; T. H. Johnston, 1895; W. O.
 McIntosh, 1896-99; R. L. Plunkett, 1899-1901; T. C.
 Harbourt, 1901-03; Nate D. Smith, 1903-06; Fred
 Wanenwetsch, 1907; J. J. Kloehr, July 1, 1907-09;
 Fred Wanenwetsch, 1909-1910; C. R. Scoville, 1910;
 Fred Wanenwetsch, 1911-13; J. J. Kloehr, 1913; J. H.
 "Hale" Fletcher, 1915-16; W. F. Troutman, last half
 1916; J. R. "Rowley" Walton, 1917-19; Fred Wanen-
 wetsch, 1919 to Nov. 21; Walter Ashby, Nov. 22,
 1919 to Jan. 1, 1921; W. P. Davidson, acting chief,
 Jan. 1-10, 1921; Floyd Higgins, Jan. 10, 1921 to April
 14, 1923; Walter D. McCrabb, Apr. 14, 1923 to Jan.
 3, 1925; Charles P. Cathers, Jan. 3, 1925 to Apr. 19,
 1927; B. Earl Hackney, Apr. 19, 1927 to May 10, 1930;
 A. P. Keeling, May 10, 1930 to April 15, 1931; G.
 W. "Bill" Noel, Apr. 15, 1931 to Apr. 15, 1933;
 Robert Thomson, Apr. 15, 1933 to July 1, 1933; Clar-
 ance A. Lang, July 1, 1933 to August 18, 1939; Sam
 Knight, Aug. 18, 1939—incumbent.

Coffeyville

Dedicated to - -

Col. James A. Coffey



THIS humble volume is hereby dedicated to the memory of the late Col. James A. Coffey,
 founder and foremost citizen of the original town of Coffeyville; a soldier in the ranks of
 John Brown at Pottawatomie Creek; an adventurer, if you please, who marched with
 that host of dauntless pioneers, who, impulsed by a burning urge within them, were thrilled
 with the task of rolling back frontiers for an advancing civilization. Leader among men, son
 of a warrior and evangelist, Col. Coffey blazed a trail of commerce extending from Westport
 Landing to Dodge City—a trail that was fairly dotted with trading posts planted by his own
 hands and at least two thriving villages, Humboldt and Coffeyville, laid out with his own engi-
 neering skill.

Then, besides trading posts, Col. Coffey built and operated mills and warehouses, staked
 and proved a government claim—and farmed. Facing all of the physical handicaps of pioneer
 conditions, he wrought in a remarkable manner. But that was not all, for Col. Coffey found
 time for the development of the domestic side of his life. He was the faithful husband of a
 good wife and a guidance to their six children.

From his many diverting duties, Col. Coffey, somehow found time to build a spacious, if
 not pretentious, residence in Coffeyville, in which he lived with his family for several years.
 Accounts tell us it was a happy, congenial, religious and cultural household. Passersby, it is re-
 lated, often would hear the strains of piano or guitar music emanating from the Coffey home,
 while of an early morning it was not infrequent to hear the blended soprano and alto voices
 of the daughters burst forth in melodious song.

What more beautiful picture of true domesticity! And, yet, the head of that household,
 who was so devoted to his family that he hauled a new grand piano from Kansas City to Cof-
 feyville that they might enjoy the blessing of instrumental music, was also a restless, intrepid
 pioneer whose merchandising footprints were implanted zigzaggedly across the length and
 breadth of a pioneer commonwealth embracing over 80,000 square miles of surface.

Such a man was he to whom we would pay tribute and bow before the shrine of his splen-
 did deeds of pioneer achievement. We feel that Col. Coffey's contribution to the development
 of Kansas and its early trade centers together with his high exemplary character, merit this rec-
 ognition in a book of this character.

C. C. DRAKE, Author.

Town of Coffeyville as a stage - -

THE original town of Coffeyville was built on the site of one of the chief open-air dramatic stages, which, seventy years ago, marked the egress of the Osages and the ingress of the White men. That stage had no director, no artificial scenery nor properties of any sort—yet there was enacted here one of the great ethnological-social melodramas of American history. Here a race, whose ancestry dates back, so far as we know, to the middle ages, a race steeped in the tribal traditions of centuries, relinquished its far flung empire of millions of acres of land it had occupied, to a government of white men grown paternalistic toward the Red men everywhere in the United States—and migrated into territory set apart by that government arbitrarily as the final abode of numerous civilized Indian tribes.

Contemporary publications and textbooks indicated the Osages were reluctant to yield to the decree they had helped to formulate by treaty and many of them tarried in Montgomery county for months before crossing the state line. But the Gargantuan surge of multitudes of pioneer white men was irresistible. They came by the tens of thousands to claim in one way or another the lands so recently possessed by the Osages.

A distinguished gateway into The Territory was west of the Verdigris river and over that bottleneck-pathway vast hordes of these bereft aborigines trekked through the months following the completion of the Drum Creek and other treaties, negotiated in the late sixties, enroute to their new abode, where their possessions mayhaps were bordered by the lines of a single county.

NEW DESTINY FOR TRIBES

This treatise cannot be concerned with the merits of those treaties. But we can point out the elements of drama that spelled a new dispensation and a new destiny for the Osages (and other tribes). They must have been vibrant of human emotion—sentiment and sadness—and we believe that so long as recorded American history endures, the exodus of the Osages from Kansas and the influx of white men to occupy and use their former acres will have marked one of the most significant incidents in the annals of western settlement.

And the site of the Town of Coffeyville was a part of the thoroughfare that led to the bottleneck of that Indian exodus and no doubt that fact was the deciding factor in the establishing of a trading post on the west bank of the Verdigris just before it passed into the lowlands subject to overflow.

INDIAN TRADE PROFITABLE

Chief Black Dog and scores of his followers were long camped on the high ground east and south of the present Walnut street. The Osages were on government pay at this juncture, as were some members of the Cherokee, Delaware, Creek and other tribes.

When their squaws went shopping—and they did—they sought bargains in brilliant blankets, factory moccasins, dried meats, trinkets and sometimes fire water for the bucks. In exchange for these the Indians would turn in furs, hides, vegetables, corn, wampum and make up the difference with money. Wampum was frequently regarded as a medium of exchange and had a constant value. The trade of these Indians at that period was most valuable. The trading post also enjoyed a brisk trade from cattle drivers and herdsman, all of whom were mounted. Many of them were paid off here as Parker was the end of the run for many Texas grazed cattle. Added to these two types of customers the trading post found the ever-increasing white settlers a new and profitable source of trade. Then developed the natural cluster of pioneer lines of business, making the fourth source of trade and revenue.

The trading post soon became a vital necessity. Demand for goods often exceeded the ability to supply. Advertising was an unknown and an unneeded art.

NAMED AFTER COFFEY

Coffeyville was named after Col. James A. Coffey, that restive pioneer, whose vision of the future of Kansas and the West in general, seven to eight decades past, filled him with such zeal that his life took on many of the properties of the adventurer as he ever pushed on toward the setting sun, establishing trading posts and laying out towns as he proceeded.

TOWN COMPANY IS FORMED

Among these accessory buildings were the large two-story structure on the east side of Mulberry street, at Fifteenth street, erected by N. B. Blanton and in which he operated a hotel. Another building was erected and occupied as a blacksmith shop by E. Y. Kent, while in still another building on Fifteenth street, S. B. Hickman kept a stock of general merchandise and acted in the capacity of postmaster. The Coffey house was erected on the site of the modern residence of C. T. Carpenter. When Mr. Carpenter purchased the Coffey residence, the house was moved northward and westward across Walnut street to Fourteenth street at Walnut. A portion of the foundation of the Coffey home is still under the Carpenter residence. The Coffey house was razed about 1930.

In August 1869, Col. Coffey, Blanton, Ed Fagan, John Clarkson and William Wilson formed a company and dedicated Coffey's earlier plat as a townsite to be known as "The Village of Coffeyville." The village depended upon trade with the Indians, mostly Osage and upon cattle grazing and herding, the destiny of these cattle, for the greater part, being Westport. Settlers filtered in and some farming was done during the first two years. In the meantime, the firms of Barron & Heddens, Read Bros., C. W. Munn and J. S. Burns were added to the trading houses of the village of Coffeyville.

NO TITLES AVAILABLE

Both Coffeyville and Parker sites were laid out on land first believed to belong to Indian Territory, but which a government corrective survey placed in Kansas. This survey had been made in 1870, but actual title to the strip, which was about two and one-half miles in width at the Verdigris river, had never been patented by the government after the geographical switch. Hence, only a type of squatter settlement could be made in either Parker or Coffeyville. The north border of this strip was the site of the present Twelfth street, which line marked the north limit of the village of Coffeyville and had once marked the south boundary of Kansas. On the east side of the Verdigris this original state line ran just north of the site of the Vidito store. The strip previously had been ceded to the Cherokee Nation.

In 1871 the cattle-shipping and trade possibilities of southern Montgomery county were recognized by the promoters of the L. L. & G. Railroad Company, which began extension of its tracks toward this region in that year.

Octave Chanute was superintendent and chief engineer for the L. L. & G. railroad and was in charge of its extension project. The railroad company, doubtless governed by the title difficulty experienced in the strip, selected a site for its terminal city in Kansas, designating it as "Section 36, township 34, range 16, east."

This site was surveyed and platted and the action became a matter of record in the probate court of Montgomery county, June 22, 1871 as "Railroad addition to the city of Coffeyville." The plat was filed October 20, 1871, at the Montgomery county register of deeds office.

ELECTION IN NEW TOWN

Evidently not satisfied with being merely a railroad addition to the original townsite, sponsors of the new site asked for and obtained a special state law, which was signed by the governor, February 26, 1872. This was followed by the issue of an order in district court of Montgomery county as of March 5, 1872 and fixed the limits of the "Third class city of Coffeyville," in such manner as to exclude the original Coffeyville townsite. District Judge H. G. Webb fixed March 16, 1872 as the date for holding the first municipal election.

This election showed the following result:

Mayor, A. B. Clark; councilmen, W. H. Bowers, G. W. Curry, G. J. Tallman and D. P. Hale. March 18, the newly elected officials were qualified before Eli Dennis, justice of the peace, and March 22, was fixed as the date of the first councilmanic meeting. At this meeting, G. N. Kneeland was appointed city clerk and Peter B. Flynn, city marshal.

ORIGINAL TOWN IS OUT

By this action, the territory platted and certified as "Railroad Addition to the Village of Coffeyville," became the duly incorporated third class city of Coffeyville to the complete exclusion of the village to which it was presumed to be merely an addition.

There was some legal reasoning behind the action taken by the sponsors of the new town. They contended that because the site of the original town was on the Cherokee strip and not subject to entry it could not be included in any judicial order of any court in Kansas.

It will probably never be known whether there was a design on the part of the L. L. & G. Railroad company to discredit "Old Town" and thereby get its inhabitants to move to the new town; but there was strategy at least suggested when the railroad company went to the state legislature and obtained a special law providing for the incorporation of the city of Coffeyville as a third class city, when a general code law gave all needed authority for incorporating "any town, village or city," as was subsequently pointed out in court when the special law was pronounced unconstitutional and void.

HOLD "LEGAL" ELECTION

This action had the effect of dissolving the administration elected in the second Coffeyville. Judge B. W. Perkins of the district court sitting at Oswego, then acted favorably upon a petition bearing signatures of residents of both Coffeyvilles, and set the date for election as April 7, 1873. The organization effected by this second election, follows:

Mayor, Dr. G. J. Tallman; councilmen, J. M. Heddens, W. A. Moore, J. T. Dean, A. J. Hanna, William Moberly; police judge (elective), John A. Heckard. This council appointed Luther Perkins, clerk; E. M. Easley, marshal; W. T. Read, treasurer, and George Luck, street commissioner.

BARRICKLOW A MAYOR

A bit of municipal history, often overlooked by those writing historical articles about Coffeyville, is the fact that Mayor A. B. Clark of the first or illegally constituted Coffeyville, was elected Montgomery county attorney in November, 1872, and that he resigned as mayor before assuming the oath of office as county attorney, January 19, 1873. Also that Joseph Barricklow, a merchant not long recruited from Parker, was elected mayor by a vote of the citizens, December 3, 1872, to succeed Clark, and that he qualified and served about three months, or until the legally constituted Coffeyville had voted and qualified Mayor G. J. Tallman, a local physician, as its first mayor. Below appears a roster of the names of the men who have served as mayor of Coffeyville:

Under special legislative act: A. B. Clark and J. Barricklow, 1872-73.

Under general legislative act: Dr. G. J. Tallman,

1873; T. B. Eldridge, 1874; William Masters, 1875-76; George W. Selby, 1877; C. S. Brown, 1878; J. M. Heddens, 1879; C. M. Heatherington, 1880; Daniel Wells, 1881; C. W. Munn, 1882; J. Barricklow, 1883; A. H. Boothby, 1884; Thomas Scurr, Jr., 1885; Thomas G. Ayres, 1886; J. H. Wilcox, 1887; A. B. Powell, 1888; G. I. Barndollar, 1889-90; H. M. Stansbury, 1891-92; A. P. Boswell, 1893-94; J. H. Wilcox, 1895-96; W. H. Davis, 1897-98; Dr. T. C. Frazier, 1899-1900-1901-1902; R. E. Vaughn, 1903-1904-1905-1906; J. H. Wilcox, 1907; R. E. Vaughn, 1908; Fred B. Skinner, 1908; E. C. Rice, 1909; George Coverdale, 1910; E. C. Rice, 1911-1912; Andy Curry, 1913-14; Elmer Joyce, 1915-16; H. H. Deichler, 1919-1920; George B. Snelling, 1921, till his death, June 5; Frank McClellan, July, 1921-22-23-24 to April 16, 1925; Elmer Joyce 1925-26; W. H. Lang, 1927-31; George W. Eckhardt, 1931-33; R. Y. Kennedy, April, 1933, to his death, February, 1934; J. D. Byers, incumbent, February, 1934—.

Note: During the above interval, city elections were changed from spring to fall and then back to spring—and three mayors had their terms clipped by ouster orders, so that mention of years only, does not technically reflect the actual tenures of some of the mayor terms.

Out of the 35 mayors serving Coffeyville, only two ex-mayors are living. They are F. B. Skinner and W. H. Lang.

A. P. IRVIN HOLDS RECORD

List of city clerks who have served Coffeyville include Luther Perkins Thomas G. Scurr, Jr., 1873-1877; Henry C. Bump, 1878; W. A. Peffer, 1879-1880; Daniel Woodson, 1881-1893; T. H. Brooks, 1894; A. J. Sullivan, 1895-1897; D. S. Elliott, 1898; Leila C. Elliott, 1899; Rosa Bell, 1900-1910; J. Russell Elliott, 1911-1912; H. H. Deichler, 1913-1916; Elmer Joyce, 1917-1918; Carl Potteck, 1919-1927; A. P. Irvin, 1927-1942 and incumbent, Lois Saunders.

Returning to the tenure of Mayor Joseph Barricklow, it may be mentioned that citizens of Old Town, incensed at being shut off from the New Town, brought great pressure to bear on the council, as evidenced by the fact that February 17, 1873, the sum of \$500 was voted by the council to be placed in the hands of Mayor Barricklow to be used in "determining the rights of Old Town as set out in Ordinance No. 26." This move had the anomalous effect of having the official representative of new or railroad City of Coffeyville, asked by his council members to help defeat the perfidy of the new town sponsors, which had brought about the vexatious issue—and Barricklow was presumed to support the New Towners. This was surely putting the abbreviated-term mayor on the spot.

FIRST BUILDING A JAIL

Apparently the first construction work under the first administration was the building of a 3-room jail building 14x14 feet and 10 feet high, of stone. John G. Varnum, the contractor, lived at 613 Union street. He acted as city marshal after Marshal Peter R. Flynn had been seriously wounded, allegedly while attempting to arrest an intoxicated woman. Varnum served without salary or fees. The house in which Varnum lived at the time he built the jail structure, received public attention many years later, when Wiley Dixon, a colored barber living in that house, was charged with first degree murder in connection with the fatal shooting of Robert Liggins, colored night merchants watchman. It was contended Liggins fell on the sidewalk in front of the Dixon home, after being hit by a bullet said to have been fired from the Dixon house. Dixon was tried for the crime, but acquitted.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE

A project that was sponsored by the county, but of

direct interest to Coffeyville merchants and cattle dealers was the construction of a wrought iron bridge over the Verdigris river east of the city. The contract was let to E. J. Farnsworth and was opened to traffic in August, 1872. This was the structure which collapsed in 1925, when a drilling rig was passing over it. It was replaced by the present concrete bridge, which was built on a new location.

START CITY UTILITIES

By proclamation of Governor John A. Martin, July 20, 1887, Coffeyville became a city of the second class, having passed the 2,000 population mark by its spring state census enumeration.

July 29, 1895, a \$49,000 issue of city water bonds was sold and construction of the Coffeyville waterworks was started. The system was completed in the spring of 1896 and an ordinance establishing rates of charges for water was adopted March 26, 1896.

July 23, 1894, a franchise was given to construct and operate a telephone system within the City of Coffeyville, on one R. A. Hamilton, while a short time later Hamilton assigned his franchise and interests to the Continental Telephone Company.

In 1897 the first sanitary sewer system was installed at a cost of \$22,000. That was laid in sanitary sewer district No. 4. Within a decade, the sanitary sewer system had expanded to include four other districts.

September 14, 1909, the city council adopted the commission form of government, but the election of officials did not take place until April, 1910. George Coverdale became thereby the first commission mayor.

Frazier's Last Writing -

BELOW appears excerpts from Dr. T. C. Frazier's manuscript on the early history of Coffeyville, an article, presumed to be supplementary to an elaboration of his earlier history. Dr. Frazier was writing this manuscript when death intercepted. Written when he was 85 years old and beset with numerous age infirmities, yet every word is legible. It was written with a common lead pencil. The excerpts:

"While negotiations were in progress as between the government and the Osage Indians, three railroads were in course of construction from Missouri River points, southwestward across eastern Kansas. By an act of congress the railroad which should first extend into the Territory from the south line of the state would be granted a free right-of-way across the Territory. The three railroads were the L. L. & G., the Fort Scott and Gulf (Spring river route near Baxter Springs) and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, its objective being the Neosho valley with crossing at Chetopa.

ONION BRIDGE A RUNWAY

"The contest between the three roads was sharp and exciting, and as it was not immediately known which had won the franchise for the Indian Territory, the L. L. & G. extending through Coffeyville, pushed its construction to a point on the state line south of Onion Creek, constructing meanwhile a substantial trestle bridge over Onion Creek to receive the track. When the L. L. & G. learned of the success of the M.-K.-T. in reaching Indian Territory first, work of track-laying was suspended at a point marked by the site of the Kansas Oil Refinery. The L. L. & G. then turned its attention to the building of a stockyard and loading pens. It fenced its right-of-way from the cattle pen to the state line, put a heavy plank floor on its Onion Creek bridge and used the enclosure as a runway from the feeding lot to the loading pens. Many thousands of southern raised cattle passed through this runway in the first few years after the completion of the L. L. & G. to Coffeyville.

"In July 1871, Montgomery County instituted suit

in district court attacking the legality of the \$200,000 issue of railroad bonds voted in June, 1870 as a bonus to aid the construction of the L. L. & G. and as Parker sponsors knew all about the rottenness of that transaction and were pretty sore about the location of the railroad on the west side of the river, the railroad company undertook to conciliate them. The railroad finally agreed to construct a spur to a point near the west end of the Parker bridge over the Verdigris, to build a depot and other necessary buildings and to operate and maintain the same for a period of four years, conditioned upon the issue and delivery to the railroad company of \$50,000 in township bonds and withdrawal of pending action by the county.

"When the proposition to issue \$50,000 in bonds failed, the company proposed to construct the spur, depot and accessories mentioned before, including loading facilities for cattle and a turn table or wye, conditioned upon the issue and delivery to said railroad company of \$25,000 in Parker city bonds and provided the construction of said facilities should terminate all matters of controversy and litigation, as between the railroad company and the county or city of Parker."

"Struck by rumors of these negotiations and proposals on the part of the railroad, the people of Coffeyville became excited and incensed and accused the railroad company of 'selling out.' Former Senator E. G. Ross, who was publishing a weekly newspaper in Coffeyville, addressed a letter of inquiry to the railroad company to determine the truth or falsity of these rumors. The letter follows:

'Coffeyville, Kansas, December 29, 1871.

'Col. Octavius Chanute, superintendent of the L. L. & G. Railway Company.

'Dear sir: Representations have been made here in regard to certain agreements having been entered into between yourself, on the part of the L. L. & G. Railway Company and the citizens of the town of Parker, which I am satisfied are not correct and which do injustice to your company. For the purpose of placing the matter in its proper light, I respectfully request that you furnish me for publication, if not inconsistent to do so, certified copies of such agreements and correspondence as may exist touching the operation of your railroad to this point. Very respectfully yours, (signed) E. G. Ross.'

DEATH ENDS NARRATIVE

Mr. Chanute's reply to Mr. Ross was published in Ross's paper of January 5, 1872.

But Mr. Frazier's narrative ends abruptly here—the last lines he ever penned of Coffeyville history. Grim death had stopped his only hand.

INDIAN RELICS ABOUNDED

During an early period in the vicinity which became the site of Coffeyville, no one probably will ever determine the years, there was a specific settlement of Indians, as evidenced by the finding of gun barrels, from which the stock had rotted, arrow-heads, partially rotted bows and other relics in an area extending from what is now First street to Sterling street, on either side of Walnut street. I. H. "Irvin" Sterling, now 78 years old and a resident here 66 years, recalls that he and other children used to find diversion in hunting for these relics.

History of the Rise and Fall of the Town of Parker

1868-1895

It was a common characteristic in truly pioneer days for a town to be founded today, to boom tomorrow and then to decline and become a ghost town. But it seems to the writer that Parker on the east side of the Verdigris river and not far from the south line of the state and county, furnishes the outstanding example for mushroom growth and swift decline.

The men who founded Parker were able business men, used to carrying on business on a large scale and when they plunged with their fortunes, one would be inclined to infer that here at least was to be a great town, if not a great city.

But the right stars were not shining when Parker was planned, or something and within two years of its founding, it began to crumble and by the third year, two-thirds of the town had moved to Coffeyville.

WAS PARKERSBOURG

Parker (at first named Parkersbourg), the last and farthest south of the series of hamlets started at Tally Springs and extending southward along the east side of the Verdigris River, never realized its fondest dreams of being the L. L. & G. railroad terminal and its citizens and business houses were scarcely well established before some of them began pulling stakes and moving across the Verdigris River to the Town of Coffeyville.

However, as a matter of salve and history, the L. L. & G. Railroad Company did extend a spur track from its Coffeyville terminal southeastwardly between the Verdigris and Onion Creek and it did build the longest primitive depot—passenger and freight—in all Kansas. The temporary construction was about 100 feet in length and its location was approximately 100 yards southwest of the west end of the Parker wagon bridge over the Verdigris and 30 yards south of the public road leading to the bridge.

GESTURE OF FULFILLMENT

This extension of the spur track was obviously intended by the railroad company as a gesture of fulfillment of a definite inference given the citizens of Parker that the company would give Parker railroad shipping and passenger facilities. The railroad officials, guided by Superintendent Octave Chanute of the L. L. & G. Railroad Company, had carried out negotiations with leading citizens of Parker, Independence and Coffeyville, whereby bonds of \$200,000 would be issued by Montgomery County and among the stipulations agreed upon was a provision that the railroad would be extended to within a quarter of a mile of the center of Parker. The bonds were finally voted and finally paid after a contest as to their legality had failed. It was charged the railroad company had committed fraud upon the citizens of Parker. The amount paid in settlement of the issue was \$130,000. The tracks were extended in 1872 and the long depot was constructed late in that fall.

POWELL TRACT TO RIVER

Apparently as gleaned from other contemporary

items appearing in the newspapers, the tracks were taken up four years later and the depot dismantled and moved to Coffeyville. The late James Dison Powell, who died a few months ago, lived all but eight of his 82 years in the vicinity of Parker. He was the son of James and Elvira Susan Powell. He was born in Georgia, December 7, 1860. The father died in Georgia and the mother, accompanied by her five sons and four daughters came to Montgomery County in 1868 and settled on a homestead claim of 80 acres, the same being two 40-acre tracts in length north and south, the north tip extending just across the Verdigris river near the Parker bridge. The house, however, was located on the south end of this tract. A year later Adam Beatty purchased a claim that adjoined the Powell tract on the west. At the time of his death James Dison "Bud" Powell was the only member of the original Powell family to have remained in the Parker vicinity. A brother, Allen Powell, custodian of and schoolhouse and community building at Dearing, lives at Dearing. "Bud" Powell in recent years had lived with his son, Bob Powell on the "bottoms" northwest of the site of Parker, but another son, Frank Powell lives within the original site of Parker, two or three blocks from the Parker bridge on what was Main street. On that street at one time were the stores of York & Company, Wells Brothers, J. S. Lang's grocery, G. L. Canada's mercantile store, while at a corner stood the majestic two and one-half story house of Former Acting Governor of Kansas, Daniel Woodson. Mrs. Dison Powell died eight years ago.

SOUTH OF "STATE" LINE

The Elvira Susan Powell family had lived on their claim nearly four years when the county built the wrought-iron bridge that spanned the Verdigris at Parker and which structure was partially wrecked by a cyclone in 1934. In rehabilitating the bridge one span of the original structure was retained. The Twelfth street (old state line) ran eastward just north of the Vidito store of today. However, a corrected survey had revealed in 1867, that the true border line lay two and one-half miles south of the Vidito store, or of Twelfth street in Coffeyville.

"WALKER" ONCE HERE

Westralia was laid out about a mile south of Vidito's store, or approximately midway between the old state line (12th street) and Parker, while Clymore was laid out on what is now 166 highway, where Dr. Bagby's Rumpus Ranch is located, about midway between the county line and the junction of Pumpkin and Verdigris river.

Also in 1868 and earlier, there had been built a number of houses on each side of the Verdigris river. A ford was used in normal flow times to cross forth and back across the Verdigris and the clump of houses came to be called Walker, named after an early fisherman, David Walker, who was credited with having a large family. Even as late as 1873 some pioneers called the new town of Coffeyville, "Walker" as distinguished from the original town of Coffeyville. It is related that a friend inquired of the Read Bros. as to where they were going from Chetopa. They replied, according to this tale: "We are first going to locate in Coffeyville and if the railroad makes a better town of Walker, we may move there." However, the name "Walker" was purely provincial and did not long endure after the new city of Coffeyville was platted and the town company incorporated and recorded.

COMPLETE IRON BRIDGE

Parker being a stage line terminal was the first town to enjoy regular mail deliveries in 1870 and part of 1871. During that interval, S. B. Hickman of Old Town of

Coffeyville, afoot with a pouch strapped over his back made three morning trips each week, taking back to Old Town the mails for its citizens and business houses. The Southwestern stage came into Parker in the evening on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The following mornings, Mr. Hickman would come for the Old Town mail. The wrought iron bridge across the Verdigris at Parker was completed December 8, 1871.

James T. Parker, owner of the Southwestern Stage Line, was afflicted with a chronic ailment and decided to rest a few days. The stage line then ended in Westralia. One day he got into conversation with Peter Miller, who was proving up on a claim on the peak of a hill a mile south of Westralia. Parker bought his claim rights and started Parkersbourg, later abbreviated to Parker. That was in August, 1869. His residence still stands.

OLD TIME TABLE

The L. L. & G. Railway time table of the early seventies, reveals that its train from Cherryvale arrived at Coffeyville 7 p. m., and at Parker station at 7:20 p. m. By July 5, 1874, Octavius Chanute had been succeeded as superintendent by B. S. Henning. The map shown in the time table folder showed various cattle trails from the South to Parker and Coffeyville. The principal trail was from Bird's Crossing (now Bartlesville, Okla.) One, called the New Trail, came from the west (a Chisholm trail which entered the state where Dodge City is now located). Another trail was from due south evidently emanating in the "Heart of Texas." A fourth trail came from the southeast by way of Fort Gibson. Parker is dropped from the railroad time table in 1875. The trail from the west crossed the Verdigris river just north of the state line, thence turned northward. The early town of Westralia, derived its name from having been located on this "West" trail. However, only in one item did the writer see this version connecting up the "West" Trail with the Chisholm trail from the West Texas cattle areas. The "New Trail" represented a cut-off from the same Texas grazing fields, said to have proved 100 miles shorter.

CHRISTMAS DAY WAS A GAY OCCASION IN PARKER DISTRICT IN 1868 AND 1869

Susan Powell Served Yule Dinner to a Crowd That Taxed the 30-foot Dining Room in Her Hotel When the Family Moved There in 1868; Women Wore Hoop Skirts, Overskirts and Big Bustles; Most Daring Colors Were Wine-red and Hunters' Green

By Tillie Karns-Newman

As Christmas draws nearer it is interesting to reflect and cognize upon other Christmas seasons and customs of pioneers who settled Montgomery County. Their courage gives us background and foundation for future living.

There was great excitement, in a quiet way, in the large kitchen at the home of Susan Powell the first Christmas morning after the family moved into the hotel at Parker, southeast of Coffeyville, in 1868. It was Susan's intention to make this an outstanding Christmas for the community as well as for the Powells. She sent word that she would serve Christmas dinner to couples at 50c each. This was a great convenience to newcomers, since many of them were not prepared with fowls and hams to celebrate.

ALL THE POWELLS WORKED

Her young daughters, Beckey, Liza and Vira, darted here and there preparing vegetables to be cooked: turnips, parsnips, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and squash. Chickens and hams were roasting in the oven, but had to be watched. The pies were made the day before. Pies were the favorite dessert. Flour was \$9 a hundred, freighted from Oswego.

As the people arrived, they found the 30-foot dining

LANDERS-SPROUL

At 316 West Eleventh street lives Mrs. Margaret Sproul Landers 79 years old. She has lived there since 1893, the home being purchased from Luther Perkins. Her husband, Martin Douglas Landers, born near Indianapolis, Ind., September 10, 1860, died in the Eleventh street home, April 29, 1917. Mrs. Landers' father, Samuel Sproul was killed by Indians in the Black-hills, N. D., in 1865, while he was taking provisions for the government to soldiers at Fort Laramie. His widowed wife, Latisha Sproul and her children settled in Parker about 1869, when Mrs. Landers was six years old. The house still stands. Mr. Landers in the early eighties engaged in sheepraising on Cedar Creek, on the Oklahoma side. A prairie fire overtook and burned more than 300 sheep. He was married to Margaret Sproul at Independence, Oct. 10, 1883. They lived in Parker after their marriage until they came to Coffeyville. Mr. Landers was for several years a right hand bowler to J. H. Wilcox, who served several terms as mayor and Mr. Landers served three years as utilities collector in the early part of the present century. Mrs. Landers was born at Tecumseh, five miles east of Topeka, February 27, 1863. They have two sons, Douglas of Tulsa and John Landers of Coffeyville. Mrs. Landers in recent years has lived alone.

PLAT OF PARKER

A plat of Parker was filed with the register of deeds at Independence, July 1, 1872. The townsite contained approximately 200 acres, the same being located in and embracing the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and lots 8, 11 and 12, section 7, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 18, all in township 35, range 17 east. The final filing was in April, 1877, notarized by Luther Perkins as of April 19, 1877. Capt. N. B. Bianton of Old Coffeyville was the surveyor.

Starting at the Verdigris river the north and south streets were Shawnee, Delaware, Cherokee, Osage, Choctaw, Martin Avenue (extra wide), Ottawa. Running east and west from the north were Elm, Oak, Hickory, Walnut, (name of next street blurred), Maple, Cedar and Spruce.

room too small, so an extension was made into the kitchen. Children too small to sit at a large table were elevated on boxes on chairs.

It was amusing to the elders, when they found some young boy sitting next to his favorite girl.

HOOP SKIRTS, OVERSKIRTS, BUSTLES

The women came dressed in their best; hoop skirts and overskirts. Big bustles were the style. The most daring colors were wine-red and hunter's green.

When Mrs. Susan Powell and her nine children settled at Old Parker the Powell family and the Crow family were the only white settlers.

It may be said of Mrs. Powell that she was a woman of great resourcefulness, a southern woman with grit and determination. Also, she may be credited with bringing the first cockle burrs to this part of the country. Cockle burrs were considered necessary, as the tea made from them was the proper remedy for snake bites; so, they were cultivated!

OXEN TOO SLOW FOR JAMES POWELL

Mrs. Powell left Georgia following the death of her husband. She and her nine children (the youngest 6) started out in a covered wagon with all of their belongings. They drove two yoke of oxen. In reminiscing,

James (Bud) Powell, her son, said, "I walked nearly all the way to Indiana, the oxen were so slow."

They stayed in Indiana only long enough to have a total corn crop failure. They packed up and moved to Kansas and settled on the land just east and a little north of the Verdigris river bridge at old Parker. The family moved into a cabin which had been left by a man named Ross, who had quit, temporarily.

A sawmill was built soon on the river bank, and the Powells built a 10-room house of native lumber, 30x30 feet, with a leanto kitchen on the east. Mrs. Powell was a proficient shoe cobbler and revenues from that trade helped family finances.

FRANK POWELL HOME HOTEL SITE

The Powell Hotel was torn down years ago and a 5-room cottage was built from some of the lumber. This house still stands in the same location where the hotel once stood and is known as the Frank Powell farm.

The late James Powell, who lived with his son, Robert, northwest of Parker, recalled another Christmas after the schoolhouse was built directly across from the hotel. The tree was so large that a hole was cut in the floor, but this was a great convenience, since persons could turn the tree around and take off presents without moving the lanterns about. The tree was a large native cedar and decorated only with presents. The whole countryside exchanged gifts, and this was the only celebration held.

A short time after the Powell Hotel started, another hotel with bar was built and James Brown was proprietor. This was when the town was in full boom swing. Numerous types of business prevailed and the town was overflowing.

A GALA CHRISTMAS NIGHT

It was decided by the citizens that it would be proper to fittingly celebrate the growth and activity of Parker on Christmas night. A large banquet was prepared at the James Brown hotel and 100 couples came in the midst of a blinding snow (the first of the season). The bill of fare was quite elaborate, including brant (small wild goose), Butterball duck, wild turkey, chicken, ham, garden vegetables, dewberry jelly, coconut pyramid, pound cake, mince pie, apples and coffee.

After this banquet, there was a grand ball in the hall over Parker, York & company store. Music was limited to fiddles and harmonicas. There were no flowers, but it is said, "there was friendly feeling and unanimity of purpose among persons, with disposition to act together in matters pertaining to material welfare of the community." Their social gatherings compared favorably with those of older communities.

BROWN HOTEL AWAY IN SECTIONS

The Brown hotel was moved away in sections; one of the sections went to the Sebastian Hahn farm, southwest of Coffeyville, and is located west of his new home. The other wing was moved to the Ed Winters farm, four miles northeast of Coffeyville, but has since been torn down and rebuilt into a new house.

Only descendants of Susan Powell of the original first families of Parker still live there.

The town of Parker has reverted to farms and domestic tranquility.

FIRST GIRL CHILD

It was Christmas day in 1870 at Parker that witnessed the birth of the first female child in that town. Charles Clark, a stonemason, had settled there because there was in progress a building boom. Parker was a village less than two years old. The settlers came to know each other intimately and to take an interest in the affairs of one another.

Neighbors, many of whom were entertaining or being entertained that Christmas day, saw the late Dr. Walter H. Wells, medicine case in hand, call at the Clark home, leave later and then return. He was in the home a good while. When he left the neighbors were told: "It's a girl."

Yes, the stork had come down the Clark chimney and left a little girl baby at the Clark home. No other home could boast this recognition. Some said it was Santa Claus that left the baby and other suggested the stork had gone in cahoots with Old Nicholas to bring this happiness to the village stonemason's home.

PARKER HOUSE STILL STANDS

While still living in Parker, but growing, Miss Clark often hid herself to a big 8-room 2-story house not far away, because it was vacant and she could get in and have just a grand time playing about in the big-roomed house. Sometimes she would preside in fancy as its mistress and pretend she was the owner.

One day the carpenters came and sawed the big house in two parts. Then a housemover came and took the queer looking halves, explaining they were being taken to Coffeyville.

It is probable that Dan Wells of Wells Brothers big store, had bought the house with a view to moving it to Coffeyville for a residence, since he and his brother, Bob, had moved their store from Parker to Coffeyville. At any rate, Mr. Dan Wells occupied the house for several years, before building a residence on Willow street.

In the meantime Miss Clark, the Parker Christmas baby, had come to Coffeyville with her parents and soon was keeping company with one of the Kloehr boys. Joseph Kloehr had come to Coffeyville in 1874 and started up in the livery and hotel business in the 900 block on Walnut street. The hotel was named "The Southern." Charles Kloehr, his youngest son, was the one picked out by Miss Clark and one day they were married. They began housekeeping in the 8-room house of walnut and oak in which she had played at Parker. They are living there today—48 years later. The big house is so nearly concealed by trees that the passerby is not impressed by its great size. An addition has been built at the rear, but otherwise the house has been altered little.

TWO SEQUESTERED HOMES

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Isham built and lived in a residence just west of the Kloehr home. The Charles Kloehrs and the Ishams lived neighbors for 35 years. Mr. Isham died and just before Mrs. Isham passed away, she sold the family home to Mrs. Charles Kloehr. Now in that home, County Commissioner Robert "Bob" Kloehr and his wife and their children, reside, Bob being a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kloehr. The two sequestered houses face Tenth street, the Charles Kloehr house number being 110 West Tenth street and Bob Kloehr's house, 114 West Tenth street. The scene bespeaks the 19th century.

Charles Kloehr is a brother of John J. Kloehr, generally credited with the annihilation of two of the Dalton gang during that notorious raid.

A sequel to this story might well be the narrative of the Adam Beatty home in Parker, where on New Year's day, 1872, just one week after the incident at the Charlie Clark home, a son, the first male child to be born in Parker, was ushered into the world. The child was christened John K. Beatty. As a resident of Coffeyville, John K. Beatty was engaged in the real estate business in which he was an extensive advertiser. He died twenty years ago. Mrs. Fred E. Moore, Miss Mary Beatty of southeast of Coffeyville, Mrs. Robert Pine, 1008 W. Sixth street, Coffeyville, Miss Clara Amanda Beatty and Miss Alsonette Beatty, both of Chicago, were sisters.

History of The Postal Service

Coffeyville, Kansas

1869-1942

ONE of the indispensable complements of business and social development anywhere is the United States mail. Wherever a trading post was established in the settlement of Kansas, there the federal postoffice department anticipated means for receiving and sending mail would be important enough to warrant the authorization of handling mail to the owner of the trading post.

As early as 1863, Baxter Springs was a mail distributing point and stage lines out of that point carried mail to those trading posts that were on or near the stage line. The driver was authorized to carry U. S. mail, but he was not permitted to depart from his established route.

In the beginning of mail service westerly out of Baxter, the route came to the Verdigris river, thence northward on the east bank of the Verdigris. The first mail pouch delivery near here was at Clymore and a man named Goeke operating a trading post there, was authorized to receive and send mail. Chetopa was another postoffice point in the sixties. The stage ran between Baxter Springs and Humboldt, making three rounds trips weekly from Baxter Springs.

FIRST MAIL AT CLYMORE

When Westralia was started, J. H. Ennis made tri-weekly trips to Clymore, a mile and one-half distant, taking mail left at Westralia and bringing back mail addressed to Westralia. Later a pouch was picked up by the Southwest Stage Lines at Clymore and delivered at Parker. In that same year S. B. Hickman of the Town of Coffeyville made tri-weekly trips to Parker, taking and getting mail for Coffeyville.

One would be hard put to mention another activity that has been continuous, faithful and reliable in its service as has been true of the postal service which has been maintained in Coffeyville for 73 years—a service which continually was expanding, in that city, and rural carrier services have been added and that the general volume of mail has been gradually increasing. In a sense the service has been ready to serve every hour of day or night. That is, it has provision for receiving mail at any hour. Its delivery of mail is made on an average of 310 days a year. Persons who have boxes at the postoffice, also may open those boxes at any hour of any day.

OWN BUILDING IN 1912

The postal headquarters prior to 1912 was maintained in private buildings. It was on Walnut street, near Ninth street several years, on the site of the First National Bank building and in 1907 in the Brown building just south of the old city hall. It was from there that it was moved into the new federal building at Elm and Eighth streets in 1912.

Dedication of this building was made a Red Letter event here since its construction marked the end of local pioneer days in the postal service.

When the cornerstone of the federal building was laid in 1912, the day of fraternalism was at its peak and it was only natural that the Masonic lodge was selected to take charge of the ceremonial on that occasion. Some 12 lodges participated in the dedication exercises.

William E. Hutchison of Garden City, worshipful master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., officiated. The Rev. C. R. Fralick, pastor of the First United Brethren church, offered the prayer. There was a grand parade and F. E. Sellers was marshal of the day. Mayor E. C. Rice had issued a formal proclamation, asking merchants to close their shops from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., that after-

noon. The late Judge E. C. Cole of Great Bend delivered the principal address.

MUCH IN CORNERSTONE

Among prized documents deposited in the cornerstone, included a history of Coffeyville by Dr. T. C. Frazier, copies of The Journal, Weekly Independent and Kent's War Day Memories, proceedings of the last grand lodge, rosters of Keystone Lodge, Lochinvar Commandery, R. A. M. chapter 112, O. E. S., personnel of postoffice and other information.

The postoffice personnel in 1912 follows:

Postmaster, Joseph McCreary; assistant postmaster, Miss Ida McCreary; clerks, W. P. Royer, George E. Carnine (to K. C. office); Albert Rhodes (jeweler here now); Edgar Verry (now with an oil concern in Portland, Ore.); Russel Berst (now in Tulsa); Otis G. Bloomer (now assistant postmaster); E. E. Duckworth (deceased); L. D. Lynch (retired); Paul E. Bryant (now at stamp window); Miss Anna Creath (now Mrs. Sebastian Hahn) and Charles A. Winn (in service at Bartlesville, Okla.)

City carriers: Ura T. Dillon (grocer here); Chauncey C. Smith. (farming near Independence); Reed A. Frye (retired in 1941); John A. Edson (now a rural carrier); Harry L. F. Brunner (deceased); Frederick W. Helmering, W. L. Conquest (now in San Francisco); R. H. Sherman (deceased); R. B. Tuttle (was temporary), and Walter I. Todd (out of service and residing in Missouri.)

Rural carriers: Charles Engles (deceased); Jess Moon (now a grocer at Eighth and Sunflower streets); O. T. Romig (deceased), and Charles H. Kennedy (deceased).

Postmaster McCreary held office until Jan. 2, 1914, when it was taken over by Elliott Irvin. Paul Jones, now of Lyons, was nominated postmaster by President Woodrow Wilson. His confirmation hung fire in the U. S. Senate and Jones finally withdrew his application and accepted another post.

The Coffeyville postoffice reached its maximum receipts in 1928, when they were \$91,000. A portion of those receipts was due, it was explained, to the mailing of Montgomery-Ward catalogues which had been expressed here from Chicago. The practice was later abolished.

PERSONNEL IN 1942

Postmaster, J. E. Brogan.
Assistant Postmaster, O. G. Bloomer.
Superintendent of mails, W. P. Royer.
Office: Austin M. Hebbe, floating clerk; Floyd E. Frazier, Paul E. Bryant, Otto Krebs, E. K. Roberts, C. H. Schaub, Earl Stephens, Alger Mahaffy, Eugene Lash and E. S. Bartle.

City Carriers, W. E. Luse, C. D. Hobbs, Dan Richardson, Elmer E. Speece, F. H. Helmering, Clarence Dillon, R. A. Burrows, J. R. Bond, Grant Cain, George Meeske, Henry Rodenbeck, Roy E. K. Kimes and L. A. Mahaffy.

Rural carriers: John S. Edson, John E. Shearhart, John T. Halloran, Harold R. Gillette and Darrell H. Baker.

City carriers were added to the postoffice personnel Nov. 1, 1900, while A. Bruce Powell was postmaster. Postoffice receipts in his tenure had reached the average sum of \$13,944.36 annually, and his salary was fixed at \$2,100. Wilburn W. Worth, Orville Maxwell and James A. Pentecost were the first city mail carriers. The salary of each was \$600. On December 15, 1904, under

Postmaster G. I. Barndollar, three more city carriers were added. They were Harry L. F. Brunner, Ben L. Jones and Eddy F. Van Horn.

Rural carrier service was established May 1, 1903, when two routes were opened, each about 25 miles in length. Hardie E. Stanfield was assigned to Route 1, and David A. Jones to Route 2. On April 4, 1904, two more rural routes were added, with W. A. Romig on Route 3, and Ora Madden of Route 4. The postmaster's salary was raised at this time to \$2,600. The postoffice was in a building on the site of the present First National bank.

During the tenure of Postmaster Edward Rammel, 1906-1911, the office was moved to the Brown building adjacent to the old city hall, the office force was increased to nine persons, city carriers to nine and the rural service increased by a star route into Oklahoma.

COFFEYVILLE POSTMASTERS

Col. J. A. Coffey, while never appointed postmaster at Coffeyville, had been granted permission to handle the mails wherever he established a trading post in Kansas. The duly appointed postmasters following Col. Coffey's short service were as follows:

Samuel B. Hickman, 1871-1889.

Walter H. Wells from April 1, 1889 to March 31, 1891.

Joe McCreary, April 1, 1891 to June 30, 1895.

Charles A. Wells, July 1, 1895 to March 31, 1898.

A. Bruce Powell, April 1, 1898 to March 31, 1902.

G. I. Barndollar, April 1, 1902 to February 2, 1906, his tenure being terminated by death.

Miss Ida McCreary, acting postmaster, Feb. 3, to April 1, 1906.

Ed Rammel, April 1, 1906 to January 16, 1911.

Joe McCreary, January 17, 1911 to January 2, 1914.

Elliott Irvin, January 3, 1914 to October 31, 1922.

Leila E. Elliott, from November 1, 1922 to February 15, 1932.

Fred C. Oehler, February 16, 1932 to May 26, 1936.

J. E. Brogan, became postmaster May 26, 1936 and is now the incumbent.

Miss Ida McCreary served as assistant postmaster for more than 20 years. She was succeeded by Edgar Verry Jan. 2, 1914 and he by O. G. Bloomer, incumbent, in 1915.

A. A. Bessey served 18 months as assistant postmaster under Chas. A. Wells.

P. O. CLERK GOES UP

In an article by The Journal's "California Reporter," under date of January 17, 1942, this reference is made: Charles D. Paffenberger, who some 25 years ago was money order clerk in the Coffeyville postoffice and director of the Methodist Church choir, now is chief postal

WOOLIS REMINISCENSES

The author is indebted to John W. Woolis, early restaurateur of Coffeyville, for the following notes:

"My father, Willeby Woolis, was killed while employed by a powder company in Ohio in 1878. My grandfather, John Woolis, ran one of the first hotels operated in Cherryvale. My mother in 1883 married D. D. Walborn at Independence, after which they moved to the Col. Noah Eby farm southwest of Coffeyville (now owned by Sebastian Hahn). A rumor spread rapidly after Eby's bank in Coffeyville closed that the colonel had buried a large part of the cash on his farm.

"I knew Lon Canada living in Oklahoma, who was

inspector at San Francisco. . . . Mr. Paffenberger went from Coffeyville postoffice into postal inspector work and several years ago took a prominent part in tracking down the notorious Jake Fleagle gang.



J. E. BROGAN, Postmaster

John E. Brogan, Coffeyville postmaster, was born January 15, 1876, at Osage Mission (now St. Paul, Kan.), a son of Dr. Robert A. and Mary Elizabeth (Farren) Brogan. He was graduated from Jesuit College there, after which he attended the Kansas City College of Pharmacy. He immediately started a drug store at St. Paul, continuing this business until 1908 when he came to Coffeyville and opened a drug store in a frame building that stood on the site of the present First National Bank. The store was known as The Junction Drug Store. In 1926, when the site was purchased by the bank, Mr. Brogan moved his store to 125 West Ninth street and about the same time opened a drug store in the Hotel Dale building. Both were Rexall stores. In 1928 the Ninth street store was sold to Martin Brown and the Dale store was disposed of shortly afterward. For two years, Mr. Brogan was oil inspector in the Woodring administration. April 1, 1936 he was appointed postmaster here by President Roosevelt, to succeed F. E. Oehler. Since the office went under civil service July 1, 1941, Mr. Brogan bids fair to hold the position during his lifetime. Mr. Brogan has long been active in Democrat politics. He was chairman of the city central committee for his party for 12 years and treasurer of the county committee for the same interval. He is a member of the Holy Name Catholic church, the Elks lodge and the Knights of Columbus. On September 9, 1902, he married at Fort Scott, Miss Olive May. Their home is at 615 West Fifth street.

best known for his penchant for riding up and down Walnut street and shooting up the town. When he rode out of town he would call back: 'Good bye boys; I'll be back again.' It was said that Canada used to corner then City Marshal W. O. "Bill" Sadler in a lower Walnut street restaurant and make him eat oysters until the officer's eyes bulged, meantime keeping his pistol barrel poised near Bill's ribs.

"The pioneer hotels were: Willard House, Indiana House, Farmers' Home, the Eldridge, the Southern and the Commercial. The restaurant operators then were Earl Casterling, Charley Davenport, John Sargent and myself."

EARLY TOWN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORIES

SETTING out the names of firms and individuals as compiled from newspapers, histories, tax rolls, church and lodge rosters for the year 1876 and listing those firms and individuals who came to Coffeyville in the ensuing decade is attempted here.

Then as now changes resulted quickly in reference to many firms, individuals and professional men and women. The list given, however, has been checked in numerous ways and the writer regards it fully as accurate as any similar lists ever are.

The list:

Firms: W. S. Uphams, Read Bros., S. B. Hickman, postmaster; Wells Bros., Barndollar Bros., J. T. and H. H. Isham hardware; William and Joe Barriclow, dry goods; D. Davis, saddlery; Noah Eby and Sons, bank; T. B. Eldridge, bank; Billy Smith, saloon; A. P. Boswell, hardware; Charles Munn, tinshop; J. S. H. Bump, grocery; George Selby, hotel keeper; M. D. Currier, painter; George Slosson, druggist; W. A. Pepper, Journal publisher; John McLees and Billy Lewark, stage drivers; Jim McClees, marshal; Ed and Art McConnell, millers; Richard Brooks, butcher; Charles Brooks, blacksmith; Joshua Holliday, engineer; Greenlee L. Canada, general merchandise; J. J. Kloeber, hotel keeper; George Thompson, saloon; Billy Breit, bootmaker; J. R. Hall, tailor; W. H. Lape, farmer; Thomas G. Scurr, bank clerk; J. M. Heddens, general merchandise; William Mastin, mayor; Antine Martin, baker; Charles Lucas, saloon; Nick Martin, saloon; E. Y. Kent, blacksmith; E. Ebersole, jeweler; Everts, furniture; J. Blaney, miller (husband No. 2 of Sarah Canada); John Jordan, harness; John Beam, blacksmith; George Merchant, furniture; Daniel McTaggart, miller and distributor; E. Robertson, grocery; Alex McKennon, clerk; J. J. Moberly, miller; D. Blaine, real estate; James Fuqua and Andrew Wagstaff, clerks.

Physicians: Walter H. Wells, J. G. Tallman, Voorbees, W. Fleming, Buck, Compson and Noblett.

Lawyers: A. B. Clark, D. W. Dunnnett, Luther Perkins.

Citizens individually engaged: Charles DePlanty, James Kellogg, J. L. Skinner, Maj. Osborne, E. W. Rogers, William Mahood, Joe McCreary, J. M. Blanton, Prof. Shoman, T. B. Lovejoy, Cyrus Evans, Jim Calvert, Lyman Goodrich, William Farner, Ransom Hoffman, Bob Chestnut, Tim Parady, John Todd (Westralia farmer), Bill Saddler, Joe McClelland, Martin Miller, Charles Hetherington, W. S. Haggard, Mrs. Augustus Ruble, Rev. B. F. Smith, M. E. pastor; Joe Noyes, Jessie K. Morgan, Daniel Woodson, J. E. "Squire" Davis, John Varnum, Cam Tittsworth, Bob Harper, Os Harper, Alfred Kime, Mrs. Wann (a milliner), Mrs. Crittenden.

Parker and vicinity: Frank Vennum, Ed Foster, Elvira Susan Powell, M. D. "Doug" Landers, Will Noel, Mrs. Noel and the Sproul and Lipsey families.

Negroes in and about Coffeyville: Lewis Scott, Tom Archy, Callos May and Bledsoe, Carter, Scipio, Counce and Crouch families.

Farmers (north): Jim Matthews, Joe F. Savage, Jim Talbot, Charles Dilley, J. C. Grisham, Joel Chandler, Joseph Brown, Ross, Sol Sturman, Lee Wells. (South): Jacob Staats, Charles F. Gentner; Adam Beatty, Myers and Van Horn. (East): Mortimer Brink, Pat and Michael Ragan, P. M. Lee, Joel Davis, William Ingmire, Burrell Sands, Harvey Gibbs, "Squire" Mayberry, John DeGeer, "Squire" S. B. Morehouse, "Squire" J. M. Brown, Jake Corfman, Noah Howard, John Dryden, Dr. Price, Jake Good, Maj. Martin, Jackson Summers, Pollock Getzendaner, Capt. O'Hare and Abe Knotts. (West): Ike Bruce, Gene Tole, Jim and Al Boothby, Abe and Jake Robbins, George Akers, Enos Patchett, Jesse Griffith, John Walker, M. J. Straub, Frank Spurgeon, Jacob Jesson, D. A. Cline, A. A. Hubbard, Herman Voke, Andy Stark, Gene Regnier, Joe Alton, Dr. Sherman, Holis Ford, Sim Martin, George Murray, Col. May and

the Merriman, Housel, Coon, Morrison and Sweetman families.

Coming to this vicinity in decade following centennial date:

T. G. Ayers, Watt Davis, J. T. Wettack, Jacob Truby, Capt. D. Stewart Elliott, Sam McDermott, William McCoy, Charles Wilhaf, Dr. W. C. Hall, Dr. J. W. Ryan, Dr. Clark Starry, C. T. Carpenter, C. M. Ball, Frank D. Benson, James Scoville, Samuel Irvin, Cook Harbourt, W. H. Clark, Ed and Harvey Luken, John F. Clossen, J. H. Wilcox, George Kincaid, Dr. Graham, A. J. Ruthrauff, Emil Bouilly, Dr. Wood, Charles Levan, A. J. Sullivan, Ed Harper, R. Y. Kennedy, William Vermehren, Lemon and Ferguson, C. F. Smith, Wayne Condon. Coming still later in the century: Harry Sinclair, Harry Hinds, W. T. Long, Cal. Long, William Helmering, David Stoneking, Stealy Brown, John B. Tackett, W. H. Shepard, A. A. Bessey, Mark Patton, F. O. Weiss, E. S. Rea, Milton Buckles, C. I. Moon, Oz Gibson, Eli Potter, W. H. Mahan, George Francis, W. P. Brown, D. Davies, Joe Uncapher, John Sturr, Joe Kentner, Dr. Stansbury, A. Bruce Powell, Mayor Vaughan, George C. Dillon, Dr. Henston, Dr. Landon, Abe Oppy, Arthur Smith, Andrew Payton, William Montgomery, E. H. Hess, John and Charlie Glass, Charles Young, J. M. Thayer, Frank Gusnier, Milt Ashby, F. C. Carrington, Irve Sterling, Jules Gillette, Gus Lempke, Lou Deits, Andrew Curry, Art Reynolds. (Edna and vicinity): Col. Baldwin, William Goodwin, William Park, Christmore, Charles Lowry, LeRoy Read, John Higginson, George McKee, Al Cain, Joe Brown and Lee, Whaley, Reasor, Hughes, Johnson, Swope, Bennett, Dial, Stone, Beam, Ash and Spickerman families.

This authority gives the following list of the first ten families to settle in the town of Coffeyville in 1869 and 1870: Col. J. A. Coffey, N. B. Blanton, Ed Fagan, John Clarkson, William Wilson, J. S. H. Bump, E. Y. Kent, William Housel, William Farner and "Squire" J. E. Davis.

DIRECTORY OF 1900

As the century turned the persons, institutions and organizations of Coffeyville were as listed below, according to a city directory, information for which was taken up in 1900.

Banks—The C. M. Condon Company State bank, capital \$40,000. C. T. Carpenter was vice-president and Arthur Wilson was assistant cashier, both still living here. The First National Bank, capital \$50,000.

Drygoods—G. I. Barndollar's, McKenna & Adamson's, Read Bros., Wells Bros., Logan & Snow.

Physicians—A. H. Baldwin, T. C. Frazier, W. C. Hall, A. A. Krugg, G. F. Wollgast, E. Kuder, H. M. Stansbury, J. W. Ryan, E. S. Savage, W. H. Wells, William T. Shipp, J. A. Wood and (colored) J. W. Gray.

Marble works—Coffeyville Granite and Marble Works, F. E. Sellers, proprietor.

Lawyers—T. G. Ayers, P. H. Cass, H. C. Dooley, J. H. Keith, R. P. Kercheval, S. F. McDermott, V. W. Moore, C. C. Robbins, J. P. Rossiter, G. R. Snelling, T. E. Wagstaff, Waters & Giltner and W. E. Ziegler.

Groceries—Clossen & Luken, Wells Bros. and Barndollars.

Populations—1895, 3,492; 1896, 4,020; 1897, 4,729; 1898, 5,134; 1899, 5,563; and 1900, (est.) 6,000.

Hotels—Commercial, Seventh and Union; Eldridge, 4 East Eighth; Farmers Home, 115 West Eighth; Iron Mountain House, Thirteenth street, opposite Mop station; Missouri Pacific House, Thirteenth and Elm; National Hotel, 1105 Walnut; Southern, 913 Walnut; Windsor House, 1216 Elm, and Willard Hotel, 106-108 East Eighth street.

Photographers—Mrs. Carrie Tackett and John B. Tackett.

Tailors—Robert R. Tegler and J. B. Johnson.

Plumbers—R. E. McCullough.

Early City History

In the background of the earliest white settlement of Montgomery county lay treaties between the federal government and the great and little tribes of Osage Indians. On June 2, 1825 an important treaty as viewed from the Coffeyville point of view later, was concluded with these tribes, which at that time had title to a strip of land extending parallel with the southern border and about 50 miles wide from east to west across the length of the state, or approximately so. By the terms of the 1825 treaty, that status quo continued undisturbed for 38 years, when railroad transportation opportunities were sought by railroad building promoters.

These promoters labored with both Congress and state legislature, with a view to acquiring not only right-of-ways, but great acreages of fertile lands in a 20-mile wide strip, ten miles on each side of proposed right-of-ways sought, and Congress and the state legislature held the keys.

CONGRESS IS "LIBERAL"

Consequently, on March 3, 1863, Congress ceded to the State of Kansas from the public lands therein, alternate sections of land, designated by odd numbers, to be used as inducements for the building and extension of railroads within its border. February 9, 1864, the state, by an act of legislature, accepted this tender from Congress and in turn offered the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson Railroad company title to such alternate sections along a 20-mile strip, the center of which would be marked by the railroad's right-of-way.

September 29, 1865, by treaty with the Osages, the Indians ceded a portion of their reservation in Kansas, including a 3-mile wide strip on the east side of what is now Montgomery and Wilson counties and all of Labette and Neosho counties, to the United States. In 1870 and 1871, the railroad company, its name changed to Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad company, constructed a line through a portion of the Osage Ceded Lands described above, claiming every other section out ten miles from the right-of-way.

YOUNG LAWYER HERE ACTS

The company obtained a patent to their claims of sections. There was a bitter protest over this "liberal" grant of lands to the railroad company and a suit was instituted by the United States district attorney, George R. Peck, a young Montgomery county attorney, just appointed to federal office, in the U. S. circuit court in Kansas to vacate such patents on the ground that no portion of the Osage Ceded Lands was intended by Congress in its act of Mar. 3, 1863 to be embraced in the grant to the state of Kansas for the reason, among other, that Congress could not or would not donate lands to which the title of the Osage Indians had not been extinguished. The circuit court upheld the district attorney's contention! The railroad company appealed to the U. S. supreme court, which tribunal, however, affirmed the U. S. circuit court's decision.

District Attorney Peck had ended his brief with this language: "I can only look upon the claim of the railroads to these lands, as a flagrant attempt to secure a magnificent domain by the mere force of incorporated audacity." Continuing Peck added: "These lands are thickly settled by a people who came upon them, not as trespassers, but invited by their government. These lands are their homes."

SLOW TO LEARN LESSON

The same railroad company "got in Dutch" as it were, a second time when the Sturgess Treaty with the Osages, so called because the Sturgess brothers, representing the railroad, had drawn terms of the treaty which would have taken the lands of the Osages lying outside the ceded lands and comprising about eight million acres at a

price of about 20 cents an acre. A detailed account of that treaty appears elsewhere in this volume.

TALLY SPRINGS PLAT

The plat of Tally Springs was filed with the register of deeds at Independence, Feb. 23, 1872 by Isaac Williamson and his wife, Elizabeth Williamson. The L. L. & G. railroad had been surveyed and all of Tally Springs was on the east side and bordered the platted railroad right-of-way. Its principal streets, North street, Main street and South street, ran east and west beginning at the north. The land description given with the plat was Southeast quarter of section 24, township 34 and range 16 east. A few years later, South street and all platted land south was vacated. Still later the remainder was vacated. The railroad was never built. Abject selfishness on the part of some of the town incorporators is said to have disgusted the railroad company and orders to the engineer (Chanute) was to "cut" Tally Springs. Railroads bringing to the pioneer settlements their out standing need—transportation—were in the habit of entertaining bonus offers and when they were looked upon as intruders and held up at the gate for an admission price, they were not long in deciding they had knocked at the wrong house.

"DEERING" PLATTED

The town of "Deering" six miles northwest of Coffeyville was laid out and platted as of December 2, 1887. The reason for the town was the construction of the Missouri Pacific railroad in that year.

This paragraph was in The Coffeyville Weekly Journal, February 14, 1890: "The old mail contractor, Jesse K. Morgan, has just had the honor and distinction of carrying the first mail pouch out of the Nowata post-office. This act on the part of Mr. Morgan marks the beginning of established, regular and permanent mail service at Nowata."

THE POMEROY BRIBE

It has been an oft-told story, but, perhaps, this volume would not be complete without mention of an incident, which for outright sensation in political circles has had no equal in the subsequent history of Montgomery County. Pomeroy was was up for reelection (by the state legislature). Senator A. M. York was sent to Washington after a fund of \$3,000 had been subscribed, to intercede for the removal of the U. S. land office from Neodesha to Independence. York acquired information about Pomeroy's conduct and told him about it. Pomeroy placed some \$7,000 in bills in York's hand with the understanding that York would give Pomeroy his vote. Then York exposed the bribe. Some said York was as corruptible as Pomeroy, but mostly he was regarded as honest and sincere in his exposure of the bribe. York made the exposure in a speech before the joint convention at Topeka the day before balloting on U. S. senator and when Pomeroy's election seemed inevitable. But when York concluded his speech by tossing onto the clerk's desk one package of \$2,000 and another for \$5,000, Pomeroy's chances were blown up.

FIRST BRICK BUILDING

The first brick building erected in the business district of Coffeyville, was built on the site of the Condon National Bank Building, pioneers recall. They say the brick used was a sand mold type, made at the Davis brick kiln, in the northeast part of Coffeyville, about where East Fourth and Linden streets intersect. A 2-story brick house had been erected in that vicinity by Mr. Davis. A man named Beard laid the brick for both the house and the building downtown.

BRASS POISON KILLS CHISHOLM

One of the names that stands out in the romance of the cattle business in the prairie states of the Mid-West, is Jesse Chisholm, for whom the "Chisholm (cattle) Trail" was named. In fact, it is doubtful if any other name is as redolent of cattle as "Chisholm."

Chisholm came to be more than a personality; it finally stood representative of a business indigenous to Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and herding trails over which were driven upwards of six million head of cattle before the transporting of livestock was supplanted by trains. Some have estimated the aggregate value of these 6,000,000 cattle at \$100,000,000.

DIES IN 1868

Jesse Chisholm died March 4, 1868, his death being due to brass poisoning. He had eaten bear's grease that had been cooked in a new brass kettle.

According to the late R. T. Greer, whose articles reminiscent of early days on the prairies have frequently appeared in The Journal, Jesse Chisholm was born in 1753, in eastern Tennessee, the son of Ignatius Chisholm, in turn a son of John D. Chisholm, last hereditary chief of the Cherokees. Jesse was of Scotch descent. He was a half-brother of the maternal grandfather of former U. S. Senator Robert L. Owens of Oklahoma. Jesse Chisholm's mother was a member of the famous Rogers family of the Cherokee nation. She was an older sister of Talibina Rogers, the Cherokee wife of General Sam Houston.

Will Rogers, Mr. Greer wrote on one occasion, was the grandnephew of Telihina Rogers. "I learned that the night Will Rogers was born," Greer recalled. "I was a guest in the home of Clem Rogers, the night his son, Will, was born, Nov. 4, 1879. Clem Rogers was a nephew of Telihina."

If Mr. Greer's account of the death of Jesse Chisholm is correct the great cattle trail blazer was dead at the time of the founding of Coffeyville.

IDA GIBBS-JONES WRITES

Mrs. Ida Gibbs-Jones, now deceased, gave to the writer some years before her death in 1938, which was sudden, a rather extended article she had written from her own early observations and experiences and amplified by incidents related to her by her husband, Andrew J. Jones, who with his father, Adam Jones, had come to Coffeyville in 1876 in a covered wagon. The writer finds that while many of the items mentioned have been published under one version or another, a few incidents she includes in her repertoire will bear risking another mention in the event they have been heretofore made public. Here are some of these reminiscences:

"Adam Jones was a Union cavalryman in the Civil war. He had learned about Kansas from his brother-in-law, Charles Hicks who in the early seventies had lived on the Eby farm (now the S. Hahn farm), southwest of Coffeyville. Adam Jones rented a tract of land north of the Hahn farm site and purchasing a span of mules from Dan Wells for \$40 in cash and 150 bushels of corn, rated at 12½ cents a bushel, he began farming. Adam Jones later, with three teams, began hauling freight. Coffeyville was the terminals of the L. L. & G. railroad and there was a rapidly growing wagon freight business from Coffeyville southward. James Boothby, William Newman and one or two others already were running wagons into the Indian Territory. Most of the freight was destined to Indian agencies, the major agency being at Pawhuska, where distribution was made to the Osages, and Sac and Fox tribes. Andrew Jones, then a boy of 14 years, usually went with his father on these trips. Once he had to cross a swollen creek at Pawhuska by crawling on a log. The floodwaters were so high that the lad was water soaked when he reached the other bank. It was early springtime, ice and snow abounded. He ran from the creek to the Indian schoolhouse in Pawhuska. Rushing

into the building he demanded some dry clothes. They were provided and sitting beside the red hot "steamer" stove he was soon warm enough to join his father.

NOWATA JUST STARTING

"I (Mrs. Jones) came to Coffeyville in 1889, the year of the run into Oklahoma. That same year the Iron Mountain railroad was built southward to Nowata and on to Claremore. The depot at Nowata was the only building on the site of the present Nowata. It was the distribution points for rails, ties, bolt and switching parts for the extension of the railroad south from Nowata.

"W. P. Brown came from Independence and started a lumber yard at the northeast corner of the intersection of Eighth and Maple streets, the site of the present Tackett theater.

CISTERN LEAPS UP

"In 1893, following Major E. A. Osborne's death, his sister disposed of a few lots, which had been laid out before he died. A Mr. Clair purchased what was then an isolated lot near the center of a cow pasture. He built a small house and sank a cistern, walling it up in jug fashion with cement and brick. A rainy spell came on and one night that cistern actually jumped two-thirds of the way out of the ground. Thousands of people from within and without the city flocked to the scene of this cistern sticking in the air farther than it was sticking in the ground. The phenomena, however, was not a mysterious occurrence; it was merely the lifting power of water as it rose. The cistern being airtight became lighter than water.

"There was a fine public well north and east of the Plaza building. But discovery of the body of an infant in it one day, turned the whole city against use of its water thereafter, although the well was pumped dry and Dr. W. H. Wells, city physician, supervised its cleansing and fumigating.

Eldridges Earlier Involved in Border Troubles of Kansas

In W. S. Connelley's history one finds some diverting data on the three Eldridge brothers, who later came to Coffeyville to build and conduct a hotel, bank and other lines of business.

Col. Shaler W. Eldridge was born at Springfield, Mass., August 29, 1816. In 1855 he purchased the American Hotel at Kansas City, Mo., from Samuel C. Poweroy, who, also is mentioned in Montgomery County history in connection with what is termed the York bribery expose of Pomeroy, a U. S. senator. It was at the American Hotel (a free state hostelry) that Governor Reeder of Kansas was secreted for a time.

Col. Eldridge in 1856 purchased the Free State Hotel in Lawrence. That hotel was burned the same year. In 1857, Col. Eldridge built the Eldridge House at Lawrence and that building in turn was destroyed by Quantrill in 1863. Col. Eldridge was paid well by the government of the United States for this loss. He had asked \$45,000, but it was challenged by the government and a compromise amount of less was paid. In 1865 he rebuilt the Eldridge House at Lawrence. During the Civil war Col. Eldridge enlisted in the Second Kansas regiment, becoming its paymaster.

BUILT "ELDRIDGE" HERE

In 1871, he came to Coffeyville and built the Eldridge House on the site of the Terminal building. His brothers also were interested in that transaction. T. B. Eldridge was a partner in the Free State Hotel at Lawrence. Ed Eldridge was the third brother.

In sarcasm over the probable "loading" of the Eldridge and other claims for damages at Lawrence in the Quantrill raid, John J. Ingalls in the U. S. senate facetiously moved that the claims be referred to the senate "Committee on Scullduggery."

There was no accusation of fraud in the matter of the

claims, but rather exaggeration. A horse worth \$100, would be listed as being worth \$200, or even more.

Col. Eldridge died January 15, 1899.

PROTECT GOVERNOR REEDER

It was T. B. and Edward Eldridge who are credited with smuggling Governor Reeder from the American Hotel in Kansas City and who accompanied the fleeing governor to Liberty Landing on the Missouri River, from where he procured steamboat deck passage to St. Charles, Mo., at which point he left the river and proceeded overland to his destination in Illinois. Reeder was in contempt of a Kansas state grand jury and he had secreted himself in the American hotel for personal safety reasons. The contempt charge, however, was never pressed and he later returned to Kansas, not however, until after the grand jury (first in Kansas) had returned true bills from the Douglas county district court against Reeder, Charles Robinson, James H. Lane, the Free-State hotel at Lawrence and against two newspaper publishers. When Reeder left the American Hotel he was disguised as a wood-chopper and a 2-week beard growth. The indictments seem to have crumpled and nothing more was done about them. The only penalty exacted against Reeder was that he was forbidden to take his post as a Kansas territorial delegate (representative) in Congress. Reeder was a great lawyer and a great orator. Although an apostle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and its squatter sovereignty provisions, Reeder made numerous outstanding speeches during the Civil war for the cause of the North and the abolition of slavery.

BROUGHT MONEY HERE

The Eldridges stood for law and order and operated their hotels for profit, not for design. They were victims of the times in which they lived in Kansas and Missouri. This story should not in any sense be regarded a reflection upon them. They made important contributions to the upbuilding of Coffeyville, first because they were good business men and second because they brought to this city \$30,000 or \$40,000 in money, and immediately put that sum to work here.

ELDRIDGE HOTEL

The Eldridge hotel, erected at the northeast corner of Eighth and Walnut streets in 1871, was torn down in June, 1915 to make way for the then Union Traction Company's Terminal building. During its heyday, the Eldridge had many prominent guests, including Senator E. G. Ross, whose vote in the U. S. senate saved President Andrew Johnson from being impeached; Daniel Wells, head of Wells Brothers store for a half century; Senator W. A. Peffer and many others.

THE TOWN WELL

Seventy years ago, the only running water was found in rivers, streams and some springs. Storage, mains and pressure distribution were unknown quantities then. The supply for use of citizens of towns then springing up in rapid succession was underground and the public well was the answer. The town well was featured by town promoters.

The town of Clymore, started on a site, now marked by Dr. Bagby's Rumpus Ranch, south of Pumpkin Creek and east of the "Treaty Line," along the present federal highway 166, two miles east of Coffeyville. This town had two town wells. One of these wells was subject to overflow. But Clymore was off the beaten west cattle trail by a few hundred yards and the town of Westralia a mile south and west was started. The town well here was on the west side of the present road past the old airport site about 3-16ths of a mile south of the Vidito store. This well was filled only a few years ago, by R. L. Singleton, now dairy inspector in Coffeyville. The town was east of the well.

Parker the next boom town another mile south of Westralia, boasted "three fine wells." All have been

filled and only the oldest inhabitants of that vicinity recall their locations.

SEVEN OSAGE BANDS

There were seven bands of Osage Indians at the time that white settlers were arriving in Montgomery County or what was the site of this county: White's Hair encampment was on the east bank of the Verdigris river near the mouth of Salt Creek; Little Beaver's band was at Lightman's Ford seven and one-half miles south of White Hair's band; Napawalla was on the north side of Elk River near the site of Radical City; Chetopa was located on the southside of Elk river near Table Mound; Big Hill Joe was six miles south of the site of Independence, while Clymore's band was located south of the site of Liberty and north and east of the site of Tally Springs.

White Hair was a succession, rather than an Indian specifically born and died. The Indian for White Hair was Paw Hue Skah.

However, the White Hair that settled on the banks of the Neosho river, had followed a trail from Missouri across Bourbon county, thence southwesterly, established, presumably by the Osages who in 1796 were induced to settle on the lower Verdigris river. It has since been definitely established that White Hair's settlement was in what came to be after the surveys, section 16, township 28, and range 19, east of the fifth principal meridian. Many places have claimed White Hair's settlement, but the above is to the writer his real location.

The Osages, Great and Little, had the chieftain rule, each band had its chieftain and it was a hereditary system. They attempted to join the circles of civilized nations and their Osage Reserve was changed to Osage Nation, but the U. S. government never approved of the change and throughout all conferences and treaty-making, the federal government always used the term Reserve and always regarded the term as indicative of lands, not persons.

BORN IN COFFEY HOUSE

Leon W. Landon, until recently a resident of Coffeyville and employed at the plant of the Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company, formerly the O. C. S. Manufacturing plant, was born in the house built and occupied by Col. J. A. Coffey a few years after he located his trading post here and organized the Coffeyville Town company. Originally, perhaps about 1872, Col. Coffey purchased land that embraced the crest of the hill east of Walnut street and there built for himself and family a walnut log 12-room 1½-story house. In the fall of 1877, Coffey sold the land and house preparatory to leaving Coffeyville in the spring of 1878. In 1893, C. T. Carpenter bought the site of this home and the Coffey house was moved across Walnut street and to the west side of the M-K-T tracks, which extend southwesterly there. The house was relocated on a block that had its base on Fourteenth street and its apex at Fifteenth street. The house was set on Mulberry street near Fifteenth street, facing the tracks. On the corner of Walnut and Fifteenth streets was the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Forth, the house number being 1418 Walnut street. The railroad right-of-way grazed the corner at the southeast corner of the Coffey house. It was there that Clarence Lang as a Journal carrier riding a pony, had difficulty in getting along between the Coffey house corner and the bank at the west edge of the right-of-way. There had been a heavy rainfall and the pony slipped down the bank. The Forths had a daughter, Miss Maude Forth, who married Leon Earl Landon, April 5, 1910. They began housekeeping in the former Coffey house. Their son, Leon, Jr., was born there April 23, 1911. Mr. Landon died in 1917. On December 5, 1922, Mrs. Landon married Alvin E. Smith, and they now live at 1222 West Third street. Mr. Smith is a foreman at the Sinclair Refining company's plant. Leon is now teaching weld-

ing in the San Pedro, Calif., high school. He has two children.

Mr. Forth died seven years ago, but his widow, Mrs. Laura B. Forth, lives at 608 West First street. The Landons lived in the Coffey house about two years. This structure was built of split walnut logs, set up with the flat side out. There was siding up to the second floor, from which point on to the eaves of the roof, only the logs were used. Many neighbors did not regard the house as a loghouse because of the siding. Mrs. Smith recalls only two families that occupied the house after she moved out. A piece of wood said to have been salvaged from the Coffey home was used in the composition of a gavel that was presented to Judge J. W. Holdren of the district court of Montgomery county, perhaps 15 years ago. The Forths came to Coffeyville about 1898.

THE VANCE FAMILY

"Apparently among the very early pioneers in or near where Cherryvale now stands was the Vance family; Thomas and his wife, Emily, and their daughter, Emily Vance, settled east of the site of subsequent Cherryvale about 1866. Barbara Vance, the second daughter, was born on a hill overlooking Big Hill creek, a location now known as Benson's Grove. Other early settlers along Bill Hill creek were Frost, Oliphant, Slige, Hersh, Stigenwalt, Hocket, Tanner, Nixon, Darling, Carl, Wheelock, the last surviving member being Mrs. Josie Wheelock and James Tanner. The latter's daughter, Ethel Tanner, taught school in Labette county many years—east of Coffeyville.

"Barbara Vance's husband was Samuel Layman of Coffeyville, their home for many years being at 1113 Gillam street. Mr. Layman's parents were Daniel and Anna Layman, who with their elder son, Calvin Layman, came to Coffeyville in the spring of 1880. The day of the Dalton raid, October 5, 1892, the Laymans were stacking hay on the site of Fifth street, and heard the shooting. However, by the time they got down town, eight men had been fatally wounded, four of them bandits. Mrs. Layman and her sister were in Wells Bros. store during the street battle. Mrs. Layman was suffering from rheumatism and two men carried her upstairs out of harm's way and permitted her to see some of the street violence.

IRONY OF FATE

One of those odd and ironic experiences of men which find their way into history, arises in the instance of Capt. George W. Yates of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, whose troops in line of ordered duty witness what came to be one of the most infamous deeds in the annals of white and Indian relationships and later took part in one of the most famous relationships of the white military in its attempts to subdue the Indian military. On May 27, 1868, the notorious Drum Creek treaty was negotiated, whereby the Osages were signing away their right to millions of acres of Kansas land for less than 20 cents an acre consideration. Capt. Yates and his cavalry troop stood at attention, as it were, while before them was executed that dastardly document. But it was in line of military duty and it was not for Col. Yates to question what they witnessed. Eight years later, or June 25, 1876, this same Col. Yates and his Seventh cavalry unit, went down to death fighting gallantly even as their commander, General Adolph Custer, was killed in that bloodstirring battle at Rosebud, Mont. In the fortunes of military service, Col. Yates' name became eternally associated with the story of gross infamy at Drum Creek and the story of highest patriotism at Big Horn Basin.

1881 PLAT OF COFFEYVILLE

In a plat of the city of Coffeyville, published as of 1881, the boundary lines were as follows: Starting at

Ash street, westward on First street to Walnut street, south on Walnut street to center of block between Sixth and Seventh street, due west to Elm street, south to Eighth street, west to Grant street, south to Twelfth street or south line of Osage Diminished Reserve, east to Bump street, south to Eldridge street, east on Eldridge to a point east of the Verdigris river, then north to Twelfth. East to Pine street, north on Pine to Eighth street, east one block and then north to the starting point at First. This plat shows a tract of roughly four blocks long starting from a point at the south and two blocks wide at the north, lying on the east side of the river and which was later vacated.

THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

The third annual commencement of the Coffeyville high school was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Coffeyville, April 21, 1892. A printed "programme" was handed to members of the audience as they entered. Orations were given by John L. Bigelow, Maud O. Davis, Frank M. Truby, Kirby R. Long, Compton R. Hall, and Grace G. Cubine (now Mrs. W. W. Graves.) The address to graduates was by W. A. Quayle, president of Baker University. The valedictory oration, "Smooth Sea Never Made Skillful Mariner," was by Anna Myrtle Shank. The class prophecy essay was by Rose E. Haggard. The salutatory oration was on "Invention," and was delivered by Charles L. Bly. Thomas Scurr, Jr., as president of the board of education, presented the diplomas. A vocal duet "Flow Gently Deva," was sung by Messrs. Baldwin and Sinclair and a piano duet was presented by Elfrida Hoffman and Bert S. Ayres. Rev. A. McDole gave the invocation and Rev. J. W. Jones, the benediction. The fifth annual high school commencement was held on Tuesday, April 23, 1895. The class address was delivered by E. Stanley, state superintendent of schools. Among those graduated from the high school that year were Miss Georgia Cubine and Miss Ida V. Romig.

HEAR OF LINCOLN TRAGEDY

Dr. Walter H. Wells, veteran physician here, who died Feb. 1, 1928, used to like to recall that he and his brother, Robert Wells sat in a restaurant in Washington, D. C. the night of April 14, when a man rushed in shouting "The President has been shot and killed." The brothers were reluctant to give credence to the flash, but ten minutes later he said, extras were on the street, telling of the shooting by Booth and expressing fear the wound would be fatal. Lincoln died the next morning. Mrs. Wells, wife of the Coffeyville physician died here October 30, 1921. Dr. Wells was 85 years, 4 months and 21 days old at the time of his death.

FIRST TRAIN HERE

On October 3, 1871, the first passenger train entered Coffeyville. It came in over the tracks of the L. L. & G. Railroad Company, according to the late Joseph F. Savage, whose residence at that time was on what came to be known as the Swan farm, two and one-half miles northeast of Coffeyville. Mr. Savage was interviewed by this writer on October 3, 1921, the fiftieth anniversary of the first train. That train service, which terminated, at least temporarily, and did not touch either Parker or Independence and missed Tally Springs, Clymore and Westralia. It also missed Liberty, but Liberty just picked itself up bag and baggage and moved two and one-half miles southeast and settled on the west edge of the line. The others failed to capitulate and lost out, though Tally Springs made a gesture of moving when it established Kalloch. Mr. Savage had settled on his claim, Nov. 5, 1868. He was quoted as relating that he attended the jamboree celebration in Coffeyville the night following the first passenger service.

SHRINE PLAY "OFFICER 666"

The local Shrine club play "Officer 666," was presented at the Jefferson Theater, the night of November 23, 1922 to a crowded house, a write-up says. The cast: Bateato, F. W. Walden; Officer 666, Claude D. Cubine; Whitney Barnes, Don Myers; Travers Gladwin, LeRoy N. Clark; Alfred Wilson, Mark C. Read; Watkins, R. E. Kiddoo; Kearney, Roy Skinner; Officer Ryan, Oren Clossen; Captain Stone, Roy C. Clossen; Miss Helen Burton, Mary Masters; Miss Sadie Small, Nema Ridgeway; Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Sula Allen; Policemen: Gordon Green, A. L. Severance and Fred A. Dickinson.

REAL SKELETON IN CLOSET

When the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company razed a frame building on the site of the present Y. M. C. A. building at Thirteenth and Spruce streets about 40 years ago, workmen discovered a shriveled mummified body in a closet, which had been sealed with plaster. Identity of the body was never learned, but officers working on the case expressed the belief that it belonged to a prominent Texas stockman, who disappeared many years before and was never found. The frame building was once a part of Old Town or original Coffeyville and may have been used as a hotel.

ONCE A NEWSBOY

That Embree W. Morgan, realty dealer for many years, earned his first real money as a newsboy is probably not generally known. It was at Guthrie, Okla., beginning with the opening of that territory to settlement April 22, 1899. The next morning the Oklahoma Capital appeared and Embree, an enterprising lad of 12 years, there with his parents, saw an opportunity and got busy. He sold papers right and left. Everybody wanted the details of the opening and its daily developments and many of the buyers were not particular about getting change for their coins and Embree made no objection to this source of extra earnings. For two weeks he sold papers, making a man's wages. Guthrie, it will be recalled lost the capital to Oklahoma City in 1911.

CAR FRIGHTENS HORSE

Automobiles had few friends outside of their owners back in 1904, as attested by a damage action in which the supreme court upheld damages in the sum of \$2,600 in favor of Calista J. Brock of Cherryvale. Mrs. Brock was driving a horse attached to a buggy in which she was riding on a highway at the edge of Cherryvale, May 11, 1904, when an automobile driven by George Francis approached and "its driver failed to stop, though he could see her horse was frightening." A local district court jury had awarded the plaintiff \$5,000. Judge A. B. Clarke was the plaintiff's lawyer.

SCHOOL MOVE FAILED

Just a month before the feud between the Coffeyvilles had been ended by a district court decision holding the railroad's incorporated city of the third class unconstitutional, citizens of the new town attempted to secede from school district No. 3. They organized district No. 78 and proclaimed the holding of an election. However, County Superintendent N. Bass ignored the action of those citizens and succeeded in getting citizens from each Coffeyville to cast votes in district No. 3. The petition to create a new district was filed in February, 1872. T. R. Eldridge, New Town, and E. H. Pagan, were elected board members in District No. 3 and no more was heard from District No. 78.

"TREATY" ROCK NEAR LIBERTY

Treaty Rock, situated two miles east and a quar-

ter mile south of Liberty, has often aroused curiosity of relic hunters. The rock is the largest of several rocks cached in prehistoric times, and it has inscribed by etching, human hands, horses, buffaloes, fishes, and numerous geometrical figures. Some call it picket rock. Early writers without exception readily admit the etching in the rock was probably done by Indians, 75 to 100 years ago.

MOVED WELLS BROS. STORE

Maggie Miller, wife of George Miller, in 1933 sent the author a short letter, in which she failed to give her maiden name, but she said she came to the Liberty vicinity with her parents in 1869 and that at that writing, 64 years later, still held the deed to the family's original homestead. She said that her parents came to Montgomery County in a covered wagon, drawn by a loke of oxen. "My husband," she wrote, "and his brother moved the merchandise of the Wells Bros. store at Parker to Coffeyville in 1872." However, she said she did not marry Mr. Miller until 1876. The Millers had a family of seven girls and one boy. Mrs. Miller lived in Coffeyville for some years and was residing at 915 Lincoln street when she wrote the letter. She is now deceased.

In a contemporary article of a local paper, commenting in 1904 on the administration of Postmaster G. I. Barndollar, who assumed the office here in 1902, it is stated that the postal receipts for the year ended June 30, 1904, the Coffeyville postoffice showed gross receipts of \$19,011. The salary of the postmaster at that time was \$2,600. Mr. Barndollar had an assistant postmaster, five clerks, seven city carriers and four rural carriers.

THE JEFFERSON THEATER

A 4-story brick building to house a theater and auditorium of 1,200 seating capacity, was constructed in the summer of 1906 at a cost of \$60,000. Considerable fanfare marked the opening of this new and costly theater, the night of November, 1906. Write-ups of the time headlined the assertion that the stage was the largest in Southeast Kansas. The Jefferson was operated for 18 years, when a fire gutted and largely ruined the building and its contents. Dr. C. H. Fortner, owner, had permitted the insurance policies to lapse and the first loss to him was equivalent to the fire damage. It was said the estimated amount of loss was \$80,000. Sears' large general merchandising business is the principal tenant of the rehabilitated structure. The stage and auditorium were not rebuilt and the upper floors are occupied as apartments. The Jefferson was the scene of many a swank play and while attendance was not high, usually worthwhile shows brought out Coffeyville's social lights. School buildings in those days were poorly equipped with auditoriums and many school plays were presented there as well as commencement events.

HULL BABY CASE

Latham Hull and his sons Charles A. and Edgar, had established and were operating at Independence in the year 1877, Hull's bank. Charles, when he came to Independence was a bachelor, but the story as told in an early history, indicates he married a clever adventuress about the above year. Latham Hull, being desirous of building up the House of Hull had offered, it was said, \$5,000 for the first grandchild born in the Hull family line. Mrs. Charles Hull believed she saw an opportunity. She is alleged to have obtained an infant male child from an orphanage at Leavenworth. She pretended to have given birth to this child, but the father-in-law's offer was not liquidated and it was not long before the imposition and fraud were discovered. The husband instituted an action for divorce. He disowned the infant. The adventuress countered by starting suit for \$40,000 against Latham and Edgar Hull and the Leavenworth orphanage, charging that they had been the cause of alienation of her husband's affections. She failed to carry through the action and after suffering considerable humiliation at the hands of the law for misinterpreting the rules of the court with

regard to alimony, she went west, eventually marrying the landlord of the hotel at Pueblo where she stopped and where she had posed as a rich widow. The story says the hotel man even deserted his wife and children to marry her. The historians end the story there.

LONGEST MARRIED COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lawson Kinman, who lived a score of their years on a farm east of Coffeyville, in 1929 were given the distinction by the press of being the longest married couple in the United States. They were the parents of Daniel S. Kinman, who resides about seven miles east and south of Coffeyville. They were married February 20, 1856, near Springfield, Ohio. February 20, 1927, at their home in Walla Walla, Wash., they celebrated their seventy-first anniversary with nine children and many of their 34 grandchildren and several of their 37 great grandchildren present. February 20, 1929, this veteran couple celebrated their seventy-third anniversary, the event that elicited the attention of the Associated Press feature bureau. At the time of Mrs. Kinman's death in 1932, they had been married 76 years. He died in 1934 at the age of 102 years. She was 96 years old, having been born in 1836. They had thirteen children, seven daughters and six sons. There are now living, four sons and three daughters (1942.) Mr. and Mrs. Kinman lived here at the time of the Dalton raid, Oct. 5, 1892.

A GENTILE BAND

Coffeyville, back in 1889 and thereabouts boasted a gentile band and orchestra. It was called the "Famous Band and Orchestra." Members of the band were A. L. Fisher, F. W. Crum, C. A. White, Frank Allin, H. W. Gooderl, C. Beckley, C. L. Dickerson, F. B. Skinner, Art B. Levan, Claude Cubine, Bert Currier, Will Francis, Will Gerhardt and Robert Scoville. Members of the orchestra were C. L. Dickerson, 1st violin; Fred B. Skinner, 2nd violin; Clarence Beckley, 1st clarinet; H. W. Gooderl, 2nd clarinet; A. L. Fisher, 1st cornet; F. W. Crum, 2nd cornet; Herbert Currier, trombone; Will Francis, double bass, and Miss Elfrida Hoffman, pianist.

EARLY LAND SALES

During the month of January, 1872, Osage land sales in Montgomery county amounted to 27,722 acres; public lands, 1,438 acres, homestead entries accounted for 3,200 acres (40 claims). The county realized from the Osage sales, \$34,653.12; from the public land sales, \$1,848.75. In the first twelve days of February, 1872, 15,318 acres of Osage land was sold for \$19,147.80. M. W. Reynolds was receiver.

VICTIM OF FLU

Harry J. Isham, 45, head of the Isham Hardware Company at that time, died of influenza in 1918, leaving his widow, the former Miss Florence Cubine and three children; also his mother, Mrs. Augusta Isham, and a sister, Mrs. Alice R. Riggs.

MOBERLY DAM 1872

On March 25, 1872, Mr. Moberly had completed a dam in the Verdigris river. He was installing the first water-power mill in Montgomery County.

W. P. Royer, superintendent of mails, enjoys the distinction of having been in the postal service here the longest. He entered the service, Sept. 1, 1903 and his record with the department has been continuous to the present time (September 1942). Reed A. Frye entered the service Nov. 1, 1906 and was retired October 31, 1941. Paul

Bryant entered the service Sept. 1, 1909, O. G. Bloomer in 1910. Mr. Royer served two years at an Iowa post-office, but retained his seniority here.

Kloehr Bros., John J., Joseph V. and Charles Kloehr, opened a livery service in Coffeyville about 1884, more than 58 years ago. While the coming of the automobile the livery service gave way to garage and motor car service and that business is still being conducted by Kloehr's brothers. Kloehr's Southern Hotel was a pioneer hotel, catering to local and farmers' patronage. Clem Rogers and his wife and children, including the late famous Will Rogers, always put up at the Southern hotel when they came to Coffeyville to shop and transact other business.

The dehorning of cattle on the W. A. Montgomery farm northeast of Coffeyville 50 years ago caused almost as much excitement as the Dalton raid, pioneers say. Until that incident, longhorned cattle roamed the prairies and here brutal cattle surgeons were robbing them of their traditional adornment. What would a Texas steer be without his 5-foot horns? In a decade, dehorning had swept over a continent.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bell, coming from Iowa in 1867, Mrs. Martha Jane Bell-Cox, mother of Miss Frederica Cox, principal of Garfield school 20 years before her retirement, became a resident of Coffeyville in 1905 and died here October 12, 1932. The Bells had settled on a claim a few miles south of Independence. Another granddaughter of the Bells is Mrs. C. D. Alsbaugh of Coffeyville.

Roberts Laundry, housed at 122 West Eighth street, was established in the late nineties and did a large regional business 45 years ago. When the business outgrew the building in which it started, the larger building, which it now occupies was built by the owner, J. A. Roberts, whose death occurred only a few years ago. However, he had retired from the laundry business 20 years before.

Claude Cubine, 59, son of John W. and Alice Wright-Cubine, died here December 13, 1931. He was a bootmaker and cobbler, having learned the trade from his father, the renowned J. W. Cubine. But Claude's forte was acting in troupes that traveled over the country. He went on the stage at 16 years of age. He directed numerous home-talent plays here, the Shrine shows being the more outstanding.

May 29, 1872, Octavius Chanute, general superintendent of the L. L. & G. Railroad company, wrote an article for the South Kansas Tribune, taking critical exception to accusations by County Clerk John A. Helphingstine, who questioned the legality of the \$200,000 railroad bond issue, voted in 1871. Helphingstine had intimated fraud in connection with the election.

A news item in the South Kansas Tribune, mentions that R. T. Greer had located in Peru in the fall of 1871 and was operating a general store there. (Greer in later years wrote several historical articles for The Coffeyville Journal, one in which he related that he stay over night on the Rogers rance the night Will Rogers was born, Nov. 4, 1879. His article appears elsewhere in this volume.)

February 14, 1872, this article from Coffeyville appeared in the South Kansas Tribune: "Parker and South Coffeyville are moving over here quite rapidly. In a few weeks Coffeyville will be the sole survivor." February 21, Saile wrote: "I consider Parker a 'Dead Duck.' Coffeyville has now 120 scholars in schools."

Sealy L. Brown, prominent citizen, who as a boy had come to this vicinity in 1878, died here Oct. 4, 1926. Jan. 30, 1884, he had married Johanna Ragan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Ragan. The Ragans had settled on land which became the site of Clymore east of Coffeyville, where later Mr. Ragan built and operated

the Clymore hotel for two years. Mrs. Brown died in 1929.

The first L. L. & G. train was run into Independence December 31, 1871, beating by one day the company's promise to operate a train by January 1, 1872. C. B. Peck was general passenger agent. He reported that in its rush to reach Independence, as much as one and one-half miles of track was laid in a day.

Logan, Snow & Company, incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, at the turn of the century conducted stores in Coffeyville, Kan., and Greene, Kingfisher and Clinton, Okla. Its officers were: President, G. H. Logan; vice-president, F. A. Luder; secretary, A. L. Snow and treasurer, J. H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens, now of the firm of Stephens-Hayes department store, here, was manager of the Logan, Snow & Company store, which dealt in drygoods, men's and women's apparel, trunks and shoes. The store was then located at 122 West Ninth street.

An Indian named Choteau, Cherokee, distributed printed handbills in January 1872, giving notice that he claimed all of the site of the original town of Coffeyville (located on the strip afterward awarded to the Cherokees). Shortly afterward Chouteau was murdered. One item spelled his name "Chatcan."

On September 14, 1887, a reward of \$100 was voted by the city commission as a reward offer for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff's office at Independence, of one Alonzo Canada. It was expected by the council that Montgomery County would match the reward offer with a similar amount.

Charles Cubine, 49, son of George and Alice Cubine, died here January 19, 1935. Cubine was a talented musician. His bass voice attracted attention wherever it was heard. He was with Dubinsky Brothers many years. His father was killed in the Dalton street battle when Charles was 6 years old.

A. J. Dorn served as Osage Indian agent at the Drum Creek agency from 1857 to 1867, when Major Snow succeeded him and he was supplanted in 1868 by Isaac N. Gibson, who continued to serve many years.

Alice Summers Cubine, widow of George Cubine, bootmaker slain in the Dalton raid, died January 6, 1935. She had lived in Coffeyville 60 years. Her home was at 708 Sycamore street. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Sadler.

January 24, 1872, Capt. N. B. Blanton of Old Town, gave public notice he was a candidate for county agent and promised to show how 800 ballot were illegally stuffed into ballot boxes at Parker at the county \$200,000 railroad bond election, without which votes, he said, the election would have failed to approve the bond issue.

The postoffice was moved from just north of W. T. Read's clothing store on Walnut street, to the W. P. Brown building, adjoining the old city hall, Sunday morning, Sept. 22, 1907. Five years later it was moved to the present federal building at Eighth and Elm streets.

Saile, a Coffeyville correspondent for the South Kansas Tribune under date of March 6, 1872, said: "It is rumored here that the big bluff northwest of Coffeyville contains gold in paying quantities and that farther up the Verdigris river, rich lead ore has been found."

Among the few Confederate veterans here was John W. Cubine, Coffeyville bootmaker, who died Jan. 28, 1911. He enlisted in Company F, Eighth Virginia Cavalry. He was born at Brand, Va., Nov. 1, 1845. He

was a member of Camp No. 177, U. C. V., Coffeyville, Kansas.

Under date of June 7, 1913, a news item in The Journal says that H. H. Hines, (formerly a partner of Harry Sinclair in the drug business here) sold the business and equipment of the Mecca hotel (now the Milner) to A. C. Quigley. It said Mr. Hines was going to move to Eldorado Springs, Ark.

June 13, Wesley W. Stout, then state editor of The Coffeyville Journal, had complained because another newspaper, it seems, was allegedly plagiarizing The Journal's "Round About" column. An outside paper would copy the items and credit The Journal. Then, later, the other Coffeyville paper (The Earth) would use it without credit.

Walter Newman, youngest member of the banker Newmans, died June 26, 1913, at the age of 39 years. At one time he was president of the Peoples State Bank organized in 1911. He was a brother of Rufus and Allen Newman.

C. G. Titsworth signed the minutes of the Coffeyville city council as clerk for the last half of the year 1882. Usually history credits Daniel Woodson as being city clerk from 1881 to 1893, or 12 years.

E. Reynolds completed erection of a roller flour mill at Coffeyville in 1874. He named it Phoenix Roller Mills and advertised that the production capacity was 200 barrels daily.

April 19, 1872 an election rejected a proposed bond issue of \$200,000 to purchase stock in the Parsons and Santa Fe railroad enterprise. The vote was for, 946; against, 2,012.

Col. Sharpe and son, Augustus Sharpe, Jr., in 1917, closed a lease for the W. G. Weaverling building at 128 West Ninth street, formerly the home of The Journal, and was to be fitted for the People's store.

In a delinquent tax list published April 24, 1873 in the South Kansas Tribune, appears the name of J. A. Coffey, owner of three pieces of land in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25-35-16, on each of which pieces the tax was given as \$26.41.

August 21, 1872, a contract was let to D. A. Rice to furnish cut stone for the Coffeyville high school building, the stone being quarried on the Rice farm. (The building was not a high school building, but was for "school purposes.")

A dance was thrown at the Big Tent saloon in original Coffeyville, Christmas night in 1871 at which one man attendant was shot and wounded in his right hip and two women received hand wounds.

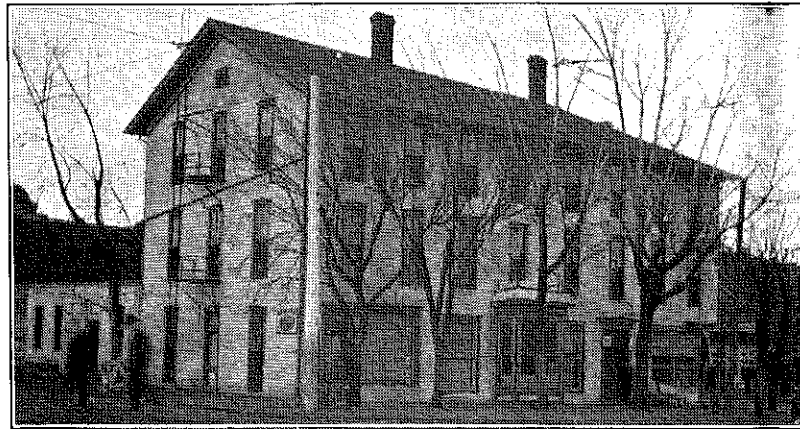
Mrs. Augusta B. Isham, wife of the late J. T. Isham, one of the founders of the Isham Hardware Company, died in 1936, at the age of 82. She had come to Coffeyville in 1872 as Coffeyville's first bride.

April 24, 1872, the stockholders of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, with President J. R. Galloway, met in Independence to discuss and consider proposals for a suitable site for the 1872 fall fair.

April 14, 1872 was marked in Coffeyville by a tornado, which, among other damage wrought, destroyed Ross's paper and plant and several houses, including the Christian church at Tenth and Walnut.

June 5, 1872, it was announced that the Osage Driving Park Association and County Agricultural Society together had purchased a 60-acre tract west of Independence for holding fairs and race meets.

Coffeyville's First "Modern" Hotel



ELDRIDGE HOUSE

Built in 1871 at Eighth and Walnut Street by S. W. and T. B. Eldridge.

DANIEL VOTAW COLONY

A DIMINUTIVE frame shack erected on the ashes of a fire in 1915, which destroyed a house on the same site and claimed the life of its only occupant, Mrs. Martha Coleman, is all that remains today to mark the site of the Daniel Votaw Colony of Texas Negroes, established about 1880 and which was active for about 20 years.

The colony was located on the southwest one-fourth of section 24, township 34 and range 16 east of the sixth principal meridian, and contained approximately 160 acres of land two miles due north of Coffeyville. An old plat of record indicates the tract was broken down into 20 square lots of eight acres each. However, some were deeded in double lot size, or 16 acres.

This quarter section of land was homesteaded by G. Y. Ergenbright, a lawyer, who also acquired other holdings, as of October 15, 1870. On April 15, 1873, Ergenbright and his wife, Elizabeth Ergenbright, recorded a mortgage which ran to one Jane Ergenbright, believed to have been a daughter. Later the tract was deeded to E. P. Allen and wife.

EIGHTEEN DEEDS ISSUED

Then on June 1, 1881 was recorded at the register of deeds office in Independence, a transfer of title from E. P. Allen and wife to Daniel Votaw. In the list of grantees as of the same year, are these eighteen names: R. Alexander, Martha Coleman, Abra Gudden, William Gilbert, Henry Hill, William Jones, Wesley Mattock, Sr., Betty Seastnirk, Susan Saunders, George Saunders, Thomas Saunders, Thomas Teal, Alfred Teal, George Lovell, Benjamin and Charlotte Igman, Robert Hopson, Paul Davis, Ancrum Goodwin, Andrew Teal.

Paul Davis was the organizer of the other Negroes in Texas, who formed the contingent that migrated from Shelby county, Texas. Votaw was a Quaker and was prompted by a sincere desire to improve the lot of the southern Negroes. However, it is said, Davis somehow imparted to his fellowmen they would be expected to vote for James A. Garfield for president. Davis died in 1900, just as the colony as a unit, was breaking up.

ORGANIZER'S WIFE DIES

Mrs. Davis, whose second husband was William Jones, came to Coffeyville from the colony and recently died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Odee

Davis Jackson, 121 East North street. The Davises had 16 children, Mrs. Jackson being the thirteenth child of the couple. All were born in the colony. Other colonists still living are Ancrum Goodwin, now living four miles east of Coffeyville; Andrew Teal of Sandy Ridge; Charles Teal of Independence and Mrs. Melvina Goodwin-Smith, 410 East Third street, Coffeyville.

Flood waters from the Verdigris and Big Hill creek constituted the chief cause for the dissolution of the colony and after Davis died in 1900 no further community effort was made. W. Carlton Hall purchased a 16-acre lot and W. S. King, another adjoining landowner, bought an 84-acre chunk of the colony site. The Santa Fe railroad track passes within a few yards of the east edge of the colony site. This colony tract lay entirely north of a public road, now used by Hall, King and others.

Children of the colony attended school at Kalloch and the school on Horseshoe Bend near the King residence. A community building housed Mt. Canaan Baptist church, its title signifying the promised land. Rev. Cornelius Johnson of Chetopa was the first preacher to hold meetings at the colony. Rev. Charles Teal also conducted meetings there. Corn, wheat and vegetables were the chief crops.

VOTAW A QUAKER

Daniel Votaw, the Quaker humanitarian, never lived at the colony. Later he left Montgomery county and at his death he was postmaster at Oxford. Votaw was a brother-in-law of Abraham Walton, widely known early day missionary in Kansas and Indian Territory. Ed Latchem of Coffeyville is a great grandson of Walton. His mother was the grand daughter of Walton. Both live in Coffeyville.

Sam Fitz, Negro, 616 East Sixth street, was a son of one of the colonists and lived many years at Kalloch, just east of the colony. He recalls the cavalcade of ox-drawn covered wagons, interspersed with horsedrawn vehicles that brought the colonists. A few came horseback or walked.

As most of the Negro settlers in the Colony had worked in cotton fields in the south, Daniel McTaggart furnished free seed for planting and installed a cotton gin at his mill. Several crops of cotton were successfully raised and ginned. But the very limited acreage of the settlers did not permit of extensive experimenting and the plan was eventually abandoned. However, the fact was amply demonstrated that cotton could be raised profitably in Kansas.

Biographies

of some of Coffeyville's Past Leaders

OUR assumption is that communities, like individuals, are possessed of souls and personalities. The soul of Coffeyville today, we contend, is the composite of all of the souls, past and present that made contributions to the life of this community.

For more than 72 years, men, women and children have lived here and drunk of the cup of life. Go into the cemeteries and read the tombstones. "Little Caroline," says one inscription, "was born Jan. 9, 1888 and went to heaven, July 16, 1890, aged two ears, five months and seven days." Another inscription reads: "Ebenezer Josiah Jones, born March 10, 1822; died April 12, 1896 (aged 74 years, one month and two days."

Men then knew and men now know that Little Caroline and Ebenezer Josiah Jones were important, else their names would not occur on those tombstones, grooved in marble. In many places in the East, one may find granite markers 250 years old, protected by a high iron fence, with pad-locked gate—just to preserve as long as humanly possible, the simple fact that a person named so-and-so had lived and died there.

And, because we believe that every individual who ever lived in Coffeyville or its vicinity by that same token made a definite personal contribution to the community composite soul, we present brief biographies of men and women who have lived here, but now passed on. Thousands of others lived and died here, but the difficulty of obtaining accounts of their lives, prevents mention of more than a handful of the leaders. Their names follow.

THE AUTHOR

C. M. BALL

Charles M. Ball, a banker in Coffeyville for 36 years, was born at Rochester, Ind., Nov. 25, 1865. He was educated at Oswego, Kansas, and employed as book-keeper for a year in the Condon & Company bank there, before coming to Coffeyville in 1886 as cashier of the Condon & Company bank here. In 1916 he became president of the bank, which was nationalized in the meantime and the name changed to Condon National Bank of Coffeyville. He continued as president of that bank until his death in 1922. He was active in civic affairs, a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce, served several years on the public library board, and was an officer in numerous concerns, some of which he was instrumental in organizing. He was father of W. A. Ball, vice-president of the Condon National bank today. His widow survives; a son, Charles and a daughter, Helen Helwig, live in Kansas City. Mr. Ball took delight in picking out likely young men whom he would observe for a time and then offer to help them get a financial start. According to this informant, Mr. Ball seldom was disappointed in those he had sought to help.

J. J. BARNDOLLAR

J. J. Barndollar was born at Everett, Pa., in 1842. He came to Humboldt, Kan., in 1869 and the following year went to what is now Osage County, Indian Territory. In 1871, he returned to Kansas and opened a general store at Parker. A few months later he became impressed with the "new" Coffeyville and its L. L. & G. railroad. Early in 1872 he opened the Star grocery, later being joined by his brother, G. I. Barndollar and the store, consisting of groceries, dry goods and clothing departments, operated by Barndollar Bros. However, J. J. Barndollar was by this time extensively acquainted in the Indian Territory and soon had established several stores. At Pawhuska the firm name was Barndollar, Bartles and Gibson, at Claremore, Barndollar, Bartles and Neilson;

at Nowata, J. J. Barndollar company. In a few years he had extensive property holdings in Coffeyville and Nowata, including both business and residential properties. He married Miss Nonie Pratt. They had one child, Pratt Barndollar, born in Coffeyville, April 23, 1891. Mr. Barndollar died October 23, 1904, in New Mexico, while traveling in the hope of recovering his health after an illness of some time. His widow a few years later married A. H. Gibson a son of Isaach Gibson, first administrative agent for the Osages, starting at Drum Creek in the late sixties. A. H. Gibson also became agent for the Osages. He has retired and lives at Pawhuska. Mrs. Gibson died a few years ago.

J. J. BARRICLOW

John J. Barriclow, born in 1835, engaged in business at Parker in 1871 and two years later moved to Coffeyville. Was second mayor under special charter regime last four months of fiscal year, ended March 24, 1873 and later was elected mayor of the general charter city. He also served as county treasurer. In business he was reputed to have enjoyed the largest Indian trade of any merchant in Coffeyville.

ADAM BEATTY

Born in Ireland in March, 1833, Adam Beatty came to Kansas in 1864, first locating at Ottawa. Four years later he came to Montgomery County and purchased a claim two and one-half miles southeast of Coffeyville. He also acquired other land, and at the time of his death, Feb. 15, 1911, he owned 610 acres, 410 acres of which were joined in the homestead that he first purchased. At one time he operated by lease a 2,000-acre ranch in Oklahoma and grazed thousands of cattle there. In 1846 he married Miss Margaret McAlester, also of Irish nativity. Children were John K., Charles, James, Alisonette, Theresa, Mary and Clare, Miss Mary Beatty daughter, still resides on the original claim. The L. L. & G. Railway was at one time, 1872, extended through the Beatty land to a station erected on the E. S. Powell land, 200 yards southwest of the Parker bridge. In 1875 the right-of-way was restored to the Beatty claim and the rail and ties removed. Signs of the roadbed still are visible.

J. K. BEATTY

John Kossuth Beatty, one of the Adam Beatty sons, was born Jan. 1, 1871 on the Beatty farm. In 1906 he entered the real estate business in Coffeyville. He was an extensive advertiser and promoter. On August 20, 1913, he married Mrs. Eva (McCormick) Bruce, who following Mr. Beatty's death in 1923, married Clyde Powell, a guard at the Lansing State penitentiary, in 1924. He had been a police officer here under Chief W. H. McCrabb. Mrs. Powell carried on the real estate and insurance business of her husband's for several years, but left here about 11 years ago. In 1928 she was candidate for Register of Deeds on the Democrat ticket? She was unsuccessful.

ROSA BELL-EKLUND

Miss Rosa Bell of the early Bell family in this county, was the last city clerk to be elected in the city of Coffeyville. She served ten years. In 1901, the state legislature made the office an appointive one. She continued to serve until 1910. She was the second woman to be elected city clerk and the first one to be appointed. She is now residing in Walla Walla, Wash. Her husband is Albert Eklund.

ALVIN A. BESSEY

Alvin A. Bessey, furniture merchant in Coffeyville 35 years before his retirement two years ago, was born in

Sterling, Ohio, March 2, 1869, a son of Amos J. and Rebecca (Hoff) Bessey. Mr. Bessey was active in civic affairs and for many years devoted much time and effort to the procurement of better roads. Usually he was chairman of the Chamber of Commerce roads committee. He was a member of the Rotary club 15 years. He was a member of the board of education two terms, the last two years as president of that body. He was married Sept. 29, 1897 at Lawrence to Miss Blanch Headen. They had two children, Mildred and Tom. Mr. Bessey's parents died in Coffeyville.

CHARLES T. BICKETT

Charles T. Bickett, early undertaker and later justice of the peace, was born in Maryville, Mo., Feb. 7, 1860, and died in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1939. Mr. Bickett came to Montgomery county in 1878, first settling on a farm near Liberty. Leaving the farm he learned the furniture and undertaking businesses. He was employed as undertaker by the Lang & Lape furniture company of Coffeyville several years in the 1880s. He conducted a real estate business and served as justice of the peace for many years. His one claim to national news was when he received a check for \$1,000 as fee for performing the marriage of Jackson Barnett, rich Creek Indian, and Anna Lowe, who was 20 years later and after the death of Barnett to be termed by lawyers seeking to keep her from receiving the Barnett fortune, as a "designing, treacherous and vicious woman, who lured him from his Henryetta, Okla., wigwam to Kansas and there had a covetous justice of the peace perform the marriage at the direction of her lawyer." The thousand dollar fee was not paid until many weeks afterward and after the Barnetts had been "married over" in Missouri. Bickett left Coffeyville seven years ago. His daughter, "Quixie" (Mrs. Jesson) with her husband met almost instant death in an airplane accident near Wichita, leaving several orphaned children, who stayed at the Bickett home for several years.

DAVID M. BLAIR

David M. Blair, for 16 years closely identified with the development of the city water department, was born June 16, 1860, at Marshalltown, Ia., the son of David M. Blair, Sr. He died July 9, 1942 at Coffeyville. The Blair family located first in Labette county. Mr. Blair of this sketch came to Coffeyville in 1886. His work here was not specific until the construction of the water system in the nineties. Mr. Blair directed the laying of the first water main in 1894 and most of the lowed. He was Coffeyville's third superintendent of lowed. He was Coffeyville's second superintendent of water, holding that position from 1908 to 1916. He was released from that post at his own request, but the city used him as inspector of mains and of street paving and building inspector. His last inspection had to do with passing on The Journal building at Eighth and Elm streets in 1929. Two buildings in Coffeyville, he said, were constructed to last many years, the Journal building and the new city hall. "I saw them built and I know how they were built," he asserted.

Mrs. Blair passed away here, Feb. 17, 1907. They had one son and two daughters, now living elsewhere. The son, William Blair, who was employed at the Cudahy refinery here before it was operated by the Sinclair Refining Company in 1916, is still in the employ of the Sinclair at Gary, Ind., the oldest employe from standpoint of service now in that company.

A. P. BOSWELL

A. P. Boswell, father of G. F. Boswell, came to Coffeyville in 1876 from Parker, where he had been in business five years. The A. P. Boswell Hardware store was situated at the corner of Union and East Ninth street. This business was conducted by Mr. Boswell for nearly a quarter of a century. Also, A. P. Boswell built the large brick building at 13 East Ninth street, now the home of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company, from where Mr. Boswell also carried on hardware sales. He

was born in Tennessee, July 29, 1937. Besides his hardware business, he conducted a loan business in Coffeyville before he opened his hardware business.

GEORGE F. BOSWELL

George F. Boswell was born in Atchison County, Mo., October 29, 1857, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Boswell, real pioneer settlers. Mr. Boswell was engaged in the mercantile business in Coffeyville from 1882 to 1895. He served several terms on the city council and one term as mayor. He was a member of the board of education eight years. Mr. Boswell also was president one term of the Citizens Commercial Club, continuing many years thereafter as a director. His business interests were diversified and numerous. On May 11, 1904, he was married here to Miss Leona Stephenson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stephenson, whose home was at Fifth and Maple street, now owned by Miss Livingston. Mrs. Boswell was graduated from the Emporia State Normal school (now K.S.T.C.) in the spring of 1893. That fall she began teaching in the Coffeyville schools and continued in the schools here for ten years, with the exception of one year when she taught in the Independence high school (not the Montgomery County high school.) Mr. Boswell died at the home here June 1, 1929. There were two daughters, Miss Kelly Boswell, bookkeeper at the Columbia Drug Store, No. 1, and Mrs. C. A. Dix, Alhambra, Calif.

WILLIAM P. BROWN

William P. Brown was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, July 29, 1861. He came to Montgomery County, Kansas, in 1874 to work for a brother who had preceded him here. In 1885 he came to Coffeyville. He conducted an extensive lumber business in Coffeyville until 1906. He was a large operator in oil and gas. He sold some interests in 1905 for a large sum of money. A part of the proceeds was used in the erection of one of the largest and finest residences in Montgomery county in the same year. This residence sits atop a prominence and amid an impressive acreage of walnut and other shade trees. The house commands a remarkable view of the Verdigris valley. The first city hall at Seventh and Walnut streets was erected on a site purchased from Brown. He owned many other office buildings and business properties and was regarded as wealthy. He alone built and promoted the Natatorium and advertised its radium waters as remedial. Baths in this water were part of the Brown sanitarium, built near the pool. In 1833, he married Miss Nannie Kilgore at Port Washington, O. A daughter, Mrs. Violet Kohler, lives in the large residence and is sole heir to all of the Brown holdings. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are deceased.

J. S. H. BUMP

J. S. H. Bump settled north of Coffeyville in 1870. Later lived in the Town of Coffeyville. A daughter, Frances, married W. H. Lape, who later became one of the leading furniture dealers in Coffeyville.

FRED C. CHILDS

Fred C. Childs, 1004 East Eighth street, whose home is sequestered by a veritable forest of trees, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1867. In 1901 he was selected by certain large oil interests to build an oil refinery in Japan. Mr. Childs remained in Japan two years. He returned to America in the winter of 1903-04, being identified with oil concerns in Tulsa. In 1908 when the Cudahy Refining Company was induced by the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce to come to this city and construct and operate a refinery here, Mr. Childs came as superintendent of construction of the refinery here and later remained for 12 years as superintendent of operation. He was succeeded by C. S. Pellett, who was relieved later by B. J. Healy, who has continued here in that capacity ever since. From here Mr. Childs went to Arkansas City as superintendent of the Kanotex Refining Company. He retired several years ago. He has retained his home here through the years.

ANDY CURRY

Andy Curry was born December 2, 1855 in Sullivan County, Indiana. He came to Montgomery County in 1882. He taught school in this county for eight years. He served as Mayor of Coffeyville 1913-1915. The first dam in the Verdigris river at the pump station was constructed in his administration. Mr. Curry also served as a member of the Coffeyville board of education. He was engaged in the real estate and insurance business first with A. M. Ragle and later with R. Y. Kennedy, under the firm name Curry & Kennedy. A business that R. K. Long, a son-in-law of Mr. Curry, still conducts in the same name.

DR. JOHN T. DAVIS

Dr. John T. Davis, a graduate of the department of medicine, Ann Arbor University, class of 1879, afterwards supplementing his medical education and training with a course in Post-Graduate School of Medicine at Chicago. Came to Elk City in 1880 and in 1891 moved to Independence. He served 12 years as Montgomery county health officer. He was joint owner of the Davis and Calk drug store in Independence. He built a costly residence in that city. He became owner of a 400-acre farm six miles due north of Coffeyville, where he resided later and until his death, a few years ago. Dr. Davis was actively interested in flood control and Mrs. Davis was active in club and other social activities.

L. A. DEITS

L. A. Deits, one of the two surviving wounded heroes of the Dalton raid of Oct. 5, 1892, now resides in Los Angeles, Calif. At the time of the raid he was a clerk at the Isham & Mansur hardware store. A bullet from a Dalton gun found his foot and after the battle was over a physician dressed the wound. Deits afterward conducted a real estate business for several years. He also was employed by the Rex Transfer company. Also at one time he operated the Brown Palace Hotel. Recently he resided with a sister, Mrs. L. A. Halsey at Long Beach, Calif. He was critically ill in November.

WASH DILLEY

Wash Dilley was a man among men—just the type of leader one would expect to find in a pioneer land. Born in Ohio, he and Mrs. Dilley and their six children came in covered wagons to Kansas and to Cherokee township, settling near the site of Union cemetery—about 1866. Prairie grass tall as their wagon tops had to be scythed and a stone oven constructed for cooking purposes. Dilley chopped down 40 trees, converting their trunks into logs with which he built a shelter about the stone oven. Their nearest market was Humboldt, 40 miles north. Winter was approaching. Dilley, armed with a thumb-buster gun, went into the timber and deep grass. He returned with two buffalo hides, which he tanned with the hair on. These were used for bed-covering. In 1867 a trading post was established at Clymore, east of Coffeyville. Soon G. L. Canada bought out the store and he and Dilley were friends for more than 50 years. Dilley was a qualified veterinarian and he rode horseback far and near ministering to sick livestock, seldom collecting a fee. He was a wise counselor and no man was more highly respected than Wash Dilley. The Dilleys once moved from their community to a ranch in Indian Territory. They didn't stay long. The elder Dilleys are now long deceased, but the name Wash Dilley lives on in the neighborhood in which they lived so long.

JOHN W. ENDERS

John W. Enders, early member assistant chief of the Coffeyville volunteer fire department, and later a carpenter and contractor, was born February 6, 1861 and died in Coffeyville, Feb. 11, 1942. Mr. Enders was a resourceful, versatile and energetic type of man, nicely adapted to pioneer development. Besides being a carpenter and contractor, he was a concrete worker, cabinet maker, planing mill operator and often specialized in the installation of plate glass. He was an early assistant fire

chief. He helped lay the first gas lines and string the first telephone lines in Coffeyville. His first home was interrupted by a fire which destroyed the M-K-T Railroad Company's depot on Eleventh street. The railroad company decided to move the site of their station and selected the ground on which the Enders home stood. He sold to the railroad company and shortly moved to 520 Walnut street, where he also built a planing mill and shop. He died in this residence. He came to Coffeyville in 1890. He and Mrs. Enders were married in 1885. She, a daughter and a son survive.

C. F. GENTNER

Charles F. Gentner came to Parker in 1871 and engaged in farming and milling. His farm was known as Sunny Sight farm. He was the father of Charles A. Gentner and Mrs. F. B. McNulty of Coffeyville. The Gentner farm was two and one-half miles southeast of Coffeyville.

DR. T. C. FRAZIER

Dr. Thaddeus C. Frazier, physician, civic worker, former Coffeyville mayor, promoter of fraternalism and local historian, was born near Paris, Henry County, Kentucky, December 14, 1841. He enlisted in the Missouri State Military Guard under General Sterling Price (Confederate.) In the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo., his right arm was shattered by a gunshot wound as to make amputation of the arm imperative. This battle was fought August 10, 1861. After the close of the Civil War Dr. Frazier studied medicine at the University of Louisville, Ky. He came to Parker, Kansas in 1869. Besides practicing his profession as physician, Dr. Frazier became active in town affairs and served as mayor of Parker in 1870-71-72. As mayor he wrote most of the town's ordinances. When Parker began slipping in business and population, Dr. Frazier moved to Coffeyville. In 1884 he organized the Coffeyville Board of Trade. In 1890 he was instrumental in organizing the Business Men's Association and in 1896 he organized the Coffeyville Commercial Club and was its first president. He also was chairman of the committee of this club, instructed to investigate the matter of obtaining electric street lights. He was chairman of the club's committee to investigate the project of a city water works. In April 1899 he was elected mayor of Coffeyville, serving four terms of 1-year each at a salary of \$1 per year. In 1910 under the new commission form of government he was elected commissioner of parks and public improvements. Early in the present century, Dr. Frazier became interested in organizing the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias. For many years he was president of the Coffeyville Red Cross Chapter. He was also tireless in his determination to create recreational facilities. He wrote a history of Coffeyville, a copy of which was deposited in a corner stone of the federal building in 1912. Dr. Frazier bought the site and erected his own residence at 1411 Maple street. The house still stands and is in good condition. He died January 4, 1925 in a hospital at Halstead, Kansas.

JULES GILLETT

Jules Gillett, once known as the "cider king" of Southeast Kansas, was recently buried here. He was born in France, May 14, 1849, making his age at the time of his death 92 years. He came to Coffeyville in 1884. He operated a beverage business here nearly a half century. Once Mr. Gillett was the victim of an explosion in his bottle works which blew him 15 feet. Mrs. Gillett called to him to know if he were there. "Yes, mama," he replied, "I'm here, but I'm killed." The Gilletts celebrated their golden wedding anniversary here in 1927. Gillett used to like to tell of his narrow escape in the Dalton street battle. Henry Isham, standing in the door of his hardware store, pulled his bead on Gillett and was about to snap the trigger when he recognized Gillett. Their daughter, Bessie, is the wife of Major Albert Field a dentist in the U. S. medical corps and was in Bataan before the surrender of that fortifica-

tion. Miss Sara Field of Coffeyville is a daughter of the Major and Mrs. Albert Field.

T. C. HARBOUR

T. C. Harbourt, father of Charles Harbourt, was born in Ohio, Sept. 25, 1849. He came to Coffeyville in 1878. He became a contractor and builder. He was chief of police in Coffeyville in 1880, 1883, 1897, 1901 and 1902. He was elected marshal of the city court in 1902 and reelected to that office twice in succession. In the eighties he was a deputy U. S. marshal in the Oklahoma district.

LOREN E. HARVEY

Loren E. Harvey was born at Sheldon, Mo., November 21, 1880. He came to Coffeyville in 1885. He attended public schools here and before he was 12 years old, it was observed by his friends that he was a good baseball catcher. At 18 years of age, he joined the Pittsburg, Kan., Pirates of the Western Association. In August, 1901, Harvey became a member of the Coffeyville volunteer fire department. He was promoted to second, then first assistant chief and in 1907 was made chief of the department, which included stations at 507 West Twelfth street and the present site, Seventh and Union. He was married in 1905 to Miss Carlisle Casort at Cherryvale. A son, Lawrence, was born in Coffeyville, Nov. 24, 1907. Loren Harvey died after 19 years service on the department. Lawrence Harvey, the son has been a member of the same fire department for the last 16 years. The station at 507 West Twelfth was abandoned and merged with the present single station.

HAMMOND R. HEAL

Hammond R. Heal was born in Indiana, Jan. 18, 1884. He came to Coffeyville and joined his father in the glass manufacturing industry. His father, William E. Heal, had come to Coffeyville with the organization of the Sunflower Glass Company. In 1912, Hammond Heal resigned from the Coffeyville Window Glass Company to become secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Oil Refining Company, whose plant was located within the city limits and at the south end. This plant then had a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day. It never paid dividends and was closed in 1924 and later its equipment was sold to Sonken & Galamba of Kansas City for dismantling.

J. M. HEDDEN

James M. Hedden opened a grocery business in Old Town of Coffeyville in 1871. In 1872 his store was moved to New Coffeyville. In the Civil War, Mr. Hedden recruited Company E, 5th Kansas Cavalry and fought in 17 battles. He was transferred to Company K, same regiment, and made first lieutenant.

C. M. HETHERINGTON

Charles M. Hetherington, Civil War veteran, was born in Erie County, Pa., Nov. 18, 1837. He located at Parker in April 1870. He moved to Coffeyville in 1872. He conducted a grocery business and dealt quite extensively in ponies until 1881. He was mayor in 1880. He then entered the cattle business in Texas for two years, afterward returning to Coffeyville to resume business here. Associated with Mr. Hetherington was John W. Glass. When he returned from Texas, Mr. Hetherington purchased a 120-acre farm adjoining Coffeyville on the east. He helped lay out Elmwood cemetery.

SAMUEL B. HICKMAN

Samuel B. Hickman was born in Paducah, Ky., February 14, 1844. In June, 1869, he located in the grocery and crockery business near Col. Coffey's trading post. Hickman ran true to form as a pioneer business man. He sold groceries, brought the mails from Parker, helped lay out and organize the original town company and was its first postmaster. Col. Coffey was not a commissioned postmaster here. He was granted a license to handle mail wherever he should establish a trading post. Similarly authorized he had handled mails at Chetopa,

Humboldt, Pawhuska, Larned, Dodge City and other points. Hickman continued to serve as postmaster until 1889 or approximately 20 years when he was succeeded by Walter H. Wells, M. D.

THOMAS B. HOOPER

Thomas B. Hooper was born in Sangamon County, Ill., March 28, 1842. In 1869 he located on a 250-acre farm on Cedar Bluff north of Coffeyville on the west bank of the Verdigris river and embracing a tract of land on the east side of the same river. Part of this land was acquired by claim and part through purchase. In 1870 he married Miss Elizabeth Smith. The Hooper farm came to be known as the Cedar Bluff farm. His widow now nearly 90, still survives. She was a true pioneer farm wife and no task ever confronted her that she did not prove equal to it. She raised chickens, milked cows, kept boarders, cared for her numerous children, sauced the Indians and was a most interesting personage until age infirmities laid hold of her.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY

The Honorable Lyman U. Humphrey, a veteran of the Civil war, came to Independence March 17, 1871, where, with W. T. and Charles Yoe, those great newspaper twins of later years, he established the South Kansas Tribune, the oldest continuously published newspaper in Montgomery county. Two years later, Mr. Humphrey withdrew from the firm and opened a law office at Independence. In 1876 he was elected to the Kansas legislature. As lieutenant governor he presided over the 1879 legislative session and the following year he was elected governor of Kansas.

ROBERT T. HYDE

Robert T. Hyde, a mason by trade, was born July 25, 1858 in Perry County, Ind. He died at Lenapah, Okla., Feb. 16, 1941. He came to Coffeyville in 1882. He was primarily a stone mason and he was not here long before he had won the reputation of being a real master at his trade and an authority on stone masonry. He also was a bricklayer. His son, Ernest Hyde of near Howden, followed his father's trades and is regarded as one of the best stone masons in this vicinity. The author of this volume has seen his work in the making. The stone fireplace chimney at the Boys shop at Cedar Bluff camp is his handiwork. Mrs. Charles Bartlett is a daughter of the elder Hyde and George Hyde of Lenapah, a son. E. A. Hyde, formerly at Strasburger's, is a grandson.

HENRY H. ISHAM

Henry H. Isham was born in Colchester, Conn., Nov. 22, 1836 and died in Coffeyville, Nov. 19, 1906. He came to Coffeyville in 1871 and opened the Isham hardware store. He later sold his interest in the store to his brother, J. T. Isham. Henry Isham was married Feb. 9, 1865 at Lawrence, Mich. He operated a private bank here for six years, 1873-79, conducting the business most of the time from the Isham store.

JOHN S. LANG

John S. Lang, dealer in furniture, caskets, drugs, was born July 1, 1847. He opened a grocery business in Parker in 1869. In 1874 he moved to Coffeyville. Mr. Lang was married at Parker, July 2, 1872 to Miss Frances Anna Noel. Mr. Lang and W. H. Lape opened a furniture and undertaking business in the 800 block on Walnut street, in 1884. This business was continued until after the turn of the century. Mr. Lape eventually took over the furniture and undertaking business. Mr. Lang and his sons, Harry and Clarence, operated a drug business from about 1898 until 1926. Mr. Lang retired then and later went to Florida. A daughter married Jess Sigsbee, many years the Ford dealer here.

WILLIAM H. LEWARK

William H. Lewark, one of the boy soldiers of the Civil War, was born in Indiana in 1848 and died in Coffeyville, Kansas, July 3, 1914. Mr. Lewark entered the war in 1863 at the age of 15 years. He was with

General Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. He came to Kansas and located in the livery business at Parker in 1872. He was married there in 1875 to Miss Nannie McLees. Later Lewark and his father-in-law, John McLees were associated in a livery business established at 113 East Eighth street. Mr. McLees died here in 1912. Mrs. Kate Weaver, 615 West Eighth street, and Halden Weaver, city treasurer, are daughter and grandson, respectively of the Lewarks.



CHARLES D. ISE

Charles D. Ise, whose life ended tragically when he and his son, Thomas Ise, were killed instantly in an automobile collision near Carthage, Mo., about four years ago, had subscribed for this volume and given the data for his biography. Mr. Ise, a young law practitioner, came to Coffeyville in 1909 to accept the principalship of what was then known as the Washington High school. He left the school room to resume the practice of law in 1912 and then became a successful candidate for the office of county attorney. He was reelected two years later. In 1916 he resumed again the practice of law. In 1917 he enlisted in World War No. 1. After his discharge from the army, Mr. Ise returned to Coffeyville and was instrumental in organizing Post No. 20, American Legion, and was its commander for two terms, 1919 and 1920. Mr. Ise was elected to membership on the board of education here in 1921 and was elected president of that body in 1925, continuing to serve in that capacity until his untimely death in 1938. He regarded as his outstanding work, the part he played as head of the board of education in promoting to a successful issue the project of building the Field Kindley Memorial High School building, which was completed in 1931. The Ise Athletic Field has since been dedicated to his memory. Thomas Ise, the son, had begun the practice of law with his father and at the time of his death was a candidate for representative to the state legislature.

E. Y. KENT

E. Y. Kent was the blacksmith of the trading post hamlet of Coffeyville in 1869. His shop was located on Fifteenth street near the intersection of Maple street. He was a veteran of the Civil War. Shortly after starting his blacksmith shop, E. Y. Kent organized a bucket brigade volunteer fire department. That organization followed the destruction of a frame house late in December 1869 and the fire department was started in January, 1870. Kent conducted several drills. He was assisted by Capt. N. B. Blanton, another versatile man. Kent died in 1928.

CALVIN H. LONG

Calvin L. Long was born in Indiana in 1852. He came to Coffeyville in 1881. In 1884 he opened a roller skating rink, believed to have been the first in Southeast Kansas. February 16, 1887, at Coffeyville, he married Alice C. Irvin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Irvin. She was a sister of Aurelius P. Irvin, city clerk here many years. A daughter, Glenna M. was born December 7, 1892.

W. T. LONG

W. T. Long, father of R. K. "Kirby" Long and Clyde "Jack" Long, was born in 1843. He came to Coffeyville in 1879. He followed the milling business.

A. P. McBRIDE

A. P. McBride, whose footprints were destined to traverse the virgin oil fields of Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma, was born in Miami County, Kansas, Feb. 20, 1862. At the age of 18 years, this adventurous, self-reliant youth began well-drilling by contract. That was in 1880. His first work was in Jackson County, Mo. He didn't find what he sought in that field, so he returned to Kansas and soon the thuds of his drilling rigs were heard in several counties. He worked fast, soon crossing the Kansas line into Indian Territory and then leaping half way across the continent to California. He didn't stay there long. At 24 years of age, he was back in Kansas and taking on a partner in the likely, honest and ambitious 19-year-old C. L. Bloom, began operating in Kansas again. In 1891, near Cherryvale in Montgomery County. A year later they had moved their rigs to near Coffeyville. They purchased a half interest in the Coffeyville Gas & Mining Company. In 1893 they established headquarters at Independence, Kan. In 1896 at Eufaula, they sank a well 2,700 feet deep, striking gas at 2,460 feet. Associated with C. L. Kimble, he worked the Osage fields. Mr. McBride was married in January, 1885.

JOSEPH MCCREARY

Joseph McCreary was born in 1842. He came to Kansas after the close of the Civil War and located in Chetopa, building and operating a small saw-mill. In 1869, he moved this saw mill from Chetopa to near the mouth of Pumpkin Creek at the Verdigris river. He later took up residence in Coffeyville. He was postmaster at Coffeyville two terms, not in succession. He was extensively engaged in the real estate business here. A daughter married A. P. Irvin, a recent city clerk. She died early in 1941. Another daughter, Miss Ida McCreary, was assistant postmaster in Coffeyville over a period of 20 years. She still resides in Coffeyville.

W. A. PEFFER

William A. Peffer, lawyer, journalist, U. S. senator and famous Populist orator and Nemesis of the "apostles of wealth and monopoly," which, he vigorously and courageously contended, were fast exploiting the resources of America and appropriating their increment to their own aggrandizement, was born in 1831. He came to Coffeyville in 1873. He was married and the father of ten children. In the fall of 1875 he founded the Coffeyville Weekly Journal. Five years later Peffer turned the publication of The Journal over to his two sons, who continued to publish the newspaper until 1885 when it was purchased by D. Stewart Elliott II. The Peffer sons, in 1879, started to publish a daily edition of The Journal, but discontinued it in 1883. Ten years later, Mr. Elliott revived the daily edition and it was not again suspended. The elder Peffer published at Topeka several years, The Kansas Farmer. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1890. Excerpts from his speech at a national labor meeting in the South appears elsewhere in this volume. He was also city clerk here.

LUTHER PERKINS

Luther Perkins, lawyer, came to Coffeyville in the seventies. He built the north building on the Plaza, de-

signing it for use as an opera house on the second floor. It is said that John B. Tackett, Coffeyville's pioneer theater promoter, made his start in that opera house. Perkins was the second judge of the Court of Coffeyville, succeeding W. E. Ziegler, the first judge, named in 1899. Perkins served one term on the school board. Was once elected police judge while that office was an elective one. He was primarily engaged in the real estate business here. He died after leaving Coffeyville several years ago.

A. B. POWELL

Alexander Bruce Powell, born Nov. 12, 1838 in Edgar County, Ill. Spent two years in Civil war. Received appointment as quartermaster-sergeant. Discharged June 27, 1864. For a time he lived at Salem, Ill., where he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. He came to Coffeyville in 1882 and served as postmaster here four years under President McKinley. He was twice married. A son, John C. Powell, is manager of the Associated Press office at Chicago. He served as commander of Coffeyville Post No. 153, Grand Army of the Republic. He was mayor in 1888. He also served as police judge in Coffeyville for many years. He was 85 years old at his death. He was a faithful attendant at the Christian Sunday school and church.

EDWARD S. REA

Edward S. Rea, prominent in the affairs of business and industry here 35 years, was born at Marshall, Mo., August 16, 1872, a son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Rea of that city. From the organization of the Rea-Patterson Milling Company late in 1893, until his death in 1929, he was identified with the administration of its milling affairs. Usually he was secretary and general manager. Mr. Rea came from a milling family. The Rea-Page Milling Company of Marshall, Mo., of which the elder Rea was president for many years and in civic affairs. Will G. Rea, at Marshall, has been the moving spirit of the milling business at Marshall for over 30 years. E. S. Rea was prominent in gas promotion and in civic affairs. He was a baseball fan, but out of respect to his early training he refused to attend Sunday games. He was wont to sit on the porch of his residence on West Eighth street, west from the postoffice, and as the first car returning from the ball game, usually at Forest park, he would shout to him for the score. Rea is credited with being the most instrumental citizen in bringing to a successful conclusion the Dale Hotel project. He died suddenly in 1929. April 15, 1896, he married Miss Margaret Owens, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Owens of Sweet Springs, Mo. They had one child, a daughter, Mrs. Nellie Williams of Kansas City.

JOSEPH F. SAVAGE

Mr. Savage was born in Wayne County, Ky., Feb. 2, 1839. A year after Civil war broke out, he enlisted at Springfield, Mo., with a volunteer cavalry unit that was engaged in many clashes with the Confederate troops. After the war closed Mr. Savage came to Kansas, taking up a claim two and one-half miles north of Coffeyville and locating there. His claim was situated one-half mile west of Tally Springs. In the summer of 1868, he built a fair-sized cabin and then went to Missouri to get supplies. Upon his return to his claim he found the cabin had disappeared. Mr. Savage was eyed with considerable suspicion by the Indians and he was not surprised when he received the warning from them that unless he left the country within ten days, it might be too late. Savage, who was a large and powerful man, entertained for dinner at his cabin, Chief Clymore and his council representatives. At the conclusion of the meal of which the Indians had eaten their capacity, the pipe of peace was smoked, after which an amicable agreement was reached as to their future amity. To seal the pact, Savage gave each of the Indians a bright silver dollar. The gist of the treaty was that neither was to steal from the other. Savage had no further trouble. Mr. Savage's death occurred here in 1933. For many years the Savages made their home on the west side of the 1000 block on Maple street. Their residence property was condemned

and taken over when Memorial Park was created in 1921. They and several other property owners filed protest petitions in district court and obtained temporary injunction. The court held for the city, but allowed an additional sum for the property. Mr. Savage was a member and foreman of the first coroner's jury empaneled in Montgomery county. That was in 1868, in a murder case. The jury did not name a defendant. Savage came from Humboldt. He was one of the founders of and a director in the First National Bank of Coffeyville, and later he was president of the State Bank of Coffeyville.

W. H. "JACK" SHEPARD

William H. Shepard, familiarly known as "Jack" Shepard, was born May 13, 1865 at Cambridge, Ill. He came to Coffeyville in 1891 to take the position of teller at the First National Bank. He became assistant cashier in 1894, cashier in 1900 and vice-president in 1905. Shepard served as secretary of the Citizens Commercial Club from its inception in 1901 until it dissolved in 1909, the interval marking Coffeyville's greatest similar period of industrial and civic growth. Mr. Shepard was an official in many companies organized to own, promote and develop gas. He was an official of the People's Gas Company and secretary-treasurer of the Coffeyville Gas & Fuel Company from 1905 until 1922. He was instrumental in organizing the Independent Industrial Gas company and served as its manager for several years. He served nearly two years as secretary of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce and was secretary at the time of the Hotel Dale project was consummated, in 1924. He moved to Springfield, Mo., in 1931 and died there two years later. His widow, Elfrieda Hoffman, to whom he was married in Coffeyville and who is said to have been the first white female child born in this city, still survives. She was among the first five 3-year term high school graduates here in 1890.

GEORGE SLOSSON

Born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1838, Mr. Slosson died at Coffeyville, Nov. 26, 1891. He is said to have opened the first drug store and prescription counter in Coffeyville. He was vice-president of the First National Bank at its organization in 1885, continuing that relationship to the bank until his death. The Caney Valley Bank of Caney, Kan., afterwards a national bank, was organized by him and he was its first president. In June 1874, he married Miss Minnie Hatch at Lawrence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Slosson made important contributions to the business and social life of Coffeyville. Mrs. Slosson, now deceased, in her life made several substantial gifts here, including the north gates at Elmwood cemetery and to the Slosson Memorial educational building, an addition to the Presbyterian church building.

W. H. TESTER

William H. Tester, once Missouri Pacific agent here and Masonic worker, was born in England, July 4, 1869. He came to America as a youth. He entered the business of railroading August 13, 1906. He served in that capacity for many years. He went from Coffeyville to Memphis, Tenn., where he is still located.

FRED W. WANENWETSCH

Fred W. Wanenwetsch, a police officer at Caldwell, Kan., 15 years before coming to Coffeyville in 1906 to accept the post of night police chief here. He was appointed chief soon afterward. He served in that office here nearly 14 years and many years later was returned to the department as a patrolman and then as a desk sergeant. Wanenwetsch came to Coffeyville wearing a diamond set ring surrounded by 15 stars, each indicating a year of service—at Caldwell, a gift from that city. Wanenwetsch was born to the times when physical and moral courage were requirements not yet superseded by science and organization. It was said of Wanenwetsch in his prime—he stood over 6 feet in his stocking feet and weighed 230 pounds, broadshouldered and straight as an arrow—that fear was unknown to him and that no situation was sufficient to deter him from doing his duty, and that often

meant overpowering two or more ruffians at one time. It was said—and he affirmed the story to this writer—that when he was chief of police of Coffeyville, he knew many outlaws who often "hung out" here, but that so long as they kept their promise to him not to commit any offense here, he did not molest them. He said he followed the same policy at Caldwell. Right or wrong, Wanenwetsch had a physical courage that challenged respect by all.

DANIEL WELLS

Daniel Wells, born in Maryland, August 26, 1848. He came to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1869, from where he traveled as a grocery salesman. He was attracted by activities at Parker and in the summer of 1870, with his brother, Robert L. Wells, embarked in the mercantile business there. In 1873, the Wells Brothers Commercial company moved to Coffeyville and site of this store was where the First National Bank stands at Eighth and Walnut streets. The business grew rapidly and within ten years its turn over exceeded a half million dollars annually, of which about one-half was in purchase and sale of cattle, \$80,000 in horses and ponies, hides and pelts, \$120,000 and strictly merchandise, \$125,000. Mr. Wells was an outstanding and capable merchant. He was twice mayor of Coffeyville. He met, fell in love and married Miss Jeanette Ide Dec. 20, 1877, while both were boarders at the Eldridge House. For a time they lived in an 8-room house, moved in 1874 from Parker to 108 West Tenth street, for the last 48 years the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kloehr. They observed their golden wedding anniversary here. He died March 11, 1928. She also is deceased.

DR. W. H. WELLS

Dr. Walter H. Wells was born in Maryland in 1843. He began practicing medicine in Parker in 1871 and two years later moved his office to Coffeyville, where he continued to practice until his death in 1927. For most of a period of 30 years he was Coffeyville city physician and health officer. He was a staunch Episcopalian and his influence impressed itself on many of the general policies and conduct of St. Paul's Episcopal church from the time the first church building was erected on the site of the present Hotel Dale. In 1913 the old church was sold and a new church built on its present site. Dr. Wells was actively associated with the early medical associations organized in Montgomery county and in Coffeyville. In politics, Dr. Wells was outspokenly a Democrat. In fact, Dr. Wells was so important to his community that he could afford to be outspoken in the matter of his convictions, whether they were for or against an issue.

DANIEL WOODSON

Daniel Woodson was born in Albemarle County, Va., May 13, 1824. Acting under an appointment of President Pierce in 1854, Woodson came to Kansas as territorial secretary. He served three years. Four times he became acting Governor of Kansas in the absence of the elected governor. He came to Parker in 1870 and in 1872 he came to Coffeyville. In 1881 he was elected city clerk of Coffeyville, serving twelve years in that capacity. His son, Mosby Woodson, operated a grocery store in Coffeyville several years.

W. M. LADD

William Martin Ladd was born in Woodson County, Kansas, Oct. 4, 1891. At 18 he was employed at the Dearing State Bank. In 1915, he was appointed postmaster of that town by Woodrow Wilson. In 1911 he had married Ethel M. Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson. A son, Ira William, was born in 1912. He was the second receiver for the Peoples State Bank, having succeeded Frank Organ, first receiver.

C. O. "CALE" ROSS

C. O. "Cale" Ross, widely known oil and gas operator in the Coffeyville field and a prominent resident of Coffeyville many years, was born in Washington County,

O., Jan. 16, 1875. He died here in 1937. Settled at Peru, Kansas in 1903. Before coming to Coffeyville in 1907, Mr. Ross had been operating in Nowata County as a driller on his own hook. About 1917 it was said Mr. Ross owned or controlled more than 350 producing oil wells in Chautauqua and Montgomery counties in Kansas and Nowata and Rogers counties in Oklahoma. The "Cale Ross farm" south of South Coffeyville, Okla., was outstanding as to buildings and is to the present day a landmark in that vicinity. A tornado seriously damaged some of those farm buildings in the early thirties. In 1892 he married Miss Ida Miller. They had six children, Edith, Ralph, Hazel, Clifford, Kenneth and Charles.

DR. CLARK STARRY

Dr. Clark Starry was born in Marshfield, Ind., Feb. 28, 1871. Located in Coffeyville June 2, 1900. Lived at 617 West Eighth street. Married May 8, 1906 to Alice Morgan. Had three children. Died here about 1928.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS

William Henry Francis was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 10, 1867. Started pressed brick plant on Montgomery farm northeast edge of Coffeyville. Later was one of organizers and superintendent and manager of Coffeyville Vitrified Brick Company. Also was superintendent of plants at Collinsville, Cheryvale and Fort Smith. His wife was the former Julia Skinner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Skinner of Coffeyville.

JOHN B. ELLIS

John B. Ellis was born January 29, 1869, at Osceola, Mo., a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellis. In 1880, J. W. Ellis obtained a contract for carrying mail between Fayetteville, Ark., and Fort Gibson, I. T. John Ellis soon thereafter went into the Going Snake district, now the site of Adair County, Okla. Later he ran cattle in the ZV pastures in the famous "strip." He was employed on the Clem Rogers ranch for a time, when Will Rogers was a stripling youth. Will and Mr. Ellis there built a friendship that lasted throughout Rogers' lifetime. Mr. Ellis came to Coffeyville in the late nineties and in 1898 enlisted from here in the Twentieth Kansas regiment, under Fred Funston. Walter Johnson was another "national" friend of Mr. Ellis. Mr. Ellis's death occurred in the year following the tragic passing of Will Rogers.

LORENZO D. WINTERS

Lorenzo D. Winters, in the early part of the century, a clerk of the district court of Montgomery County, was born in Owen County, Ind., February 6, 1863, a son of Obediah J. and Clara C. (Roath) Winters. He came to Montgomery county with his parents in 1879. In 1900 and again in 1902 he was elected district court clerk. In 1885 he was married to Lydia J. Venum of Cherokee Township. Before taking public office he had purchased a farm on Pumjkin Creek, which he retained throughout his life. Mr. Winters was regarded as a progressive, discreet sort of citizen. He was a "better roads" booster and had served as road supervisor in Cherokee township.

CHARLES T. CONNELLY

Charles T. Connelly, ill-fated marshal of Coffeyville, who was slain in the Dalton raid, Oct. 5, 1892, was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1838. He taught school over a period of 30 years. He first located in Independence, later moving to Coffeyville. A son, Charles A. Connelly, at the age of 16, took a job at the South Kansas Tribune shop. In 1896, he became a partner there. At one time he and Harry Brighton worked at cases side by side. Mr. Connelly died several years ago. His son, Glen Connelly succeeded him, remaining with the Tribune to its end in August, 1942. A daughter of Marshal Connelly, Jessie, was married to W. H. Lang. She died about five years ago.

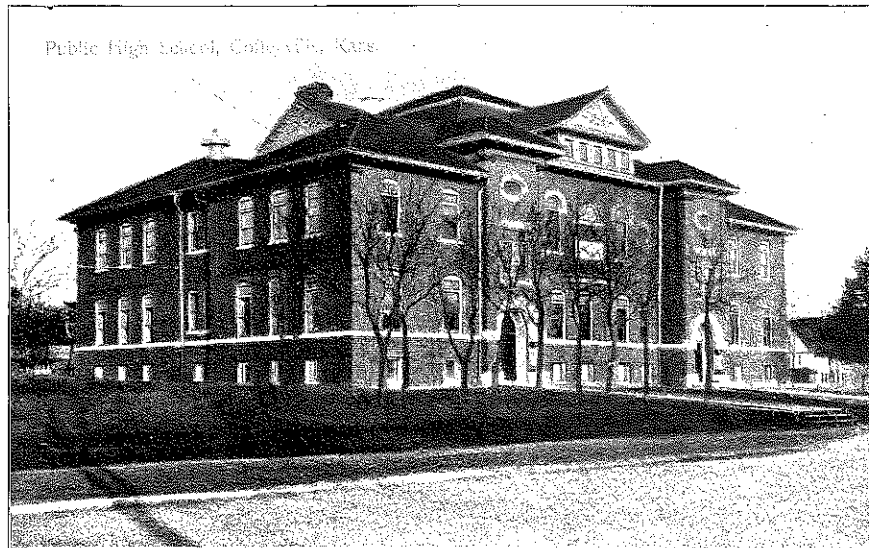


WENDELL WILLKIE HOME-COMING COMMITTEE
September 16, 1940: Front, Jennie Shufflin Banta; middle row, Maude Coverdale Bradbury and Edna Whiting Carlton; at rear, Wentworth T. Higginson and John Landers. This committee compiled a most complete roster of Coffeyville high school students of Wendell Willkie's history class, the graduating class of 1914, and students in general attending high school during Willkie's tenure here.



WENDELL WILLKIE
Teaching United States history in the Coffeyville schools in 1914. Wendell Willkie, now an international political figure, self-imposed the tasks of playing mentor for basketball teams, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. groups, track teams and debate teams as well as conducting literary classes in some private homes. In the summer of 1942, President Roosevelt gave Willkie authority to represent the administration in many foreign countries, allied in the war against the Axis.

WHERE WILLKIE TAUGHT HISTORY



Public High School, Coffeyville, Kans.
First High School Building; Now Houses Junior College
The Washington high school building was erected in 1906 and occupied by the high school until 1931 when the new Field Kindley Memorial high school building was completed on West Eighth street. Wendell Willkie in 1914-15 conducted a United States history class on the first floor of this structure. As a presidential candidate he returned to this room after delivering his campaign kick-off speech here Sept. 16, 1940.

Unusual Personages . . . of Coffeyville, Kansas

CAPT. N. B. BLANTON

Founders of towns and other Kansas pioneers often carried modestly, secretly and almost sullenly, a past that was redolent of adventure, physical danger and political involvement. Such a pioneer has been able to uncover, the past story of this unusual man has never been related in any history of Coffeyville or Montgomery County. Local history as written by E. E. Wilson, Dr. T. C. Frazier or William Connelley, makes no mention of Blanton's earlier life. It is of record here only that Capt. Blanton was a member of the original Town of Coffeyville company, that he opened and operated the first hotel in old Coffeyville, was granted a franchise by the county in 1872 to operate a ferry across the Verdigris river "near the mouth of Pumpkin Creek," and once was candidate for the post of county (financial) agent. Sometimes he signed "Noah B. Blanton." One gathers incidentally in the local stories that he was a close friend of Col. J. A. Coffey, real founder of Coffeyville.

WERE CLOSE FRIENDS

It is true that they were close friends and had known each other and been associated in enterprises at least 12 years before they came to found the town of Coffeyville. There is reason to believe that they knew each other even longer and that it is even a probability that both Coffey and Blanton were with John Brown in some of his earliest engagements with the proslavers. For obvious reasons neither ever talked much about their possible exploits when the issue of slavery was at white heat in Kansas. It simply didn't pay to talk in those days and it needed only one commitment to brand one and expose him to the wrath of the Border Ruffians or vice versa. To talk often meant to invite death. One historian, in commenting on Blanton said that he had a characteristic of "keeping his mouth shut." It appears that Blanton was of French descent and among his effects was found a letter he had written to Charles H. Dickinson.

QUARREL CHANGES NAME

He had said in this letter: "I was first named James by my mother's father. My father was of immediate French descent and he was a great friend and admirer of the great Sicilian general, while my mother's father hated him. After he and my father had quarreled bitterly over Napoleon, my father resented his interference and named me Napoleon Bonaparte Blanton." It was in September, 1854 that Blanton picked out a site for his future home. It was on the Wakarusa river, about five miles due south of Lawrence. Blanton resembled Col. Coffey in that he was restless, vigorous, thrifty, always building. He first set up a crude log house on the bank of the river. Then he constructed a bridge across the river on the site of the old Fremont trail. It was a toll bridge and as travel was lively in that period, Blanton's receipts soon enabled him to build a 2-story house with a stone fireplace and chimney at each end. Then he built a trading post and opened a general merchandise store, selling almost everything even to a goodly trade in liquor. It was in the latter part of 1856 that he completed his residence, which was sufficiently spacious that he could accommodate travelers with lodging.

Blanton was born in Missouri in 1830. He first settled in Jackson County, Mo., about 1850. It was from that county and state that he crossed the Kansas-Missouri border line and wound up at Wakarusa. That the three years he lived on the Wakarusa, 1854-57, were crowded with murder, apprehension and danger is easily inferred from the facts of the events that made Kansas history.

CAUGHT IN SITUATION

But Blanton had a difficult role to play, that of being neutral on the slavery issue and friendly to advocates on either side. He knew John Brown, the free stater martyr. He knew proslavers who were just as determined the abolitionists should be overcome in numbers as Brown was that the proslavers should be outnumbered.

About this time Charles W. Dow, who had settled on a claim two and one-half miles north and west of Baldwin (then Palmyra) that adjoined the claim of Franklin M. Coleman. Dow was a single man and lived at the home of Jacob Branson, whose claim joined the Dow claim on the north. Dow had "jumped" a claim occupied by William White and it was alleged he burned down White's cabin. Coleman took exception to this procedure. A survey made to quiet a dispute, accomplished the opposite. It showed the east line of the Coleman claim was 250 yards too far over on Dow's claim. The two men quarreled and Coleman killed Dow. Dow was 30 or 40 yards distant from Coleman when Coleman pulled the trigger of his gun and it failed to explode the cap. It was said Dow believed he was bluffing and made no attempt to escape. Coleman pulled the trigger again and Dow fell to the ground. That occurred Nov. 21, 1855. The place was designated as Hickory Point P. O. six miles due south along the Old Santa Fe trail from the Blanton bridge over the Wakarusa. It was in the same section as Pacific City. Blanton's claim was in section 19, township 13, range 19 east. Dow was killed in section 20, township 14, range 19 east. Lawrence was located four miles due north of Blanton's bridge.

PROSLAVER IS KILLED

On December 6, 1855, Thomas W. Barber, whose claim was seven miles up the Wakarusa from Blanton's Bridge, was killed four miles due west of Lawrence by George W. Clarke and James N. Burns, Border Ruffians. Clarke is said to have fired the fatal shot. Barber was on his way from Lawrence to visit his wife and child on his claim after a few days' absence. Somehow Barber became a Kansas hero martyr and Dow's slaying, a secondary matter. Dow was a free-stater and Coleman a proslaver. It is deductible at least that Blanton, whose house, store and toll bridge were in the midst of this upheaval, later to be known as the War of the Wakarusa, decided to make himself scarce about those parts a few months later. Pickets had been extended up stream from Bluejacket crossing to Blanton's Bridge. Camp Wakarusa was six miles down stream (east) from Blanton's.

Another occurrence transpired at Blanton's bridge May 19, 1856 to add to the confusion and uncertainty of life in those parts. A marshal's posse, which, in short, was a proslavery inspired body, authorized to keep the peace, shot and killed a 16-year-old boy at Blanton's bridge. The boy had just purchased a bag of meal at Blanton's store and was en route to the home of his widowed mother with the bag on his shoulder when he was killed without provocation. A group of young men organized a posse and left for Lawrence vowing vengeance on all Border Ruffians. However, they were persuaded to disband and return to their homes.

TO LEGISLATURE TWICE

Mr. Blanton's toll bridge, residence and trading post were sold and he was reported to have left that locality in 1857, after a 3-year turbulent residence. He seems never to have returned to Wakarusa river and we next hear of his working with Col. Coffey plating Humboldt and organizing the townsite company. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature from Allen County and again in 1868.

Blanton was still a member of the legislature from Allen County when he came to Coffeyville with Col. Coffey in 1869 to organize a town company. When it appeared that the federal land office in Kansas would be a valuable acquisition for any town, Blanton went to Washington and there obtained a promise that the land office then in Mapleton would be moved to Humboldt where Blanton then lived. The office was moved as per

promise, but Humboldt was unable to hold it for every long, when it was swung to Independence for a day, then to Chanute and later back to Independence. The federal land office was Kansas' first big political football and a good job of kicking around was done, even though real football was then unknown.

It was in 1862 that Blanton was mustered into the service of the Union Army as captain of a Kansas infantry company. A year later he resigned his commission.

The exact time of Mr. Blanton's departure from Coffeyville was not discovered by this writer, but he is said to have divided his residence between Sulphur, Okla., and Barbour county. One account says he died April 30, 1913, at the age of 83, at the home of a daughter in Wichita, his death resulting from an automobile accident.

Helen M. McFarland, librarian at the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka, sent the writer a clipping from the Lawrence World of September 3, 1910. Referring to Capt. N. B. Blanton, it read:

"The aged pioneer has had a very interesting career. Selling his toll bridge (on the Wakarusa), in 1858, he went to Humboldt where he was elected to the first Kansas legislature by the Free Press party. Later he went to Coffeyville and helped (Col. Coffey and others) lay out the border town and in 1868 he was again returned to the legislature. Much of his later life was spent in Barbour county."

COL. J. A. COFFEY

In order that we readers may better understand Col. James A. Coffey, founder of the town of Coffeyville and for whom the town was named, perhaps we should first get into our system a deep draught of the atmosphere of his day, socially and economically speaking. I feel that we can not fully appreciate Col. Coffey, nor grasp adequately the significance of his part in the founding and development of the city which has its roots in the trading post, hotel, blacksmith shop and postoffice located 73 years ago on the little strip of "no man's land" cut off the Cherokee award by the establishment of the true Kansas-Territorial line along the 37th parallel, North Latitude—unless we go back in contemplation and in fancy live over those early stirring times.

Col. Coffey was born in Gallatin county, Ill., Nov. 18, 1827. That is now 115 years ago, and were he living he would celebrate his 115th birthday anniversary this fall. He was the son of Achilas Coffey and Jane Dean-Coffey. Achilas Coffey, like Abraham Lincoln, was born in Kentucky and James A. Coffey, father of Achilas Coffey was born in the state of Virginia in 1773, two years before the Revolutionary war broke out. Col. Coffey's maternal grandfather was the Rev. Jacob Dean of Hamilton county, Ill. Achilas Coffey, who married Jane Dean, was a soldier and captain in the Black Hawk war. That over, he became a Baptist minister and later a fervent evangelist in that denomination.

This genealogy spelled a noble heritage for Col. Coffey: His grandfather a preacher, teacher and tiller of the soil; his father, a man of such sterling character and with such an appraisal of the responsibilities of citizenship that he could shoulder a rifle and march unflinchingly against avenging Indians and the next year preach the gospel. Abraham Lincoln sprang from stock not altogether unlike this from which the founder of Coffeyville sprang.

But let us see a bit of the picture of the '50s in Kansas, for it must have been about this time when Col. Coffey's adventurous spirit began to fight for its release. He came to Kansas in 1854, the year of the Missouri Compromise.

The whole nation was already being shaken by the thunders of civil war. States Rights, Slavery, High Tariff, the Dred Scott Decision, the Missouri Compromise, Squatters' Sovereignty, Abolition were slogans of mighty portent. Uncle Tom's Cabin was coming from the trenchant pen of Harriett Beecher Stowe, while her il-

lustrious brother, Dr. Henry Ward Beecher was going up and down the highways and byways of the hostile South shouting abolition of slavery from the housetops. John Brown, with his twelve sons had trekked half way across a continent to engage the slave legions in battle, and to drive back the Missourians from whence they came.

Col. Coffey, the hero of this story, doubtless had been absorbing a lot of the spirit of those crucial times. We know that he was opposed to the institution of slavery, and of course, to its extension into the Kansas-Nebraska territory. It is easy to believe that his very soul was burning at this time to make demonstration, for he seems immediately after entering Kansas to have joined the forces of Brown and to have fought with that great martyr at LeCompton and Pottawatomie Creek. Twice he was taken prisoner by the aggressive Missourians and as many times quickly released.

But it was in those engagements and those experiences on march and in battle with John Brown's recruited army that Col. Coffey, in charge of the commissary, became a past-master in the arts of purchase, storage, transportation and rationing of goods. It was the mastery of these fundamentals of pioneer trading and transportation that gave Col. Coffey the confidence to take up the role of Indian trader.

In his trek across Kansas, Col. Coffey established mercantile businesses in Westport Landing, along the Neosho, Verdigris, Arkansas and Cimmaron rivers, going as far south as Pawhuska and as far north as the Dakotas, where he mastered the dialects of two Indian tribes. Among the points where he started trading places were Olathe, Ottawa, Lawrence, Humboldt, Chetopa, Coffeyville, Pawhuska, Wichita, Larned and Dodge City. He laid out the town of Humboldt in 1859, the year that marked the birth of his oldest daughter, Laura Coffey, now Mrs. Laura Coffey Soderstrom Knight.



MRS. LAURA SODERSTROM-KNIGHT
Daughter of Col. Coffey.

The residence which Col. Coffey built in Coffeyville would bear the street number "1503 Walnut street," were it still standing. Chas. T. Carpenter purchased this site, moved the Coffey house across Walnut street to a rectangular lot on the west side of that street, at Fifteenth street. The Coffey structure was razed about a dozen years ago. The Carpenter house was erected on the site of the original Coffey home.

Col. Coffey married in 1848, Miss Louise Carnahan of Gallatin County, Ill. She was born December 11, 1833, and died in Delta County, Colo., September 29, 1913. Notice of her death appears in The Coffeyville Journal of October 13, 1913.

Their five daughters were Laura, Irene, Amy, Lois and Lulu. Their only son was Eben A. Coffey, now deceased.

Laura, who was born in Humboldt, in 1859, married at 17, J. P. Soderstrom of the vicinity of Tyro. He was drowned at Pawhuska in 1903 and a few years ago, she married F. P. Knight. Lois, who married a Mr. McIntyre, died in Arizona in 1905. Irene or Rena married John Moore and lives at Laveta, Colo. Amy married a man named Emerson, and she is living in Laveta, while Lulu married T. C. Murdock and lives at Laveta.

News of Col. Coffey's death appears in the Ford County Globe of January 14, 1879, published at Dodge City, Kansas. The headline read: "Col. Coffey Dead of Pneumonia." The item follows: "Col. James A. Coffey, after a week's sickness, died at his residence in this city yesterday (Jan. 13, 1879) at 12 o'clock M. Funeral services were at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Union Church, from whence the remains were taken to the Prairie Grove cemetery, which will be his final resting place."

In the Globe, November 5, 1878, appears this item: "Col. Coffey has recovered from his recent attack of fever." Then in the Larned Herald October 29, 1878, appears this item: "Messrs. Coffey and Marsh have taken their dry goods store to Dodge City. We recommend them to the good graces of the Dodgers and hope their new venture will prove a success to them."

However, as a matter of history, Prairie Grove cemetery was not the last resting place for the body of Col. Coffey. Encroachment of town building in Dodge City caused the removal of bodies buried there to a more recent cemetery. His grave, so far as learned here, has not yet been definitely identified and marked.

Descendants of Col. Coffey, include Mrs. Laura Coffey-Soderstrom Knight, eldest daughter, her daughter, Mrs. Della (B. F.) Parsons, both of Pawhuska, other daughters, Mrs. Hansa (John) Renfrow and sons, Ebbie, Walter, Carl and Floyd Soderstrom. Mrs. Renfrow, born on a farm near Tyro, and Mrs. L. E. Butler of Coffeyville, born about the same time, have been intimate friends down through the years. Ebbie, oldest of the Soderstrom boys, suffered injuries in an automobile accident near Coffeyville a few years ago and was a patient in a hospital here for several days.

G. L. CANADA

The one man who, perhaps, best typifies the swing of town booms of pioneer days was Greenlee "G. L." Canada (correctly spelled Canerdy), a Christian minister, who, on New Year's Day, 1867, preempted a 160-acre tract of land two and one-half miles southwest of the site of present Mound alley, paying the initial fee of \$15 required on preemptions.

Having his family with him, Mr. Canada decided to build a house on his newly acquired farm. But restless like so many other pioneer settlers who came seeking to better their lots, Mr. Canada the following spring, was alert to any type of opening. A trading post had been conducted on the south bank of Pumpkin Creek a mile east of the Verdigris river as it passes south of highway 166 east of Coffeyville. Its proprietor, in some way had come into disfavor with the Osage Indians and one night his store was robbed of cash and half of its stock of goods. The store was operated by Gershem Geokey and his son, Charles Geokey. Fearing further reprisals, they offered their trading post rights at a very low figure and Canada bought.

MOVES TO WESTRALIA

Canada continued to operate the store and live in a small 2-room house nearby for about three years. He had named the trading post Clymore after an Osage chief by that name. John Lushbaugh helped him lay out

the town. In 1870, Westralia became the town of the hour and Canada moved his house and stock to that town a mile or so south of Clymore. The next year, 1871, saw the doom of this second town and its mushroom growth move on to Parker. Mr. Canada followed the crowd and built a 2½-story house at Parker, living in the four second floor rooms and the attic above and reserving the first floor for his stock of general merchandise.

Then came the Santa Fe railroad with its terminal depot at Coffeyville, with only a spur track running to the west side of the Verdigris river opposite Parker. This situation among others, spelled the doom of Parker.

DIES HERE IN 1921

Canada decided to stake his fortunes with the New Coffeyville and purchased a site at the corner of Union and Ninth street, where the Frazee Auto Tire shop is now located. He cut his large house into sections and moved them to his new site and there set up a general merchandise business. This business, he continued for about ten years, when he sold out to A. P. Boswell and others and retired from the merchandise business here. Later, he ran a general store near Talala, Okla.

Canada had prospered. He had sold his Mound Valley farm and stock for \$10,000. He went into the cattle shipping business and took on one or two other ventures. These did not turn out as well as had his earlier investments. However, he continued to make his residence in Coffeyville until his death, January 7, 1921, at 12½ West New street.

Canada was born in Indiana, Mar. 24, 1824. In 1846 he married Miss Nancy Houston, a sister of the widely known Sam Houston of Texas. She had been born Sept. 1, 1822 in Kentucky and was two years older than her husband. Their early home was near Bloomington, Indiana, and there on July 1, 1849, their first child, a daughter, whom they named Sarah Elizabeth, was born. She was 17 years old when the family moved to Mound Valley, and later that year to Clymore. She recalls that it was six months after coming here that she saw the first woman outside her mother. While living at Parker she married Calvin Anderson and their first and only child, Everett Anderson was born Nov. 13, 1871. This son now lives at 8 East Martin street. His father died and his mother married Thomas Blaney, whose death occurred a few years later. Her third husband was Dr. E. S. Savage, a nephew of Joseph F. Savage, who had settled near Coffeyville in 1868. Dr. Savage died 21 years ago. He was for years and at the time of the Dalton raid, a practicing physician in Coffeyville. Oscar Savage of Coffeyville was a son of Dr. Savage by a former marriage. A brother, James Canada, now 87 years old (resides with Mrs. Savage at 8 East Martin street. He is almost totally deaf and suffered a paralytic stroke in 1940.

Mrs. Savage's mother died here, December 15, 1904, at the family home, 12½ West New street.

Among effects gone over recently by Mrs. Savage, the daughter, a copy of a school contract was encountered. This contract was for teaching in school district 101. It was signed by J. F. Savage, director, and attested by J. H. Matthew, clerk. The date of the contract was October 11, 1880 and provided for a salary of \$25 a month for the teacher, E. S. Savage, later to become the physician mentioned.

G. L. Canada had four other sons, all now deceased.

A man named Lushbaugh, also operated a trading post at Clymore in 1867 and 1868. He helped G. L. Canada lay out Clymore.

Mrs. Savage tells this story as her prize experience at Clymore: Her father and two of her grown brothers had gone to Texas. A young man named Anderson, not the one who became her husband, had called at the home as a gesture of protection to the women. A man rode up, tied his horse to a calf pen and asked for lodging. He was assigned to a bed. Anderson knew the man, but he did not divulge his knowledge nor his suspicions.

However Anderson passed a note to Sarah (Mrs. Savage) suggesting that both sit up all night. At dawn, their guest arose and left. When the guest was out of the way, Anderson turned to Sarah and said: That was Old Bender. He came here to rob your mother. The Canadas often had large sums of money in their home. That night a package of \$1,000 lay under Mrs. Canada's pillow. Mrs. Savage says she had seen both Kate Bender and her brother, John Bender, but never, of course, she admitted, after the officers of the law discovered their murder farm near Cherryvale and the Vigilantes made a search of the country for them.

DANIEL McTAGGART

Few early families of Montgomery County filled as important a niche in the social, economic and military development as did the McTaggart family, which settled on the Verdigris river northwest of the present town of Liberty and no history of Montgomery county would be complete without proper mention of this family.

Daniel McTaggart, a captain in the union ranks of the Civil war was born, August 2, 1840 and died at his home in this county, August 3, 1897. Capt. McTaggart, who enlisted from Chickashaw county, Iowa and Maggie A. Beigle of Altoona, Pa., a teacher there, were married at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 4, 1866, by the Rev. William Earnshaw, chaplain in the U. S. Army. At Murfreesboro, Capt. McTaggart laid out a national cemetery, the first of a series of three by him.

BORN IN NATIONAL CEMETERY

The second cemetery was laid out at Nashville, Tenn., where their first son, William John, was born and died in infancy. The third national cemetery laid out by Capt. McTaggart was at New Albany, Ind., and their first daughter, Hattie Jane, now Mrs. H. H. Deichler, was born in this cemetery, where Capt. McTaggart was also superintendent for a time. She was born December 27, 1869.

The following year, 1869, Capt. McTaggart came to Montgomery county, Kansas, taking up a claim and erecting a flour mill at a bend in the Verdigris river, which came to be generally designated as McTaggart's dam. He built a residence nearby, established a trading post and laid out old Liberty as well as founding Verdigris City. He was commissioned postmaster there in 1870.

In the county seat contest of that time, Verdigris City, Liberty and Montgomery City, six miles north, together with Independence were candidates for that honor. The proclamation organizing Montgomery county out of Wilson county, named Verdigris City as the county seat. Later by an election Liberty was chosen and the county board met once in each place, but due to lack of facilities for housing the county seat offices, Independence finally won out.

WAS FIRST TREASURER

By the governor's proclamation, Capt. McTaggart became the first county treasurer. The first courthouse was built of logs and was erected on the east edge of the McTaggart family orchard, his daughter, Mrs. Deichler recalls. At the time the coming of the L. L. & G. Railroad loomed and it was learned in the spring of 1871 that the town of Liberty would be missed by some distance, Capt. McTaggart and associates got busy and laid out a new Liberty that would be skirted by the line and which provided for the construction of a depot at the east center extremity of Liberty (the site having been donated.) McTaggart also laid out the present Liberty cemetery. Capt. McTaggart also served as state senator from Montgomery county several terms. Besides Mrs. Deichler, other children were:

William Archibald, born Feb. 3, 1873; Maggie Centennial, born Mar. 11, 1876; Alton C. McTaggart, born in 1878, and Daniel, Jr., born Aug. 19, 1880.

William Archibald was recruited in Company G, 20th Kansas, in 1898, for the Spanish-American war. He was killed at Santa Tomas, Philippines, May 4, 1899. His rank was second lieutenant. His body was returned to Kansas and he was buried in Liberty cemetery, Feb. 22, 1900. The William McTaggart Camp, U. S. W. V., was named for him and a flag pole was erected in City Park, Independence in his honor. In the early nineties, William had taught a term of school in Coffeyville. Daniel, Jr., was a soldier in the regular U. S. Army. He also saw service in the Philippines. He is an invalid and lives at Elk City. Mrs. McTaggart, born Sept. 19, 1840, died on a farm six miles north of Elk City, Feb. 6, 1926.

AN EARLY TEACHER HERE

Miss Hattie McTaggart attended Baker University two and one-half years. In 1893 she began teaching in the Coffeyville schools. Her last term was in 1913-14. August 27, 1914, she was married to Henry H. Deichler.

Mr. Deichler had been employed by the McGrew Milling Company at Lexington, Mo., and that company had transferred him to Coffeyville. He was appointed city clerk in 1917, elected mayor of the city in 1919, was elected president of the Montgomery County Fair Association and was its secretary for a time. His death occurred July 22, 1929. He was born Oct. 2, 1875. Mrs. Deichler lives at 913 West Eighth street. She is an active civic worker and belongs to many patriotic and fraternal organizations.

MRS. J. K. MORGAN

Jennie Jesson, subject of this sketch, was born at Stanton, England, Sept. 20, 1857, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jesson. When she was 9 years old, the family came to America, first settling near Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa. After tenancing a farm there two years, Mr. Jesson purchased a farm near by. Later,



he changed his mind and came to Montgomery county, Kansas, instead of going to his own farm in Iowa.

This was in 1869, when Coffey's trading post was the principal marketing place. The Jessons located on a farm six miles west of the present Coffeyville and just north of the Robbins schoolhouse. It was while attending school at Robbins that she first saw her future husband, Jesse K. Morgan, then driving a mail and express route to Tablequah and other Indian Territory points. They were married in Coffeyville, August 13, 1876, by the Rev. B. F. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church here.

Their first home was at 210 East Ninth street, Mr. Morgan being attracted to that location by the presence of a fine water well, since in his business he possessed several horses. The small house was the only one on a square block. Here Mrs. Morgan bore her sons, Embree W., Loren and Ben. The Morgans rebuilt their home, making it into a large 2-story house. There they continued to reside for 39 years, at the end of which period they moved to 210 West Fourth street, the present home of Mrs. Morgan. Mr. Morgan died June 6, 1934 at the age of 87 years. The oldest and youngest sons live in Coffeyville, while the "middle son," Loren, now resides in Washington, where he is a government executive. The latter married Hazel Sinclair, a daughter of Prof. William Sinclair, who headed the Coffeyville schools for many years. Their son, Robert lives at Annapolis. He is married and they have a daughter, Corle Ann, two and one-half years old, thus far the only great-grandchild of Mrs. Morgan. Mrs. Morgan has a brother, Jack Jesson living at Caney. A sister, Tamah Jesson Truitt, lives at Yakima, Washington.

IRONING AS DALTONS CAME

Mrs. Morgan, still mistress of her own home, is possessed of an unusually dependable memory. She likes to recall that because of the large garden and fruit trees on their spacious residence grounds on East Ninth street, the place was sometimes called the "Garden of Eden." Mrs. Morgan was a charter member of the Culture Club and is today one of its four living charter members. The others were Mrs. G. F. Boswell, Mrs. I. W. Potter and Nell Boothby, now Mrs. G. W. Noel. She also recalls that Isaac Newton Sullivan, who taught school at Masonville, Iowa, when the Jessons lived there, became the first teacher here after the new school building was completed in 1872. At his death, Mr. Sullivan had been chief state justice of the supreme court of Idaho for 26 years.

What were you doing when the Daltons came to Coffeyville? Mrs. Morgan was asked. "I was ironing. I had a roast on the stove and while keeping the fire up for the roast, I usually ironed to save wood," she replied. Continuing she elaborated: Mr. (J. K.) Morgan was going on a trip into the Territory and decided to take Ben, then 8 years old, with him. However, he had to wait till the banks opened to get some cash. He had his account at the Condon & Company bank. He tied his horse by McCoy's store, then on the site of the present National Bank and left Ben in the buggy while he went to the bank. His trip to the bank, however, was intercepted by the Daltons who beat him to the bank.

BEN TAKES TO SHELTER

"The shooting frightened little Ben, who took refuge in a shelter at the rear of the McCoy store. A woman, Mrs. Savage, pacified him until his father returned to the buggy after the shooting ended.

"I quit ironing and started to go up town, but was warned that shooting might be resumed at any moment and decided to return home and wait for Mr. Morgan and Ben, who came shortly afterward."

Mrs. Morgan was intimately acquainted with Laura Coffey, eldest daughter of Col. Coffey and down through the years they have kept up a Christmas card correspondence. Miss Coffey, it will be recalled, was twice married and now signs herself Laura Coffey-Soderstrom-Knight.

The last word Mrs. Morgan received from Mrs. Knight was shortly after she had fallen from the rear porch of her home in Pawhuska and suffered serious injuries. Mrs. Morgan is about two years older than Mrs. Knight.

OXEN TOOK TO WATER

Mrs. Morgan also delights in recalling an early incident involving attendance at a circus in Coffeyville. They had used for transportation a hayrick on a wagon drawn by oxen. The family had been in town all day

and the day had been hot, yet they sought to get back home before watering the oxen since it was already chore time. All went well until the oxen were passing Sycamore creek when they bolted for the water to quench their thirst. No amount of carefully accented protest availed the driver and when the oxen finally stopped the whole family was in the middle of the creek. But they had seen the circus, a rare treat in those days.

REV. H. V. SPEAR

The Rev. H. V. Spear, familiarly known as "Father" Spear, whose death occurred at his home, 203 West Seventh street, a dozen or more years ago, was a unique character, who preached the Word of God one moment and sold Seeman's soap another. He was a diminutive man. Two annual events stirred him. One was the old folks meeting and the other was his own birthday anniversary. A record he kept revealed he had preached nearly a thousand funeral sermons in Montgomery and Nowata counties and that he had performed more than that many marriages. His fee was small and mostly he did not collect. Frank N. Skinner, undertaker, pressed Father Spear into service almost daily at times. Many persons here can recall seeing this little old man, frail throughout his life, sitting in a stairway near the entrance to Belt's Clothing store. When he was deterred by illness, the Belt boys would handle his soap for him and it was said they frequently outsold the old man. His widow left here shortly after his death, but is still living in Tulsa. They had a daughter.

MRS. ALICE CUBINE

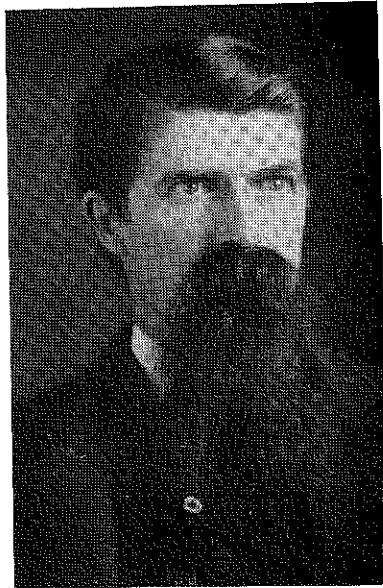
Alice Delilah Wright, was born December 22, 1855 in Worth County, Mo., near its county seat, Grant City, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Wright of that county. In 1871, while still living in Missouri, Miss Wright married John W. Cubine a bootmaker. In 1874, the Cubines located in Chetopa, Kansas and two years later they came to Coffeyville, after which time Mr. Cubine plied his trade of bootmaker until his death in 1911. He carried on a retail and wholesale business in hand-made boots. Mr. Cubine was a soldier in the Confederate army in the Civil War and was held a rebel prisoner in Camp Chase, Ohio, for two years.



Mrs. Alice (John W.) Cubine, taken in 1882.

Mrs. Cubine has ever been a keen observer of men

and women and community activities and is blessed with an excellent memory. From time to time she has made contributions to the school history of Coffeyville by assembling data and preserving it for publication. For some years she devoted spare hours to writing an extended biography of her father, a country doctor with a wide practice. He was not a horse and buggy doctor like Herschler, but a horseback doctor, who preceded the buggy era. Soon after coming to Coffeyville she became ac-



John W. Cubine, early and famous bootmaker of Chetopa and Coffeyville, was born in Bland County, Va., Nov. 1, 1846. He died suddenly in 1911.

quainted with Col. Baldwin, Civil War veteran who lived at Kingston, Labette County before that town moved a mile north and merged with Edna. A son, Evelyn Baldwin is remembered by Mrs. Cubine now as a member of one of Peary's far north expeditions. Evelyn faced many hazards and endured much hardship on the trip northward, but an automobile crash after his return to the United States caused his death.

KNEW FIRST TEN FAMILIES

Mrs. Cubine recalls that in 1876, there were several small "grave yards," in Coffeyville, now all abandoned and without markers.

Mrs. Cubine recalls the first families of the original town of Coffeyville and lists these names: Col. J. A. Coffey, Ed Fagan, William Wilson, E. Y. Kent, J. M. Housel, J. S. H. Bump, William Farner, J. E. "Esquire" Davis and Capt. N. B. Blanton.

"Squire" Davis, as he was the best known, was the father of Emma Davis, who married J. R. Jones. He was the foster father of Ben Jones of Coffeyville. Emma Davis-Jones died about eight years ago.

Returning to the Cubine story, Claude Cubine, a son, was also a bootmaker, but he soon added repairing to his business as bootmaking was largely supplanted by manufacturers and shoes, not boots, were worn universally. Claude as a young man had a flare for the stage and in his later years employed his histrionic talent and experience gained in the legitimate show business successfully to direct numerous home talent plays here, notably the post war annual Shrine shows. He died eight years ago.

A daughter, Miss Georgia Cubine, was graduated from the Coffeyville high school in 1896 and the following year became a member of the school faculty here. For

three and one-half years she was a teacher in the Montgomery County high school at Independence. She taught in several cities following that, returning here after an extended absence she again became a member of the Coffeyville faculty. In 1920 she obtained a 2-year leave of absence and taught school in the Philippine Islands. She has also traveled much in Europe since.

Mrs. Cubine has two other daughters living here, Mrs. Florence Isham and Mrs. Grace Graves.

AT HOME DALTON DAY

"What were you doing when the Daltons raided Coffeyville banks?" Mrs. Cubine was asked recently by the writer. "I was at home, but we quickly learned of the street battle and the slaying of my husband's nephew, George Cubine, also a bootmaker, and three other citizens," she replied.

John Cubine made several boots for the Daltons, not as a stunt, but in the regular conduct of his business, his dealings with the outlaws being wholly incidental.

A younger sister of Mrs. Cubine was helping her to write the biography of their father, Dr. John Wright a few years ago, when she was stricken in death.

MRS. J. L. SKINNER

Mrs. J. L. Skinner is given special mention in this volume because of her long residence, extreme age and the position she has held so admirably as wife, mother, grandmother and great grandmother. She was born January 26, 1849, the year of the discovery of gold in California, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newell of Pelham, Mass. She was a girl slightly more than 16 when she accompanied her parents into what was then called the West. They reached Omaha, their destination on April 15, 1865, the day of the death of Abraham Lincoln. Miss Newell was married in 1867 to J. L. Skinner and in 1876, the Skinners moved to Coffeyville, where they have since continued to reside. Mr. Skinner, however, passed away nearly 20 years ago. They had five children, Fred B. Skinner, 410 East Ninth street; Mrs. L. M. Campbell, 1301 East Eighth street; Mrs. W. H. Francis, Cherryvale; Mrs. Leila Ritter, 416 East Ninth street and Frank N. Skinner, who died in 1925. Mrs. Skinner's 93rd birthday anniversary was recognized by members of her family at the home of Mrs. Campbell. That was Jan. 26, 1942. Descendants aside from her children already described were at that time, fourteen grandchildren, 13 great grandchildren and one great granddaughter. The five generations mentioned were said to live within a block of each other.

FRANK N. SKINNER

Elsewhere the author of this book has written of "Father" Spear as the little man of Coffeyville. Now he is to write a brief tribute to Frank N. Skinner, the big man of Coffeyville who passed out of this life, still in the prime of life, 17 years ago. Frank, for a generation, had been an undertaker in this city, a vocation for which he was most admirably fitted by nature. Uniformly and gracefully large, with a kindly face that was a distinctive feature of a well poised head, and a heart within his breast that was as large in proportion as his stature, Frank Skinner counted his friends by the thousands.

VERY PRESENCE CHEERED

Where the pall of death hovered and where sorrow unspeakable prevailed, there Frank Skinner was at his greatest. The bereft soul that was not visibly brightened and consoled by this big man's kindly sympathetic presence was indeed an unconsolable one. Entering a home where the hand of Death had been laid on a loved one and where near hysteria reigned, Frank Skinner by his mere presence dissolved the hysteria and stopped the tears of the bereaved. His was a truly big soul and well cal-

culated to absorb the shock and share the burden of grief for the stricken household.

For many years this big man and little "Father" Spear rode together to funerals where no other minister had been engaged. Neither inquired into the financial standing of the deceased or his household. It was enough that he must have rites and a burial.

DEATH DISTINCT SHOCK

Mr. Skinner was acutely and dangerously ill but a few days preceding his death which came as a shock to the entire community. The concourse of mourning friends at his funeral was the largest in years.

BUSINESS PROSPERED

Frank Skinner dignified and made efficient the undertaking business in Coffeyville. As a result his business prospered greatly and so long as he lived he constantly improved his funeral home and its equipment all of which has passed since his death into very capable hands, headed by his brother, Fred B. Skinner, and more recently by C. Russell Hamlin.

Frank Skinner also found expression for this desire to help others in charity donations. To some he gave regular help. To many others occasional assistance. These gifts to charity were held strictly confidential, but many of them eventually came to light. Enough, at least, to indicate he made such a practice. One of his last gifts was a check for \$25 turned over to a firm that had met with a fire loss. Frank asked that no mention of it be made. The author does not feel that this mention constitutes a violation of that request. The author handled the check.

Little wonder that the passing of this big man left a distinct void in the community—one hard to fill.

JACKSON BARNETTS

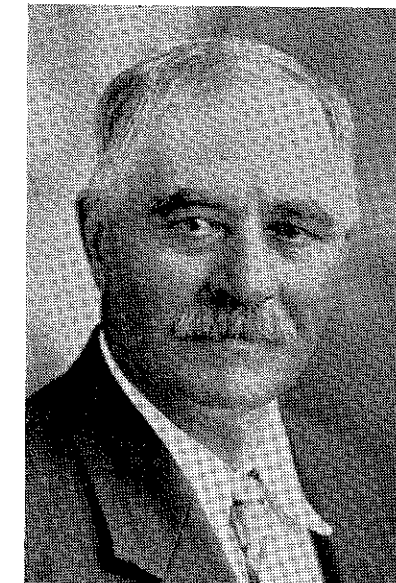


The late Jackson Barnett, rich Creek Indian of Henryetta, Okla., and Mrs. Anna Lowe, white, to whom he was united in marriage by Justice of the Peace C. T. Bickett at Coffeyville, Kansas, January 20, 1920. This picture was snapped in the office of her lawyer in Coffeyville on the following day by R. J. "Bob" Gilbert, then a reporter on the Morning News at Coffeyville. In spite of the facts that a marriage ceremony was performed unit-

ing this couple, in both Kansas and Missouri, both marriages were declared by a court of jurisdiction to be null and void. Following the death of Barnett about five years ago, Mrs. Lowe was dispossessed of all properties of the Barnett estate—and even of some of their obvious communal property. Eventually, after extended litigation and vigorous resistance by Mrs. Lowe, the courts ordered distribution of the estate among purported relatives of the Creek Indian. The unusual marriage ordinarily forbidden by federal law governing Indian marriages to white persons, was endorsed by the Department of the Interior early in the twenties and permission was obtained, as well, for the disposition of more than \$1,100,000, one half to Mrs. Lowe-Barnett and one-half to a denominational church. It was almost exactly twenty years from the first marriage of the couple at Coffeyville, Kansas, to the last decree of court disposing of the litigation over Barnett's estate. Evidence introduced in court was to the effect that Barnett, through rich, lived in a humble cottage in almost native style, when Mrs. Lowe allegedly conspired with others in luring him into a marriage that was to be the precipitation of a nation-wide flood of publicity, the like of which has seldom been witnessed in this country. Mrs. Lowe was the mother of a beautiful young daughter at the time of the Barnett ceremony.

IRVE STERLING

Irvin H. Sterling, who for more than a generation was a sort of general utility man in Coffeyville, was born June 12, 1864, near Clinton, Ill., a son of W. A. and Elizabeth (Tutor) Sterling. The Sterling family came to Coffeyville in 1877. At the early age of 18 years, "Irve" Sterling received his first commission as an officer, that of a deputy constable and his duties were night watching. He has carried a commission for more than 60 years,



barring a few months interval. Serving of papers and watching or guard duty were his vocations. If a man were needed at a fair gate, Irve Sterling usually was there; if a flood threatened a levee, Irve was put on guard; if a posse was being formed to catch a criminal, Irve was included. What a heap of utility duties such a man as Irve Sterling would perform in 60 years! Some men praised for their community service would be sorely humbled before the community service record of Irve Sterling. Now at 78 Irve is no longer capable of rendering his type of service. Some say that if Irve Sterling should decide to speak out and tell all that he knows, there would be many reddened faces in town.

Incidents of Violence in Montgomery County

IN the following pages, the writer has attempted to cover briefly if perhaps inadequately, some of the incidents of violence perpetrated by persons or resulting from a cataclysm of nature. We have also endeavored to so write personally motivated occurrences that they will give a minimum of concern to living friends or relatives.

In selecting these happenings, special effort has been made to publish as far as practicable only those which tend to exemplify a condition, a community mood or practice and which intrinsically possess a historical, if not a moral value. In the study of history it is largely a seeking to conform, to reconcile conditions or events with the times in which they developed. The best historian, in the opinion of the writer, is he who chronicles events and their sequences with a view not only of giving facts to the reader, but to so build a background with them as to enable him to get a better picture of the present and a more accurate appraisal of the future.

In fact, we think it the guiding star of every writer, speaker or teacher, that they adhere at all times in their expression, to the universal law of progress—recognize that it is an eternal principle and regard their efforts failure when they do not achieve objectives farther on than those existing when they started. Let this section of Who's Who leave the reader a little ahead of where he was when he started.

THE AUTHOR.

THE FIRST MURDER

The first murder of record in Montgomery County, occurred in the spring of 1870, when a man named McCabe, occupying a small cabin northwest of Tally Springs, was shot to death as he sat at his table eating breakfast. The first shot penetrated a leg. He ran from the house, but another shot felled him in the yard. A citizens jury composed of Joe F. Savage, (foreman), George Carlton, E. K. Kounce, John Caleb and John Swarbourg, examined witnesses and returned a verdict that "The deceased came to his death by means of a leaden bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of some unknown person." Three brothers named Shaw were accused of the shooting, arrested and made to stand trial on a first degree murder charge. J. M. Scudder was the prosecuting attorney, Eli Dennis, the justice of the peace; C. W. Ellis and J. D. McCue represented the defendants. After a continuous court session of four and one-half days, Justice Dennis ordered the defendants dismissed. No person was ever held for the alleged slaying of McCabe.

HAD LYNCHING BEE

John A. Twiss, an elderly man, and Jake Miller were rivals back in 1871 for the claim on which Twiss had set up his cabin. It was in the midst of the days of claim jumping and "Bunker's Court." The Twiss claim was not far from Parker. One Sunday Twiss was murdered. Circumstantial evidence linked one William Ross with the deed. An iron wedge purchased on the previous day (Saturday) at Parker by Ross, was found near the door of the Twiss cabin. Ross, John Sturman and Jim Braden (a Negro) were arrested, charged with the murder and given a joint preliminary hearing. Sturman and Braden were released at the close of the hearing, but Ross was held for trial. After the release of Sturman and Braden, Marshal S. S. Peterson of Parker took it upon himself to examine Braden a bit further. Braden confessed the murder, but involved Ross, Miller and Sturman, as well as himself. So another preliminary hearing was ordered before Justice of the Peace S. B. Moorehouse. J. M. Scudder acted for the State of Kansas and C. W. Ellis represented the defendants. At their second hearing, the defendants were bound over to district court for trial. That night a mob of over 60 men overpowered the officers on guard at the city jail and took the prisoners to a point near the Twiss murder scene and hanged them to the limb of a sturdy oak tree. Locked in the jail by the mob were Night Marshal John Sowash and two of his deputies. However, they were released by two other prisoners. The citizens who took part in the jail delivery and hanging were never prosecuted.

DRUNKEN WOMAN WOUNDS

The first instance of violence following the organization of the first city of Coffeyville in April 1872, occurred the night of June 15, 1872, when City Marshal Peter R. Flynn was seriously wounded by an allegedly intoxicated woman that was involved in a disturbance at the "Evening Star" saloon. Public sympathy seemed with the woman and a mob an hour later demanded possession of Flynn in order that he might be taught to "stay in his place." However the incident blew over and Flynn recovered.

MOB AVENGES KILLING

In pioneer days, justice was often swift and relaxation came to the citizens only after the hangman's noose had been released.

Frank Bonham, who lived at Radical City in the north part of this county, ran amuck one day in the very early times and killed his mother, brother and sister. A mob formed within an hour and Bonham was hanged from the railroad trestle on North Penn street in Independence, with as little concern as a butcher would hang up a calf for quartering.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

Mrs. A. Courier, the wife of an early Coffeyville

wagon-maker, was burned to death in the Methodist Episcopal Church building one night during a church festivity, believed to have taken place in 1875. The Courier family lived in a house near the First Christian church, then standing on Walnut street, at the site of the Long-Bell Lumber Company's store at Tenth and Walnut streets. The Courier residence was severely damaged the night of April 1, 1884, when the church edifice was blown against the house. Courier operated a wagon factory on Walnut street, near Eleventh street. Details of the tragic event in the Methodist church are not recalled.

OSAGE MASSACRE OF MISSOURI CONFEDERATES

A slab erected by the Kansas Historical Society and the State Highway department, at Roadside park east of Independence contains this information:

In May 1863, a mounted party of about 20 Confederates, nearly all commissioned officers, set out from Missouri to recruit troops (for the Confederate cause) in the west. Several miles east of here they were challenged by loyal Osage Indians. In a running fight, two of the party were killed outright and the others surrounded on a gravel bar in the Verdigris river three miles north of this marker. Ignoring a flag of surrender, the Osages scalped and cut off the heads of all but two of the remaining party. These two hid under the river bank and escaped. In 1870 a treaty was signed in a grove on Drum Creek, three miles southeast.

Harry Brighton, Mrs. R. R. Bittman and Fred Brinkerhoff appeared in a picture of the slab when it was dedicated last year. Brighton's father was present at the signing of the treaty mentioned.

COL. WARNER'S REPORT

The foregoing is one version of the massacre. But, there is a more extended version that was embodied in Connelley's Kansas history and we present that in substance, for it appears to have been an official report by Col. Warner Lewis of the Confederate expedition. The Lewis report follows the first paragraph of the story here given:

"On May 22, 1863, an expedition was organized at the western border of Jasper county, Mo., under command of Colonel Charles Harrison, commissioned by Major-General Holmes to proceed to New Mexico and Colorado for the purpose of recruiting into the Confederate service, the men who had fled to those places from Missouri and other southern states to avoid being drafted into the Union army. After these men had been recruited the plan was to drop into Texas and thence move eastwardly to join the general army of the south. Harrison, a plainsman and protege of General Kit Carson, tall, athletic and brown as an Indian. He was said to know no fear and staggered at no hardship.

INDIANS APPROACH

"Eighteen men composed the expedition. Mules were used for pack animals and horses were ridden by the men. They started from a point on Center Creek where it crosses the Missouri state line. The route was westward on an uncharted and trackless prairie roughly about 15 miles north of the 37th parallel (southern Kansas line.) "After crossing a ravine fringed with brush and small timber, we halted on an eminence just beyond," Warner Lewis wrote. "We stopped for rations and rest. Our animals were tethered to grass or left to roam at will while we were resting under the shade of some scattering oaks, inapprehensive of danger. We had begun saddling up to renew our journey when we discovered a body of men on our trail at full gallop. They proved to be 150 Osage Indian warriors. We moved off on a walk. They followed. An Indian fired into our midst and killed Douglas Huffman. We had a running fight for eight or ten miles. My horse was killed and I was severely wounded in the shoulder by an arrow. I mounted the mule ridden by Huffman when he was killed. Our horses exhausted we halted in the bed of a small stream that

lay across our path. The Osages surrounded our party at gunshot range and kept up an incessant fire."

"Frank Roberts was shot through the head and fell from his horse. I dismounted the mule and mounted Robert's horse. Col. B. H. Woodson of Springfield, Mo., mounted the mule I had abandoned. On ascending the bank of the stream, the saddle of Capt. Park McClure of St. Louis slipped back and he fell into the hands of the savages. Col. Harrison, commander of the expedition was shot in the face and captured. Rule Pickeral had an arm broken. We broke the cordon of Indian horsemen and dashed through. It was about two miles to the Verdigris river. When we were within 200 yards of the timber (at the Verdigris river), Col. Woodson was overpowered and taken prisoner. The steepness of the banks of the Verdigris prevented our crossing. I went down to the water's edge to get a drink. John Rafferty of our party stood on the bank. I said to him 'follow me' and he did. We were without food and eighty miles from relief. We were without horses and our journey lay through a trackless prairie beset by hostile Indians. By accident, I lost my boots in the Verdigris river. We took turns wearing Rafferty's shoes. We concealed ourselves during the day and traveled by night. We crossed the Neosho on a crude 2-log raft, and on the morning after the second night, the Missouri line appeared in sight. We reached our starting point about 11 a. m. May 27, 1863. Rafferty was killed soon thereafter, so that I only of the eighteen men survived the expedition. On the following day, May 28, 1863, Major Thomas R. Livingstone made a report to General Price from Diamond Grove, Mo., in which among other things Livingstone said: 'Col. Warner Lewis is also here, who has just escaped from the Indians without a force. He will make a personal report of the unfortunate disaster he escaped.'

CHEROKEES ATTACK OSAGES

The Osages, in pursuance to the terms of a treaty concluded at Fort Osage, Mo., began in 1808 to migrate from Vernon County, Missouri, westward to their reserve, settling along the Neosho and Verdigris rivers. By 1817, the families of the Osages had become settled in a village on the Verdigris river, described as 10 miles north of parallel 37 (south line of what became Kansas). Apparently the site of this town was in the vicinity of Rice's Ford, west of Liberty, or it may have been near the mouth of Drum creek and the Verdigris. According to an account, which seems little more than a legend, the Indian men had left their village and gone on an extended hunting and trapping expedition. A band of warriors from the Cherokee settlement to the south, apparently learning of the absence of the Osage men and feeling that the Osages were intruders on their domain, attacked the village, taking about 50 aged Indians, squaws and children to the Cherokee settlement to hold for ransom.

But when the Osages returned home and found what had taken place they armed themselves with tomahawks, arrows and some flintlocks they had garnered from the white men in Missouri, and invaded the Cherokee settlement in Indian territory, demanding the surrender of all the Osage prisoners on threat of death. The Cherokees consented at once to release the Osages they had taken prisoners.

From this instance, some historians have drawn the inference that there were many similar clashes between the Osages and the Cherokees for nearly a half century. This writer has been able to find only isolated cases in this immediate vicinity.

Legend of Bender Mound Death Tavern

That gruesome murder for money was practiced by the Benders, tavern keepers on a trail that was one mile north of and parallel to highway 160 at a point ap-

proximately two and one-half miles east of due north of Cherryvale, is quite universally accepted as a good early murder story. Further than that little is known to the present generation of Montgomery county.

Well, it was a good murder story and amply documented as to proof, but it is difficult for one to believe that members of any family posing as tavern-keepers on a public trail could be so bold, cruel, vicious and heartless as to kill every well dressed patron they served with food or lodging.

Two members of the Bender family, John, Sr., the father, and Kate the daughter, it was pretty well established, were the principals in the murder-robbery game. Their modus operandi was about as follows:

KILLED AS THEY ATE

The traveler, believed by the Benders to have money or other valuables, was seated before a counter (which served as a table), while immediately at his back there was a dark curtain, apparently to screen the dining part from the private living room. As John engaged the stranger in conversation, Kate slipped into the living room. She picked up a hammer kept in readiness, stood before the curtain until she located the spot displaced by the guest's back head, then struck one swift sure blow at that spot. A trap door was pulled quickly, letting the body fall into a pit below—before any blood reached the floor. In the quiet of the night or morning, the body was robbed, and buried in the yard.

The tavern was opened in September, 1870. Liquor and food were on order at all hours, but lodging was not furnished, so there was little loitering about the place. Exposure of the diabolical practices of the Benders came abruptly in the summer of 1873. The killers had made the error of slaying and robbing a man too well connected, whose failure to reach his destination, Independence, on time, caused a searching investigation.

HAD BURIED DR. YORK

Dr. William York, a young physician of Fort Scott, and a brother of Senator A. M. York of Independence, deciding to cast his lot with the new county, started by horseback to go to Independence, Kansas. He wrote the senator, advising him of his decision to come to Independence.

The time for his arrival at Independence was long overdue and Senator York instituted a search by authorities for the missing physician, whose departure from the east had by now been ascertained.

The body of Dr. York was found buried in the Bender yard. It was definitely identified by Senator York.

It was the heyday of the Vigilantes in Kansas and when word of the finding of Dr. York's body got out, these early day keepers of the peace and law, assembled secretly near the Bender tavern shortly after dusk one night. In the meantime the county attorney's office had received word of the finding of a team of horses tethered about 300 yards from the Bender tavern. Both horses were exceedingly gaunt and obviously hungry and thirsty. This gave rise to the farther suspicion that others had been murdered and that the owner of the starved horses had been a victim.

NEVER CROSSED DRUM

Sworn to total secrecy, the 50 or more Vigilantes, are said to have taken up the trail and to have overtaken the Benders before they had crossed Drum Creek. Of course there are other versions, but none of the vigilantes participating in that last night's search, ever made public any report of their findings.

W. E. Roberts, who was a boy of 12 years at the time, lived with his parents about eight miles east of Coffeyville. A paper written by him and found after his death, explained that he (Roberts) was well acquainted with Tom Sebring, who also lived east of Coffeyville, and Mr. Roberts says Sebring was with the Vigilantes and that he swore never to reveal the burial place of the Benders and he did not, except to aver that they never

crossed Drum Creek alive. Sebring, Roberts said, assured him the Benders died with their boots on, on the night they attempted to escape from Kansas.

SOL MILLER'S STORY

Here are some of the evidence features literally unearthed by the investigators as related by one Sol Miller in the South Kansas (Independence) Tribune as of July 9, 1873. "The first grave opened contained a body but little decayed. One of the pockets in his coat contained a certificate of deposit in Page's Independence bank for \$7,000. This body was that of Dr. York. Another body was identified as that of Charles Robinson of Lawrence. Three other bodies were tentatively identified, after which fourteen other bodies, twelve of them in a row, were unearthed. . . ."

The mysterious disappearance of the Benders, never satisfactorily accounted for, was the basis for scores of rumors over a period of twenty years, that the Benders, or at least Kate Bender was living and unmolested here or there.

But as it will soon be 70 years since they closed the tavern and disappeared, all hope of establishing what happened to the two notorious killers has gone. But the incident of the Death Tavern became an indelible part of the background of the pioneer picture here of Montgomery and adjacent counties. Only recently have writers come to refer to the story as the "Legend of Bender Mound Death Tavern." However, since more of the story is not based on documentary evidence than is backed up by provable facts, it may well go down in history as a legend. Yet, one of the oldest members of the Montgomery County Bar Association told the writer in 1931 that had the Benders been apprehended immediately after their disappearance, the state probably would have been able to convict one or all three of the Benders.

NEWSPAPER CAUTIOUS

The South Kansas Tribune at Independence in April, 1873 contains a cautiously worded story of what is generally referred to as the Bender murder farm. It did not mention the Benders by name. Here is the article in substance: "Dr. William York of Fort Scott, a brother of U. S. Senator A. M. York, about March 1, 1873, left his residence six miles southwest of Independence to go to Ft. Scott to visit his parents. After a day or two he started to return to his home in Montgomery county. He was riding horseback as most travelers rode that way in those days. After two weeks passed and no word was received from Dr. York, Senator York and another brother left Fort Scott in an attempt to trace the doctor's journey. They succeeded in tracing him as far as the upper branches of Drum creek, when their search ended in the discovery that he had been foully murdered. The perpetrators of the crime were no longer on the scene." (Here the item terminated, but as told elsewhere by Sol Miller, a dozen or 15 bodies were found in the Bender yard. The Benders, John, Sr., John, Jr., and his daughter, Kate, were never legally apprehended.

A BROKEN SENATOR

January 30, 1873, the South Kansas Tribune, in an editorial reference to U. S. Senator S. C. Pomery, whose \$7,000 bribe story had been broken by Senator A. M. York, said: "Yesterday, a United States Senator, wielding the power of mighty monied rings to buy up a state as if it were sheep in the shambles; today, a broken, branded man, trembling before the law."

HELD FOUR SUSPECTS

In July, 1901, the following article appeared in The Coffeyville Journal:

"Ed L. Burton of Oswego has gone to Denver, Colo., to try to identify four persons held there as members of the John Bender family, wanted in Labette County in connection with the wholesale murder of transient patrons of a tavern operated by the Benders on the trail five miles northeast of Cherryvale. Burton's decision to go to Den-

ver followed a report by Frank Collins of Fort Collins that he had known the Benders when they ran the tavern and that a woman in the group he knew was Kate Bender, who at one time had been his (Collin's) wife." (Note: Nothing came of this investigation and the four were released from custody. Before Burton left for Colorado, the items said he had first obtained a requisition of Governor Stanley of Kansas on the governor of Colorado for the four suspected persons. It was then 28 years since the Benders had disappeared.)

MYSTERIOUS EARTH UPHEAVAL

An upheaval of the earth at a point near the present intersection of Maple and Fourth street, Sunday night, July 22, 1894, to this day has not been fully and satisfactorily explained. As a result of the upheaval, most likely a gas explosion, a major crater was formed, oblong in shape, extending lengthwise southwesterly and northeasterly a distance of 100 feet. At its widest point the crater was fifty feet wide. In the crater were large upheaved stones estimated to weigh in the aggregate 100 tons. It was currently reported that the explosion was volcanic in action and that stones were hurled into the air to a height of 400 feet. To the south of the major crater projected great cracks a foot or more in width and ten feet deep, while at their other end was the minor crater a distance of 150 feet from the major crater. Though stones were heaved into a room in a 2-story dwelling 250 feet due east, occupied by R. P. Kercheval, he was uninjured. A cistern on the premises of this house was emptied of water by the upheaval, a large hole having resulted in the bottom. All this crater area was part of Major Osborn's pasture. A similar explosion in the same spot today would doubtless mean the death of scores of people. The explosion took place at 2 o'clock the morning of July 23. Thousands of people from miles around came to view the mysterious crater during the next few days. Major Osborn threatened to bring an action against the owners of several nearby gas wells for damages resulting from the explosion. No suit, however, was ever filed.

EAST EIGHTH STREET GAS EXPLOSION, 1906

Natural gas, one of Coffeyville's greatest economic blessings, also took its toll of life and property.

One of the most tragic of gas explosions here, occurred Sunday morning, Oct. 28, 1906, on the north side of East Eighth street, between the railroad tracks and the first alley, in a solid series of 2-story brick buildings. On the first floors west to east were located The Kansas Land Company, the N. L. Hughs grocery, the Singer Sewing Machine sales room and office, the A. J. Clossen store and the McDaniel restaurant.

The explosion wrecked the entire row of buildings, housing at the time 25 persons. The critical casualties were Mrs. McDaniel, thrown out of a window and crushed by a falling wall, Albert Clossen, 7 years old killed immediately by falling debris; Jess Ross, 25, Negro. Mrs. McDaniel died seven hours later. Ross died in the Good Samaritan hospital at 2 o'clock the next afternoon.

Others suffering lesser injuries were W. T. Terry, Santa Fe agent; Mrs. A. R. Wynne, B. J. Kirch, Colton Ray, Mrs. Pearl Keeler, Mrs. C. J. Bliss, C. J. Clossen, Russell Lewark, Lige Roberts (col.), Mrs. W. H. Bowen, S. D. Frazier, a man named Brigham and his two children, 5 and 3. Not all of those persons were in the building. Two Frazier children, playing behind a safe in the land office, were uninjured. Property loss was placed at \$40,000.

SAW MANGLED NEGRO

Recently describing his experience, Mr. Terry, now living at 615 West Eighth street and retired, said: "I was knocked to the pavement and my left arm rendered temporarily useless when a heavy glass fell upon it. My heavy coat and underwear saved the arm from a worse injury. As I lay on my back, I saw flying objects of all description, which had been hurtled from the building. I got up and ran Indian like toward the tracks. There I

saw the Negro Ross, terribly mangled. Virtually alone on the street at first, scores of persons quickly gathered.

"The explosion had occurred just before noon and church congregations soon pouring out, ran frantically toward the scene of the disaster."

Spot, a then well-known fire horse, being driven to the wrecked buildings, fell to the pavement and suffered serious injuries.

H. A. Pierson, a Walnut street watchmaker, standing 150 feet distant, was an eye-witness.

The Coffeyville Journal got out an extra edition late Sunday afternoon—before the body of the Clossen boy had been found. Floyd E. Frazier, employed at the post-office, was one of the children saved by the land office safe.

Note: Several years earlier, Charles Carter, a blacksmith was killed in a gas explosion in a building at the first alley running west from Walnut street, south of Ninth street.

A Fantastic Manhunt for Fugitive Nip Vann

Brief Story of Killing of Marshal John McInroy at Caney and Pursuit of Nip Vann, the Slayer, by Bert Ziegenfuss of Pussyfoot Detective Agency and Apprehension of Fugitive 24 Years Later.

At 9:45 o'clock on the night of November 12, 1913, a shot rang out in the city of Caney, 18 miles west of Coffeyville—and 23 years and four months later, handcuffs were clamped on the killer at Nogales, Ariz., ending one of the longest manhunts in the annals of American crime.



MARSHAL JOHN McINROY

The victim of the slaying was John McInroy, marshal of that city, while the man responsible, more than any other, for the final rounding up and conviction of the slayer on a manslaughter charge was Bert Ziegenfuss, a blood first cousin of the slain officer.

The man convicted was Nip B. Vann, early movie showman.

McInroy, Ziegenfuss and Vann had been associates from childhood. They had attended the Caney public schools together, played ball in the same sandlots and entered early adult activities in Caney.

Why did Nip Vann kill his life-long friend McInroy, apparently in cold blood in the dead of night? The question was never fully answered.

TRIAL WAS HELD HERE

Vann's trial on a first degree murder charge was conducted in the district court of Montgomery County sitting at Coffeyville in July, 1937. But the state did not show a motive for murder and despite the finding of the jury that the defendant was guilty of fourth-degree manslaughter, there continues to lurk, not any criticism for the jury or the court, but a veiled mystery as to the actual cause of the shooting.

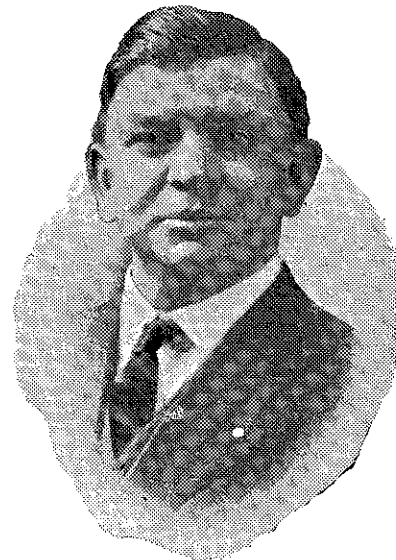
Then there was the companion issue to motive: "If Vann did not purposely kill McInroy, why did Vann flee immediately from the scene and remain a cringing fugitive for nearly a quarter of a century?"

ZIEGENFUSS MAKES VOW

Bert Ziegenfuss, a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Bob Lewis at the time of the slaying, was not always a salaried deputy sheriff.

Ziegenfuss was attending the district court room at Independence the night of the Caney tragedy. A night session was being held. He was called from the courtroom to the telephone. His informant from Caney said Marshal McInroy had been shot and critically wounded. Court was adjourned and County Attorney Chas. D. Ise, Sheriff R. W. Lewis and Deputy Ziegenfuss drove to Caney.

Upon arrival of the sheriff's party at Caney, inquiry was made as to the condition of the wounded officer. "He died 30 minutes after the shooting and Nip Vann fired the shot and has fled!" was the reply received. After viewing the body, Ziegenfuss made this vow: "If we both live, I'll get him." He made good on that pledge, though it required more than 23 years to accomplish the task.



BERT ZIEGENFUSS

Chief of the Pussyfoot Agency (taken in 1910).

Bert Ziegenfuss, once chief of the Pussyfoot Detective Agency of Caney, pursued his man, Nip Vann, nearly 24 years before he caught up with him and brought him into the district court of Montgomery county sitting at Coffeyville, in July 1937.

Besides the ties of blood and friendship, Ziegenfuss and McInroy had been associated for several years in the "Pussyfoot" Detective Agency, which derived a part of its title from "Pussyfoot" Johnson, famous foe of liquor and political corruption, at the turn of the century. Their business card read: "Pussyfoot Detective Agency, Caney.

Kansas, Bert Ziegenfuss, chief, and J. H. McInroy, assistant chief." A Caney telephone operator, (now Mrs. C. W. Mecum of Tulsa), and then City Attorney George Wark (now a retired brigadier general in the new army), made up the remainder of the personnel of the agency. General Wark in his capacity as legal adviser for the city gave the marshal advice, but he was not a partner in the agency. The Pussyfoot agency had handled successfully several more or less important cases and gained a reputation for meritorious and dependable performance, when one of its principals was struck down in death.

The cousins also had another profitable arrangement. Ziegenfuss held a deputy sheriff's commission and as such was authorized to collect fees for making arrests, serving papers and boarding prisoners, while McInroy compensated by a small salary and city fees, assisted each other and shared mutually in the fees.

UNDER TOM MIX

Vann was of Cherokee Indian extraction. He early took to riding ponies and always exhibited a flare for showmanship. In 1907 the Bell-Vann family consisting of Nip, his mother, Mary Bell, his sister (who moved to Hollywood 20 years ago), his brother John Vann and a half-brother, Alfred Bell, moved from Caney to Bartlesville. Through Tom Mix, director, Vann got employment with the Miller Bros. 101 Ranch and did a thrilling horseback act at the Jamestown (Va.) exposition in the same year they left Caney.

Vann later joined an early movie company on locations in the South, going from there to an Arizona location. In 1910, Vann married Fannie Travis of Bartlesville. The following year he hired to the Gorman Film Company of New York City and he was in its employ at the time of the Caney slaying. In his sworn testimony in district court in 1937, Vann testified that the

A FUGITIVE 24 YEARS



Nip Vann and Mexican Wife

late Tom Mix, famous western movie star two decades later, and once a deputy sheriff of Montgomery County, was a director on location at Okesa, where the Gorman company was preparing to stage a western picture. Mix as director of the Millers' 101 Ranch, had hired Vann for that show.

By this time Vann had earned a reputation among producers of being outstandingly versatile for their peculiar requirements.

CAREER IS BLIGHTED

Tall, dark-eyed, strong, self-confident, even handsome and a bit braggadocio, Vann doubtless was destined

to go places in the movie world and his friends so believed. But somehow that destiny had a rendezvous with death, yes mayhaps cowardly murder. His magic rise in the picture world was blighted by the single shot that rang out on that fateful night in Caney, Nov. 12, 1913, and he was forever doomed by his ignominious flight into oblivion.

Vann's defense in court (he was represented by Former County Attorney Warren B. Grant and J. H. Charlton of Bartlesville, also a former county attorney), was that the shooting was accidental. It was a long and tragic descent that Vann had made in his fugitive years from the swashbuckling showman of 1913 to the bent, pain-racked, blood-poisoned, haunted, voiceless, coughing, trembling specter, that was borne into the court room on a stretcher in 1937. A showman still however, in a way, Vann laboriously lifted himself a hitch at a time to an upright posture on a hospital cot, carefully surveying the while, the judge, jurors and newspaper men. Then in an almost spectacular gesture, he turned his head half way round and slowly appraised the faces of some 200 spectators in the room, his sweep taking in his own brother, John, two McInroy brothers, and Bert Ziegenfuss who relentlessly pursued him for nearly 24 years.

Supremely confident of his psychic powers to elicit the emotions of the jurors, Vann proceeded to tell his story on the stand.

Testifying in that husky, rasping, sanded half-whisper and half audible voice that had been shattered by dissipation and disease, Vann, in the opinion of some spectators proved himself a master of dramatics and easily constituted himself his most valuable witness. He said in opening his testimony:

SHOOTING AN "ACCIDENT"

"As God is my witness, the shooting of Officer McInroy was wholly accidental, and as wholly unintentional. Why, your honor, John and I grew up together and we never had a harsh word. But, Judge, I was scared. I was so frightened when I saw blood coming through his shirt and heard him say: 'My God Nip, you've shot me,' that I ran from the scene as fast as I could. I feared later they would not believe me if I returned to Caney and told them the truth about the shooting."

Waxing eloquent and dramatic, Vann told the court and jury of his alleged wanderings over the world, of his travels to European ports with cargoes of horses, mules or cattle. Tears welled up in his dark brown eyes and his throat filled deeper with phlegm as he told of his wife's pathetic death after she had traveled 7,000 miles in a vain effort to overtake her husband.

Three times before his final capture and conviction, Vann was definitely located and documentarily identified, but in each case, the fugitive wriggled out of the net thrown about him and again became a comparatively free man. First in 1915 at Richmond, Va., again in 1916, at Camp Douglass of the National Guard Montana unit, under the name of John D. Douglass and the third time in 1927, he was discovered in Mexico. A provisional territorial warrant was issued and signed by then President Calvin Coolidge, but Vann had flown by the time this red tape had been unwound.

HAD SEVERAL ALIASES

Vann went under various aliases, such as Douglass, Martin, Stewart and others. He was arrested as Frank Martin, at Nogales, Ariz.

Ziegenfuss recalls also that once he traced Vann to Hollywood, but that he was foiled by an apparent collusion of a former resident of Bartlesville and certain detectives in Los Angeles and San Pedro.

The former chief of the Pussyfoot Detective Agency experienced many disappointments and few encouragements. But his complete story would fill a sizable volume in itself and cannot be given the space it justifies in this historical volume.

It may be set down here that Nip Vann was paroled from the state penitentiary on November 6, 1938. Had he served six more days his departure from that penal institution would have marked the 25th anniversary of the shooting at Caney. In the opinion of some of his friends who extended financial and other assistance before and during his trial, Vann failed to come back into their world. They do not complain. Rather they are convinced that nearly 24 years as a fugitive from justice had destroyed that something that makes a man wish and determine to be a man. At one time, Vann, they point out, had charge of a railroad construction job of great magnitude, in charge of hundreds of workers, both skilled and unskilled. But he had to be Dick Martin. After his capture and trial, he became in reality Nip Vann, the murderer and no fooling. His friends now deny that he is the Nip Vann they knew in 1910-12. And that fact will probably operate to prevent Nip Vann from ever permanently coming back. Then too, he is now right at 60 years of age. Endowed with every quality of leadership and possessed of a genius for making and holding friends—the specifications of greatness—they killed Nip Vann. Pride made him kill, friends kept him a fugitive, and the humiliation of being regarded as a cold-blooded murderer, broke his spirit. Vann's soul went from his body. He is only mechanically alive. That body that has tasted the whole gamut of evil and has suffered for years the torture of pain, still refuses to die.

POE-HART GANG

The Poe-Hart gang, sometimes known also as the Poe-Hart-Littrell gang, was not as glamorous as were the Daltons but they met their Waterloo in Coffeyville as did the Dalton gang, only there was no bloodshed.

Oscar Poe and Bill Hart, moving spirits of the robber gang, with their paramours, Mabel Brooks and Helen Wyman, together with \$990 in cash, a dozen guns, one of which was identified as a weapon taken from Night Police Officer Listus L. Handy, and other bandit equipment, were overpowered by local officers in a house known as the former Dr. Houston residence at 712 West Eleventh street, in Coffeyville, the morning of October 19, 1916. Then Deputy Sheriff Bert Ziegenfuss, reported finding more than \$700 of the money done up in Helen Wyman's hair.

The cash loot was regarded by officers as a part of the proceeds of the robbery of the First National Bank of Centralia, Okla., which had taken place a few weeks before.

Jess Littrell and Rab Tucker, other members of the gang, are believed to have been in the Houston house when S. S. "Scotty" Thornton, a Coffeyville police officer, crept near enough to the rendezvous to count six different persons within. Thornton had recognized Poe by his photograph and had the day before "shadowed" him to the Houston house. When the raid was made the following day, only four persons, two men and two women were taken.

W. F. Troutman, then Coffeyville police chief, and Capt. Ralph Fulton, then marshal of the Court of Coffeyville, accompanied by Thornton and two detectives who had been working on the case, made the call on the bandits in the Houston house and eight years later, each of these persons got a portion of the reward money, after a court decision. Poe, Hart and Tucker were undergoing trial at Vinita, Okla., when Littrell disguised as a feeble old man succeeded in being arrested for drunkenness. Arriving at the jail, he pulled two revolvers from his pockets and secured the release of the three bandits. All three, however, were killed by members of a posse. Littrell was sent up for the killing of two other persons.

Coffeyville Tornado

June 1, 1917

A tornado swept through Coffeyville about 5:15 o'clock the afternoon of June 1, 1917, causing two fatalities, critical injuries to a third person and lesser in-

juries to a score or more of others, while property damage was estimated at a half million dollars. The most destructive path of the storm lay along West Eighth street, from the city limits to Central avenue. Telephone and light services were crippled, houses were blown down, twisted around or lost their porches. The business district escaped. The general direction of the tornado was northeasterly. The United Brethren church edifice at 1001 West Eighth street, was unroofed and many of its windows broken. More than 150 residents and suburban stores were damaged, some extensively. The injured persons who succumbed within 24 hours were Dale McDonald and Mrs. J. A. Love. Floyd Ford's condition was immediately reported as dangerous. However, he recovered, though still physically impaired. He lives at Pittsburg. An 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson of near Mound Valley, but in the storm's pathway, was fatally injured in her home there.

Business structures on West Eighth street reported wrecked, included Macey Confectionery, Wisden's Grocery, George Carns Grocery, Adam's Rug Company, J. B. Johnson Confectionery, R. O. Ball Grocery, Price Mercantile Company, Berentz Grocery, Grant York Barber-shop, Your Way Laundry, Avalon Flats, Fitzpatrick Grocery and the W. S. Rice home. After Central Avenue was passed the tornadic wind swerved to the northeast and passed up completely the post office-federal building at Eighth and Elm streets and diagonally crossed Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third streets, the Cleveland school on East Third at Pine street, was the last important building seriously damaged.

MILITARY LENDS AID

Capt. Edgar H. Dale of Company A, a new militia troop, largely recruited by him after he had returned from Canada where for four years he had been an engineer on the New Welland canal construction work, and Capt. Ralph Fulton of the local cavalry troop (B) upon orders from the governor, were authorized to go on duty and to render assistance and protect property. Chief of Police Rowley Walton, with several of his police officers, also worked through the night protecting lives and forestalling vandalism. The Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of H. J. Powell, president, sponsored a drive for relief funds. E. S. Rea, secretary and general manager of the Rea-Patterson Milling Company of this city, handing over to Mr. Powell a check for \$250, started the subscription list. Tom Hanlon, then a resident of Coffeyville, put at the disposal of the chamber, 160 cots which had been stored in the Brown building.

FINE COOPERATION

And, with the whole city leadership working together, it was not long before the worst of the street wreckage was cleared away and new construction or repairs went forward at a rapid pace.

Officials of other cities sent messages of sympathy and offers of assistance. Almost invariably the senders of the messages took occasion to congratulate Coffeyville citizenry for its united, well-directed and successful efforts in taking care of the injured and rehabilitating the devastated areas. Physicians worked throughout the night, giving first aid treatment and performing many bits of surgery and bone-setting without hospital facilities and in some cases they worked with only a lantern for light. These physicians were Drs. C. S. Campbell, W. C. Hall, Sr., W. H. Wells, F. W. Duncan, Clark Starry, A. A. Krugg, C. H. Fortner, T. C. Frazier, J. W. Ryan and Jay Baird.

PREPARING FOR DRAFT

On the day of the cyclone preparations for the registration of the first blanket draft of men between the ages of 21 and 45 ever called by the United States, had been going on here, with the fatal date only four days off. The destructive tornado interrupted these preparations, but it did not delay the universal draft registration date, June 5, 1917.

TORNADO NOTES

The afternoon of the Coffeyville tornado, June 1, 1917, thirty members of Boy Scout Troop No. 2 were camped on the Downing farm, nine and one-half miles northeast of Coffeyville. Learning of the storm at Coffeyville, Charles Casort, still living here, and now employed at the Ozark smelter, who was assistant Scoutmaster of the troop, led 17 volunteers back to Coffeyville afoot and then offered their services to assist in clearing the aftermath of the tornado.

PAXSON SUBDUES MEXICAN

An interurban car had left for Independence at 5 o'clock and had reached the west city limits when the storm broke. A Mexican on the car became excited and pushed women and children out of his way as he made for the door. Charles Paxson, now a Cherryvale grocer, once a sheriff of Montgomery county, happened to be on the interurban. Grappling with the amuck-bent Mexican, one well directed blow of the Paxson fist quieted the excited passenger and took all notion of leaving the car out of his head, a contemporary story said.

MURDER SANS MURDER

About a generation ago, Coffeyville was in the midst of a mysterious murder case, despite the reports of officers that "progress" was being made and "new evidence" uncovered. Ninety days had passed, two men had been arrested, one charged with first degree murder and his hearing date set. His bond had been fixed at \$10,000. A St. Louis detective agency, assisted by county and local authorities was working on the case. Police Chief Freo Wanenwetsch of Coffeyville had posted a reward of \$100 for the body of the victim. J. R. Charlton was Montgomery county attorney, Charles M. Paxson sheriff, and his chief deputy was E. B. Love. C. B. Wilbur was deputy county attorney. An old water well near Onion Creek was searched, the incident getting front page mention in The Journal. Ninety-three days after the "victim" had last been seen, Harry Dove, Jr., of Stillwater, Okla., a cab driver here was formally charged with the death of Dr. Valle Burgee, the Coffeyville missing dentist. William "Cuz" Gibson, colored, was picked up on the ground that he knew a lot about the "murder." Sam Harper, assistant chief of police at Bartlesville, working on the case, claimed he was nearing a solution of the crime. Charlton visited Governor Hoch at Topeka and reported the executive was planning to offer a \$300 reward for the apprehension of the murderer. June 8, 1917, the day for Dove's preliminary dawned. However, since the county attorney was without proof that a murder had occurred, he could not conduct a hearing on it. At this crucial moment, a development cleared the mystery and the "murder." A U. S. A. recruiting officer stationed at Oklahoma City, happened to see Chief Wanenwetsch's \$100 reward advertisement in which the name of the victim appeared. He informed Wanenwetsch that Burgee had enlisted in Company F 26th infantry, March 19, 1917. Burgee had tried to enlist as a dentist, first in the Navy and then in the Army, but failed in both attempts. He had made no effort to conceal his movements after leaving Coffeyville March 2, but had registered at hotels in Bartlesville, Oklahoma City and San Antonio, Texas, under his correct name. He had gone immediately after enlisting to the West Coast.

MANY HAD RED FACES

Dove, held for the supposed murder, under a \$10,000 bond was immediately released and Gibson was technically charged with moral delinquency, as a subterfuge, it was said.

And were the faces of certain detectives and police officers red? What sham stories they had been putting out.

The mother and sister of Burgee lived in Coffeyville, but shortly after they learned the young dentist had merely joined the army, they moved to Kansas City, where a brother of the dentist held an important position with a

railroad company. He had furnished the money used in making the search for the dentist.

Dr. Burgee had been located in Coffeyville but a few months when he "disappeared."

A DOUBLE KILLING

The violent deaths of J. F. Keefauver and his wife, Lillian Keefauver, at the Adair schoolhouse in Nowata County, Okla., the afternoon of May 9, 1924, only minutes apart, constitute one of the most shocking incidents in the history of this vicinity. The slaying of Mrs. Keefauver was deliberate murder, while the slaying of Keefauver was done in self-defense. The Keefauvers were residents of Coffeyville from about 1906 to 1921, during which interval they were engaged in the music business. Both were highly respected. She had once taught school here and in later years she had taken optical training and was often addressed as Doctor. After closing out their music business here, the Keefauvers went to Los Angeles, Calif., to live. Two years later Mrs. Keefauver returned to Coffeyville and engaged in the optical business, selecting for her location, the very rooms previously occupied by the Keefauver music business. Mrs. Keefauver had instituted an action in district court at Independence seeking a divorce from her husband.

WIFE, FRIGHTENED, FLEES

About May 1, 1924, Keefauver returned to Montgomery County, staying in Independence, but occasionally coming to Coffeyville. He attempted to effect a reconciliation with his wife. He had visited automobile sales rooms here, explaining that he wished to purchase a car for Mrs. Keefauver. Mrs. Keefauver learning of this apparent determination of her husband to win her back, fled to the home of a niece, Mrs. C. A. Knight, who lived near the Adair schoolhouse, where Mr. Knight was the teacher.

Keefauver, however, soon learned of his wife's whereabouts and went to the Knight home. He insisted on his wife's taking an automobile ride with him. Mrs. Keefauver, evidently fearing tragedy, broke from the presence of her husband and ran to the schoolhouse where the children were celebrating a last day of the term program.

Keefauver followed her and ignoring an attempted intervention in her behalf by Knight, the teacher, shot and fatally wounded his wife in the presence of the teacher and 25 children. Knight, unarmed, gave Keefauver a wide berth after the shooting. Keefauver left the school building where his wife lay prostrate and breathing her last, but quickly returned and pinned a note on her wristwatch, which read: "Please bury us both together."

Keefauver then left in his automobile and drove some distance, but soon turned around and drove back to the school yard. Knight by this time had armed himself with a shotgun. Keefauver looked intently at Knight, then lay down and rolled under the school yard fence. Knight had warned Keefauver not to enter the yard. Keefauver ignored the warning. But as he rose within the yard, Knight fired and Keefauver crumpled to the ground. Death was believed to have resulted instantly.

DAUGHTERS BY EARLY MARRIAGE

Knight then called the sheriff and informed him of the double tragedy. In Keefauver's pockets, officers found in bills, \$1,670.95.

Later in the settlement of the estate, it was found that the couple had owned several thousand dollars' worth of bonds and other valuable paper. Due to the existence of heirs on her side as well as his side—he had two daughters by a former marriage, a technical issue as to which of the Keefauvers died first, arose. We believe it was established that his death occurred first. He had been married to his second wife about 20 years.

SLAYING OF CALVIN BERENTZ

Calvin Berentz, father of several children and divorced from his wife, was visited at his farm home six

miles northeast of Coffeyville the night of August 4, 1925, by his housekeeper and alleged paramour for eight years, and shot to death as he lay in a bed. She then removed the shell which had jammed in the pistol and turning the weapon on herself inflicted a serious wound that kept her confined in a Coffeyville hospital for several weeks. She had engaged a taxi and the driver ordered to proceed to the Berentz farm. Harrison Shaw, Jr., a Coffeyville lad was a bedfellow of Berentz's when Berentz was shot. He escaped from the house and rushed to Coffeyville in a Ford car where he advised the police of the shooting. In a room ten feet away two small sons were aroused by the shooting. In the trial that followed the jury held that the defendant was insane when she shot Berentz and she was committed to an asylum under the jurisdiction of the state board of administration. Later, after two hearings, she was released and she has since married.

DIES IN PRISON

Charles W. Purdy, an oil operator, formerly of the Chelsea fields, died in the Kansas state penitentiary, July 16, 1924. His case is recorded in this volume because of the circumstances under which he went to the penal institution. On November 24, 1922, Purdy, living in Coffeyville, was convicted in Montgomery County district court of defrauding in an oil deal—obtaining money under false representation. He was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. He gained his liberty under an appeal bond. Orders to pick up Purdy, however, had been issued. Police Desk Sergeant Byron Stahl, consented to bring in Purdy, who was of immense stature. Stahl picked up Purdy in his Maple street room and was escorting him to the city jail, when Purdy suddenly halted and then shot and seriously wounded the desk sergeant. The officer momentarily released Purdy, but took aim and fired from a distance of about 80 feet, the bullet wounding Purdy in the groin. Purdy was overpowered, taken to jail, examined by the city physician and then removed to a hospital. Later that same day, Walter H. McCrabb, then a deputy city marshal, went to the hospital and escorted Purdy to the jail. Purdy got out under bond and skipped to Mexico. One of his bondsmen was a widowed woman and upon her appeal through a letter written to Purdy, he returned to Kansas and gave himself up. His death in the penitentiary occurred July 16, 1924. The shooting of Officer Stahl took place at the noon hour as of February 15, 1923, as the two were walking on the sidewalk in front of the A-A garage, which stood on the site occupied now by the Safeway store, Seventh and Maple streets. Purdy was a three-quarter Cherokee Indian. Sergeant Stahl left Coffeyville a few months later, going to Seattle, Wash., to make permanent residence.

A NEAR RACE RIOT

Bloodhounds with their eerie guttural barks wound in and out of streets and buildings in downtown Coffeyville the afternoon of March 18, 1927—and that night Coffeyville experienced a near race riot and state troops were called out as a precaution against a more formidable outbreak.

There had been a rumor of assault on white girls by Negroes the night before. That was the reason bloodhounds had been brought to Coffeyville and it was the reason for a demonstration at the city hall the night following when officers sought to question a Negro suspect of knowledge of the alleged assaults.

Damage estimated at \$500 was wrought to windows, entrances and an elevator in the building, while the late Elmer Joyce, mayor of Coffeyville, and the late Walter D. McCrabb, then sheriff of Montgomery county were endeavoring to obtain an order of release of Troop B, 114th cavalry unit here. Also Willie Waddle, a white employe of The Journal, suffered a serious hand wound, Napoleon Anderson, pool hall operator on Union street and others suffered wounds and injuries, just before the cavalry members were ordered by Adjutant General McLean to quell the incipient riot. G. W. Noel, captain

of the troop, had ordered members of his troop to mobilize late in the afternoon at Memorial hall to await any action order which might be issued.

THREE TROOPS HERE

Later National Guard troops from Yates Center and Iola were ordered to report at Coffeyville to give any assistance to the local troop it might ask.

It was 10:20 o'clock the night of the rioting when the Western Union message bearing the order of the adjutant general was delivered to Capt. Noel. Ten minutes later the troop had marched to the city hall and dispersed all persons in the vicinity.

The only effective weapon used by local officers while awaiting the assistance of the troop, was tear gas. Capt. Noel upon reaching the city hall, announced to the crowd without and citizens in general that the cavalry unit here was taking over and that a form of martial law would obtain until a later order would issue.

During the intermittent attacks on the city hall with bricks, stones and sticks, these persons were within the building (the old city hall):

Mayor Elmer Joyce, Chief of Police C. P. Cathers, Sheriff W. D. McCrabb, Undersheriff L. M. Clubb, Deputy Sheriff Ed Dalby, Police Desk Sergeant H. S. Downey, Night Police Captain Grover Jackson, Patrolmen Roy Good, Bill Phegley, A. J. Sportsman and W. A. Childress, Deputy Sheriff Harrison Shaw, City Court Marshal R. L. Long and City Commissioner R. L. Singleton; C. C. Drake and Fagan D. Alder, reporters; Curtis Smith, Negro and members of the night shift of the fire department.

MOB CUTS HOSE

A hose attached to a hydrant in front of the fire station was to have been used to drive back any part of the mob which might seek to enter the city hall by way of the station. A moment later the large hose had been cut in two near the hydrant. The firemen then backed the heavy trucks against the doors of the station thus keeping any would be invaders from getting inside.

Grover Jackson was commissioned early in the evening to protect the Negro held. This Negro was concealed on the roof behind a step-up in the roof construction. A Cherokee township young fellow climbed to the roof and engaged Jackson in a wrestling duel. It was by far the most dramatic and breath-taking feature of the riot program. Fifty feet above the ground Jackson and his challenger wrestled back and forth, sometimes within a foot of the roof ledge. Finally the young fellow, wearing a red sweater, skinned down a water pipe and called the fight off.

Jackson later took his prisoner to the tower of the station and kept him there until after the troop dispersed the crowd.

A TRIAL WAS HELD

A pseudo detective was engaged, some arrests made and one made a defendant in district court at Independence. The attorney general was represented at the trial in behalf of the state. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

May it be here recorded to the everlasting commendation of the high school girls in the case. They both proved themselves virtuous upright girls and one is driven to the conviction that whatever happened and whoever caused it to happen, the girls in the case were the victims and not the instigators of the incident. This writer well knew them and as a newspaper reporter at the time exhaustively questioned each of them, both alone and in the presence of witnesses. Neither should have been taken into court. Girls with less moral stamina would have been broken in such an ordeal. They rose above it.

DEATH OF AL SPENCER

The killing of Al Spencer, Oklahoma outlaw, touched Coffeyville in many ways. A native of Nowata county, Spencer was first involved in a cattle rustling

charge. He was arrested, tried, convicted, served time at McAlester penitentiary, from which he escaped, never to be returned there. It was said at the time that Spencer had paid \$500 for a parole from the penitentiary and that when the parole was not delivered as promised, he took his own leave. That was in 1923.

That experience started Spencer on his career of crime and general banditry. Numerous robberies and burglaries were laid at his door, though as a matter of reality, not too much seems to have been known at any time about the precise nature of Spencer's criminal activities.

At any rate, there was a price on his head from the state of Oklahoma because of his untimely departure from the penitentiary.

HAD DATES HERE

Throughout this period of his bandit career, Al Spencer was reported to be holding clandestine dates with a certain Coffeyville married woman, whose first name was said to be Ruby. Some local officers of the time claimed to have seen Spencer frequently as he supposedly visited his woman friend here. But, Spencer, while he had not demonstrated by any bloodshedding incidents that he was hardboiled, was being given the benefit of the doubt. Everyone knew that Spencer had not been captured nor returned to McAlester and they knew the state of Oklahoma had a price on his head. So the average officer didn't bother to follow up Spencer too closely.

But Spencer's downfall is usually credited to his indiscreet decision to rob the U. S. mails. Spencer and one or two associates pulled a robbery of an M.K.T. train near Okesa, in 1928, a considerable loot of money and valuable papers falling into Spencer's hands.

The railroad company and the U. S. postal department went to bat on the case at once. Alex McDonald, a U. S. marshal of the northern Oklahoma district was in charge of the federal investigation.

Besides Marshal McDonald, a bevy of M.K.T. special officers under the direction of the late Joe Palmer, several detectives and local officers were assisting.

The published version of Spencer's death was that he was overtaken early one Sunday morning during a heavy rainfall as he was crossing a gulch near Copan, Okla., and that he resisted the command to surrender and was killed by the posse. The body was taken to a mortuary in Bartlesville.

The whole career of crime indulged in by Spencer was said to have covered only a period of six years.

THE NIDIFFER-MARTIN CASE

Two deaths, allegedly by violence, occurred in Coffeyville 11 years ago, for which three persons were given life sentences in the Kansas state penitentiary, while a fourth defendant withstood the ordeal of two trials before acquittal. These events possessed unusual features and involved persons not ordinarily suspected of designing the death of other persons. We feel somewhat free to refer to the fact that two of the defendants made confessions and entered pleas of guilty to first degree murder charges. The victim of their cold-blooded deed was Maude Martin, who was confessedly shot fatally as she and the gun woman's co-conspirator sat on the floor of the Martin home trying out phonograph records, the night, perhaps of Jan. 6, 1931. The murderer had been brought to Coffeyville from Seminole, Okla., where she had been employed in a restaurant. The State charged that there was a conspiracy to kill Mrs. Martin, who would be the State's star witness in a murder trial growing out of the previous death of Esther Nidiffer. The person allegedly responsible for her death was eventually found guilty of murder of the second woman and like the two self-confessed murderers he was sentenced to life imprisonment. The two who pleaded guilty and made what they said were complete confessions of their part in the conspiracy, have been released from their imprisonment. The third defendant still is confined at Lansing.

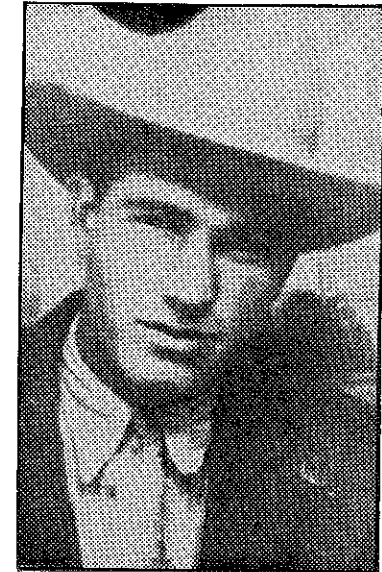
DOUBLE MURDER NEAR TYRO

A double slaying the night of Sept. 18, 1934, one in

Kansas and the other in Oklahoma, the general scene of the murders being three miles southeast of Tyro, apparently is destined to be marked by an absence of apprehension of the slayer, abundantly identified as Raymond Knoel, young lease hand, who had shortly before been in the employ of one of the victims.

The slain men were Cecil Thomas, 33, a lease worker, fatally shot on the Kansas side of the state line, and Harry Hicks, 52, fatally wounded a few minutes subsequently, on the Oklahoma side of the line.

Mrs. Thomas was shot in the chest, but recovered. Officers, who investigated the slayings, said that in their opinion Knoel struck Thomas on the head with an iron bar and then shot him in the chest with a .32 caliber revolver. Death was believed instantaneous.



RAYMOND KNOEL

Knoel, the officers said in reconstructing the crimes, then went to the Thomas home in Oklahoma, where he wounded Hicks with the same weapon used on Thomas, and then fired a bullet into the chest of Mrs. Thomas. Hicks died later in a Caney hospital and Mrs. Thomas recovered after treatment in a Bartlesville hospital. As a detail it may be explained that Knoel actually went to the Hicks home, climbed into the Hicks car and as Hicks drove into the Thomas yard, opened fire. The homes of both victims were located in Oklahoma, not far from the Kansas-Oklahoma line.

LAST SEEN AT WANN

After slaying Hicks and wounding Mrs. Hicks, Knoel appropriated the Hicks car and drove away. He was seen later that night at Wann by Reuben Durst, who talked briefly with Knoel. The Hicks car was found near Holdenville, Okla., where Knoel had driven it into a farm yard, presumably to try to have a serious radiator leak repaired. Knoel's parents had died years before. He was partially raised by an uncle near Ramona and he had also at times made his home with a family near Caney, Kansas.

Authorities of both states frequently have received tips as to Knoel's whereabouts, but he has not been apprehended.

FIRST PLANE DEATH HERE

The first airplane death in Coffeyville vicinity occurred at 1 p. m., July 12, 1924, when Pilot Edward Butt, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Butt of Bartlesville, Okla., crashed in the yard of the H. Fiscus home northwest of Coffeyville, near the site of the plant of the old Standard Brick Company. Butt, who was strapped in his plane, lived but 20 minutes after the crash. The

plane was a JN-5. Butt had been in the U. S. Army. It was said he was a guard at the tomb of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, immediately following the latter's death. He was also said to have been an official escort of President Woodrow Wilson while he was in Paris. Edison Tip-ton, then Sinclair first aid man, was the first to give aid to Butt, who was scheduled to land at the A. W. Cline pasture west of the city. His companion, Hayden Stanley was at the Cline field and he saw the crash on the shale hillside.

EARLY AIRPLANE DEATH

Frank Stanford, 25, the son of the late Thomas Stanford, veteran bar member at Independence, was killed in an airplane crash near that city, July 10, 1920.

LIGHTNING KILLS H. SHORES

Harve Shores, 37, living two miles southwest of Valleda, was killed instantly by a bolt of lightning during a rain and electric storm, July 14, 1920. He was a brother of Bert Shores of Coffeyville.

RAPES A GUEST IN HOME

C. L. "Lum" Harkins of Nowata county, was stabbed fatally by a fellow convict in the Oklahoma penitentiary at McAlester, July 30, 1920. Harkins, 54-year-old married man was convicted of raping a 12-year-old girl July 4, 1915 at a picnic in Nowata county. The girl had been a guest in the Harkins home and had accompanied him and Mrs. Harkins to the picnic. The crime was allegedly committed in the afternoon. Harkins formerly lived at Coffeyville.

WOUNDED AT A GRAVE

Albert Short, sexton of cemeteries, was critically wounded July 15, 1920 as he was preparing a grave. It developed that a marksman practicing with a rifle had wounded Short, who recovered. The Sexton was squatted at the edge of a grave. The bullet penetrated his leg in two places and then entered the pelvis.

KILLED BY A BALLOON FALL

A celebration of the Fourth of July in 1908 in progress at the W. P. Brown Amusement Park, the Natatorium grounds, was suspended abruptly about 7 o'clock in the evening when a man making a balloon ascension fell to the ground from a height of several hundred feet. His neck and several bones were broken. He was dead when picked up. The spot where the balloonist struck was only a few feet from the west porch of the natatorium building proper. Reporters writing up the tragedy failed to obtain the name of the man who was killed.

FLOODS OF THE VERDIGRIS VALLEY

One of the most extravagant institutions with which the farmers of the Verdigris Valley have had to cope is that river's overflow in the event of heavy or prolonged rainfall in the valley. Perhaps a million dollars would not represent the total losses sustained by owners of submergible farms along the Verdigris and its tributaries as it passes through Montgomery county—since white settlers supplanted the Osage Reds back in 1870.

The first flood of recorded mention appears to have occurred in the spring of 1885. The river began swelling May 15 and reached its crest at Coffeyville, May 18. On the second day of this flood, the W. H. Linton flour and grist mill was washed from its moorings and floated down the river, the loss representing an investment of over \$3,000. Water at that time measured 33 inches above the floor of the McTaggart mill, or 16 inches higher than high water mark for the mill since its construction in 1872.

The next flood of recorded damage was in September, 1895, when corn at its maturity and the grains, wheat, oats and barley were laid waste throughout the lowlands.

HIGH MARK IN 1904

At midnight, May 23, 1903, Independence authori-

ties reported the crest of the Verdigris flood was three feet above the record mark of 1895. In 1904 the latter mark was exceeded and a new mark set all along the Verdigris river in Montgomery county.

Because of the construction of dams on the Verdigris and the erection of dikes, including the Coffeyville municipal dike, it is not possible to make comparisons of high water marks of recent years with those of a half century ago. None questions the assumption that these dikes serve to halt the flood currents and dam the flood waters. Yet, of course individual farmers and the city of Coffeyville have profited by the confinement of water by the many constructed.

BIG PROJECT PENDS

The problems of high water damage, conservation of soils and reservoir storage against drouths and floods are being approached from several sources. U. S. Army engineers have conducted surveys and worked out quite vast projects looking toward the solution of some of these problems, and doubtless the federal government eventually will successfully meet both flood and drouth extremes in a satisfactory manner. Just yet, the land owners themselves, together with politically minded persons in strategic positions, constitute a serious hamper toward a scientific approach to the subjects. Their contention is that there is more value in the land that would be sacrificed by reservoir construction than the land that would be salvaged.

A \$30,000,000 federal project for the Verdigris water shed has been prepared by Army engineers and is pending the gauntlet at Washington.

However, a vigorous protest against this project was lodged at Washington by U. S. Senator Clyde Reed of Parsons, after he had attended a protest meeting at Fredonia, attended by representatives of Wilson, Woodson and Montgomery counties.

SQUARE MILES OF WATER

In Duncan's history of 1903, an account is given of what was termed the "Elk Valley Flood of 1885." The author of that history places that flood on a par with the grasshopper plagues of 1874 and 1875. The flood lasted through three days, reaching its crest on the middle day. An editor of The Kansan and Star of Independence said this about the magnitude of the high water: "Up and down the basin as far as the eye could reach there was water everywhere. Only a small fragment of a single wheat field showed above the flood in this entire rich valley district. Houses and barns could be seen here and there, the highest of them with not less than three feet of water on their first floors and the lowest submerged to the eaves." This editor estimated the inundated area at 10 square miles as the valley lay above and below the height of Table Mound and he was standing atop of the highest point on the mound when he encompassed the view he describes. Four men, by name, Eugene B. White, Milton Gregory, Lewis Bowman and Elisha Mills volunteered to go out in boats and perform such rescue work as appeared necessary and possible. The Verdigris river into which the Elk river flows north of Independence had by the end of the second day reached its crest and below the mouth of the Elk, the highest high water mark on record up to that time had been reached, just before it began to recede. Ironically, there was no loss of life until the waters began to recede. It was on what had been Card creek, now swollen beyond recognition as to its banks, a Dr. I. H. McCoy and a Mr. Greer, a neighbor, with a hastily thrown together raft, succeeded in rescuing all members of the Wallace family and then proceeded to rescue Mrs. Eliza Woods, a widowed woman, her small son and a neighbor boy, John E. Rice, John McCarty and Maurice and George Heritage. The raft struck a swift current about three rods from shore and all were drowned excepting Maurice Heritage and McCarty. The bodies were discovered the next morning after the flood waters had largely subsided. These flood victims lived in Montgomery County.

History of Road-building

In and Out of Coffeyville

UNTIL about 30 years ago, no collaborating thought had been given in rural Kansas toward the permanent construction of highways, or was the relative needs of roadways for improvement very definitely appraised to determine whether a given piece of highway should be improved.

A practice common to most part of the state then was for the farmers of a given community to "work" out their poll taxes about the same time and place. It meant that congenial groups of men of the neighborhood gathered at convenient points, equipped with picks and spades, plows, harrows and horse teams. Much time was devoted to the exchange of gossip, political argument and long rest periods "for the horses." Of course, when the horses rested the men were forced to suspend work until the horses resumed their tasks.

The practical purpose of the poll tax gatherings was to repair bad spots in the road, which had been developed through the rainy or spring seasons. Had the road boss of those days been asked to tell about his program he would probably have replied sincerely enough: "Program? Why, I'll be tickled plumb to death if I can keep the roads open for traffic without thinking anything about building new or better roads."

"THE THANK YOU MA'AM"

To procure adequate drainage, they knew that the road bed must be heaped up and well ditched at the sides; that was a fundamental proposition. But with that done there still were the low places—the places at the foot of the hill or at the gulch of a hollow. It was evident that in those places something different had to be done. At first the roadworkers dug a ditch across the bed in a diagonal direction and raised the far side of the ditch to insure the ditch's capacity to carry the water. This had the effect of heaving the vehicle upward and then letting it down somewhat violently and it was popularly called a "thank you ma'am."

But the "thank you ma'am" device usually proved to be but a makeshift and as the ditches on either side filled in, the crossing ditch likewise filled in and water soon came to stand after rainfalls. The sharp iron-bound wagon wheels would cut deep into this low fill and a dangerous spot would develop.

PLANKS DECAYED RAPIDLY

Farmers had come to build wood bridges across some of these low drainage spots and so long as they lasted, the problem was not too troublesome. But, here again planks and timbers exposed to the sun, wind and rain soon deteriorated and the condition of the bridge became unsafe. Sometimes a horse's leg would be broken as he inadvertently stepped on a weak point in a plank and his hoof sank to the depth of a foot or more below the bridge level.

It was at this juncture in road improvement that engineers and men of civic spirit began to make a study of drainage, grading, roadbed material, removal of hedges and other shading tree from the immediate vicinity of traffic lanes and to seek a more enduring type of bridge and drainage devices. It was in connection with these latter problems that an enterprising road overseer decided to build a concrete floor over a dry run that crossed Buckeye street road some distance south of Onion Creek. Hitherto, drains at such points consisted of a box-shoot, made by nailing four 2x12-inch planks together in the form of a box and placing the box in the ditch. The fill was made over the box. The planks served nicely for a time, but the wood boxes intermittently soaked by water and dried by hot sun and damaged by freezing and thawings in the winter season, soon deteriorated and was broken down by traffic. Also, frequently the box itself was washed from its moorings.

The overseer with a "concrete" idea was Oscar Jensen, then living three miles southwest of Coffeyville, where

he owned and operated a farm. Jensen had come to know the annoying, and more or less serious, problem of the farmer who had to use the public roads; he knew the time loss and cost of bad roads to the dairy farmer.

FIRST CONCRETE CULVERT

And so, in one of his radical moods, Jensen poured what was said to have been the first concrete culvert in Montgomery county. His critics argued that concrete poured as a flat floor would snap under such vehicles as a tractor or separator. But Jensen knew the strength of properly poured concrete and his bridge stood for a generation.

But there were other and new problems arising in connection with construction and maintenance of highways in Kansas. The automobile and the self-driven truck—and some buses.

Additional weight and multiplied speed were the new factors coming with these self-propelled vehicles and road grading and road maintenance were stimulated as never before. Merchants and farmers alike began to think in terms of "through" or cross country road systems as their horizons of trade and market began to widen with the advent of the automobile.

INTER-CITY ROAD FESTIVAL

A demonstration took place in Montgomery county about that stage of the public road situation, which reveals the extent to which the general public had become road conscious. Public spirited citizens of the rival cities of Coffeyville and Independence, twenty miles apart, for once, consented to work together in improving a highway connecting these cities and with a view to stimulating interest throughout the county in road improvement.

A date was set for the early fall (1910), the plan being to make an appeal through the press for volunteers to place men, teams, plows and drags at the command of certain persons, who would direct the actual operations.

The road selected is one that parallels the present Dearing-Tenth street road, but lies two miles east of it.

About 150 men and thirty or forty teams and numerous plows and harrows were on hand and a commissary was on the ground by 10 o'clock in the morning. This service was given by the women, who served coffee, sandwiches, salads, cakes and pies. By nightfall every foot of the 20-mile stretch of roadway had received the caress of these voluntary workers. H. G. James, then editor of the Independence Reporter, and Oscar Jensen, Parker township road man, were leaders in the demonstration and it was James, who, in an enthusiastic moment, wrote an editorial suggesting a monument be erected to the honor of "Jensen, the road builder." At any rate the event received wide publicity and doubtless went far at the time to arouse other communities to the advisability of greater effort in better road building.

FEDERAL AID A BOON

Road building soon began to claim the attention of every wide-awake Chamber of Commerce and good roads committees were added to the organization of chambers everywhere.

Also, soon after the intercity episode, the Kansas legislature began grinding out new laws providing for road construction, repair and extension. The greatest boon, of course, lay in the federal aid act of 1917. However, it was not until in the '20s that Kansas qualified fully for receiving federal aid.

For several years the benefit district was the only way open to road improvement on any scale, and the circulation of petitions among residents of the benefit district concerned soon became a pastime for the business and professional men of every city, where at least evangelistic talent was more abundant than on the farm.

"GAS MONSTERS" COME

Such agitation and effort soon began to bring results in the way of more permanent road building. Hard sur-

face all-weather roads then were the gravel surface type and they were a great improvement over the dirt road, chiefly because for the first time, gravel roads required specifications as to roadbed. More attention was given to curves, to width of roadway, to drainage problems and to more frequent inspection and the erection of such warnings to drivers as "curve," "steep hill," "school," and similar information for the benefit of the stranger.

But, coincidental with the advent of gravel and rock surface roads came the automobile, the truck and the bus. These modernistic vehicles made new problems for the constructors of highways. Speed of transportation was hiked many fold; weight of load was likewise greatly increased and students of the time, knew that gravel surface roads would not be the permanent answer to the road problem. Every passing car took its toll of gravel and every truck with its tremendous suction stirred and moved everything loose on the road surface. Flood waters also tended to wash the gravel from the road-bed.

County boards and township boards found themselves facing not the problem of building more durable types of roadway, but of meeting a rapidly increasing cost of maintenance as these gas monsters raced across the country, coming from all distances and going to as many, literally tore up existing roadbeds in the space of months, as they converted chat, gravel and crushed rock into clouds of dust to be scattered over the adjacent prairies.

STATE TAKES OVER

Offsetting this startling condition, however, came the factors of state and federal aid and refund moneys to benefit districts. From these sources came ten times as much road money as had come from the former plans of taxation. With this added resource, came better types of surface and scientifically adduced specifications for bases of roads—and in 1929 the turning of road construction and maintenance from the several counties to the state.

Politics, of course, had always been a handmaiden of road building, but under the new dispensation that factor really came into its own and were it possible to write into the records all of the political manipulation that has transpired with respect to road construction, maintenance and the marking of highways, such a history would not only prove interesting reading, but would astonish the average citizen beyond belief.

POLITICS IN FORMULA

Montgomery county has had its share of "political" road building. A revamping of commissioner districts a dozen years ago, tended to discourage domination of road building by any one part of the county. But this step required a mandamus order from the supreme court. The south part of the county seemingly endured a lack of hardsurface roadways many years after the north part had obtained that type of arterial roadways. However, that situation was largely mitigated and the feeling now between the two cities is probably the best in history.

In 1920-21, modern concrete bridge structures were built over Pumpkin creek east of Coffeyville, the highway crossing that creek in two places a half mile apart.

In the summer of 1925, the wrought iron bridge over the Verdigris river east of Coffeyville collapsed as a drilling rig was being taken over it. Several horses were drowned and one member of the crew was fatally injured. The bridge had stood 52 years.

The loss of this bridge resulted in the construction of new concrete bridges across the Verdigris at Coffeyville and at Independence. The Coffeyville bridge was open to traffic in 1927 and at Independence in 1928.

Slab paving was laid in 1934 on the road south of Coffeyville from Onion creek to the state line, a new site being selected for this, with the old road being held open. Slab was laid to the west as far as Robbins cemetery including a new site for Allin's hill, and then with depression federal aid the road to the north (169) was hardsurfaced with macadam and the Tenth street-Dearing

road was likewise hardsurfaced later, with special concrete projects east of the Santa Fe and Katy track in Coffeyville to the turn at the Verdigris river east of Coffeyville. These improvements have just about solved Coffeyville's road problems.

COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM

Also, highway 166 to Joplin has been hardsurfaced, the last of this work being done east of Chetopa in 1940, with a new bridge at Chetopa crossing the Neosho river in 1939. Highway 166 also is hardsurfaced to the west as far as New Haven.

Montgomery County has labored under something of a handicap in its building of lateral and market roads, because there could be no county or uniform plan adopted, since the individual township road plan, adopted seventy years ago, still persists, and only recently a proposal to go to the unit plan was defeated.

WPA HELPED MUCH

However, the board of county commissioners by a system of joint cooperation with townships and with cities, has been successful in initiating and carrying out many WPA road-building and hard-surfacing projects in the last few years. The so-called Tenth street road, was thus improved in 1937, 38 and 39. The Coffeyville-Liberty road (169) was constructed in 1932-33 and the Coffeyville-Tyro project from the end of the slab 1.6 miles west of the city limits, was extended to beyond Robbins cemetery and was completed the following year. Contracts for these roads, grading and culverting were largely obtained under the regime of County Commissioner A. W. Cline. They were completed under his successor, Commissioner Perry Akers.

The Coffeyville city commission by itself and through cooperating with townships and county, has hardsurfaced many miles of street, highway and park traffic-ways which improvement has contributed in a large way to the pleasure, comfort and recreation of the citizens. All of this improvement has been accomplished without the issuance of bonds on the part of the city of Coffeyville.

CITIZENS DESERVE CREDIT

Among the Coffeyville citizens who, aside from Jensen's early efforts, have been instrumental in getting highway improvement about Coffeyville are Frank McClellan, A. A. Bessey, Embree Morgan, B. L. Perry, H. J. Powell, Fred Kistler, Don Foster, J. A. Gibson, Jack Ridgway, Earl Frazee, A. F. Misch, E. L. Graham, D. A. Willbern, C. R. Bohan, Don Myers, F. A. McGuire, A. R. Lamb, S. E. Ford, Perry Akers, A. W. Cline, A. D. Gise, Elmer Ross, E. S. Ray, W. H. Shepard, Robert Belt, J. B. Brittain, J. D. Byers and many others. These men headed or formed part of delegations which visited the state highway department at Topeka, presenting a program of proposed road improvement projects and did things that caused or induced the highway department to give deserved attention to projects involving highways 166 east and west, and 169, north and south. Also they or some of them attended road meetings in other cities and towns on these main traffic lines. They interested the division engineer and division highway department supervisor. Sometimes they entertained them and used other means of centering attention of those officials on the road needs of Coffeyville and vicinity. Such projects as the East Eighth street to Sunflower project and more recently from Sunflower street to beyond the city dike to the east, are projects that local road boosters have nursed and obtained the consent of the state highway department to adopt, as a part of its program.

U. S. 166 HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION IN 1929

In 1929, leading citizens of numerous cities and towns on highway 166, met in Coffeyville and formed the U. S. 166 Highway Association. The general purpose of the association was to improve and extend this highway by united effort

The Dalton Raid

October 5, 1892

At Coffeyville, Kansas

AN episode consuming less than a third of an hour, in which a bold haughty band of outlaws, already terrorizing a region of the United States extending from the northeast part of Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), to the Pacific coast, was literally annihilated and its deeds of outlawry brought to an inglorious end.

The author dedicates this humble narrative to the courageous citizens who so decisively defended their community and more particularly to those four defenders who made the supreme sacrifice in resisting an outrageous invasion of their home city, namely:

Lucius Baldwin Charles Brown
George Cubine Marshal C. T. Connelly

May it never be said that the Dalton affair was either disgraceful, humiliating or in any sense constituted a reflection upon the fair city of Coffeyville, or any of its defenders.

In truth it was the spirit of '76 reincarnated and every red-blooded citizen here today should be exalted to the highest sense of pride by the story of that memorable incident.

THE AUTHOR

It is now almost a half century since the Daltons rode jauntily into Coffeyville that October Indian summer morning to crown their diadem of robberies with a double bank feature that would pale into insignificance the most daring adventure of the notorious Younger-James gangs of the sixties and seventies.

But, the Daltons had forgotten, or were too arrogant, to reckon with their host. They found no Pearl Harbor here and the surprise element they had planned boomeranged. It required exactly 12 minutes by the clock for peace-loving, law-abiding, but alert, courageous and desperately determined citizens to drop their civilian duties and decimate the most dangerous, most brazen band of desperadoes the Southwest had seen.

The story of the Dalton raid is given space in this volume to pay tribute to the four citizens who made the supreme sacrifice and to recognize the personal risks taken by a score or more of other citizens to defend the city, and incidentally to avenge the death of the mortally wounded men who paid with their lives.

AN EULOGY ON VALOR

The Dalton raid, as it turned out, really marks the most glorious achievement in the annals of Coffeyville and Montgomery county. The chapter on bank robbery in this city was written in less than a quarter of an hour by steel weapons dipped into the crimson blood of its pioneer citizens and the five words they wrote were "The Daltons Couldn't Take It." That battle of the plaza marked the transition over morning of a border town with its "strip" into an oriented city in full control of itself.

This story essentially is an eulogy on the loyalty and valor of the men who defended the city against the ambitions of outlawry—and not in any sense is it a recognition of the ruthless killing of innocent citizens by wanton men bent on robbery and slaughter. This story is to help preserve for posterity, a true picture of the triumph of law and order over brutality and lawlessness.

That swift extermination of the Daltons, Oct. 5, 1892, spoke a language and drove home a message understood and heeded by civil enemies then or since.

ONE REDEEMING DEED

A careful study of the facts of the Dalton raid reveals only one act of heroism on the part of the invaders; that act was when Emmett Dalton, a 19-year-old youth and youngest of the gang, safe on his own horse, the sack containing the \$20,000 loot from the First National bank on his arm, the shambles of Death alley behind him, turns about, and, riding through a hail of bullets, attempts to lift his fallen brother, Bob, to his mount, and is in that instant himself dangerously wounded. That revelation of courage and devotion will always stand apart from the other deeds of the aggressors on that fateful day.

Unquestionably, however, it was the swift gallant action on the part of unselfish citizens boiled into 12 minutes of packed fury that has kept alive public interest in the battle now a half century old. It is the writer's conviction that the story of the Dalton raid will live many more decades because of the chivalry citizens revealed in that emergency. Trained minute men could have done no better.

The story of action and sequence of the attempted double bank robbery and ensuing clashes of arms that is used here represents a selection from numerous attractively written versions and condensed to "fit in." The author has endeavored to present the narrative in the present tense so far as feasible in order to stress the action of the battle scene. The story:

GUMP LEANS ON PUMP

The time is 9:40 o'clock the morning of Oct. 5, 1892 and the sun is shining hazily as it has wont to do on belated Indian summer days. Along Eighth street at its intersection with Walnut and the remainder of the Plaza area, the street surface is torn up in preparation for

macadamizing and the familiar hitching racks usually seen there, are absent.

C. T. "Charley" Gump is leaning against the town pump on the Plaza, a short distance south of the Condon & Company bank. His task this day is checking in and out teamsters hauling debris from the street for Contractor J. H. Brewster. Rural folks, always early in those days, are making the rounds of the marts and shops. The day is Wednesday, but fine fall days always bespoke active trade days in Coffeyville.

CHUCKLE OVER PLOT

In the west, five stalwart men (some say six), astride their shock mounts, have ended their temporary rendezvous on Onion creek and are headed eastward toward Coffeyville, determined to stage the most spectacular bank raid of the Southwest. Yes, they are returning to their once home city to rob two outstanding banks at one time, and they chuckle as they contemplate the intensely theatrical feat they knew had never been attempted before.

The five mounted men are Gratton, Bob and Emmett Dalton, brothers, and William Powers and Dick Broadwell. As the quintet of riders approaches Maple street on Eighth, the horses turn southward passing immediately beside the yard of the Long-Bell Lumber company and thence eastward at the first alley. None of the five guess that that serene little thoroughfare would in the space of minutes be converted into a morgue and that the lifeless bodies of three of their party would be the cynosure of scores of curious eyes.

MORAN'S TEAM IN ALLEY

They dismount and tether their steeds at the rear of Judge Munn's premises, a scant 50 feet off Maple. The five walk down the alley toward Walnut street, passing a stone inspector, viewing rock intended for a curbing project. Farther down they pass a Consolidated (Standard) oil tank wagon with a team attached. The driver, J. P. "Pat" Moran, is in the Slosson drug store which building abuts the alley at its mouth. He jokes with the clerks tarrying for a time as was his custom.

Emerging from the alley the five desperadoes walk straight across Walnut street. As they reach the Plaza, Grat, Broadwell and Powers drop from the line and enter the Condon and Company bank that stood in the center of the Plaza. Bob and Emmett, scarcely glancing at their deployed confederates, march straight on across Union street and enter the First National bank at 809 Union street.

As he leans against the pump, Charley Gump is eyeing intensely the strange visitors and as he sees the three men take positions in the bank and exhibit guns, he shouts at the top of his strong, loud voice: "The Daltons are robbing the banks—get your guns!"

As he shouts he starts on a run for the Isham hardware store, one door south of the First National bank. He rushes into the store, grabs a shotgun and returns to the street, the while peering into the bank window. Directly he perceives one of the outlaws near the bank front door, a sack over one arm. Gump raises his gun. He is observed by the bandit in the bank, who shoots from his hip and is first on the draw. The Dalton bullet strikes Gump's right arm at the wrist and emerges at the base of the thumb. The impact of the bullet shattered the gun stock and a 3-inch splinter is driven into Gump's wrist. His hand streaming blood, Gump runs through the hardware store and escapes from the crowd, to seek first aid.

BROADWELL HIT IN SHOULDER

By this time things are happening thick and fast at the Condon bank, where C. T. Carpenter and Chas. M. Ball, officials and T. C. Babb, a bookkeeper are at their places in the bank. Mr. Carpenter looks up to find three Winchesters pointing in his direction. Grat Dalton enters the bank enclosure, hands a grain sack to Mr. Carpenter and commands him to empty into it all avail-

able money. A \$1,000 package of currency is dropped into the sack. Grat orders the safe to be opened. Mr. Ball replies the safe is operated on a time dial and that the door would not be released until 9:30. (It is 9:45 already.)

Grat spies three more sacks of money and commands that they too be put into the larger sack. Each sack contains \$1,000 in silver coins. With these sacks, the grain sack contains \$4,000 in cash. Scores of bullets come whizzing through the plate glass windows and doors of the bank. Grat orders Mr. Ball to empty the grain sack and to give him the currency. This is done and then in a final warning that they "look out for bullets!" the bandits make for the outside. Broadwell is wounded in the right shoulder. The bankers and two customers who had entered unwittingly, all lay on the floor until the bandits withdrew. Powers suffers a serious wound as he crosses Walnut street, but he manages to reach the side of his horse in the alley before another citizen's bullet dispatches him.

GORY STAGE REACHED QUICKLY

By this time the gory stage of battle is expanded in all directions and there is much confusion on Walnut street, where the Condon bank robbers are attempting to break through to the alley to get their horses.

Over at the First National bank, where one of the Daltons had wounded Charley Gump, the bandits decide not to venture into Union street, from where already bullets are coming. Taking W. H. Shepard, cashier, as hostage to pilot them out the back way, the Daltons are helped through the door that had been barred. The bank room is only 50 feet deep, so the bandits run across the rear open space to a high fence at the alley. There they encounter Lucius Baldwin, a Read Bros. clerk, who is armed. He is commanded to throw down the weapon. He stands as if frozen and an instant later he is shot down by a Dalton. He dies three hours later. The Daltons run northward in the alley to Eighth street; they turn and run westward on Eighth; as they enter Union street, they observe George Cubine, shoemaker, standing in front of Rammel's drug store, armed with a gun. A bullet from a Dalton downs Cubine. Charles Brown, also a shoemaker, whose shop is a door north, seeing the plight of Cubine, runs to his side and picks up the latter's gun. Another bark from a Dalton gun and Brown falls on the prostrate Cubine and dies shortly afterward.

HIT AYERS 50 YARDS AWAY

As the fleeing Dalton brothers reach the northeast corner of the Plaza building abutting Eighth street, one of their guns barks again and this time their victim is Thomas G. Ayers, president of the First National Bank, who is armed and standing 50 yards distant in the front window of the Isham store seeking an opportunity to shoot at the bandits. The bandit's bullet enters his face under the left eye and emerges from the back of his neck. The wound is a dangerous one, but timely surgical treatment saves his life and eventually he quite recovers.

Bob and Emmett Dalton continue their flight westward on Eighth street, crossing Walnut street, running along the north side of Maxwell & Lowry's store, to the alley at the rear, thence to the alley where their horses await them.

The Isham and Boswell hardware stores have become arsenals for the defenders of the city. Among the citizens shooting from the vantage point of Isham's, are Henry Isham, L. A. Deits, T. A. Reynolds, Parker Williams, M. N. Anderson and C. K. Smith. The last named operated a barbershop second door south from the First National bank. Armed with Winchesters, these men, crouched behind stoves and other objects in the Isham store, are peppering the vicinity of Death alley 80 yards west across the Plaza where the bandits are now converging to make their last stand and to gain their horses.

BANDITS TAKE FIRST LIVES

At this moment there are seven casualties from the battle, five in the ranks of the defenders and two in the outlaw band. The citizen casualties were Baldwin, Cubine and Brown, all fatally wounded, Ayers, dangerously and Gump and Reynolds seriously, while Broadwell, the bandit guard in the First National bank has suffered a serious shoulder wound and Powers lies dead.

And here comes the tragic climax and finish of the battle. Bob Dalton, immediately he reaches Death alley, fires twice at Frank D. Benson, manager of Slosson's drug store, who is in the act of emerging from a window in his store which abuts on Death alley. Both bullets miss their mark, but shatter the window glass. Mr. Benson retreats in safety.

Bob Dalton by firing at Benson, put himself on the spot as a target for the defenders and a bullet fired in swift retaliation for his attempt on Benson, staggers the bandit leader and it is with considerable labor that he drags himself to a pile of curb stones and sits down. However, his gun keeps spitting bullets. He slowly rises to his feet and fires two more shots, which take no toll. Just then, John Kloehr, one of the joint owners of the livery barn which stood on the site of the present H. W. Read store, enters the alley from the south and fires, the bullet striking Bob Dalton in the breast. The bandit fell mortally wounded. Kloehr had obtained arms at the Isham store, then circled the Plaza and went west on Ninth street to the livery barn on the site of Read's store, from where he crossed toward the alley.

GRAT KILLS OFFICER

Marshal C. T. Connelly, also approaching from the south, enters Death Alley, and is immediately killed by a bullet which Grat Dalton fires into his back from his position only a few feet distant. As the officer falls, Grat attempts to gain the side of his own horse, but a bullet from John Kloehr's gun drops him before he passes the bleeding body of the dying marshal.

Emmett Dalton succeeds in reaching his horse. He rides westward toward Maple street, but suddenly hesitates and then turns back and riding directly to the side of his brother Bob, he attempts to lift him to his mount. But as Emmett leans from his horse to grasp Bob's arm, a bullet fired by Carey Seaman, a barber, who has entered the alley, strikes and paralyzes one of Emmett's arms. Both bandit and his sack of loot fall to the ground. When citizens get to his side, Emmett, bleeding from a half dozen wounds, throws up his uninjured hand as a gesture of surrender and begs piteously for mercy. Cries of "lynch him" are heard, but better counsel prevails and Emmett is carried tenderly up the outside iron stairway of the Slosson drug store to the office of a physician. Three doctors, W. H. Wells, W. C. Hall and J. W. Ryan later held a consultation, the wounded arm is set and gradually the single surviving bandit of the Dalton gang recovered.

ESCAPES BUT TO DIE

Dick Broadwell, suffering from a severe back wound, manages during a lull in the battle to mount his horse and leave the scene unobserved by the citizens. However, a half mile west of the city on the Eighth street road, Broadwell fell from his horse and was dead when later picked up by citizens.

Powers, as noted, was the third bandit to reach his horse, but he is shot down before he succeeds in mounting. The other two are Emmett Dalton and Dick Broadwell.

Bob Dalton and Grat Dalton fell in the alley before they reached the fence where they had tethered their mounts a few minutes before.

ONE BODY TAKEN AWAY

It developed the day following the raid that Broadwell was a former resident of Hutchinson, Kan., and that his christened name was Richard F. Broadwell. Relatives there claimed the body and his burial was at Hutchinson.

The bodies of Gratton and Robert Dalton and William Powers were buried in Elmwood cemetery at the extreme east part and almost 100 feet due east of the marked grave of Franklin Dalton, a brother of the outlaws, killed at Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 27, 1888, while in the discharge of his duties as an officer of the law. An obelisk monument stands at the grave. A portion of the Dalton lot was sold last year and the body of a Coffeyville person was interred there recently.

Bob Dalton, then a deputy U. S. marshal, was with Franklin when the latter was killed in a hand to hand battle with bootleggers and saw his brother die. He was with his mother at Elmwood cemetery when the slain officer was buried.

MOTHER WAS A YOUNGER

Lewis Dalton, father of the three outlaws, was a fifer in the U. S.-Mexican war in 1845-48. In 1851 he married Miss Adaline Lee Younger, a sister of Cole, Jim and Robert Younger, and an aunt of the James boys. The Missouri outlaws were born in Cass county, Mo., but most of them later settled in Jackson county, Mo. The elder Daltons with their eleven living children came to the vicinity of Coffeyville in 1882. They lived for a time on a farm seven miles west of Coffeyville. Mrs. Dalton and most of the children lived near Bartlett for three years, after which they moved to Coffeyville. They were here joined by Lewis Dalton who had remained in this vicinity. In 1889, the older sons joined the sooner into Oklahoma. They wound up on a farm near Kingfisher, Okla. Leona and Nannie still live in Kingfisher. The elder Dalton, reluctant to leave Montgomery county, died at the home of a friend near Dearing in 1890 at the age of 66 years. He was buried in Robbins cemetery. Eva Dalton married a man named Whipple. Of her three sisters, one died in infancy, two never married. Eight sons grew up, one died in infancy. Mrs. Lewis Dalton, Mrs. Whipple and Ben and William Dalton came to Coffeyville the day following the raid and remained at the bedside of Emmett until he was able to be taken to the county jail at Independence. Bob Dalton was two years older than Emmett. Charles Benjamin, Henry, Coleman and Littleton Dalton were the oldest of the Dalton children. Simeon was the youngest. Gratton was 31 years old at the time of the raid. As a deputy U. S. Marshal in 1888, Gratton, allegedly, to avenge the death of his brother, Frank, attempted to capture a noted Indian desperado it was reported, but a wound in his left arm forced him to give up the chase.

START WITH HORSE STEALING

The first federal accusation against the three bandit Daltons was horse theft. It was alleged they drove a herd of horses out of Oklahoma in 1888 and sold them in Coffeyville, Caney and Arkansas City. Grat and Emmett were not again seen in Coffeyville until the raid. In 1891, they and William Dalton, who then lived in California were reported to have made an unsuccessful attempt to rob a train in Tulare county, Calif. A fireman on the train was killed. Gratton Dalton was convicted of this murder and train robbery charge and he was sentenced to a term of 20 years in the California state penitentiary. He escaped from the county jail and was never captured. A reward of \$6,000 was offered for the capture and conviction of Gratton and Emmett Dalton by the Southern Pacific Express company. That reward was still up when Gratton was killed here, but was withdrawn after Emmett was convicted in Montgomery county of murder in connection with the Dalton raid here.

M-K-T MAKES AWARDS

Santa Fe trains were held up at Wharton, Oklahoma, May 9, 1891, and at Red Rock (in the Cherokee Strip), June 1, 1892 and an M-K-T train was held up near Adair station, Indian Territory, the night of July 10, 1892. A physician at Adair was killed and citizens and officers wounded. The M-K-T Railroad company offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of

Grat Dalton, Bob Dalton or any member of their band who had a part in the holdup.

After the Dalton raid here the M-K-T Railroad company paid the mother of Lucius Baldwin, the widows of Charles Brown and George Cubine and the wounded victims of the raid, T. G. Ayers, C. T. Gump and T. A. Reynolds, \$1,000 each as an "Award of Merit."

EMMETT'S SENTENCE "99 YEARS"

The transcript from a justice of the peace court in the first degree murder case of State of Kansas vs. Emmett Dalton, was filed in Montgomery county district court at Independence, January 17, 1893, as case No. 7287, on the criminal docket. The information prepared by County Attorney W. E. Ziegler was filed as of February 24, 1893. The trial was called up March 6, 1893, before Trial Judge J. D. McCue. Assisting in the prosecution was J. H. Charlton of Caney, now long a resident of Bartlesville. Emmett was specifically charged with the murders of Cubine and Brown. His defense was that he did not fire at either of the victims. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and Judge McCue sentenced the defendant to a term of 99 years in the penitentiary "at hard labor."

However, in 1907, following several unsuccessful attempts on the part of the defendant's mother and brothers, Emmett Dalton was conditionally paroled to Sheriff Chalk Beeson of Ford county, of which the county seat is Dodge City. Sheriff Beeson believed, and Emmett had promised, that he could give, valuable information which might lead to the conviction of certain men suspected of criminal activities in Ford county. It was later said Emmett made good his word. Merritt Beeson, who conducts a museum at Dodge City, is a son of the late Chalk Beeson.

"CRIMINAL" IN OWN PICTURE

Emmett Dalton died a few years ago in Hollywood, Calif., distinguished, if for no other reason, because he had played in moving pictures the role of bandit in the particular crime in which he in real life played the role of bandit—the perpetration of the Dalton bank raid at Coffeyville, Kansas. Shortly after his release from his parole provisions, he and J. B. Tackett of Coffeyville entered into a partnership arrangement for the film exploitation of the Dalton raid and at points of exhibition not only did the audience see the film hero of the daring Coffeyville bank robbery, but the hero of the real crime himself. The Tackett-Dalton Picture company spent two years on the road exhibiting the silent reproduction of the Dalton raid.

Emmett Dalton later wrote his own version of the raid in Coffeyville, a volume in which he subtly makes himself the hero, but not the villain of the raid and its slaughters.

The author had the privilege a few years ago of accompanying Emmett Dalton and J. B. Tackett on an inspection trip over the route of the Dalton raid in Coffeyville during the memorable street battle of a half century ago. Emmett still manifested apprehension lest some friend or relatives of the dead citizens appear and "bump him off" as he put it. He died about five years ago. In 1935, Emmett had markers placed on graves of his brothers Gratton and Bob in Elmwood cemetery here. The markers were prepared in Tulsa and brought in an automobile driven, by the late Omer Benedict, of Tulsa, a brother of Roy Benedict, publisher of the Leader here. The original curved gas pipe, its ends pushed deep into the ground at the grave, was not removed by Emmett.

EMMETT IS EMBARRASSED

Emmett Dalton, on a temporary leave from the Kansas penitentiary, was clerking in the Copeland Hotel at Topeka, when he was paroled to then Sheriff Chalk Beeson of Ford County (Dodge City). J. T. Wettack of Coffeyville, who became associated with the First National Bank in 1893, a year following the Dalton raid, is reported to have been registered at the Copeland Hotel

in Topeka by Dalton. A writer on one Coffeyville paper suggested at the time (August, 1907) that Mr. Wettack may have dreamed that night he had been robbed.

When Emmett was a youth of 17 years, he fell in love with Julia, a 15-year-old Bartlesville girl, according to apparently well authenticated reports. It was furthermore said that Julia was the one person Emmett kept informed on his subrosa activities and that she would go to his camp and cook and serve his meals when the law was not pressing too hard. Afterwards Julia married Ernest Lewis, who was killed at Bartlesville in November, 1907, by U. S. Marshals Keeler and Williams, as they were attempting to take him into custody. Soon after Emmett's release from prison he returned to Bartlesville and Tulsa and on Sept. 1, 1908, he was married to Mrs. Lewis, thus climaxing a courtship begun 20 years before. However, Mrs. Lewis had visited Emmett in the Kansas prison and she was instrumental in effecting his release from that penal institution. Mrs. Dalton accompanied Emmett Dalton, her husband, on a visit to Coffeyville about 1934 and she was in Coffeyville for the Dalton premier in the summer of 1940. She lives in Hollywood.

TYPHOID FEVER A PROBLEM

In the days of Coffeyville's early history when surface wells and cisterns formed the chief source of beverage water supply, typhoid fever stalked abroad, especially of a late summer time, prostrating whole households in some instances, according to physicians who were here then.

One of these epidemics broke out in the fall following the Dalton raid, Dr. W. C. Hall, now deceased, once told the author of this volume. He said, and this has been supported by others still surviving, that it was more, or less of a settled conviction among the inhabitants that the friends of the slain Daltons would one day seek to avenge their deaths and for weeks their coming was momentarily expected. Special guards armed with loaded shotguns, patrolled strategic points at night.

CARRIED REVOLVER AND LIGHT

Dr. Hall, then a robust young doctor, was compelled in common with other physicians of that interval, to respond to many calls at night to the homes where typhoid fever existed. Always alert for the sudden appearance of outlaws, Dr. Hall said he walked in the middle of the street, holding before him in one hand his dashboard light, with a reflector, while in the other hand he carried a loaded and cocked revolver, fully determined that in the event he was attacked, he would wreak as much personal damage as he could.

THE POST-DALTON BLACKOUTS

It is not generally known among the citizens of the present generation in Coffeyville that the series of black-outs in the country were imposed in Coffeyville long before the bombing plane or air raid was known. However, the blackouts were real and they were invoked for nearly thirty days. Any person over 60, who has lived here for 50 years will confirm this statement.

The Dalton brothers were leaders of and not a major part numerically of the so-called Dalton gang. They had friends, loyal associates in crime and when three of the Dalton brothers were eliminated in the Coffeyville competition, it was an abiding conviction of most business men and citizens of Coffeyville that those friends would quickly avenge the slaying of Bob and Grat Dalton and the critical wounding of Emmett Dalton.

So, a 24-hour vigil was maintained for the protection of the city. Armed men were stationed at bridges and other strategic points about the city throughout the day and night and as a further means of foiling the enemy should be undertake to raid the city by night, all lights in homes and business houses, mills, elevators and industrial plants were ordered out shortly after dusk, or the windows and doors darkened by blankets or other opaque articles.

Persons required to leave their homes for business or emergency rooms were cautioned to carry a lantern in one

hand, the wick of which must be low—and usually they carried a loaded gun or pistol in the other hand.

Gradually, public courage returned and the blackouts came to a close.

AROUND PLAZA IN 1892

Here is a word picture of the business houses on streets adjacent to or near the Plaza the morning of the Dalton raid, Oct. 5, 1892, as recalled recently by John Clossen and C. T. Carpenter and others:

Beginning at the extreme northwest, McCoy's Grocery stood on the site of the present First National Bank Building.

Beginning on the south side of Eighth street on Walnut street, was the Maxwell & Lowry store, next to it, Babb's Shoe store, Wells Bros. store, McKenna and Adamson general store, Death Alley, Slosson's Drug store, Lang & Lape Furniture store, George Boswell's general store, Charles Wilhaff's dry goods store, Condon's grocery store and on the corner, Read Brothers, clothing and drygoods. West of Read's on Ninth street was one of Kloeher's livery stables, the site of the present H. W. Read's store.

On the Southwest corner (site of King's grocery), Matthews & Carrington's store.

East across Walnut street, E. M. Kane's Drug store, Express office, Watt Davis store, Dick Staats' store, Davis Harness shop.

North across Ninth street (site of Frazee Tire store), A. P. Boswell's hardware store, Barndollar's Clothing store, Barndollar's Drygoods store, Barndollar's grocery, Smith's barbership, Al Boothby's drug store, Isham's Hardware store, occupying two lots, First National bank (stone building 50 deep deep and 20 feet wide, afterwards razed and a full length building erected on its site in 1898 by John F. Clossen, who still runs a grocery store there, though in the interim, 1896-98, Nick Janssen operated a restaurant in the stone or bank building), Ed Rammel's drug store, Brown's Shoe shop, Benefiel's Meat shop, and on the corner next to Eighth street, Custer Bros. grocery, a double lot.

PLAZA BUILDING NOW

What is now called the Plaza building, was then two buildings with a 50-foot space between them. The south building housed the Condon & Company National bank, the first bank to be visited by the Daltons. The north building abutted on Union street. About 1895, the First National Bank erected a 2-story frame structure that connected the two buildings described, which were of brick and the three buildings became physically one building and that is the building now called the Plaza building. Luther Perkins owned the north building, said to have been erected as an opera house and the second floor was outfitted for and used as an opera house for several years.

A LONG SHOT

Bob Dalton is usually described as having reached the northeast corner of the Perkins building and to have momentarily halted when he took "hip aim" and shot and seriously wounded Thomas G. Ayers, president of the First National Bank as he stood in the front of the Isham hardware store with a gun in his hand and peering out of the window to get sight of either bandit who had robbed his band. The Dalton bullet struck Ayers in the upper right jaw and emerged from the back of his neck. His life hung by a cord for several weeks, but eventually he quite recovered from the wound.

PAINTER SAYS HE WAS WOUNDED

J. R. Hames, 81, is his own authority for the truthfulness of this story: "Bud" Humphrey of the Humphrey Sign Company of Caldwell, Kansas, had entered into a contract with the Condon & company bank in September, 1892, whereby a large and conspicuous sign was to be painted on the outside of the Plaza building, in which the bank was located.

Hames, said to have born the reputation at the time of being a crack painter, but too fond of hard liquor, was working for Humphrey and both had come to Coffeyville early on the morning of the raid. They had a chalk line, each was upon a ladder lining up for the bank sign, when they were startled by the sound of shots on the street below them.

They stopped work and tried to decide what was taking place, when suddenly Hames felt a sting in his right leg just above the knee. He had been hit by a citizen's bullet, fired in the opening of the street battle in which four outlaws and four civilians lost their lives and the Dalton gang wiped out.

Hames recently in Coffeyville, said both he and Humphrey came down the ladder in double quick time and ran for the opening of the alley which received its famous baptism of bullets and blood a few minutes later and which came to be called "Death alley." The Humphrey team had been tied to a telephone pole in the north and south alley which connects Eighth street and Death alley. They barely had driven out of the alley when the outlaws entered it to get their horses and were killed or critically wounded.

\$12,000 SUBSCRIBED

In this story the writer has said that the M-K-T Railroad company distributed awards among the several families hit by reason of the Dalton Raid. This is one recorded version that seemingly is endorsed by most of the older settlers here. Another source, commenting on this phase, said money was raised by popular subscription and distributed as follows: Mrs. Emily T. Brown (husband slain in raid), \$1,650; Mrs. Sarah A. Con-

nelly, widow of Marshal C. T. Connelly (killed in raid), \$1,650; Mrs. D. S. Baldwin, (mother of young man slain in raid), \$1,650; Charles T. Gump, (who suffered serious wound in right hand), but recovered, \$1,200; T. A. Reynolds, (member of the city bucket fire brigade), foot wound, \$840; Mrs. Melvina Cubine, \$100; Master Charles Cubine, \$1,440. The last two were the widow and son of George Cubine (slain in the raid). Miss Grace Connelly \$680; Miss Jessie Connelly, \$680. Subscriptions received from many remote points in the country, plus those at home, totaled \$12,000.

MEADE MEMORIALIZES RAID

Apparently, Meade, Kansas is desirous of sharing in the notoriety of the Dalton brothers activities. The following Star item appeared over a Meade date line of June 10, 1939:

Meade Kan., June 10.—A house in Meade which at one time was the hangout of the Dalton bandit gang, the old Whipple home, has been purchased by the city to be converted into a historical museum.

The Dinges family of Englewood will offer its large collection of relics to the museum which will be sponsored by the chamber of commerce.

The barn on the place is where the Daltons kept their horses. A tunnel from the barn to the highway, which they used for a quick getaway, will be restored.

Mrs. Whipple was a sister of the Daltons and the bandits used the house in the late '80s.

This restoration and establishment of a museum will be completed in time for the Coronado celebration in 1940. Meade is on U. S. 54 which is a heavy traffic route for tourists.

ONLY 1892 BANKER LIVING HERE



Charles T. Carpenter

Charles T. Carpenter, 86, president of the Carpenter Insurance Agency and head of the Coffeyville Savings & Loan Association, is the only banker who passed through the ordeal of being held up by the Daltons on the morning of October 5, 1892, now living in Coffeyville. Tom Babb, a bookkeeper in the C. M. Condon bank at the time of the raid, is living in Fredonia where he is president of the Fredonia State bank.

Writing his own story of the raid, Mr. Carpenter related the happenings in his (Condon) bank from the time the Daltons arrived in the alley in Coffeyville. This graphic description follows:

"They dismounted, tied their horses in the alley and marched in close order toward the east mouth of the alley at Walnut street, Bob and Emmett leading. The five crossed Walnut street to the Condon Bank, where Grat, Broadwell and Powers entered by way of the southwest door, while Bob and Emmett continued across Union

street to the First National Bank, that then stood on the site of the present Clossen grocery.

"Hearing their clanking spurs, I looked up and saw Grat Dalton level his Winchester at me. With an oath he commanded me to hold up my hands. Broadwell took his station at the east door of the bank, while Powers guarded the west door. (Three sides of the bank consisted of plate glass.) Through with me for the moment, Grat strode into the back office where Charles M. Ball was seated and ordered him into the front office. Grat then tossed a 2-bushel grain sack to me with a command that I put into it the cash in the money drawer. Then he asked: 'Where is your other currency and gold?' (Gold coins then were in common circulation, as were silver dollars.)

"This interrogation was instantly followed by the command: 'Open that safe door.' I took hold of the handle to demonstrate that the combination was locked. Mr. Ball said at this juncture: 'It's a time lock and will not release until 9:30 o'clock.' Grat asked what time it was then. Mr. Ball took out his watch, looked at it and replied: '9:20.' There were on the floor of the vault three bags of silver, each bag containing \$1,000 in coins. At Grat's command I put the sacks of silver into the grain sack. These three bags of coins weighed approximately 200 pounds.

"Hearing revolver shots, Grat commanded Mr. Ball and Tom Babb to take the sack to the front door. As it was too heavy to carry, they dragged the sack to the rear office, where Grat ordered the silver taken out. He stuffed the currency into his coat pocket. By this time the street battle was on. Citizens already had begun firing through the glass at the bandits, the identity of whom had become known.

"Dick Broadwell returned fire from near the east door, one bullet striking the right hand of Charles T. Gump (Gump was directing workmen repairing the street when the Dalton reached the bank.) The noise of discharging weapons became deafening and the acrid fumes of the hot guns, filled the room. Bill Powers was disabled by a wound in his right shoulder. Grat then shouted to his confederates: 'Let's get out of here!' The trio assembled and crouched low at the west door, then made a dash across Walnut street, to the alley where their horses stood tethered.

"The firing from the citizenry was so furious by that time that the outlaws could not mount their horses. Broadwell (some authorities say Grat) shot and killed two horses of a team hitched to a Standard Oil tank wagon in the rear of the Slosson drug store (in the alley), because their wild plunging annoyed the bandits."

(Lack of space forbids use of full story.)

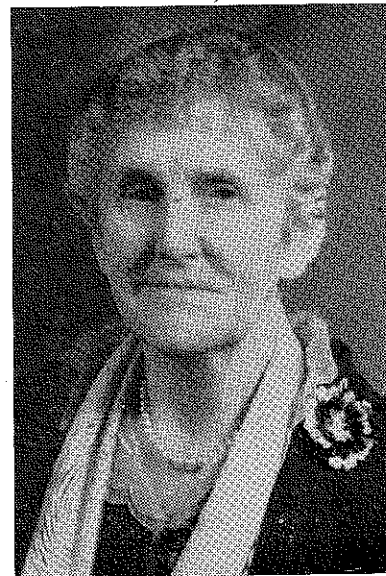
A DALTON WOUNDED HERO



CHARLES T. GUMP

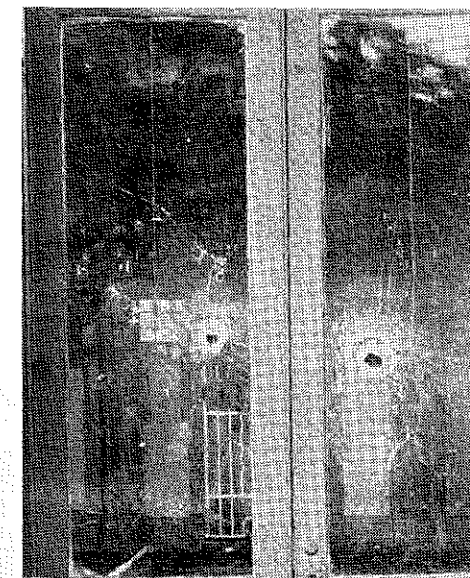
Shouting "The Daltons are Robbing the Banks!" C. T. Gump ran into Isham's hardware store, seized a gun, lifted it toward the bank and was wounded by a Dalton. Mr. Gump was born at Dayton, O., Dec. 11, 1860. He and Mrs. Gump came to Coffeyville in 1887.

WIFE OF A DALTON HERO



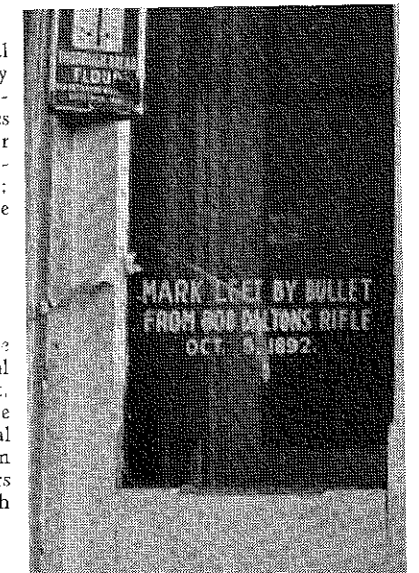
Mrs. C. T. GUMP

Mrs. C. T. Gump, wife of a Dalton wounded hero, became a mother a month after the raid. The child was Cleo Gump, now 50 years old. Mrs. Gump was born at Denison, Tex., Nov. 9, 1859. She was an orphan at 3 months of age. She and Mr. Gump were married at Oswego, Kansas, Feb. 4, 1883.



Main doors of the First National Bank of Coffeyville (left) as they looked after the Dalton street shooting had subsided. These glass panes were exhibited at the World's fair at Chicago in 1893 by the makers, the Pittsburgh Glass Company; to indicate the non-shatter texture of the glass used in the doors.

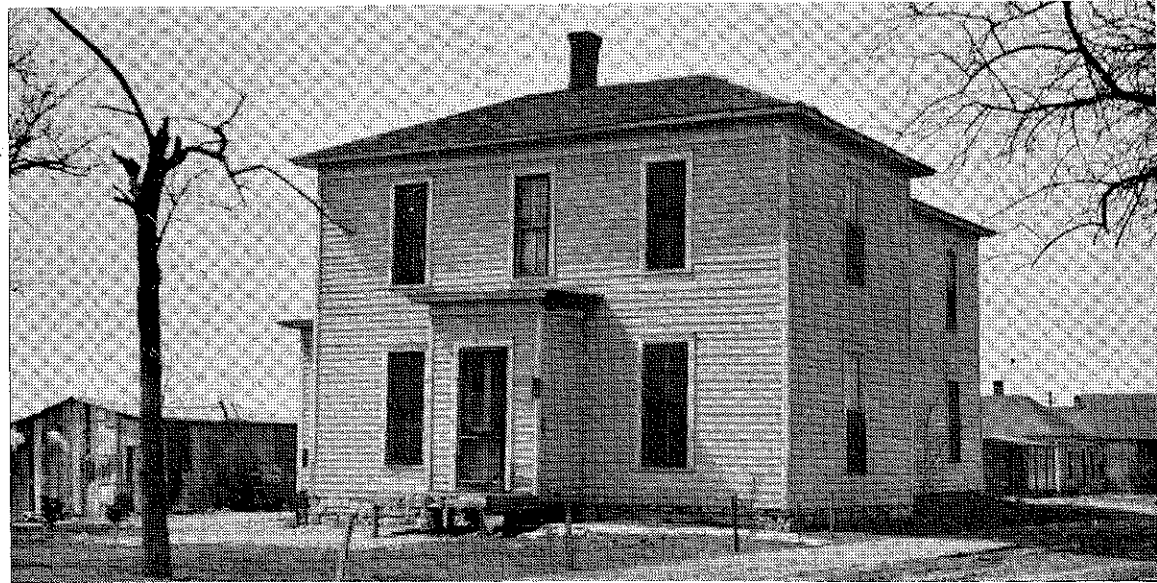
This door (right) still is in use in the front entrance of the Mehl Bros. tin shop, 807 Union street, then Rammel Bros. drug store, one door north of the First National Bank at the time of the Dalton raid. Lettering on the door refers to the head of the spear which rests on the bullet mark.



ONCE THE DALTON HOME

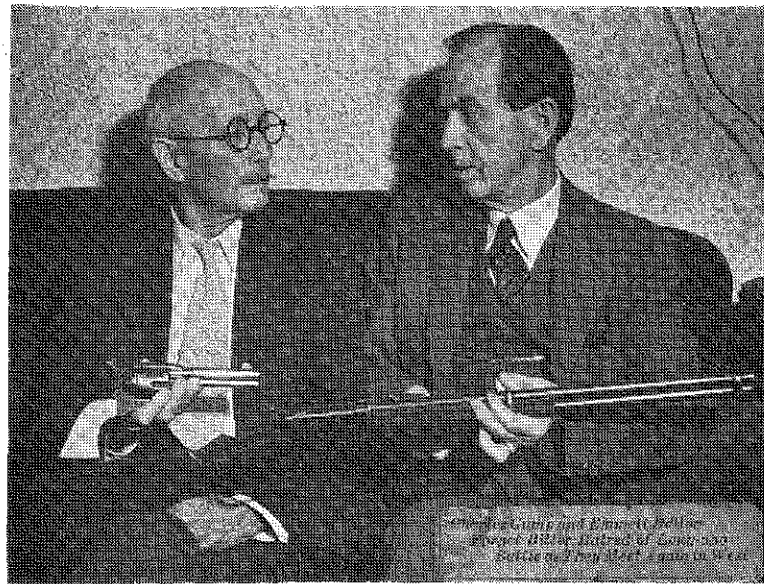
THE 10-room house shown below was the home of the Lewis Dalton family, which included Bob, Gratton and Emmett Dalton. At the time of its occupancy by the Daltons, about 1887, this house stood on a tract of unplatted land. Improvement and growth of the city since that time incorporated this land and though the house, facing eastward, was not moved, it later was designated by the postoffice as 805 Kansas street. Hence the north side of the house extends several feet into Kansas street. Anyone wishing to view this strangely historic 2-story structure, will find it on the south side of Kansas street, between Atlantic and Lake streets.

This picture was taken at the direction of the author of this volume in the summer of 1939. The picture:



Dalton Home About 1887

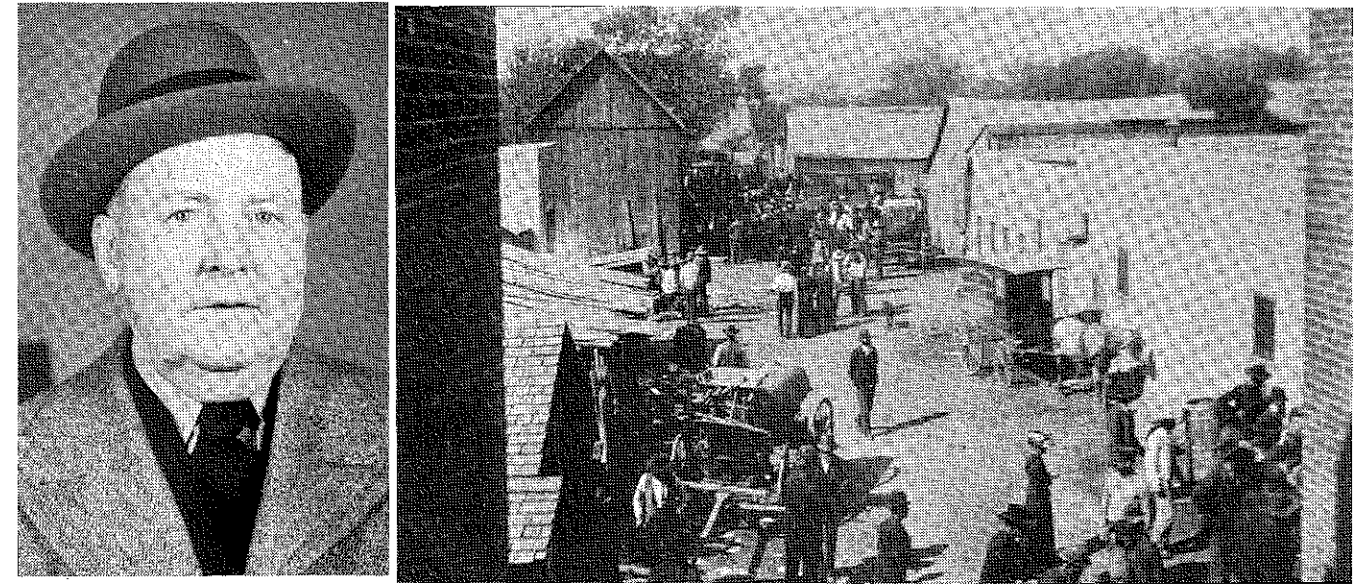
ENEMIES IN 1892, FRIENDS IN 1936



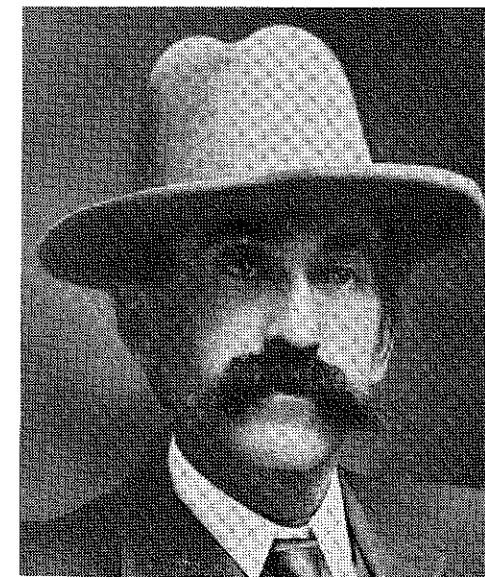
C. T. Gump (left) and Emmett Dalton

Emmett Dalton as outlaw in the bank raid at Coffeyville, Kansas, October 5, 1892, is presumed to have shot and seriously wounded C. T. Gump as the latter attempted to get the bead on Dalton in front of the First National bank. Gump (still living) was shot through the right hand and the stock of his shotgun was splintered and broken by the Dalton bullet. Emmett was the victim of a rain of bullets when he attempted to rescue his brother Bob in Death Alley after the latter was mortally wounded. His life was saved and he served 14 years in Lansing penitentiary for murder in connection with the raid. This picture was taken in Long Beach, Calif.

His Horses Killed in the Dalton Raid



ABOVE (left) is a picture of J. P. "Pat" Moran, a salesman for Standard Oil company, whose horses were shot down in the Dalton Brothers dual bank raid in Coffeyville the morning of October 5, 1892. Moran had made a delivery of gasoline at the rear of a drug store on "death alley," where the notorious gangsters made their last desperate stand in the street battle, when, before he could drive from the scene, his team was mowed down by the rain of bullets that passed between the raiders and armed citizens. In this brief skirmish four gangsters and a similar number of citizens had been killed. This picture was taken recently when Mr. Moran returned to Coffeyville after an absence of a quarter of a century. He is now a retired employe of the Santa Fe Railroad company and lives in Pueblo, Colorado. He is 68 years old. At the time of the raid he was 18. (Right) Scene in Death Alley shortly after street and alley battle concluded. Moran's wagon is in left foreground.



J. J. KLOEHR

The late John J. Kloehr, generally credited with putting an end to the lives of two Daltons in the Death Alley battle Oct. 5, 1892. See his life sketch elsewhere in this volume.



MRS. J. J. KLOEHR

The widow of the late J. J. Kloehr, who led in the extermination of the Daltons. Aside from impaired hearing, Mrs. Kloehr is in good condition of health and in excellent possession of her faculties.



JOHN F. CLOSSEN GROCERY

The above grocery, 809 Union street, marks the site of the First National Bank at the time of the Dalton raid. In the foreground are standing (left) John Clossen, proprietor of grocery since 1898, and (right), his brother Cal Clossen, a clerk in the grocery. The original bank building was a 1-story structure.



Modern view of Plaza building (left) that housed the Condon National Bank at the time of the Dalton raid, Oct. 5, 1892. The man in the foreground is C. T. Carpenter, 85, who is standing only 20 feet from where he stood within the bank when he was approached by Grat Dalton with leveled Winchester and commanded to hand over the bank's money. Fifty years had elapsed since the raid when the above picture was taken in October, 1942.



SELLERS & PICKERING

The landmark shown above was a building constructed more than a half century ago and moved from its original site in 1906. The senior member of the firm, F. E. Sellers began business by purchasing the Coffeyville Marble Works, 709 Union street (the site of the Rex Transfer today) in the early part of 1898. In May that year he moved his marble business to 120 West Ninth (the site of Cole's Women's Shop), while in 1902 Mr. Sellers and his partner, J. C. Pickering, moved to a location (now a part of the site of the Masonic Temple



The graves of Grat and Bob Dalton and Bill Powers in Elmwood cemetery. Note curved gas pipe as early marker. Granite marker placed by Emmett Dalton in 1935.

on West Ninth street) Four years later the firm moved to its present location. Mr. Sellers was born in Waynesburg, Pa., May 7, 1868. He came to Kansas in 1876 and to Coffeyville in 1898. This pioneer marble works furnished the curbstone in "Death Alley," the morgue of the four bandits and City Marshal C. T. Connelly, following the notorious Dalton raid.

Fairs, Parks, Airports and Cemeteries 1869-1942

Agricultural Fairs Began in 1871; County Still Has Them

THE keenness of interest in agriculture taken by the early settlers of Montgomery County is exemplified by the fact that the Montgomery County Agricultural Society was organized at Independence, July 7, 1871, a date that was less than three years removed from the first trading posts in the county.

The first fair was held in the early fall of 1872 and that fair was such a pronounced success that annually thereafter for 25 years an agricultural fair was held, sometimes without the handmaidens of horse-racing, carnivals and manufacturing exhibits.

One of the results of this interest developed by the early county fairs was that the South Kansas Tribune, a weekly paper of Independence, was authorized in 1876 to make a collection of Southeast Kansas "grains and grasses," including wheat, rye, oats, flax, corn, timothy, clover, blue grass and blue stem (grass), for exhibit at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa.

And as convincing evidence that Montgomery County was actually growing excellent grains and grasses, the highest Kansas state Centennial prize (\$50 in cash) was awarded to Montgomery County.

1909 REORGANIZATION

The Montgomery County Fair Association was organized in Coffeyville June 18, 1909. It took over some of the properties of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society and the Coffeyville Fair and Park Association, both of which organizations had virtually died out. No fairs at all were held in the county in 1906, 7, or 8.

The capital stock of the 1909 association was fixed at \$10,000, divided into 400 shares of stock of \$25 each, par value. The charter provided for 15 directors, five to serve one year, five to serve two years and five to serve three years. All new directors were to serve a term of three years.

The first organization: President, George J. Pfister; vice-president, Daniel Wells; treasurer, P. B. Florea, and secretary, Elliott Irvin. C. L. Hollingsworth was appointed to be superintendent of grounds.

MADE 5-YEAR LEASE

The president and secretary were authorized and empowered to sign a 5-year lease for grounds at Forest Park. Stockholders were to be admitted to the grounds without charge.

The dates of the first fair were October 19, 20, 21, and 22.

The board of directors, besides the officers, included: Sealy L. Brown, W. G. Weaverling, J. E. S. Boothby, M. J. Straub, H. H. Kahn, E. S. Moyer, E. Nichols, R. H. Muzzy, Milton Ashby and D. A. Cline.

Superintendent of departments for the first fair:

Horses, Class A, Andrew Lee; cattle, class B, George Coverdale and W. A. Armstrong; swine, class C, J. H. Downing; sheep, class D, G. W. Akers; poultry, Class E, C. H. Poccock; fruit and farm, class F, Walter Newman; grain, class F, W. H. Allin, fine arts, class G, Mrs. James Roberts and Mrs. J. J. McGuire; fancy work, class H, Mrs. W. T. Read and Mrs. Minnie Slosson; pantry stores, class I, Mrs. Dick Murphy and Mrs. Asa Talbot; flowers, class J, Mrs. W. H. Shepard and Mrs. E. S. Rea; educational, Mrs. C. T. Carpenter and Mrs. A. M. Ragle.

HARD RAIN DEFERS PROGRAM

Mrs. Herman Lewis was appointed general superintendent of floral hall.

The Wallace Amusement company was engaged for the first fair and the Coffeyville band was engaged at a price of \$107.50 for three days' appearance. It rained so hard Tuesday night that Wednesday's program was suspended and the fair extended one day. Automobiles were charged 25 cents for admission; double teams 15 cents and single rigs, 10 cents.

So well did the first fair come out that it was immediately decided to purchase the new cattle shed for \$197.40 from the T. H. Rogers Lumber company. The report of the fair as submitted at the first annual stockholders' meeting December 14, 1909, showed total receipts of \$5,515.84. Cash on hand, \$1,506.91. The largest single item of expense was for race purses \$1,449.95. The sum of \$445.65 was paid out for permanent improvements. R. H. Muzzy was treasurer. P. B. Florea had resigned shortly after his election due to press of private business. Over Mr. Muzzy's expressed protest, the board voted him (Muzzy) \$25 for his services.

June 3, 1910 a contract for the construction of a floral building was let to Naylor & Son for the sum of \$545. Others bidders were H. E. McCart, Albert Neville and Mr. Weis. The board decided that the guarantee of \$5,000 for an "aeroplane" exhibition flight was too "hazardous." Floral hall was rented for Chautauqua for \$200, but the Association had trouble getting the money. P. B. Florea pursuing the manager to Siloam Springs on behalf of the association. A horse barn to cost \$600 was decided upon. John McNulty was awarded the contract.

The Reese Carnival company was signed up for the second fair. Firms contracting for space in floral hall were Kansas Wholesale Co., Rea-Patterson Milling Co., A. A. Bessey, Jordan-Florea Drug company, Coffeyville Furniture company, Misch & Sons, Wells Bros. Commercial Co., Kiddoo Milling company, Logan Snow Stephens Drygoods company and Union Traction company.

DAN WELLS PRESIDENT

The second fair was held four days beginning Tuesday, September 27. Wallace Bros. shows failed to appear and a diving dog from the carnival was procured for the free attraction. Mrs. W. E. Ziegler was general superintendent of floral hall.

A report at the annual stockholders' meeting December 13, 1910 showed subscription receipts of \$1,530, gate money, \$3,225.35, booth displays, \$1,600, entries, \$365, season tickets \$312 and many other items. Permanent improvements now had cost \$3,404.20. Purses had cost \$2,211.00 and there were many other items of expense, but the sum of \$1,629.36 remained on hand. It developed here that R. H. Muzzy had returned the check of \$25 donated to him in 1909. At this meeting Dan Wells became president, while Muzzy and Irvin was re-elected treasurer and secretary.

On May 23, 1911, Charles A. Etchen and C. L. Hollingsworth submitted in writing an offer of prices and terms they would accept for the purchase of approximately 80 acres, including fair grounds. The price was to be \$16,000, the sum of \$2,000 to be paid before July 1, 1911. The offer in substance was accepted by the association May 30, 1911. The first automobile booster trip for the fair was made in September, 1911.

Meetings were still being held in Chamber of Commerce office. The fair was held September 27, 28 and 29. R. D. Fulton was thanked for efficient policing of grounds. Despite \$2,000 paid on land purchase contract and \$645 on permanent improvements the association had \$1,806.44 on hand according to the treasurer's report at stockholders meeting, December 12, 1911. Dan

Wells was reelected president for 1912. Directors were Daniel Wells, C. D. Lockard, R. H. Muzzy, Milton Ashby, C. L. Hollingsworth, Asa K. Talbot, George J. Pfister, Irvin Elliott, F. W. Berrian, W. G. Weaverling, J. E. S. Boothby, E. I. Burton, E. S. Noyes, M. J. Straub, and Ira Brighton.

AIR FLIGHT SUCCESSFUL

April 30, 1912 the city of Coffeyville through an arrangement effected by a joint committee, purchased that part of Forest park west of lagoon and a certain strip north of the fair track and a strip east of the lagoon sufficient for an entrance road, the price to be \$8,000 on terms, dictated by City Attorney George R. Snelling. W. E. Ziegler represented the city in the negotiations. Fair was held September 24, 25, 26, and 27. Aero-plane flights were successful. The pilot was paid \$750. The annual report of the treasury showed a balance on hand of \$382.13. The gate money had reached the sum of \$4,940.60. E. I. Burton became president for 1913. Fair dates for 1912 were Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 23-26, inclusive. A rain storm Thursday suspended the program, but a big attendance was had Friday. At the annual directors meeting E. I. Burton was reelected president. Elliott Irvin, having been appointed postmaster, A. J. Valentine was appointed secretary in February, 1914, serving until June 2, 1914, when his resignation was accepted and C. D. Lockard appointed to fill vacancy. 1914 fair was held Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 29-October 2, inclusive.

G. PFISTER AT HEAD

Sixth annual stockholders meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms December 8, 1914. George Pfister was elected president at directors' meeting December, 15, 1914. Gate receipts for 1914 fair were \$5,565.35. The total receipts were \$8,631.48. Balance, \$1,481.15. C. D. Lockard continues as secretary. 1915 fair was held four days beginning September 28, and ending October 1. Gate receipts fell to \$4,299.95 and the cash on hand item fell to \$74.40. Later C. E. Hunter was engaged as secretary, services to begin June 1, 1916, at a salary of \$100 per month. Harrison Shaw is to police grounds. 1916 fair begun September 27. Seven directors were elected at the 1916 stockholders meeting, two to fill vacancies, as follows: Hugh J. Powell, Daniel Wells, E. I. Burton, Jesse Sigsbee, I. M. Ingmire, E. S. Moyer and Asa K. Talbot. An overdraft of \$16.73 was incurred in 1916. Pfister was reelected president for 1917.

ELLIOTT IRVIN SECRETARY

Elliott Irvin was reelected honorary secretary and allowed \$500 for help.

County Attorney Thurman Hill had stopped all concessions under threat of arrests and decision was reached by the board to refund all moneys from this source and that no "books" be sold during fair. 1917 fair opened Tuesday, September 5. Heavy rain that night, program postponed and fair was extended to include Saturday. The balance on hand after all bills were paid was reported to the stockholders December 11, 1917 as \$661.92. R. H. Muzzy was elected president for 1918 and Elliott Irvin secretary. The new directors were Pfister, Irvin, Powell, Sigsbee, Straub, Deichler and Lannigan.

Fulton and Cunningham gave a "round up" August 21 and 22, 1918 and Capt. Harry Lang or Troop B, gave an exhibition drill during the fair. "Johnson day" is mentioned in the minutes of September 10, 1918. It was to be held some day in October. Fair started September 17. Heavy rains Wednesday night caused postponement of Thursday program. Airplane and chariot stunts pleased the crowd. Miss Lucille Miller of Coffeyville was a contortionist. It was a banner year and Treasurer Jess Sigsbee's report revealed \$2,495 cash on hand. At meeting of February 4, 1919 Elliott Irvin was unanimously elected president.

DEICHLER ELECTED PRESIDENT

The 1919 fair was begun Tuesday, September 16. Mayor H. H. Deichler procured a \$700 check from Ringling circus which he turned over to the association as per a previous agreement. Matt Kelley had fair grounds leased for baseball season. Cash on hand as reported at the annual meeting January 6, 1920 was \$3,475.56. H. H. Deichler was elected president and Elliott Irvin honorary secretary. Fair started Tuesday September 14. Mrs. Harriett B. Holloway was charged with the responsibility of getting out the premium catalogs. Muzzy was again treasurer. The 1920 fair was a financial success, there being cash on hand, \$2,339.

PROSPEROUS BUT DRY

Mr. Deichler was reelected president for 1921. Ira Brighton, reelected for vice-president, R. H. Muzzy reelected treasurer and Elliott Irvin, reelected secretary. Fair began September 12, the day being Monday. It rained all day. Thursday, however, proved a record breaking day. The treasurer reported \$4,502 on hand, the largest balance of any year to this time. The Walter Johnson Baseball league leased the fair grounds for the 1922 season for the sum of \$500, the season to end with the final game of the Southwestern league. The 1922 fair began August 21, the earliest date the association had named thus far. Intense heat marked the first days and dry as a powder horn. But the treasurer's report at the annual meeting December 12, 1922 showed a cash balance of \$2,199.95, so it went down as a prosperous year. Muzzy had served as president in 1922 and H. Deichler as treasurer. The 1923 organization was Pete Axer, president; Ira Brighton, vice-president; R. H. Muzzy, treasurer, and Elliott Irvin, secretary. A hot, dry summer augured ill for the fair, the fifteenth to be held, and the secretary comments on the third day, "looks like we are in for a deficit." No rain had fallen for two months and the grounds and track were being sprinkled night and day. Horsemen were shipping out on Friday. About \$1,752.13 was saved out of the "dry wreck," the treasurer's report at the annual meeting disclosed. Secretary Irvin in a talk recalled that nine of the original directors had passed to the Great Beyond. Pete Axer was reelected president for 1924, Ira Brighton, vice-president, R. H. Muzzy, treasurer and Elliott Irvin secretary. A stable man was killed by lightning during the summer of 1924 and the north horse barn was blown down during a windstorm. The 1924 fair began August 11 and ended disastrously in a rain storm. Had one good day, Thursday. Weather just opposite that of previous year. Thursday's receipts were \$2,151.25. A balance of \$751.11 was reported by the treasurer at the annual meeting December 10, 1924. Oscar Mehl was elected president for 1925 and the other officers were reelected.

OSCAR SAVAGE TAKES OVER

Mr. Mehl resigned February 4, and Oscar Savage was elected to fill the vacancy.

Fair started August 17 with big entries in exhibits, but excessive heat. The association accumulated outstanding debts of \$307.45 and had \$25 on hand, the treasurer reported to the stockholders December 8, 1925. The organization for 1926 was W. O. Savage, president; S. E. Ford, vice-president; R. H. Muzzy, treasurer and Elliott Irvin, secretary. The directors were C. E. Frazier, R. H. Muzzy, H. H. Deichler, S. E. Ford, F. A. Dickinson, O. E. Mehl, A. H. Read, W. P. Royer, Chas. Huggins, Joe Gillespie, Elliott Irvin, A. E. Ingmire, P. E. Axer, R. L. Singleton and W. O. Savage.

Elliott Irvin resigned as secretary April 20, and A. H. Read was elected to succeed him in that office. Fair opened August 16. Third day race track turned into a lake by heavy downpour of rain, but third and last days were an improvement. The county aid on premiums now helping out and year broke about even. The total receipts were only \$2,767. 1927 organization: Sherman Ford, president; Price Currey, vice-president; R. H. Muzzy, treasurer and A. H. Read, secretary. W. P. Royer

was being sent as a delegate to the state agricultural meeting at Topeka.

A. H. READ AT HELM

The 1927 fair started September 12. June 21, 1927 the fair association sold grounds known as tourist park to the city for \$1,500. With this aid the association wound up the year with \$599.29 on hand. It had also spent \$1,016.90 for building materials. Total assets of the association were listed at \$11,599.29. The 1927 organization was reelected with the exception that W. P. Royer was elected treasurer. The 1928 fair started September 3. Another light year, but with the county aid of \$1,961.25, a cash balance of \$194.60 was reported at the close of the year. The organization for 1929 was, A. H. Read, president; C. W. Huggins, vice-president; A. E. Ingmire, secretary and W. P. Royer, treasurer. Fair dates for 1929 were fixed as August 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

HAS HARD SLEDDING

In the ten years following the 1929 event, the fair association experienced hard sledding. Its officers and directors were tried in their resources to keep going from year to year without chalking up additional deficits. During that decade the management tried taking off the gate charge; they tried leaving out the racing programs and still money had to be borrowed. But regardless of how hard up the association became, it endeavored in playing square with the exhibitors and when it had them, the trackmen. Once a plan for taking over the association for a 2-year period was submitted, but the plan was rejected when the association was advised that a stockholder's rights, obligations and responsibilities could not be waived.

But the new set-up embracing and linking together the association, the Chamber of Commerce and the city of Coffeyville, doubtless is the ideal arrangement and if the sponsors ever get a good weather run of three or four days, a record-breaking event will have been attained. J. C. Page, manager of Page Milk Company has headed the new organization and Elton Weeks had headed the K. O. & M. Circuit. Mr. Weeks entered the service six weeks before the 1942 fair date and C. W. Green of Moberly, Mo., was engaged as secretary-manager of the fair.

FIRST FOREST PARK EVENT

The first assemblage at Forest park seems to have been on the Fourth of July, 1906, when a crowd jammed the grandstand, which represented only the first section of that structure that remained down through the years until 1941 when the new concrete stand was erected.

But it was a year earlier that a decision was reached by a group of progressive citizens to acquire a park, race track and baseball grounds, more nearly within walking distance than was Mineral park.

The Coffeyville Fair and Park Association had been organized in 1897, and for its activities had leased a 40-acre tract of land belonging to J. J. Kloeber, known as Mineral Park. This tract lay south of Twelfth street and east of Sycamore street (where it extended southward), with Verdigris River as the east boundary line.

Included in this group of citizens were S. D. Frazier (still living in Phoenix, Ariz.), John B. Tackett, Dean Gill, L. L. Bingaman (deceased), W. H. Jack Shepard (deceased) and C. L. Hollingsworth, organized as the Land & Park Company of Coffeyville. An 80-acre tract was purchased from Hollingsworth. This tract extended eastward from Pine street. The company employed S. D. Hibbard to survey and plat into lots the west portion of the tract and a block of 1-acre lots also was platted.

DRAWING AT \$125 A LOT

A drawing was then held, based on a uniform price of \$125 a lot, with John Kloeber and Fred Etchen in charge of the event. With the proceeds the land was

cleared and certain improvements made, including the first section of the grandstand as mentioned elsewhere, cleaning out the lagoon and leveling the surface of the race track and ball diamond.

TRACT TO ASSOCIATION

Tackett, Bingaman and Gill sold their interests to Hollingsworth, while Charles Etchen purchased the Frazier interests, leaving Hollingsworth, Etchen and Shepard in possession. Later the Montgomery County Fair Association purchased their interests and the site became the permanent home for the annual county fairs and race meets. However, the 1906 fair under the former management was transferred from Mineral Park and held at Forest park. The exhibit features of the fair were omitted in 1907 and 1908. In 1909 the association was reorganized and the new organization took over the fair and its improvements, moving one building from Mineral park.

VALUABLE PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements made at Forest park in 1941 were estimated at \$150,000 and constitute a new set-up of exhibit and livestock buildings, as well as a concrete grandstand.

Organizers and officers of the original Coffeyville Fair and Park Association were: President, Dr. T. C. Frazier; vice-president, Jasper Swan; secretary, R. Y. Kennedy and treasurer, Thomas Scurr, Jr. The board of directors included L. D. Winters, J. J. Moberly, J. J. Kloeber, J. H. Brewster, W. M. Doty and E. D. Morgan.

The improvements at Mineral park included a race track, grandstand (1,200 capacity), and stables for housing 65 horses.

PFISTER PARK

Pfister Park, comprising at the time 53 acres of land, to which a 10-acre plot, taken from the airport, has been added, was given to the City of Coffeyville, in 1931 by George Pfister and wife, Rhoda, with just one provision. The name ever must be Pfister Park. Any time the name is changed, the land is to revert to the donors or their heirs. The tract lies just north of the Hillcrest County Club grounds and east of the Smelter highway. As an agricultural proposition, the tract is of modest value, but as a park, it has taken on real worth. Its surface was almost solidly rocky. During the depression years a large rock quarry was operated at the northeast corner. Everywhere it was barren of vegetation, save for spears of prairie grass and castus. A few rather dwarfed trees had grown in the draws. At the surface the rocky part consists of flat limestones, usually referred to as flagstones. They abounded in sizes from a foot to ten or twelve feet, were from one to three inches thick and made excellent rustic walks or floors for camp buildings. Lower down these rocks were thicker and made excellent building stone. The bath, house, airport hangar and other structures were built of these stones.

There was some protest against the city's accepting the 53-acre tract as a gift, but the governing body headed by Mayor George W. Eckhardt, finally voted unanimously to accept the gift with its provisions that it be used for park purposes and be named Pfister park. It was not many months before the governing body engaged Hare & Hare of Kansas City, landscape engineers, to come to Coffeyville and lay out Pfister park. Their design has been largely followed by the city in its development of that park.

NOW FINELY IMPROVED

These improvements included provision for Shadow lake on the east side of the bluff, and two ponds near the southwest corner of the park; a swimming pool, bath house, shelter house, Dutch ovens, kitchens, lodges, a skyline driveway, a scenic driveway and variable driveways through the park; designations were made for the

location and form of floral gardens, malls and beds, for the location of trees and suggesting the several varieties which might be used. Also something about the size and characteristics of the swimming pool and perhaps a suitable location for a bandshell, supervisor's offices, rock gardens with variations and numerous other items accessory to a modern lark, appeared in the engineers' recommendations. A multi-colored water fountain is a feature.

Tying up with Pfister park in 1933, was the tract of land lying north of the park and extending east to the same line, which line extends due north from Buckeye street in Coffeyville, forming the east line of the park and airport and the west line of Cedar Bluff Camp grounds, a mile farther north. The airport originally consisted of 160 acres, but a 10-acre tract was deeded to the city as a park, leaving the tract now containing 150 acres. In addition to the hangar, a factory building was erected just north of the hangar.

BROWN'S PARK

A visitor to Coffeyville 35 years ago might have been tempted to picture a rosy future for this city as a health resort.

First, there was the great Silurian Springs bath house, constructed in 1907 by W. P. Brown. That these waters contained medicinal properties the equal to other radium waters advertised and largely patronized, goes without saying.

A Dr. W. T. Schipp was imported to operate this bath house, which, in its first year attracted patients from England and France.

After the Bath House had been operated successfully for two years, Mr. Brown added an 80-room sanitarium and while it functioned for a few years in a manner pre-paring an eventually profitable patronage, it was never a bonanza and in recent years the patronage has fallen off to near nil. However the bathing pool with its Silurian or radium waters continues to be patronized and the dancing pavilion still is the occasional scene of gaiety and dancing but, only the suggestion of what it was intended to be or was what it might be today with adequate publicity and propaganda, really remains.

Brown's Park was not an official designation and many persons of the present generation would be puzzled about answering a question as to where Brown's Park is located.

INGMIRE'S ON PARK SITE

William and Amanda Ingmire purchased land on the site of Forest park in 1871. This tract extended from Eighth street to First street and was four blocks in width east and west. It later became Ingmire's addition to the city of Coffeyville, and still later Kansas Land Company's first and second additions and Park addition. Older citizens of today recall the Ingmires relating that some of the Osage Indians had very little discernment between what they owned and what someone else owned. They gave as an example the fact that for several seasons these Indians planted and later garnered a patch of corn bordering on the Forest park lagoon. On one occasion Mrs. Ingmire was alone when a group of Indians called at the Ingmire home, a most humble one at that time, and begged for food. She told the Indians there was nothing in the house but some eggs. However, through a hole in the tablecloth they were able to see bread kept beneath the table. The hungry Indians had a veritable feast on bread and eggs.

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

Memorial Auditorium, occupying the center of Memorial Park, or Block No. 72, original City of Coffeyville, was completed in 1924. The move to build a structure to be dedicated to the patriotism, gallantry and sacrifice

of veterans living and dead, of all wars in which the United States was involved, was started in February, 1921. Petitions were circulated, asking the city commission to call a special election and 2,285 names were procured in a few days. June 17, 1921, (then) Mayor Frank McClellan, issued a proclamation calling the election for July 12, 1921, to vote on a proposed bond issue of \$250,000 with which to construct a suitable building. Ralph P. Brown was chairman of the publicity committee. The issue carried by a margin of 85 votes. There had been cast in favor of the bonds, 795 votes and against, 710. George N. Upham, J. K. Beatty and T. P. Perry were named appraisers of properties in block 72, original city of Coffeyville. They reported an overall value of \$47,000. The properties affected were Mrs. Brighton, 213 West Tenth street; George Coverdale, 209 West Tenth; J. F. Savage, 1012 Maple street; Quinette, 206 West Eleventh street; Parker, 216 West Eleventh street; Bourquin, 1007 Elm street. In all eight houses and 16 lots were involved. Mr. and Mrs. Savage engaged attorneys and filed a suit attacking the appraisal report; others joined. The district court decisions raised the figure to \$50,600. The bonds were dated December 1, 1921. The issue was for \$50,000 and were of the sinking fund 20-year maturing type. An observation with respect to this bond issue was that the records at the city hall indicate that a sinking fund was begun in 1922 and added to for a year or two, after which levies for the sinking fund were discontinued and only the annual interest was provided for. Also the records seem to reveal that the cumulative sinking fund was absorbed by the the general fund and the full \$50,000 issue was still owing when the present administration decided to start a sinking fund sufficiently large to meet the full amount in 1941.

On April 14, an auction of the appraised buildings was conducted, which yielded \$7,542.25. Considerable time elapsed as the grounds were cleared and plans and specifications for the proposed auditorium were threshed out as between the city commission and Thomas Williamson company, architects, of Topeka. However, August 6, 1923, the contract for construction of the building was awarded to the Universal Construction Company of Coffeyville for \$144,100. The rest of the bond issue, or \$195,000 was issued as of Sept. 1, 1923. Former Commissioner Oscar Jensen, then sojourning in his native land, Denmark, was reached by cable and engaged as inspector of materials and construction on behalf of the city. Jensen arrived in Coffeyville September 16. On November 12, 1923, as a feature of Armistice Day program, a cornerstone of the auditorium was laid, under auspices of the American Legion post. As provided by the 1921 legislature, a board of trustees was appointed by the mayor and ratified by the commission. The function of this board was administrative and protective. The building houses various patriotic and military organizations. For many years it housed Troop B cavalry troop and its medical detachment. The one outstanding fly in the Memorial Auditorium has been seriously defective acoustics. More than \$7,000 has been expended with Johns-Manville and other concerns in an endeavor to correct the imperfect acoustics. They are still bad. Landscaping of Memorial park under the supervision of R. L. Singleton commissioner of parks and public buildings, was done by an Independence nursery company.

Memorial auditorium was dedicated November 11, 1924 as a feature of the Armistice Day program. Dr. Harry Markley of Bartlesville, Okla., formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church of Coffeyville, delivered the principal address of the occasion.

Municipal Airport to Army Air-Base

Some of the citizens of Coffeyville became air-minded nearly 20 years ago, but it was not until 1926 that a local aviation club was formed and agitation for a flying school began in real earnest. The city governing body became interested and by 1928, it had leased a tract of land lying along the south-going Parker road about three miles southeast of Coffeyville and had in-

stalled a hangar, made at the Acme Foundry & Machine Company's plant. Sixty foot runways were plowed and graded and graveled—and air transportation to and from Coffeyville began; also flying schools were just around the corner.

Today, after the passing of fourteen years and the Pearl Harbor incident of December 7, 1941, Coffeyville obtained the consent of the government and the U. S. war department to designate Coffeyville as one of the points in Kansas for the construction of an air base flying school. The government purchased 1,441 acres of land and in September as this is being written, much building has already been accomplished and a water line from the city's treated water reservoir to the air base is under construction. The line will be nearly 20,000 feet in length. So that in the span of but a few years, Coffeyville airport problem went from a small start and a speculation as to what good is an airport to a city to where it looks like every man, woman and child will be shown just what a flying school and an airport may do to and for a city.

AIR-MINDED IN 1926

As was stated, not until about 1926 was there much air spirit crystallized in Coffeyville. Dr. J. M. Dickinson was one of the venturesome pioneers who had purchased a plane and was doing solo work here then and Tommy I. Hill of South Coffeyville had purchased a Swallow plane, the first of that type to be seen here.

Others early in the game were L. C. Connell and Jay Sodowsky and to South Coffeyville went the credit for the establishment of the first local airport. Planes were taking off and landing at the Hill airport at the south edge of South Coffeyville as early as 1927.

July 1, 1928 the Coffeyville municipal airport southeast of Coffeyville on the Parker road was formally opened to traffic. Flights had been made from that port by private individuals as early as April, 1928.

Itinerant fliers, instructors, barnstormers and government inspector made up the pioneer traffic at that airport, which was then handicapped by occasional high-water conditions on the highway north of the airport.

SAFEGWAY LINE FIRST

Safeway brought Coffeyville's first air line service to Coffeyville in 1929. Due to inadequately surfaced runways and other conditions, Safeway discontinued its service of tri-motored 14-passenger Fords, October 11, 1930.

An estimate at the time, based on the actual figures for the last quarter of that year, was that in 1930, a total of 3,988 passengers were handled at the municipal airport, once the site of a race track and pavilion.

In 1931, a total of 4,715 passengers was handled. National Air Transport started serving Coffeyville February 1, 1931. Brainiff air lines on April 22 started a series of non-scheduled landings and both NAT and Brainiff served Coffeyville until the spring of 1933.

Brainiff's last landing here was March 23, and National Transport, April 11. The lease on that field was now in its fifth and last year, which ended June 30, 1933. The city commission decided to abandon the southeast field and it purchased a 147-acre tract from George Pfister, adjoining on the east the land Mr. Pfister had given to the city for park purposes.

UAL STOPPED HERE

After the new field had been put into emergency condition, United Air Lines put Coffeyville on their schedule, the first planes stopping December 15, 1933, only to abandon that service May 12, 1934. However, Brainiff resumed landing August 1, 1934, Coffeyville being designated a flag stop. The airport beacon was installed on top of the Pfister park water tower, October 12, 1934.

By-products of these airports were the Bennett Flying School and numerous individual instruction schools by Jack Armstrong, Linn Berentz and others and the in-

corporation of Coffeyville Airways, which eventually leased the airport and managed the traffic of same.

In 1938, Jensen Bros. Manufacturing Company purchased land for an airport site just south of the Oklahoma-Kansas border line, near the intersection of Buckeye street road and the brothers have since that time expended considerable sums of money improving their new airport. They have also brought a dual airplane manufacturing plant here and before the war were making the Funk and other planes. The Globe Aircraft Corporation is now operating the plant.

AIR TRAINING BASE

The government air training base, it may be stated for the benefit of posterity, is located four miles (as the plane might fly), northeast of Coffeyville and the tract on which it is situated, comprises 1,441 acres of land area. A municipal electric power line was extended to the base, as was an 8-inch water line. Also the city, it was stipulated in the agreement, was to construct a wide (4-lane) highway to the base. Construction work began about June 1. At the time of the decision of the government to build this base, it was planned that the air training school would start about September 15, 1942. Weather conditions, however, served to defer construction by a substantial number of days. The cost of the site, plus the construction costs and equipment costs was said to represent upwards of three millions. Exact figures could not (during the construction period) be obtained.

Following the conclusion of the war—and all human projects do end—the Coffeyville base, in common with scores of similar bases, will probably become an air transportation station. If the use of gliders for transportation purposes develops into what is now indicated, there will be a preponderance of air-freight transportation over rail and bus freight. Then it is easy to conceive that such bases as the Coffeyville air base will be invaluable.

CEMETERIES

Twelve years after the founding of the original town of Coffeyville, Elmwood, its first permanent cemetery, was platted, and twenty-eight years later (1909), Fairview, the city's second important and permanent cemetery was acquired and platted. There were numerous burial grounds started in the early days of Coffeyville, but many of them were later abandoned, some plowed up, and bodies in others moved to larger cemeteries. There had been selected as early as 1868, within a radius of eight miles of Coffeyville ten or more burial "places," J. F. Savage once told the writer. It was said that when the first M-K-T depot was constructed excavators plowed up many bodies, particularly of children. That was between Ninth and Tenth streets. There was a well-known burial ground just north of the Missouri Pacific east and west right-of-way about in line with Cedar street. Many present-day citizens recall the occasion when many bodies were exhumed and moved to another burial ground. There were evidences of an early burying ground north of First street and west of Walnut street, probably used by the Indians as on the same tract many gun parts and tomahawks and arrowheads were found after Coffeyville had been incorporated.

Robbins cemetery is older than Elmwood cemetery. It is said some burials were made there as early as 1868. Lewis Dalton, who died in 1882, is buried there. The notorious Dalton boys were his sons. Union cemetery northeast of Coffeyville, Parker cemetery and Kalloch cemetery, all were platted and dedicated as cemeteries in the earliest seventies.

On December 3, 1909, ordinance No. 553 creating Fairview cemetery was adopted by the Coffeyville city council. The tract containing 80 acres was described as the west one-half of the southwest quarter of section 27, township 34, range 16 east. The original title to the site of Fairview vested in the United States. January 24, 1872, it was transferred to Benjamin Thompson and to Harvey Richardson and wife, Mary E, Mar. 31, 1897.

RESTLAWN

Coffeyville's third important cemetery is Restlawn, which embodies some new features. It is located just east of Fairview cemetery. It was started in 1940.

The Catholic cemetery lies east of and is a part of the original cemetery plot, named Fairview.

UNION CEMETERY

Union Cemetery, located six miles northeast of Coffeyville was among the first burial grounds in Montgomery County, which has been maintained to the present time as a burial ground. Many of the more substantial early settlers of both Montgomery and Labette counties possessed lots there as far back as 1876 and a plat of this cemetery was registered shortly thereafter.

BURIAL GROUND UNCOVERED

When excavation was made by a construction crew of the M-K-T Railroad Company in connection with a drainage problem east of the Long-Bell Lumber Company's present site, relics of a former burial ground were plowed up. One of the remains encountered appeared to be that of a small child. No markers were found. The excavation was made between the M-K-T and Santa Fe tracks. None of the early plats show any burial ground there.

WESTRALIA CEMETERY GONE

The Westralia graveyard established about 1870 on the Cyrus Lee farm and located 125 yards west of the north and south highway, was maintained, that is, preserved, for some 60 years, after which it was abandoned. About 20 bodies were buried there according to early settlers. Most of these were from Westralia and Clymore, but a few were from Parker and the adjacent rural community. The site of this burial ground is still discernible.

KALLOCH CEMETERY

A burial ground, probably antedating the pioneer settlement of Montgomery County, lies close to Kalloch. Big Hill Joe's Indian camp of Osages had picked a site one mile north. It is reputed to be the oldest burial plot in this section. It is believed the cemetery is older than a marker stone bearing the name Ish and dated 1861. Three of the graves are of Civil War veterans. The town of Kalloch was started after the L. L. & G. Railroad was built in 1871, which is definite that the burying ground was not started to accommodate the town. As that community, touching Talley Springs on the east, Liberty on the north, Verdigris City on the northwest and Coffeyville on the south began to sink in prominence, the Kalloch burial plot began to go down from neglect. The last local burial there was in 1888. However, the body of a small son of John Teasley, then residing in Oklahoma, was buried there in 1927 and Smith Raney was interred there May 5, 1942. About 12 years ago, through the efforts of Mrs. Walter Raney of the Kalloch vicinity and Mrs. Harold McGugin of Coffeyville, the old and neglected cemetery was rehabilitated and beautified by the mass labor of more than 50 men and women, new fences were built and a gate for a new road through the plot and other improvements made. The group was awarded first prize for the best project in beautifying and landscaping in Montgomery County. The Raney and the Beairs settled near Kalloch site in 1869. A write-up of the project at the time mentioned that among the rest, were Grandpa and Grandma Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. (Martha) Cook, Mark and Sarah Raney, Mary Wilbeson, the Engles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bear, John Knisleys and Harry Fox. The lane road leading to the cemetery, however, needs surfacing, observers say.

COMMENT IN EPITAPHS

A practice common a half century ago was adding a personal note to the epitaphs in the cemetery. The tribute might be self-composed or it might be a quotation from Scripture or from a non-sectarian source.

On a stone in Elmwood cemetery where apparently John Morgan was buried appears this comment: "An honest man." On another side of the monument there is inscribed: "Born in bondage, died in Freedom." The name "Cynthia" is inscribed without comment or other data.

On another monument is this data: "Elizabeth McFarland, born in 1855, died in 1890," while at the base is inscribed: "Just as the morning of her life was opening into day, the young and lovely spirit passed from earth and grief away." A child of George and Elizabeth McFarland lies in an adjoining grave. The above expression may have been intended for this child.

Burial in the southeast and east part of Elmwood often dates back into the eighties. One marker bears this data: "Jennie, wife of A. W. Butler, born April 11, 1865, died August 21, 1884."

A double slab marks the graves of "Ethan and Zula, children of A. and L. Higgins." Two years later this data appears: "Allen Higgins died April 15, 1888."

FIRST LOT TO A. BENNING

The first lot in Elmwood cemetery was sold by the city March 30, 1881, to A. Benning. D. W. Hetherington was mayor at the time. This cemetery was bounded by Sixteenth street, Missouri Pacific Railroad right-of-way, Eldridge street and Bump street. It was the sole municipal burying ground in Coffeyville was 30 years. The bulk of this city's early citizens were buried there. Three members of the Dalton gang, Bob and Grat Dalton and Dick Broadwell were buried there, the day following their unsuccessful raid on the Coffeyville banks, October 5, 1892. Franklin Dalton, who was shot down while in the line of duty as a deputy U. S. marshal, was buried there 54 years ago. Valuable improvements were made to Elmwood cemetery aid from projects sponsored by the city.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Elmwood Memorial Association was organized in Coffeyville in April, 1923, with Miss Leila C. Elliott, president; Mrs. George Boswell, secretary and George N. Upham, treasurer. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the membership fee was fixed at \$1. Mrs. H. L. Kaiser was appointed chairman of the organization and membership committee. Mrs. J. H. Wilcox had called the first meeting, which was held in the old Court of Coffeyville room in the old city hall. Spokesmen at the meeting were Dr. T. C. Frazier and City Commissioner W. L. Marcy of finance and revenue. They mentioned numerous important features that Elmwood cemetery lacked, but should have.

Miss Elliott resigned the presidency at the next scheduled meeting, June 20, 1923, due to the urgency of her duties as postmaster, and Mrs. Boswell was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Miss Elliott.

COULD NOT ACCEPT GIFT

It was during the late summer of 1923 that word was received that Mrs. Slosson had made a most substantial gift toward improvement of Elmwood Cemetery, and on Oct. 30, 1923, when the association held a meeting, J. H. Wilcox, Mayor Frank McClellan and Luther Perkins were named a committee to draft a resolution of appreciation of Mrs. Minnie A. Slosson's gift to Elmwood cemetery.

But it was soon learned that Elmwood Memorial Association, a private organization, could not legally accept any gift for the cemetery, which was municipally owned and operated. The gift was a gate for the north-end entrance to the cemetery, together with concrete posts and other accessories.

However, at the December 5 meeting, Mayor McClellan on behalf of the city, accepted the Slosson gift, and symbolic of this transfer of custody, the gate keys were turned over to the mayor.

The organization was dissolved in 1941.

Schools and Education

*In Coffeyville, Kansas
1869 - 1942*

Foreword

In a treatise designed to embrace both historical data and modern survey of a school system stretching over an interval of more than 70 years, it is obviously impracticable to attempt to give extended accounts of items featuring that development. Therefore condensation, omission of most contemporary and lateral matter and brevity of description marks this sketch. Essential facts and the sequence of what is related have been the aims.

To procure these facts and keep them in their chronological order has meant a careful and exhaustive reference to all ordinary sources of information, such as a study of the session minutes of the board of education, reading the annuals available, examining files of local newspapers and interviewing persons believed to possess a somewhat intimate knowledge of school matters.

Among those consulted from time to time were Mrs. Alice Cubine, Charles T. Carpenter, Mrs. Leona Stephenson-Boswell, Mrs. Hattie McTaggart-Deichler, Mrs. Blanche Wilcox-Ferguson, Mrs. Rosa Bell-Eklund, Mrs. Alma Matthew, the Misses M. M. McCarty, Ida V. Romig, Frederica Cox, all living at this writing, and the late R. Y. Kennedy, Frank McClellan, and Mrs. C. T. Carpenter, all interviewed in their lifetimes—and, of course many others.

Errors of fact and of dates will be discovered by those who know the truth about them. To those our humble apology is extended. My defense is that all human works are fallible.

THE AUTHOR.

ACROSS the stage of Coffeyville's educational pageantry, there has marched since its beginning 72 years ago, a varied cast of performers, each tarrying a figurative moment, doing his bit as he appeared, then giving way to a successor. The Kansas public school anywhere is an intensely gripping human instrumentality; it was created amid pioneer conditions by human beings to meet a passionate human need for a constant improvement of articulation in a world of human beings, the social, religious, academic and economic demands of whom were ever making for a more and more complex type of life and being. No other stage of human activity, perhaps, has offered anything as heartgripping as has the grand march of public free education starting at scratch in the formative period of community existence in the Middle West seventy two years ago.

This pageant of pedagogy has been constant through good times and bad times, through grasshopper scourges and catastrophic drouths; this saga has moved on unscathed by armed conflicts or upheaving political earthquakes, to a point of fruition never before attained in the communal life of any people.

One cannot pour over the records of the Coffeyville board of education, paragraph by paragraph, without being profoundly impressed with the story that their data unfolds of a never-ending exertion on its part to produce a more intellectual, better trained personnel of teachers to bring increased culture to the growing youth and an exaltation of soul to those directly responsible for the teaching of children. Naturally, in the early days, the board of education itself was blazing a trail through the wilderness of confusion as to methods.

MANIFESTED ABIDING LOYALTY

And while members of the board often disagreed just short of calling names, they ever demonstrated an earnestness and a deep devotion to the cause of education as they saw it, even frequently consulting the attorney general before yielding a tradition or accepting an untried plan.

Such abiding loyalty to community welfare as was frequently manifested in the conduct among these sponsors of the educational structure in Coffeyville constitute a challenge to the admiration of all who read their story, largely recorded in the cold and carefully worded minutes of regular and special meetings of the board.

BOARD A HIGH AUTHORITY

Responsibilities of members of the school board once were exceedingly personal and delicate; for instance, passing on applicants for the position of teacher was a function of the board only. Would be teachers did not then come displaying degrees from this college or that. No, they came humbly seeking the approval of the board. Often it meant that the board by solemn vote wrote "failure" over the application papers because the questions propounded by the board were thought to be not properly answered. Yes, this board in rare cases did write "failed" at the top of applications of some teachers who had passed a similar test several times before and had been teaching one, two or even five years. Sometimes the board adopted a proposal to lift the standard of certificate required to teach a given class—and that usually spelled a heartache on the part of the teacher unprepared to pass the more severe examination. Also the board assumed the responsibility and prerogative of passing on printed textbooks. Sometimes a ludicrous turn in discussion occurred as a director with an eighth grade diploma sought to criticize the education of a teacher with special normal training. The board also dictated rules governing chastisement of pupils and adopted resolutions penalizing teachers or pupils who infringed the board's rules.

The story is told that a business man on the board discussing the question of adopting Ray's Fourth Part arithmetic, got negative action when he declared: "Why I only went part way through Ray's second part arithmetic and to this time no business problem has ever stuck me."

BOARD HAUNTED BY GROWTH

A ghost that almost never forsook the office of the board of education in Coffeyville and which continued to stalk that sanctuary until a few months since, was the demand for greater school space and more adequate teaching facilities. The little temples of learning erected piecemeal by the pioneer inhabitants constantly were becoming inadequate for housing the growing population of eligible school children. More pupils required more room and more room meant more teachers and additional housing—a distracting and indeed aggravating spiral of just normal growth.

A casual perusal of the minutes of the school board down through the years yields up something like 150 mentions of the need for additional space, of bond proposals for buildings, of election returns on issues that went to a special election. From an expense standpoint at least, easily nine-tenths of the district's building and equipment program has taken place within the last two score years. Among the names of the school board members still living here who saw the most of this 40-year program are C. T. Carpenter, J. H. Kamm, A. A. Krugg and Dr. Jay Baird, while among teachers who have lived to witness this great physical school growth are Miss M. M. McCarty, Mrs. Hattie McTaggart-Deichler, Mrs. Leona Stephenson-Boswell, Miss Ida Romig, Miss Anna Hancock, Miss Frederica Cox, J. C. Rauch, Otis G. Bloomer and J. M. Hedges. Perhaps others.

FEE SCHOOL IN COFFEY HOME

In the winter of 1869-1870, a personal fee school was taught in the home of Col. and Mrs. James A. Coffey by their daughter, Miss Mary Coffey who used the large family kitchen as a class room. The Coffey home had just been erected on the site of the present C. T. Carpenter home, 1503 Walnut street. Miss Lois Coffey, a younger daughter, also taught Sunday school in the parlor of this new house. The piano used in those services had been purchased at Kansas City for \$500 and hauled from the end of the L. L. & G. railroad at Humboldt late in 1870. Miss Kathryn Coffey, a third daughter, in 1888-89, taught a ward school in Coffeyville (in the Christian church).

Miss Betsy Pettibone is usually credited with being the second person to teach school in Coffeyville. Her classes were conducted on the second floor of the Ed Fagan store on Fourteenth street, near the intersection of Mulberry street—in Old town. This school opened in September, 1871 and closed three months later when the first public (tax supported) school was opened Dec. 11, 1871.

FIRST TAX SCHOOL IN 1871

The Coffeyville school district (No. 3), was organized August 18, 1870, but real estate assessments were not placed on the tax roll until early in 1871, and the money so raised was used to rent a building at 915 Walnut street and to employ Col. John Chrysler, who taught a combination grade and high school for a term of four months. During the same interval it appears a subscription school was maintained in Old Town by John Cresswell.

The spring of 1872 witnessed the erection of Coffeyville's first "very own" school building—on the site of an abandoned pottery plant in the northeast part of the city. The structure was built by a fund raised by subscription and the first teachers were paid from the same fund. They were Newton Sullivan and Mrs. Jane Chopper. This school building was constructed box style of native lumber sawed here.

At the close of the subscription school term, the school district voted (June 22, 1872) to appropriate \$1,500 to erect a 4-room brick building on the site of the present junior college building, Tenth and Willow streets.

The principal of the new building completed in September, 1872, was Newton Sullivan. He was assisted by Mrs. Sullivan, his wife, and Miss Sadie Cook. This

building was razed in 1906 when the present junior college building was erected to take its place. One hundred fifty-six pupils were enrolled in the first school year, October, 1872 to May, 1873.

In the fall of 1873, a Mr. Street was engaged as principal. He was assisted by his wife and a Mr. Davidson.

MINISTER FOR PRINCIPAL

P. J. Shoman was elected principal of this school for the year 1874-75, and his assistants were Mrs. Lovejoy and Miss Sponsler.

The Rev. R. M. Scott, pastor of the First Methodist church here, was elected principal for the school year 1877-78. However, Rev. Scott resigned in March, the month his pastorate was concluded.

W. A. Peffer, lawyer, newspaper publisher and politician and later a member of the United States senate from Kansas, was elected principal for the school years 1878-79. Politically, Mr. Peffer was a Populist at the time of his ascendancy to the Senate.

S. A. Lough was elected principal for the school year 1879-80.

M. R. Cook was the next school principal, serving in that capacity from the fall of 1880 to the late spring of 1884.

BUTLER STARTS HIGH SCHOOL

J. M. Butler was principal for the years 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87 and 1887-88 and taught four months in the fall of 1888. He resigned Dec. 16, and was succeeded by S. P. Nold appointed on recommendation of Prof. William M. Sinclair, who was elected superintendent of the school system, after Mr. Butler resigned. Miss Rosa Bell was on the faculty in 1889. As Mrs. Eklund, Walla Walla, Wash., she is believed to be the oldest living Coffeyville teacher.

It was in the spring of 1885 that Mr. Butler's recommendation to organize a 4-department school was acted on favorably by the board. These departments were senior high school, grammar department, intermediate and primary. At the end of the same term (1885) the first Coffeyville school annual catalogue was published. The board members were J. M. Heddens, president; H. M. Upham, treasurer; Capt. J. M. White, clerk. The system's faculty now numbered eight. The high school course was fixed at two years, junior class and middle class.

Pupils assigned to the middle class were Lottie Buck, Almond Blake, John Davis and Perry Allin. Those assigned to the junior class were Bert Ayers, Claude Cubine, Tessie Buck, Mary Counce, Lena Truby, Minnie Wyborn, Minnie Rankin, Myrtle Sheldon, Pearl Robertson, May Wright, Nannie Rammel, James McBirney, Harry White, Frances Powers, Emma Detre, Clara Lee and Jennie Andrews.

The 3-year term for high school was adopted before the beginning of the school year 1887-88. Hence its first students were graduated in June 1890. About 30 2-year high school students had passed examinations for their short course, but were not formally graduated and the class which completed the 2-year course in the spring of 1889, remained another year before being graduated from the 3-year course.

HIGH SCHOOL "CIRCULATED"

The high school for the first few years of its history was something of a circulating vehicle—a sort of itinerant institution, going from place to place and seemingly knowing not where to lay its head.

The first move from its original mooring in the 4-room brick building was in the fall of 1890 when it was headquartered in the Hall building, Ninth and Walnut streets. Three years later it was moved to the Lowell building, while still later it was moved to the Whittier building. Two years afterward it was moved to the Brown Supply Company building, Tenth and Walnut

streets (site of the present Long-Bell company's stores). In January, 1907, it had completed the circle by returning to the original site, but housed in the new Washington 2-story building. It remained there 24 years, at the end of which time it was moved into the present large fine Field Kindley Memorial high school on West Eighth street.

Principals for the school year 1890-91 were: High school, S. P. Nold; first ward, C. T. Connelly, and second ward, W. H. Logan.

A school district census taken July 7, 1890, showed 430 male children and 436 female children or a total of 866 boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 20 inclusive.

FIRST GRADUATING CLASS

The first graduating class (3-year course) was in June 1890 as related. It was composed of Bert Ayers, Charles Todd, Elfrida Hoffman, Grace Connelly and Ethel Todd. Miss Hoffman became Mrs. W. H. Shepard and Miss Connelly, Mrs. W. H. Lang (now deceased).

Others teachers than those enumerated to take their places in the school system at that time, under Superintendent W. M. Sinclair, were Maggie King, Florence Kirk, Frank Allin and Leona Stephenson (Mrs. George Boswell).

In the graduating class of 1891 were Jesse Belle Allin, Frances Rebecah Frazier, Harry Laurence Hickman, Josie Ella Hine, William Heber Keller, Arthur Moran and Nettie Spark, while in the class of 1892, were Charles L. Bly, John L. Bigelow, Grace G. Cubine, Maude O. Davis, Campton R. Hall, Rose E. Haggard, Kirby R. Long, Mabel E. McDole, Anna Myrtle Shank, Eva Stark and Frank M. Truby. In the class of 1893 were Marguerite Hoffman, Lula May Ingmire, John Navarre Macomb, Ada Belle Morris, John Alva Morran, Maude Berry Read, Mary Rout and Albert M. Shipley.

4-YEAR COURSE ADOPTED

A year was added to the high school course in 1891, so no students were graduated in 1894. Instead all members of the 3-year course were joined with the regular 4-year students in 1895. They were D. Floy Buckles, Gray Bly, Georgia V. Cubine, Nettie Dillon, Clara Dillon, Allie M. E. Doering, Cora A. Good, Grant Raymond McCully, A. Elizabeth McCoy, Marguerite B. Perry, Ida V. Romig and Ada Stark. In 1893, Miss McTaggart, (now Mrs. H. H. Deichler) was added to the faculty, making 15 teachers in all.

February 4, 1895 the board passed a resolution providing expulsion of any student discovered smoking a cigaret.

J. W. Morris, father of Ada Belle Morris, and an unusually popular member of the board of education died Feb. 1, 1892. School was closed the afternoon of his funeral services, as a special tribute of respect.

ACCUSED TEACHER RESIGNS

December 17, 1894 on the 21st ballot of the school board, E. S. Jones of West Union, O., was elected superintendent to succeed W. M. Sinclair.

June 18, 1895, \$8,000 in bonds was voted for the construction of a school building in the First ward. Brewster & Eret, contractors, were halted by an attorney general's opinion that the bond election was illegal and that another election should be held. It was, and the issue carried again. Because of taking too much time to build the schoolhouse, contractors were penalized \$170, the penalty being \$10 a day after Nov. 22, 1895.

March 3, 1897, charges were filed against a member of the faculty, among which were that he was an agent for the American Book Company, received high school money and failed to account for it, collected tuition and retained it, held for personal use 40 per cent of normal moneys, drove about the city wasting time—and because of these alleged acts was "incompetent to teach the higher branches." The accused teacher resigned.

April 5, 1897, Supt. Jones reported population of city as 4,021 and the school eligible at 1,168. Enrollment was 969. A superintendent, two high school teachers and 18 elementary teachers composed the faculty. The average salary paid to teachers was \$51.65.

Twenty-six persons applied for the position of superintendent for the school year 1897-98 and Frank McClellan of Garnett was chosen at a salary of \$900 a year. A round robin was presented to the board to discontinue board examinations of teachers. Signing the round robin were R. Y. Kennedy, Rosa Bell, Josie Hine, Grace Cubine, Ida V. Romig, R. H. Howard, M. M. McCarty, Anna Slater, Mrs. Hattie Bush, D. F. Buckles, Nellie Morgan. The board acted favorably on the petition.

Leona Stephenson (now Mrs. George Boswell) was hired as assistant high school principal at a salary of \$42.50 a month.

Whittier school building burned down the night of December 6, 1898. It was replaced by an 8-room 2-story brick building. J. C. Rauch was principal.



R. Y. Kennedy, whose name a third of a century ago in Coffeyville was synonymous of education. He began teaching in this vicinity in 1880 and retired from the schoolroom in 1918.

August 7, 1899, S. D. Frazier was elected superintendent, succeeding Frank McClellan, at a salary of \$100 per month. The school levy was 20 mills.

The personnel of the school as selected at the same meeting at which Mr. Frazier was engaged as superintendent, follows:

Lowell—A. L. Woodruff, principal; M. M. McCarty, Alma Matthew, D. Floyd Buckles; Lincoln—R. Y. Kennedy, principal; Alma Slater, Kate Schiller, Grace Cubine, Hattie McTaggart, Nellie Van Horn; Washington—F. M. Bailey, principal; Ada Stark, Cora Good and Rosa Bell; Whittier—L. O. Thoroman, principal; Leona Stephenson, Nettie Laird, Lottie Lee Waters, E. Blanche Wilcox and Franklin Peters.

TELEPHONES ARE INSTALLED

There is a notation in connection with the minutes of this meeting to the effect that the board of education was experiencing difficulty in keeping the school building properly heated. Also that the Cherryvale Lumber company had instituted an action in district court to collect \$1,250 and had attached the school funds.

April 4, 1900, a special election was held to vote upon the proposal to issue \$15,000 in bonds to build a

new Third ward school building. The bonds failed to carry.

June 9, 1900, Frank McClellan, formerly superintendent, was hired as principal of the high school at \$70 a month. Dr. J. W. Ryan was appointed to the board of teacher examiners. The record levy of 20.5 mills was made that year. Gas for fuel for school buildings was costing \$50 a month. W. P. Brown was the supplier.

In January, 1901, telephones for the first time were installed in the various school buildings.

For the year 1901-2, A. P. Irvin, present city clerk, was treasurer of the school board. Among teachers then, still living, are Miss E. Blanche Wilcox, Ida V. Romig, Hattie McTaggart, Alma C. Matthew, Grace Cubine, Ida Evans and M. M. McCarty.

June 3, 1901, Leona Stephenson was elected principal of the high school at Whittier and M. C. Martin of Tyro was elected assistant principal.

February 3, 1902, Superintendent Frazier resigned and May 5, 1902, W. E. Ringle, a principal was promoted to the position of superintendent.

June 2, 1902, principals selected for ensuing year were announced to be: High school, Leona Stephenson; Lowell, S. C. Neale; Lincoln, R. Y. Kennedy, and Washington, A. L. Woodruff.

In May, 1903 Miss Georgia Cubine became high school principal. Other principals were: Washington, E. E. Bert; Lincoln, R. Y. Kennedy and Lowell, S. Clarence Neale.

June 15, 1903, \$30,000 in bonds were voted by the district for the purpose of repairing buildings as follows: \$1,000 for Washington; \$5,000 for Lowell; \$2,000 for site south of Missouri Pacific railroad tracks; \$3,200 for site in Osborn addition and \$18,000 for buildings on same.

CARPENTER TALKS LIBRARY

January 27, 1904, Ringle's resignation was accepted and W. M. Sinclair a former superintendent here, engaged to succeed him. May 2, 1904, Miss Frederica Cox was added to Whittier faculty; she had come from teaching in Chetopa schools.

February 15, 1904, a contract was let to O. Wood for erection of McKinley and Garfield school buildings at a cost of \$18,639.

Census at that time revealed the school population as 2,543.

In May, 1904, C. T. Carpenter explained to other board members how a Carnegie public library might be obtained for Coffeyville and advocated that the board give the offer serious consideration.

F. D. Benson, a school board member of unusual popularity, died May 19, 1905 and school was dismissed May 21, for his funeral.

June 12, 1905, Otis G. Bloomer was hired as principal of Lincoln school at a salary of \$60 a month. W. E. Ziegler as attorney for the school board reported he had taken an appeal from the decision of the Kansas supreme court to the U. S. supreme court in the matter of a mandamus order requiring the board to admit a Negro girl to the sixth grade so-called white school.

A proposed bond issue of \$50,000 to build on Washington site, was rejected by the voters.

SOME PRINCIPAL SPREAD

The records seem to put down the school year 1907-08 as marking the greatest spread of principals, when eight principals and three assistant principals were hired as follows: High school, H. F. Dwelle; Longfellow, Miss M. M. McCarty; Ingalls, Miss Ida Romig; McKinley, Miss Bertha Boyle; Garfield, Miss Emma Noce; Whittier, Otis G. Bloomer; Lincoln, J. H. Davies and Lowell, Mrs. Alma Matthew. R. Y. Kennedy was assistant high school principal, getting \$85 a month, while the principal was paid \$95 a month.

W. H. "Jack" Shepard, as city treasurer, in 1907 became ex-officio treasurer for the school district.

April 3, 1906, a proposed bond issue of \$35,000 to build a 2-story structure, carried and J. B. Brewster was awarded the contract.

April 6, 1907, a proposed bond issue totaling \$23,500 to build school houses in Garfield and McKinley districts carried. In 1911, a substantial addition to Garfield building was constructed.

May 6, 1908, Chas. D. Ise, said to hold a degree in law and two degrees in academic lines was hired as principal of the new high school for the school term, 1908-09.

Sept. 1, 1908 the contractor completed construction of the Cleveland (colored) school building.

In winter of 1908-09, Frank Dickinson, a pattern-maker at a foundry here was hired to instruct in manual training in the high school.

In 1909, additions to the McKinley and Longfellow buildings were constructed.

On July 15, 1913, Superintendent W. M. Sinclair resigned and A. A. Hughart was elected by the board to succeed him for the year 1913-14.

In 1915 a bond issue for \$56,000 was voted for a new building in the Lowell district and further additions to Garfield and McKinley buildings.

Jan. 12, 1916, D. E. Britton, commercial instructor in the high school for seven years resigned. Later he entered the grocery business.

In 1917, Superintendent Hughart was succeeded by Thomas Scott, whose tenure was marked by storm and dissension, a good deal of which extended to the school patrons and its repercussions shook fiercely the personnel of the board of education, most of its members resigning in rapid succession. Accusations of incompetency and discriminations were filed by a citizens group and Scott was dismissed by the board after a hearing, Oct. 1, 1918 and W. M. Sinclair was brought back for the third time to head the school system.

DECKER MOVES IN

In the spring of 1919, Sinclair was engaged at a salary of \$3,000 to succeed himself for the school year 1919-20, and it looked temporarily as though the school flurry had really subsided.

But on June 26, 1919, the board rescinded its action of giving Sinclair a contract and elected A. I. Decker of the Fredonia schools to be superintendent instead. Sinclair brought an action against the board to recover his salary as per contract. The case went to the state supreme court, but that tribunal denied judgment against the Coffeyville board of education.

May 22, 1920, the board let a contract to H. E. McCart in the sum of \$62,135 for the construction of a new building at McKinley, which had lost its building by fire in 1918. However, on June 7, following, the board rescinded its contract with McCart on the grounds that the contract was illegal. There was an insufficient sum of money in the building fund to meet the contract.

Aug. 3, 1920, a bond issue of \$350,000 was voted, the proceeds to be used as follows: \$50,000 for a junior high school site, \$250,000 for the building and \$50,000 for a new McKinley building. Albert Neville was awarded a contract for \$12,404.80 to construct four bungalows on the original McKinley site for use while the new building on its present site was being constructed. C. W. Kent, a member of the board who had not been going along with the other members of the board, resigned his membership.

SALARY OF \$5,000 TO HEAD

November 9, 1920, T. P. Perry was appointed to membership on the board of education and in August, 1921, C. D. Ise and Bert Hastings were qualified on the board and Dr. A. E. Martin was re-elected president.

In 1921, the board created a chair of music and Al

Weatherly was engaged as supervisor of music in the public schools here at a salary of \$3,600. In the same session the salary of Superintendent A. I. Decker was raised from \$4,200 to \$5,000, which salary a year later was raised to \$5,500.

In 1923, a proposal to establish a junior college in Coffeyville with a 2-year course above high school was approved by the board of education and later by popular vote. The college was placed in the same building with the senior high school and the manual arts and domestic science departments of high school were moved to junior high school building. The junior college until 1934 was supported from the public school levy. The superintendent became dean of the college. The college was opened for enrollment in September, 1923 and 39 students were enrolled. That enrollment in recent years has exceeded 500. In 1925 W. W. Bass, high school principal, was made college registrar and later dean. In 1931, with the removal of senior high school to its new building on West Eighth street, the Junior College came into its own with an exclusive building, the one from which the senior high school had retired. E. W. McReynolds was the first dean in the total building administration. He was succeeded by W. M. Osterberg in 1937.

1923 OUTSTANDING YEAR

1923 was an outstanding milestone in education progress in Coffeyville, marking the establishment of a Junior College and the opening of the new Junior High school building, which meant the putting into effect the so-called "six, three and three" system. Six years for grade, three years for junior high and three years for senior high.

Junior High school began in its new building. November 19, with James H. Benefiel as principal, a position he continues to hold. The opening of this school relieved a critical congestion in senior high school.

Evidence of this previous congestion is found in the enrollment figures for Junior High school, which in its first year was 784 pupils. In recent years the total enrollment has hovered about the 1,000 mark.

In August, 1925, the late C. D. Ise was elected president of the board of education, a post he continued to hold until his tragic death in 1939.

HIGH LEVY CREATES PANIC

April 6, 1925, the Lincoln eighth grade building was condemned and abandoned for school purposes. It was later sold and razed. Bert Shores was elected to the board in the April election. He remained on the board until his resignation in 1941. H. C. McMillin principal of the senior high school was succeeded by W. W. Bass.

In 1926, a bold plan to create a cash fund by an increased levy for the purpose of constructing a new senior high school building, was adopted by the board, headed by A. A. Bessey. The levy made, 24 mills, raised for that fund, \$126,000. Under the proposed plan three annual levies would have raised \$375,000 or enough to build the proposed structure. However, a group of taxpayers nipped the proposal in the bud by protesting so vigorously that the board passed a resolution to abandon the plan. The sum of \$100,000 was later thrown into the high school bond fund, while \$26,000 was used in 1928 to improve the Garfield and Cleveland buildings. April 3, 1929 a bond issue of \$400,000 with which to build and equip a new senior high building was voted. The new structure was dedicated in 1931 as the Field Kindley Memorial High School building.

McFARLAND ENTERS PICTURE

In 1935, Kenneth W. McFarland of the Anthony schools was elected to succeed A. I. Decker, who had been superintendent since 1919. A somewhat new dispensation in school administration resulted from this change in school system heads, for with the coming of McFarland, Dean W. M. Osterberg, to take charge of the college, Principal Victor A. Klotz to take over the senior high school and W. F. Currier to be custodian of buildings and

grounds—and others, the aura of the Coffeyville school system was quite fundamentally altered.

These leaders did not all come at one time. In fact, Mr. Currier had come in 1931 and Messrs. Klotz and Ostenberg in 1936 and 1937, respectively.

But they were selected as key men of the new administration, in which they were supported by Principal J. H. Benefiel of Junior High school. First were the administrative changes, marked by the employment of an elementary school supervisor, who is a member of the college faculty, teaching methods work there and directs the practice teaching and supervises the elementary schools relieving the principals of those schools for upper grade class teaching. Provision was made also for the coordinating of the physical education program for the entire school system.

WIDENED SCHOOL HORIZON

But there was aside from strictly administrative methods, a change in the attitude, as it were, of the school system. Under the new regime, the school system gradually was expanded beyond the walls of the school buildings to envisage the community and teachers became living parts and parcels of a system with a broadened horizon. The schools were merged in a sense with the life of the churches, the businesses, the industries, the Chamber of Commerce and other important units of community activity. Yes, the high school and college in particular, pushed back their horizons from 25 to 50 miles, to the end that the inhabitants of a greater Coffeyville might become oriented with the things those schools were endeavoring to accomplish and to learn first hand that the educational institutions of this city were equipped not only for families within the city or district's limits, but were for all who wished to avail themselves of their facilities.

Leading up to and introducing the next phase of the Coffeyville school system, it may be stated that the beginnings of vocational or training in the manual arts as apart from purely academic training, was made in high school in 1909 when Frank Dickinson, employed in the pattern-making department of the Coffeyville Foundry (now the Acme Foundry and Machine company) was engaged to head the new department.

McFARLAND TRADE SCHOOL

It is a far cry from the "Arts and Manual training" department of the Coffeyville schools, instituted in 1909 with Frank Dickinson, a pattern designer at the Coffeyville Foundry Company (now the Acme), to the McFarland Trade school completed in 1942. The most meager facilities and equipment marked the first trial of vocational training.

Expansion was slow through the succeeding 15-year period, when portions of vocational training through special classes in both day and night training was instituted under provisions of the Smith-Hughes law enacted by the Kansas legislature in 1917.

However, vocational training, industrial arts, wood-working, mechanical drawing were not at that time regarded as at all on a par with academic and commercial training. They were a sort of sideshow to the main performance at school until there came the trade school project, conceived and promoted by Dr. Kenneth W. McFarland, then superintendent of schools here.

Dr. McFarland was given a leave of absence on pay and sent to Stanford university at Palo Alto, Calif., there to study for his doctor's degree and incidentally to base his thesis on the modern industrial arts or trade school in its broadest sense. This step by the board of education was in the way of an alternative of paying \$10,000 or more for the services of an expert to direct the founding of such a school as a part of the Coffeyville school system.

MAKES INTENSIVE STUDY

Dr. McFarland returned from Stanford to devote much of his time, talent and knowledge of the trade

school gained in conference with the best trade school educators of the West, a section already noted for its outstanding development of vocational training, to working out the Coffeyville trade school.

Dr. McFarland directed the campaign of 1941 to vote bonds to raise the finances needed to construct the building he had planned in the trade school project.

The bonds carried and the construction contract was let to the Universal Construction Company of Coffeyville, a firm composed of Bert Shores and Dick Shrum. They completed their contract in Mar. 1942. However, the task of moving in equipment had begun several weeks earlier. The cost of the trade building was \$165,000.

CALLED TO TOPEKA SCHOOLS

In the midst of the completion of the building, Dr. McFarland was called to the superintendency of the Topeka Schools and the board shortly officially named the building, the McFarland Trade School in honor of Dr. McFarland because of the prominent part he had in the entire project.

The demands of war into which the nation was plunged suddenly by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, at once made the trade school a most timely acquisition to the Coffeyville school system—and yet it was conceived, planned, promoted and in course of completion before the United States became a belligerent nation in the world-wide international conflict. It was dedicated May 25.

Dr. McFarland's transfer to Topeka was timed for the end of the school year and he remained as superintendent to direct the installation of equipment and to materialize his dream of years.

OSTENBERG, WILSON STEP UP

Dean W. M. Ostenberg of the Junior College here was elected by the board to succeed Dr. McFarland and this action met with the unanimous approval of the citizens of the district, which largely lies within the city of Coffeyville. He was prepared.

Assistant Dean Karl Wilson was immediately promoted by the board to the deanship of the college, Harry Jordan, college instructor, was elected to be assistant dean and Ward Witherspoon also of the college faculty was made acting assistant dean.

So, without a hitch in the smooth operation of the Coffeyville school system raised to a high mark of accreditation by Dr. McFarland, wise and timely action on the part of the board, provided for the release of Dr. McFarland.

CAPT. FIELD KINDLEY

Upon the completion of the new \$400,000 high school plant, the building was named and dedicated Field Kindley Memorial High School. The dedication took place March, 1931, and the dedicatory address was by Governor Harry Woodring, then in office. The plant was named in honor of Capt. Field Kindley who lived in Coffeyville at the time of his admission to the first Reserve Officers Camp, May 15, 1917. He was a motion picture projector operator. He gave his address as 109 West Ninth street, Coffeyville, Kansas. He enlisted in the aviation section and served in the British and American air forces. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and Bronze Oakleaf by the U. S. government and the distinguished Flying Cross by the British government. A circular issued by the director of air services relates that Kindley and another aviator in one operation destroyed 12 enemy planes. He was serving with the 94th Aero Squadron, First Pursuit Group, Kelley Field, Texas, when he met his death, February 1, 1920. While in service he was first commissioned a first lieutenant, aviation section, Signal Officers, Reserve Corps. He was promoted to a captain in the Air Service, Feb. 25, 1919, at Toul, France.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

In addition to the Coffeyville public schools, there are two parochial schools with an eighth grade curriculum.

Holy Name Catholic school has an average enrollment of 175 students and it teaches the usual 9-grade subjects and graduating exercises are conducted each year for the students who complete the eighth grade. Those students are then ready to enter the ninth grade in the Junior High school.

The Lutheran parochial school conducted at St. Paul's Lutheran church, does not have a large number of students because the congregation of Lutherans here is limited and the Lutheran parochial has not always carried out a full curriculum, but very creditable work is done.

Coffeyville through the years, usually has supported the traditional business college. However, the commercial departments in high school and college has tended to lower attendance at all private business colleges.

Religious educational schools and vacation Bible schools also have occupied their niche in the Coffeyville educational program, but they have not reached a state of permanency and regularity.

COFFEYVILLE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

1872-1874	Newton Sullivan
1874-1875	Mr. Street
1875-1877	P. J. Shoman
1877-1878	R. M. Scott
	(Resigned in March, 1878 when pastorate ended)
1878-1879	W. A. Peffer
1879-1880	S. A. Lough
1880-1884	M. R. Cook
1884-1888	J. M. Butler
	(Resigned in December, 1888.)
1888-1895	W. M. Sinclair
	(Service began in December, 1888)
1895-1897	E. S. Jones
1897-1899	Frank McClellan
1899-1902	S. D. Frazier
	(Resignation was Feb. 3, 1902)
1902-1904	W. E. Ringle
	(Resignation Jan. 27, 1904)
1904-1913	W. M. Sinclair
	(Resigned July 15, 1913)
1913-1917	A. A. Hughart
1917-1918	Thomas Scott
	(Resignation requested Oct. 1, 1918)
1918-1919	W. M. Sinclair
	(Oct. 1, 1918, third tenure)
1919-1935	A. I. Decker
1935-1942	Dr. K. W. McFarland
1942-	W. M. Ostenberg

FIRST BOARD HEARS HAMMER

It is significant of the press for educational facilities in Coffeyville that while Chief Engineer Octave Chanute of the construction and engineering department of the L. L. & G. (now the Santa Fe) Railroad company was building a bridge over the Verdigris river north of the city bringing its railroad into the city, school district No. 3, was organized. The date was August 18, 1870 and it is recorded that the men and women assembled in that memorable meeting as a leader submitted a motion to proceed with the organization of the proposed school district, were both interrupted and heartened by the successive sharp sounds of the hand pile driver as it hammered down the piles that were to form the foundation of the bridge that spelled the last obstacle in the way of train connection with the outside world. It is also a matter of record that the first session of public schools in this (Coffeyville) district was actually opened on faith. A tax levy had been made in March, 1871, but on December 11, the day school opened, less than \$50 in school tax had been paid in to the county treasurer. Warrants in lieu of pay checks were handed to the teachers, who by discounting them were able to cash them at the stores. Prof. John Chrysler had been engaged at a salary of \$40 a month to teach the school and he taught a 4-month term.

FIRST SCHOOL AT KALLOCH

The first school in the vicinity of Coffeyville and

the first school in Montgomery county was conducted at Talley Springs, now Kalloch, in the winter of 1869-70, by James Kounce, a son of Dr. E. K. Kounce of Talley Springs. The building was a rickety frame structure known as a claim cabin that sported a hay roof. That school was maintained by popular subscription. Among its first pupils were sons of the late Joseph Savage, pioneer homesteader and an uncle of Oscar Savage, now a resident of Coffeyville. Miss Laura Foote conducted a subscription school at Clymore in the winter of 1869-70.

LAST WARD SCHOOL

What appears to have been the last ward-comprised school boards in Coffeyville was elected in the spring of 1906. Its members were: First ward, William Hyde and V. V. Yost; Second ward, F. N. Skinner and A. M. Ragle; Third ward, J. H. Kamm and J. D. Lander; Fourth ward, C. T. Carpenter and George Coverdale; Outlying precincts, E. A. Rossiter and C. L. Hollingsworth.

The John J. Ingalls school on Pacific street a large 1-story frame structure, was no named at the suggestion of Capt. E. A. Rossiter and Miss Ida Romig was designated as principal. She continued in that capacity until the school was abandoned about six years ago. The building still stands. Ingalls was a former U. S. senator from Kansas.

C. E. Werner, principal of the McKinley grade school, resign December 3, 1906, after having served three months, as the result of a charge being filed with the school board that he had inflicted too severe punishment on John Stuckey, a student there. The records give none of the evidence in the case.

COFFEYVILLE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

1872. First school building erected from tax funds, on a tract of land between Tenth and Eleventh streets, facing Willow street. However, the first building did face Tenth street. This building was razed in 1906, and a new 2-story structure took the place of the 4-room building. This building now houses the Junior College.

1889. Whittier building was erected at Third and Walnut streets. This building was destroyed by fire Dec. 6, 1898. A new building was erected the following year.

1892. First building in Lowell district erected at Ninth and Cedar streets. Destroyed by fire in 1915 and replaced by new building in the same year.

1905. Original building in Garfield district erected at Fifth and Grant streets. Part of this structure was razed in 1933 and a substantial addition was built.

1905. First building in McKinley district erected in 1000 block on West Tenth street, destroyed by fire in 1918. A new building was constructed on a site at 1201 West Tenth street, in 1923. Meantime four bungalows were erected on old site for use while new building was completed, a period of more than five years.

1909. Cleveland building for Negro children, was erected at Third and Linden streets.

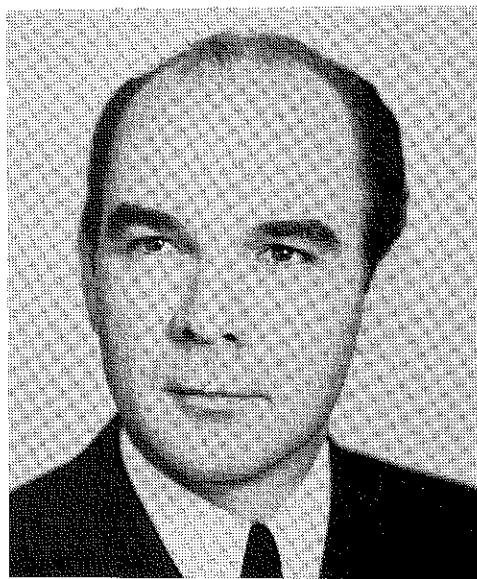
Douglass 2-room frame building at Twelfth and Hickman streets, was built about 1934, for colored children, after building at northwest edge of Coffeyville had been abandoned.

1895. Lincoln school building, the only eighth grade school in Coffeyville, was ordered vacated in 1928 and the site was later sold to the Western Creameries, Inc.. The building was razed. The adoption of the system of 6-grade elementary, three grade junior high, three grades in senior high and two grades in junior college made the Lincoln school building a 2-story brick structure on East Eighth street, unnecessary. Besides, the structure was unsafe.

1923. Junior High school building, Eighth and Roosevelt street.

1931. Field Kindley Memorial high school building on Eighth street, west of Junior High building.

1942. McFarland Trade school, Between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Roosevelt street.



DR. KENNETH W. MCFARLAND

Dr. Kenneth W. McFarland, superintendent of Coffeyville schools seven years and released July 1, 1942 by the board of education to permit him to accept a similar position with the Topeka schools, was born October 12, 1906 at Caney, Kansas, a son of James and Frances (Douglass) McFarland.

After attending the public schools at Caney, Dr. McFarland earned his bachelor's degree at the Kansas State Teachers college at Pittsburg in 1927. At Columbia University in New York state, he received his master's degree, while at Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif., he attained his doctor's degree. Dr. McFarland taught in the Cherryvale high school the term of 1927-28, after which he was called to the superintendency of a consolidated school in Greenwood county for a period of three years. For four years following the expiration of his tenure in Greenwood county, Dr. McFarland was super-

intendent of schools at Anthony, Kansas. He was called to the superintendency of the Coffeyville schools for the 1935-36 school year and succeeded himself until his call to the superintendency of the Topeka schools in February this year.

Dr. McFarland was united in marriage in 1927 to Miss Margaret Thrall of Eureka. They have two children, a son, James, 11, and a daughter, Kay, 6.

Upon completion of the new trade school here, a project in which Dr. McFarland was passionately interested and which was his dream come true, the board of education formally named the school the McFarland Trade School in his honor. Dr. McFarland's tenure at Coffeyville ended with the 1941-42 school term.



THELMA CREATH-MIFFLIN

For a consecutive period of 17 years, Mrs. Thelma Creath-Mifflin was secretary to the superintendent of schools with offices in the administration building. She is now in a similar capacity at Topeka.



MCFARLAND TRADE SCHOOL

The above trade school was conceived, promoted and built under the supervision of Dr. Kenneth W. McFarland, supervisor of the Coffeyville public schools 1935-1942. This project constituted Dr. McFarland's thesis at Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. The structure was completed and dedicated in May, 1942.

RATING OF TEACHERS

Relative standing of teachers on June 7, 1897 as shown by credits awarded them by the examining committee of the board of education:

Grace Cubine, 81; Hattie Bush, 75; Pearl Robertson, 78; Rosa Bell, 81; Nettie Laird, 75; Hattie McTaggart, 75; D. Floyd Buckles, 75; Ida V. Romig, 78; Eva Stark, 78; M. M. McCarty, 83; Anna Staler, 82; Josie Hine, 85; R. H. Howard, 81; Wm. McTaggart, 93; A. M. Ragle, 91; R. Y. Kennedy, 92; Jennie Hyde, 80.1; Blanche Wilcox, 75; Alma Matthew, 78.

Three applicants in this examination failed to get a passing mark. None had taught.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

The history of the Coffeyville schools would not be

complete without mention of the Montgomery County high school at Independence. This school was opposed and legal steps were taken that required months to untangle. However, the law creating the school was finally upheld by the supreme court and on April 25, 1899, a faculty consisting of T. B. Henry, W. E. Ringle, Richard Allen, Georgia Cubine and Lura Bellamy was elected by the board. A principal, Mr. Ness, also was engaged. He had been with the Independence high school. W. E. Ringle was afterward superintendent of the Coffeyville schools and Miss Cubine returned to the Coffeyville school in 1904. A few years ago, the Montgomery County high school was converted into a local high school at Independence. The bill creating the county high school was enacted by the Kansas legislature in its 1897 session.

THE BLUE LODGE
(KEYSTONE LODGE NO. 102)

Keystone lodge No. 102, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Parker, Feb. 7, 1871. The lodge was moved to Coffeyville in December, 1873. The first three officers of Keystone under dispensation were Eli Dennis, Worshipful Master; Joseph McCreary, Senior Warden and Thomas J. Mewhaney, Junior Warden. The date of the lodge's charter is Oct. 19, 1871, awarded at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge at Topeka. John M. Price was the Grand Master. The first Master under charter was Joseph McCreary, who served in the year 1872. Eli Dennis, dispensation Master, served as charter Master in 1873. The first meeting of Keystone Lodge in Coffeyville was held December 6, 1873. The first lodge room in Coffeyville was over Read Bros. store at Ninth and Walnut streets. In 1887 the lodge erected its own building on the south side of West Ninth street, between Walnut and Maple streets. On St. Johns Day, June 28, 1887, Henry C. Cook, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Kansas, with the assistance of local lodge officials, laid the cornerstone of that, the first Masonic building in Coffeyville. So impressive was the building enterprise and so imposing the structure at the time, that the entire south side of Ninth from Walnut to Maple came to be known as "Masonic Block." In a fire in the nineties, this lodge building and other buildings in the block were critically damaged by fire. Temporarily, the lodge established quarters on the second floor of the Upham building, on the site of the same building now occupied by the Crow drug store. Later the lodge moved to the Savage building a door to the south. In 1904 the present Masonic Temple at Ninth and Maple street, was constructed. This is a 3-story building. Charles T. Carpenter, the oldest member of Keystone lodge, was presented a 50-year honor emblem in June, 1937 by the Grand Lodge of Kansas. William L. Marcy is now the oldest living Past Master of Keystone, having served in 1899 and 1900. Frank E. Sellers is next in line, having served in 1904 and 1905.

Past Masters of Keystone Lodge, No. 102, A. F. & A. M.:

- *Joseph McCreary.....1872-4-5-6
- *Joseph McCreary.....1880-1-2-3
- *Eli Dennis.....1871-3
- *Geo. J. Tallman.....1877
- *Edwin L. Foster.....1878
- *Thomas Scurr, Jr.....1879
- *Thomas G. Ayers.....1884-5-6
- *Francis W. Noblet.....1887
- *Jefferson M. Butler.....1888
- *Wm. H. Lape.....1889-90-94
- *James A. Roberts.....1892
- *Thomas G. Ayers.....1891-6-7
- *Theo J. Garlic.....1893

- *John S. Lang.....1895
- *Joseph F. Savage.....1898
- Wm. L. Marcy.....1899-1900
- Frank E. Sellers.....1901
- *Wm. H. Shepard.....1902-3
- Irvin W. Potter.....1904-5
- *Ernest M. Kane.....1906-7
- Guy E. Shibley.....1908-9
- Charles E. Munson.....1910
- Wm. H. Tester.....1911
- Arthur L. Severance.....1912
- Roy H. Clossen.....1913
- Jesse R. Sigsbee.....1914
- William O'Day.....1915
- George W. Perry.....1916
- Wm. O. Savage.....1917
- *Lewis L. Bingaman.....1918
- Theo. P. Perry.....1919
- Oren R. Clossen.....1920
- Eli Zimmerman.....1921
- Gordon B. Green.....1922
- Almon M. Baker.....1923
- Richard E. Fulkerson.....1924
- Arthur E. DuMars.....1925
- Ben F. Zimmerman.....1926
- Aurelius P. Irvin.....1927
- William Gulley.....1928
- William O'Day.....1929
- John M. Howell.....1930
- Harry E. Magson.....1931
- Floyd C. Baugher.....1932
- Amos C. Gillam.....1932
- B. Clyde Thomas.....1934
- Stuart S. Young.....1935
- Loy Van Horn.....1936
- Clement A. Reed.....1937
- Grover C. Mahley.....1938
- Lyle Irvine.....1939
- T. Wentworth Higginson.....1940
- E. Lawrence Haff.....1941

*Deceased.

Theodore P. Perry, a Past Master of the Lodge, served as general chairman of the 70th anniversary program, Keystone Lodge No. 102, A. F. & A. M., held in Masonic Temple, Oct. 22, 1941.

DEMOLAY CHAPTER

The Coffeyville chapter DeMolay received its Coffeyville charter, March 21, 1924, when it had a charter membership of 24. Before the charter here had been completed some Coffeyville youths joined the chapter at Independence. Glenn Graham was the first master counselor and Pert B. Florea was sponsor of the initial organization.

History and Growth of Religion and Churches Coffeyville, Kansas

ONE of the first figures in the frontier pageant at the birth of a community in the great Mid-West has ever been that of the defender of the gospel. No matter how rampant with wickedness a pioneer settlement might be, sacred song and religious services were as essential a part of the program of life as the taking of food or the surrender to sleep.

Balancing its crude night life, punctuated here and there with saloons, brothels and drunken men and seductive women, was this apostle of Jesus, going about doing good, holding prayer services in the homes of the business and professional men, mayhaps taking up collections in the vice dens of the town, with which to light and warm some buildings where the story of The Christ might be told on Sunday. A characteristic of sin is that often it will contribute freely to the cause it opposes.

At any rate, the brave, adventurous horse-riding preacher of 75 years ago in Kansas, no more waited for the erection of a church edifice, or the coming of the printed hymnal, than did that heroic Apostle Paul centuries back as he pushed the frontiers of Christianity further and further toward the setting sun.

CHURCHES COOPERATE

Denominationalism has never been emphasized in Kansas as had been true of the establishment of churches in the eastern part of the United States. It is not uncommon to read in the early press of this state of joint or union meetings being conducted for a night or even a season in which several denominations participated, sharing the expenses and dividing the conversions, as it were.

We read of a murder at Parker seventy years ago and as the story unfolds we discover that the murder leader had attended church services in Parker the following night "in order to throw off suspicion that he might have been connected with the slaying."

In that comment, made by Dr. T. C. Frazier, who wrote local history from personal knowledge and observation, revealed that church services were a regular event and that even a man with enough wickedness in his heart to commit murder, knew that if he could make the people of Parker believe he was a Christian they would know that he could not and would not have killed a fellow being.

The building of the Methodist church structure in Parker which was later moved to Coffeyville to the site of the present Methodist church, was begun in the fall of 1869, according to an article published in The Journal in connection with the fiftieth anniversary celebration of that church, held in the Coffeyville church. However the golden event was calculated from 1871, three years before the church building was moved to Coffeyville.

SUNDAY SCHOOL IN 1871

The first mention of Sunday school activities in Coffeyville was an announcement December 17, 1871, a union Sunday school had been organized, with meeting places in each of the two Coffeyvilles. Shortly afterward a necktie social was staged, which netted the sum of \$120 for the purchase of song books, quarterly lesson sheets and blackboards for illustrative teaching.

On February 5, 1872, Rev. A. Hartman, a Methodist pastor, began a series of evangelical meetings in Old Town.

On February 23, 1872, the United Brethren church held a quarterly meeting in Old Town.

March 2-3, the Rev. S. N. D. Martin, a Presbyterian minister, preached a series of sermons in a vacant building in Old Town.

In the following pages the compiler of this data has endeavored to give some of the highlights of each of the churches whose start was contemporary or nearly so with the founding of Coffeyville, Parker, Tally Springs and Liberty.

REV. F. I. WALKER

Religion, according to one authority, reached Montgomery county with the trading posts. The Rev. F. I. Walker of Oswego, a duly ordained Baptist minister, is believed by this authority to have been the first minister of the protestant faiths to hold meetings in the county. He preached at open air meetings at Tally Springs in the summer of 1869. These meetings were followed the next year by the organization of the Salem Baptist church. Elder John Randle of the Christian faith, working with the Rev. G. L. Canada of Clymore, preached at the Tally Springs school house. Randle also preached at Coffeyville and held meetings one summer in the home of a Mrs. Amanda Fike, a widowed woman. Later Rev. Randle married the daughter, Miss Betsy Fike. A log church building in the extreme northwest part of Parker township, was probably built in 1870.

FIRST BAPTIST

The First Baptist Church of Coffeyville was organized October 2, 1884 by twelve Baptists assembled in the home of Mrs. W. T. Read. Besides the hostess, Willard S. Upham, Emma A. Upham, Mrs. Kate B. Read, Mrs. E. T. Robertson, Mrs. Laura Bump, Mrs. J. H. Peters, Henry M. Upham, Eva B. Upham, Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mrs. A. T. Woodson, George O. Howe, Mrs. E. C. Robertson took part in the ceremony, with the Rev. William Wilber of Chetopa, as moderator.

Shortly after organization, meetings of the church were held in Social Hall on West Eighth street, near Walnut street. A year later, Mrs. Eliza O. Upham, gave the money with which to purchase the lot at Eighth and Elm streets, where the present church stands. An hour later she was stricken unconscious and died a few days later.

The following year the newly erected church edifice on the lot purchased was dedicated under the pastorate of the Rev. L. J. Dyke, its first pastor. Samuel "Father" Clark, then gave to the church the lot on the south, now the site of the Baptist Educational building. It had a small house on it, which went with the lot.

Pastors succeeding Dyke, were the Reverends William Wilber, J. H. Jones, Henry Clark, W. W. Smith, Z. T. Robertson, E. L. Humphrey, George Kline, J. M. Plannett, T. J. Hopkins, Charles D. Eldridge, Earl Riney, Elmer Kirkpatrick, Barney Thames and the present pastor, the Rev. E. W. Von Busch.

The bell of the first building was sent to a missionary field in China, with a Kansas girl, Pearl Page, as its custodian.

EARLY BUILDING PLANS

On September 23, 1871, this item appeared in the South Kansas Tribune of Independence, a weekly newspaper recently suspended there. The item: "The Baptists are collecting materials to build a church in Coffeyville, which is much needed as 'Iniquity doth abound.'" The author of this announcement was the Coffeyville correspondent of the Tribune.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first Catholic church in this vicinity was built at Parker in 1869. It was attended from St. Paul (then Osage Mission), by the Jesuit Fathers, Fr. Paul Ponziglione, S. J., and Fr. Schumacher, S. J.

A church was built in the town of Coffeyville in 1870. The location was in the 700 block on Maple street. In those days the membership of the church was limited and many non-Catholic friends of the church helped with the building and its furnishings. Outstanding among these donors was Mrs. H. W. Read, Sr., who, though not a Catholic gave generously toward the furnishing of the Sanctuary.

In 1902, the site of the present church was purchased and the church building was moved from Maple street to the newly purchased ground. This is what is now known as Holy Name Place. Services were held in this transplanted building until a new building supplanted it. This building was begun in 1912 and completed in 1917, under the administration of Fr. Peter F. Tierney.

In the year 1898, Fr. Stephen Hermans, then pastor at Neodesha, was transferred to Coffeyville by Bishop Hennessy. He was the first resident pastor of the Coffeyville church. He was succeeded by Fr. Tierney in 1901. Fr. Tierney continued as pastor until his death in February, 1921. In the following month, the present pastor, Fr. J. J. O'Brien was appointed and is now serving in his 22nd year.

CHURCH BECAME SCHOOL

When the new church was dedicated in 1918, the old church was used for a school. In a few years that building was no longer adequate to accommodate the increasing number of children. So, acting on the advice and council of the Church committee, the pastor, Fr. O'Brien, had erected a new school building, in 1922-23, which was considered ample to take care of the needs of the children for many years to come. The enrollment has steadily increased since then, until it is now close to 200.

The Catholic church fosters many social activities, the principal ones being the Joyce Kilmer Club and the Knights of Columbus. The Joyce Kilmer club was established 20 years ago. Its object is to foster love for literature and the fine arts, both sacred and profane. It has had a most successful career, and is as active today as when first organized. It interests itself in all social and community activities.

The Knights of Columbus was established in 1905 with a charter roll of 53 Knights. Many of those charter members are still living and active members. This order too, is interested in social and community activities, but the principal feature is fraternal insurance. Its membership is larger today than in any other year of its existence.

(The above history and descriptions were furnished by Fr. J. J. O'Brien, pastor of the church.)

FIRST CHRISTIAN

Christian Sunday schools were organized in Coffeyville and Independence in the spring of 1872, but no regular preaching services were being conducted. The Coffeyville Sunday school was abandoned soon but was re-organized and revived by George C. Dillon and Alice Walters in 1873.

In 1874, the Rev. John W. Randle came to Coffeyville and carried on a series of meetings under the banner of the Christian church. The Rev. "Father" Green Lee Canada, a pioneer merchant of several towns including Coffeyville, had been preaching in Labette and Montgomery county since 1867, assisted Randle.

In 1878, the ebbing Christian congregation obtained the services of Elder Moberly and the Christian church organization was completed by O. J. Winters, Dee Davis and Alfred Kime as trustees. They procured space in a building at Seventh and Walnut streets for services. In 1883, the Rev. J. S. Becknell, a preacher-carpenter was

engaged as pastor. In his tenure a small building was erected at Tenth and Walnut streets. In 1884, a tornado blew the church off its foundation and it crashed onto the Courier residence, injuring Mrs. Courier, who a year later suffered fatal burns at a church festival. In 1885 the building had been restored.

In 1886, the Rev. Joel Dillon and Mrs. Dillon came to Coffeyville to be near their son, George C. Dillon. The elder Dillon died in 1889. The church had been chartered Aug. 24, 1887. Its trustees then were Alfred Kime, George C. Dillon and H. H. Beatty. In 1892, the Rev. M. Ingalls, an evangelist, conducted a series of Christian meetings on the Sylvanus Potter farm six miles northeast of Coffeyville and Rev. E. G. Harris served as local pastor for several months. In 1894 the Rev. S. W. Brown came and remained until 1900. As pastor he directed the purchase of lots at Ninth and Elm streets and a large frame building was erected there.

In 1900, the Rev. Ellis Purlee was called to the pastorate and he was succeeded in 1910 by the Rev. G. W. Kitchen. In 1913 the Rev. Arthur Long of Atchison was called. Under his direction the first part of the present brick structure (south part) was erected in 1914. Rev. Long served for a time in France, Mrs. Long, a duly ordained minister, taking his place. In 1920 the frame building erected in 1898 was razed and the foundation for the north section of the originally planned brick structure was laid. The Rev. Lin D. Cartwright came in the fall of 1921 and the new part was completed and dedicated Jan. 6, 1924. Cartwright remained seven years and was then succeeded by the Rev. Joe D. Boyd, who resigned in 1936 to go to Tacoma, Wash. The Rev. H. Austin Smith was called. He resigned in September 1942. He will be succeeded by the Rev. J. Everard Carter, Jan. 1, 1943.

Recent Sunday School superintendents were Harry Murphy, 1913-20; T. P. Perry, 1920-28, and since that time, Orvil W. Carter.

An 1866 Preacher



G. L. Canda

G. L. Canada, an early Christian minister, settled on a claim in Labette County (Canada township named after him) in 1866. In the following year he bought a trading post from E. C. Goeke at Clymore.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL

St. Paul's Episcopal church of Coffeyville was organized in 1873, under the rectorship of the Rev. L. L. Holden and bishopry of the Rev. Vail. Mrs. Robert L. Wells, was the first communicant of the church. A frame edifice was erected on the site of the present Hotel Dale, Eighth and Maple streets in 1877. The present brick structure at Seventh and Maple street, was erected in 1913. Known rectors following the Rev. Holden were the Rev. Rankin, the Rev. L. L. Swan, the Rev. Henry C. Parkman, the Rev. C. H. Canfield (1880-81), the Rev. John Dent, the Rev. Barnes, the Rev. Oversden, the Rev. Freeze, the Rev. Oliphant, the Rev. Dowd (served twice as rector here), the Rev. Watts, the Rev. J. T. Boville, the Rev. William Putt, the Rev. Charles Davies, the Rev. Brown, the Rev. C. B. Cromwell, the Rev. Louis Livingston and the Rev. James Joseph.

Following Bishop Vail were Millsbaugh, James Wise, Goodrich Fenner.

The Rev. John Chisholm, throughout his youth, a communicant of this church, now is rector of the Fort Scott Episcopal church.

Early Independence Churches

In the spring of 1872, an Independence church directory appearing in the South Kansas Tribune contained this announcement:

Congregational, Rev. R. M. Tunnell; Presbyterian, Rev. S. Stoddard; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. J. B. Lee; Baptist, Rev. J. P. Way. The Christian church without a minister, was holding Sunday school services.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation was organized in Coffeyville in 1891, by the Rev. G. Allenbach of Independence. Shortly after the church was organized, lots at the northwest corner of the intersections of Ninth and Spruce streets were purchased and a modest sized church building was erected. After four years in which the church had been supplied with students only, an ordained minister was called. Along with the church activities, the Lutherans have been maintaining quite consistently a parochial school. The first instructor for this school was A. Schans, a student from the Lutheran Seminary near Chicago. The church still stands on the original site. The Rev. A. B. Senne has been pastor of the church for the last 15 years.

FIRST METHODIST

The First Methodist church of Coffeyville was organized in June, 1870, with W. T. Selby as leader. For five years the church meetings were conducted in what was known as the West School building here. Parker Methodist church, organized in 1871 had like, the town itself, been on the decline and in 1875, the Coffeyville organization purchased the Parker church building and moved it to a lot at Tenth and Elm streets. Seven years later more ground was purchased and an addition to the Parker building was constructed. In September, 1890, the cornerstone of the first brick building was laid. The new building was dedicated by Bishop Bowman, January 25, 1891. The present structure was dedicated in 1908. It cost \$30,000. Its seating capacity was rated as 1,300.

On Sunday, October 26, 1941, the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Methodist church was celebrated. Like all early history, there is some confusion as to the early pastors since most of them officiated at both Parker and Coffeyville. The accepted record of the pastors and their tenure however, make no mention of this duality. This record follows: A. Hartman, 1871-72; H. W. Conley, 1872-73; J. M. Hedges, 1873-75; B. F. Smith, 1875-77; R. M. Scott, 1877-79; D. S. Baldwin, 1879-81; D. M. Summerville, 1881-85; Hugh McBirney, 1885-87; John F. Palmer, 1887-89; K. B. Johnson, 1889-90; A. McDole, 1891-93; A. S. Freed, 1893-98; H. J. Hoover, 1898-1900; A. L. Hanby, 1900-03; W. C. McCurdy, 1903-04; Bernard Kelley, 1904-05; F. W. Otto, 1905-08; Louis M. Potts, 1908-11; C. T. Durboraw, 1911-12; J. D. Smith, 1912-15; F. A. Hawke, 1915-20; Gordon B. Thompson, 1920-25; Henry O. Holter, 1925-29; William I. Hastie, 1929-34; R. Ernest Gordon, 1934-1940; C. I. Coldsmith, 1940 and now pastor. The oldest living member of the church is Mrs. J. L. Skinner, who became a worker in the church in the late seventies.

In 1923 the lot and house west of the church was

purchased to be used as an educational building for beginners and primary departments.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

The first 7-year period of this church's history in Coffeyville is more speculative than definite because the records for that interval were somehow lost. Samuel Irvin, father of A. P. Irvin was a charter member of the church and afterwards he gave this report of the start of the church here: Organized April 15, 1884, by Rev. S. M. Griffin, with nine charter members, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Austin Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Irvin, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Waun, Mrs. Brandon and Miss Freeman. The first pastor was the Rev. Park A. C. Bradford, a congregational minister of Oshkosh, Wis. Worship was itinerant about the city until the summer of 1885, when a \$26,000 church edifice was erected. Upon completion of the structure, the pastor, according to the records, was asked to resign, which he did. The Rev. S. G. Fisher of Terrell, Tex., was then called to the church.

Next a call was extended to the Rev. W. B. Chamberlin of Humboldt, Kan., who remained until 1890. In April, 1891, the Rev. S. B. Jewell of Wellington, who served nearly seven years. The Rev. Vernon C. Byers was called and he remained one year. He was followed by Rev. J. G. Calnow of Wichita, who continued here about two years. Then in March 1903, the Rev. W. W. Smith of Waverly, Kansas, was called. The original church building was sold by the board in 1905 for \$6,000.

One of the outstanding church facilities expansion in recent years was the construction of the Slosson Memorial Education building, erected at the west side of the church edifice proper, but connected with it.

The Rev. Robert W. Scott is the present pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN

A few members of the United Brethren church of the Neosho conference, succeeded in 1908 in attaching Coffeyville to the Tyro circuit (later abandoned) and changed the name to Coffeyville circuit, having Rev. C. C. Clampitt named as pastor. In 1909 O. G. Missamore came to the church here. In May, 1910 the Rev. C. R. Fralic was appointed to the local circuit and he remained here until 1914. Early services were conducted in the rear of a store building at Fourth and Union streets. Later, services were held in a laundry building that stood on the site of the present Junge's bakery. Organization was completed under Fralic, with H. Ruthrauff, S. F. Fitzpatrick, E. A. Carey and Elmer Joyce as trustees. Only Mrs. Wm. Andrews of the original 31 charter members is now in the church.

The present building at Eighth and Harding streets was erected in 1912. This building was wrecked by the June 1, 1917 tornado, but was soon repaired. In 1922, under the pastorate of Rev. G. H. Caldwell, the parsonage adjacent to the church on Eighth street, was erected.

The ministers in their order:

C. C. Clampitt, 1908; J. H. Hampshire, 1908; O. G. Missamore, 1909; C. R. Fralic, 1910-14; L. C. Reed, 1914-16; H. L. Adams, 1916-17; J. M. Tinnell, 1917-18; T. W. Perks, last of 1918; P. L. Wolfe, 1919-20; W. L. Browning, part of 1920; G. N. Halsey, 1920-21; G. H. Caldwell, 1921-24; E. P. Freeman, 1924-25 (fatally injured in car wreck); Mrs. E. P. Freeman, last of 1925; E. K. Layne, 1925-26; C. L. Montgomery, 1926-27; O. P. Garlock, 1927-29; E. C. Smith, 1929-33; E. H. Given, 1933-35; A. V. Howland, 1935-37; H. H. Thomas, 1937, incumbent.

The Story of . . .

Coffeyville's Utilities

Water and Light

1895 and 1901 to 1942

THE municipal theory for the operation of waterworks and electric production began to seize the minds of Coffeyville nearly a half century ago. Municipal utilities existed as far back as 1880.

But influential private interests long opposed public ownership of utilities and it is a recorded fact that the Commercial Club of Coffeyville opposed movements in 1898 and in 1899 looking toward municipal ownership and operation of a "generating plant" here. However, in 1901 the city began experimenting with the business of selling and distributing electricity and when it was proposed to issue \$20,000 worth of bonds with which to construct a power building downtown and to equip it with two generators, the proposal carried decisively.

But an emergency arose in the postwar period of 1918-20, when the city light plant using oil for fuel found itself owing \$115,000 to the Sinclair Refining Company and to others. Hearing of this situation in Coffeyville the Kansas Utilities, (which has this year retired from Kansas), sought to purchase the light and power plant and its distribution system. The election was held August 1, 1922 and private operation was rejected by a 3 to 1 vote. It was in that campaign that the then Commissioner Oscar Jensen caused to be painted high on the smoke stack of the light plant, this dramatic ultimatum: "This Plant Is Not for Sale!"

So Coffeyville is in its 38th year of municipal ownership and operation of its light utility and its 48th year of ownership and operation of its municipal water works.

GREAT BLESSINGS

One of the greatest heritages the present day Coffeyville citizens enjoy, probably without giving much daily thought to the legacy, is its utilities.

For a quarter of a century after the incorporation of the Town of Coffeyville the inhabitants took pot luck with their sources of cooking and beverage waters. And they took similar hazard with their health and the welfare of their children.

When there seems to be a foreign-like taste to the faucet water, or a little boggish odor detectable, the housewife of today goes to her telephone to inquire "What's wrong with the city water"—and if her lights dim or go off and come on or don't come on, she calls "100" to find out what's happening that she can't get light or power to keep her radio and clocks from going haywire.

Some believe it would do us good once more for a time, to have to run the city water through a strainer or boil it before using; to have to dip up the silt residue in the tub after taking a bath—just to make us more appreciative of our treated and softened water supply. And it has been suggested we return to the days when of an evening the lights intermittently dimmed and brightened—and sometimes went out and stayed that way for an hour or two hours—or for the night. In the early days of electric lighting that experience was common, so common as to be dismissed with some such expression as: "Oh, I suppose they had another breakdown at the light plant; you know those things will happen." Scores of times in the first decade of this century and even later, it was a frequent incident to have the light go off in the middle of a church, school or theater program, leaving the audiences sitting quietly in the dark for one or two hours or

maybe the congregation should have to be dismissed to file out through utter darkness, although usually candles or kerosene lamps were kept in readiness for these emergencies.

Herewith follow individual stories of the waterworks and light and power system of Coffeyville from their respective origins to date.

CITY WATER WORKS

The Coffeyville city water works system is about 48 years old.

Bonds in the sum of \$49,000 had been voted in the fall of 1893 and on January 5, 1894, the city council let a contract to W. H. Cramer, providing for the "erection, completion and operation" of a municipal water works system as per "specifications on which the contract was based."

Mr. Cramer completed his contract in June 1895. The pumping station was located on the Verdigris river at the foot of a bluff two miles north of Coffeyville. Two small steam pumps and two small boilers were installed in this building of stone. A storage reservoir 200 feet in diameter and 12 deep deep, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons was located upon a hill 207 feet above the low water level of the river and 143 feet above the higher ground of the city. At first a 10-inch main was laid from the reservoir to the city, where 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch laterals were distributed under the city streets.

At the turn of the century it became evident that the capacity of the equipment was inadequate to the city's demand for water, so another steam pump, having a rated capacity of two million gallons daily and a 250-horsepower boiler were installed. A second 10-inch main was laid to the city and extensions were made for the distribution system. The cost was absorbed by a \$20,000 bond issue.

But, despite these rapid expansions and improvements, only the raw, dirty, river water had been made available to the city.

So, in 1911, along with other improvements, decision was reached and steps taken toward the construction of a 6-million gallon gravity filtration plant with equipment on a scale to filter four million gallons of water daily and a new 3-million gallon settling basin and to convert the old reservoir into a clear water basin from which to feed the city mains. Also there was added a 16-inch main from the reservoir to the city. Included in this general project of improvement were provisions for more laterals in the city. At that time there were approximately 1,800 services and the emergency drafts of the city fire department on the two 10-inch mains of unfiltered river water.

DAM DELAY UNFORTUNATE

Also there was to be installed at the pump station a 4-million gallon electrically driven pump to be operated by current from the city light plant. Another item in the construction budget was a concrete dam across the Verdigris river below the pumping station as a safeguard against possible water shortage in the event of an extended drouth. Bonds to cover these improvements in the sum of \$130,000 were voted.

But construction of the dam was not accomplished until late in 1913. Delay in constructing the dam was costly in the light of developments. 1913 was a dry year.

Clear sparkling water emerged from the customer's faucet, when it emerged at all, but mostly it didn't emerge.

The river stopped flowing; men, teams, plows and scrapers were called into action to cut trenches in the river bed to coax its meager supply to flow. But the situation grew graver. The only adequate supply of water was found in a pool five miles north of the station and lower than the station. It had to be pumped. In desperation, the filter plant was shut down and its centrifugal wash water pump was moved to the scene of the low pool and the day was saved. A tractor engine to run the pump was operated from August 6, 1913, until Sept. 10, almost exactly six weeks. But the water supply for six weeks was not filtered.

Since that crisis a 5-foot dam was constructed, later to be raised two feet, or seven feet in all and a secondary dam has been constructed in the Verdigris five miles above the original dam, thus approximately increasing the river's reservoir capacity four fold, engineers estimate. Yet the ghost of a water famine still haunts the citizens and industries of Coffeyville. The city's water supply, somehow, shall have to be greatly increased if industrial growth continues and the population increases.

A new enclosed reservoir was constructed on the hill this year.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Municipal electric lighting and power had their inception in Coffeyville in 1901, when citizens voted \$20,000 in bonds for the construction of an electric plant. A small brick building was erected and the structure equipped with two 60kw generators and two high-speed steam engines. In 1907, two Corliss engines were installed to drive the 200kw generators just added, an improvement which added greatly to the production capacity and stabilized the flow of current for power. In 1911, two more engines and a similar number of 300kw generators were installed.

The first turbine was installed in the local plant in 1916. It had a capacity of 750kw. In 1923, a 1,500kw turbine was added; in 1925 a 2,000kw turbine was installed and in 1927 a 3,000kw turbine was added, making four turbines in all with a capacity of 7,250. Ten years later, the first turbine was dismantled and a new 5,000kw was added, making the total production capacity 11,500kw.

The peak load to date approaches the 5,000kw mark, leaving a margin of 6,500kw for emergency and expansion uses.

All of these expansions were accomplished from funds of the light department, with but one bond issue (for \$100,000) when a structural expansion to the plant was made involving the razing of a part of the building and its reconstruction on a larger scale. A PWA grant was used.

ONCE LOSING UTILITY

In 1920, the light plant was a losing proposition. What with burning war-priced fuel oil and loose management, the utility faced a deficit of \$115,000. A change in management and the changing of gas for oil in the boiler room, soon halted the plant's indebtedness, paid it off and started the accumulation of surplus. It bought and paid cash for the turbines installed in 1923, 1925 and 1927 and authorized in 1928 the full assumption of the cost of a proposed new city hall and courthouse to cost \$225,000. The site already had been paid for out of the light earnings. The city hall bonds were of the 10-year serial annually maturing type and one-tenth of the principal, plus interest on the principal was paid out of surplus light-earnings annually.

The city hall bonds as predicted, were retired promptly as they matured with interest, each year, the last one being absorbed by light earnings four years ago. Here is a resume of the plant's net earnings since and including 1928:

1928, \$110,833; 1929, \$117,141.62; 1930, \$125,899; 1934, \$155,646.24; 1937, \$182,550.20; 1939, \$200,192.17; 1940, \$168,388.33; 1941, (est.)

\$163,869.24; 1942, \$178,000 and 1943, (proposed) \$186,000.

EQUAL 16-MILL LEVY

Those surpluses represent an average advalorem tax levy on an annual assessed valuation of \$10,500,000, of approximately 16 mills on the dollar. In 1939 (for illustration), 52 cents on each dollar of plant earnings went to offset tax sums which would have had to be levied had not the earnings been used instead. In 13 years, the grand total of amounts transferred from the light fund to the funds ordinarily met by tax levies was \$1,662,860.18. Through these profitable years, only 48 cents on each dollar collected for electricity consumption was needed for meeting the operating costs, depreciation, reserves and expansion of the plant.

There is no charge made for street lighting and the net earnings quoted would have been substantially greater had the city paid over to the light fund the cost of street lighting, maintenance and expansion.

Electric energy from the plant is now distributed throughout the city at 2,300 volts, three phase. An industrial circuit operating at 11,000 volts, three phase, entirely circles the city, serving industries and from its laterals, rural customers. The plant supplies with electric current, Caney, West Coffeyville, South Coffeyville, Indian Villages, Cedar Bluff Camp and the federal government airbase (five miles northeast of Coffeyville), construction of which line is incomplete at this writing.

Night lighting at Ise Athletic Field and Forest Park as well as the maintenance of numerous spotlights about the city, is from current supplied by the Coffeyville Municipal Light and Power plant.

LIGHT PLANT ELECTION

A special election was held in Coffeyville, August 1, 1922, at the behest of the Kansas Utilities, an Emanuel subsidiary, when a proposal to sell the municipal light and power plant was defeated by a vote of approximately 3 to 1. The Emanuel interests, whose great empire had been creeping insidiously and ominously toward the setting sun, had planned to annex the Coffeyville plant as the next link in the chain of utilities it was so surely forging across the North American continent. Persons here who were in contact with that election campaign will recall the extremities to which Emanuel boosters went, first to qualify their petitions to call an election and secondly, to promote a favorable vote.

WAS BRIBERY PROPOSED?

One barrier faced by the Emanuel interests was the unalterable opposition and resistance of Oscar Jensen, then commissioner of utilities, who fought on neither asking nor giving any quarter to the foe. "At one time," Jensen used to recall, "a most personable man approached me and said: 'Mr. Jensen, you could certainly find it to your interest in a very important way to stop your opposition. You would not need to change your attitude, but merely stop talking.' It was after this conversation, he said, that he caused to be painted on the light plant smokestack: 'This Plant Is Not for Sale.' The mayor and other city officials had withdrawn their active opposition, Jensen recalled. Then as if summing up the value of the service he had performed in saving the light plant, Jensen would ask significantly: 'What would Coffeyville have done during all these lean years (of depression) if that election battle had been lost? I often find myself wondering whether the older persons ever stop to recall, or do the younger persons even know, how close a call the citizens had to losing the plant that now is handing from \$150,000 to \$200,000 over to the city to pay its bills, which would not otherwise be paid, at least not on the scale they are now being contracted.'" Note: Mr. Jensen made the foregoing statements to the writer in the fall of 1941.

UTILITY SUPERINTENDENTS

In the order mentioned below the Coffeyville utilities have had these superintendents: J. N. Sandefur, 1896-1900 (waterworks only); E. H. Ricksecker, 1907-08;

David M. Blair, 1908-1915; E. J. Wolcott, 1916-1918; C. E. Stromquist, 1918-20; F. L. Bailey, 1920-25; Frank W. Hoover, 1925-1931; F. L. Bailey returns for Eckhardt administration 1931-33, but leaves before it expires; F. W. Hoover returned to serve from 1933 until his death in 1937, at which time E. L. Haff, present superintendent, succeeded him.

KUDER FRANCHISE IN 1890

Since this story has dealt with the municipal plant, the private efforts toward production and distribution of electricity has not been mentioned. However, it may be in order to relate that on March 26, 1890, J. H. Kuder, who had been operating a modest electric power plant near the intersection of Fourth and Santa Fe streets, was granted a franchise by the Coffeyville city commission to furnish electric lighting in the city, to erect poles, string lines and to distribute electric current "for lighting purposes."

It will be noted that nothing in the Kuder franchise could be construed as giving him the right to distribute or sell electric power. In 1892, Mr. Kuder doubled the capacity of his plant. The city's bill ran about \$30.00 a month.

It is believed Mr. Kuder began producing electricity in 1886 under the firm title of Coffeyville Light & Power Company, as that year marked the first use of electricity for lighting purposes in Coffeyville. Also, the year before, Rammel Bros. drug store on Union street had installed an electric light plant and furnished current for two street lights on Union street, between Eighth and Ninth. In 1892, at the time of the Dalton raid, electric street lights were maintained on Walnut street at the intersections of Eighth and Ninth streets. The source of the electricity production for these two lights does not seem to have found record.

CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

It always may be safely assumed that when a cluster of buildings has been constructed, be it the cross roads, hamlet, village, town or city, hand in hand with that cluster has gone some sort of organized fire protection. It may be inadequate, crude and obsolete, but so long as insurance ratebooks are published, communities are going to see to it that its fire insurance rates are not exorbitant—and they would be if no fire protection existed. Coffeyville has always had some type of fire protection, first as a trading post, an incorporated village, a third class city, a second class city and as a first class city. As soon as Col. J. A. Coffey and his associates laid out the original town of Coffeyville, there was an organized fire department and use of a blacksmith shop as a fire station. E. Y. Kent, the first village blacksmith was the man who organized the first volunteer fire department. The equipment consisted of about 30 buckets, 100 yards of 3/4-inch rope (best hemp), a dozen pick-axes, three single-blade axes, saws, hammers, two ladders and a suction pump, operated by hand with its 1 1/4-inch pewter pipe, used to sink into a nearby-cistern or well. A dance was held in March, 1870, and the proceeds were used to buy fire-fighting equipment, including special caps for the firemen. Col. Edmund G. Ross, veteran of the Civil War, who very shortly afterward began publishing what he called Ross' Paper, which was destroyed by a tornado in 1871, gave the caps.

FIRE WARDEN NAMED

The first legal step taken by the organized city of Coffeyville was under date of Sept. 17, 1872, which date places the time about five months after the illegal Coffeyville was organized. The city council on that date appointed a committee on fire and water and it appointed J. Barricklow, a former mayor, as fire warden. However, the warden had nothing to do with fighting fire. His task was to inspect buildings and premises and to see that all fire hazards were removed or ended.

Due to the fact that the volunteer firefighters were never placed on the payroll, their names were never recorded. But we do know that throughout the quarter

of a century from the time of E. Y. Kent's volunteers to the completion of the waterworks, there was a fire-fighting unit of volunteer firemen, who rehearsed and who before the Dalton raid in 1892, had headquarters in a small structure that sat on the same lot as the city calaboose (jail). The lot was number 13, block 50, and the fire station faced and abutted "Death Alley."

A fire rate book establishing "advisory" fire insurance rates for the various buildings in Coffeyville, was published June 21, 1890, revised August 29, 1893 and underwent its second revision March 2, 1896. This book describes the fire department as consisting of a "station on lot 13, block 50, the same being the rear of said lot extending northward from Ninth street." The city calaboose was on the same lot, but near the west edge. The rate book reports that the Coffeyville fire department consisted of 36 volunteer firemen, one reel, hook and ladder truck, two hose carts, 1,200 feet of hose and added that the city had installed 70 double hydrants. The town's population in 1896 was given in the rate book as 4,000.

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED IN 1897

In the same year the ordinance governing water rates and water distribution included provision for a volunteer fire department and D. Stewart Elliott was engaged as Chief Engineer of the fire department. The city had no badge for this official and he used a badge that had been used at Everett, Pa., a badge that is still in the possession of the fire department. Chief Engineer Elliott had a metal horn on which is inscribed "First Fire Horn," and the name of Mr. Elliott is engraved on it. This horn, a shepherd's call horn or megaphone, was used to warn the citizens of a fire and to call out the volunteer firemen.

On January 8, 1897, an initial organization meeting of the city fire department was held.

Here follows the organization effected at that first meeting as committed to record by A. D. Ruthrauff, secretary:

Chief, T. Arthur Reynolds; assistant chief, W. P. McIntosh; property man, Ora D. Buckles; foreman, M. N. Anderson; assistant foremen, Ed Hayden, A. Stamper and J. E. Weakley; hook and ladder men, Claud Walker and L. J. Ensch; nozzlemen, H. B. Radcliff, A. B. Cooper and Alt Stephens, and hydrant man, J. L. Williams.

Sometimes in the early meetings of this organization, which functioned as a quite separate entity, much as the city library does today, the name of J. W. Enders as secretary pro tem, appears.

WOULD MEMORIALIZE ELLIOTT

This organization Jan. 4, 1900 passed a motion to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of D. S. Elliott, killed in action in the Philippines, but who before he enlisted in the Spanish-American war had been instrumental in organizing the fire department of which he also was a member and for a time its chief.

On June 11, 1901, a set-up more along civilian lines, took place. The new organization: President, T. A. Reynolds; vice-president, C. N. Miller; treasurer, E. P. Hayden. At the same meeting this organization establishing rank elected as follows: Chief, T. A. Reynolds; assistant chief, C. N. Miller; second assistant chief, Emil Bouilley; fire police, M. N. Anderson, H. D. Barnollar, E. C. Adkins, N. A. Armstrong. July 12, 1901, T. B. Ayers becomes a member of the department.

FIREMEN'S BALL STARTS

Feb. 12, 1902, an anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, marked the organization for the first annual policemen's ball. Managers were E. Bouilley, V. V. Hedges, T. A. Reynolds, N. A. Armstrong and Bert Miller. Cloakroom attendants were A. Hutson and Loren Harvey and refreshments were looked after by C. N. Miller, E. Harvey and H. Geisler.

At a meeting of the department held May 19, 1902, a motion was adopted providing for the retirement of V. V.

Hedges, for "abusing the city ordinance." He had served as fireman 15 years.

In 1899, the city council adopted an ordinance expanding and improving the fire stations and their personnel. A 1600-pound alarm bell, a trained team of fire horses, 1,700 feet of 2½-inch hose, two hose reels, four chemical extinguishers, a ladder wagon, seven buckets, axes, forks, ropes, chains and other station accessories were provided for in the ordinance.

The chief of the department was the first and for several years the only salaried member. His salary started at \$37.00, was soon increased to \$50. Fees started at \$3 a fire attended and that fee was later increased to \$3.50 and then to \$4.

MAINTAINED TWO STATIONS

For 20 years two fire stations were maintained. Station No. 2, on West Twelfth street, was discontinued about 1917.

Among outstanding fires mentioned in the records are these:

Postoffice building, then on site of the present First National bank. The date was June 30, 1907 and the hour 11:30 p. m. Damage was not great.

January 18, 1908, a \$50,000 fire occurred at the plant of the Sunflower Window Glass Company. B. F. Burke was president of the company, Ted Middlehurst, vice-president, M. N. Eastman, secretary, and J. Tenning, treasurer.

February 29, 1908, fire destroyed the machine house of the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick Company.

June 21, 1908, the W. N. Adams Packing plant northwest of the city was destroyed by fire.

TRAGIC DRUG STORE FIRE

January 30, 1909 occurred what is recalled as the burning of the Holloway livery barns. In this fire 26 horses perished, 30 vehicles, two large barns and two residences adjoining were destroyed. The burned buildings were situated in the 800 block on West Eighth street.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of December 9, 1919, what is recalled as the Florea Drug store fire, at 118 West Ninth street occurred. In that fire, two firemen, Clyde Jones and Ora Moore, lost their lives. The blaze encompassed the McCrum Book store and a combined loss of \$90,000 on buildings and contents was reported by the fire department.

EXPLOSION OF DAWN

At 12:46 o'clock on the morning of December 8, 1924, an explosion occurred in the plant of the Coffeyville Daily Dawn at 226 West Ninth street, wrecking the plant and causing instant loss estimated at \$14,000. The explosion was of nitroglycerin origin, a quantity having been poured into a drilled hole in the press pit. No explosion insurance was carried on either the building or the contents. Two almost new linotypes, much of the hand type and type cases were salvaged. The press which had cost \$7,000 and installed at an added cost of \$1,000, was sold to a foundry for \$80. No person has ever been charged with that crime. The entire law enforcement machinery of a great state seemed indifferent or fearsome of making any investigation of the cause or learning the identity of the perpetrator. Bruce Hise, an ex-convict, while detained at Columbus a few years ago, claimed to know the identity of the man who set off the nitroglycerin and said he was in the Oklahoma state penitentiary at McAlester. The then warden of that institution, replying to an inquiry by this author, said the convict was in the habit of claiming to be the hero of unsolved crimes, but expressed an opinion that he never had even been in Coffeyville. Recently, another ex-convict, related orally to a former law enforcement officer of Montgomery County that the "shooting" of the Dawn plant was planned by an officer of the law, who through the services of a well-known intermediary no longer free, engaged a thug described as "The Big Swede," to take care of the job. This convict further declared that this "Big

Swede" had not since the explosion been seen in these parts parts. He added that the amount paid to the "Big Swede" was \$25. So much for thugs, arson and seeming apathy in the law-enforcement machinery of that day.

STRASBURGER FIRE

About 1:30 o'clock on the morning of August 7, 1932, buildings housing the Strasburger clothing store and the Hooper ready-to-wear store 806-12 Walnut street, were the scene of a raging fire which required arduous work on the part of the fire department to get under control. According to the department's record of the fire, the final adjusted loss on buildings and contents was \$66,500. Also loss on the building occupied by Belt's clothing store north of the Strasburger building was damaged to the extent of \$4,000.

The outstanding fire of recent years at the plant of the O. C. S. Manufacturing Co., occurred one afternoon in the summer of 1939, when a loss estimated finally at \$50,000, resulted. The upper part of this building burned rapidly and the flames spread so quickly that several narrow escapes from burning were reported by officials and employes. William Vermehren was forced to leap from the building after he had suffered burns.

There have been many other sizable fires in Coffeyville and of course, thousands of inconsequential ones.

The city firemen have also attended emergency drowning and gas asphyxiation cases and in some instances feel they saved one or more lives.

19-YEAR-OLD GIRL DROWNS

An unusually tragic case in the memory of the department members was the drowning of Miss Lucile Davis, 19-year-old Bartlett girl, here to visit her sister, Mrs. H. T. Smith in Coffeyville in the summer of 1926. She drowned in the Verdigris river two and one-half miles north of Coffeyville in broad daylight. M. W. Krieger, secretary-manager of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, and a graduate in first aid, with firemen applied resuscitation methods for a period of three and one-half hours without success.

It is more than a quarter of a century since the Coffeyville fire-fighting equipment was changed from horse-drawn vehicles to motor-propelled trucks.

It was in 1920 in the administration of Mayor H. H. Deichler, that the first step was taken to build up the motorized department.

The city commission on March 23, 1920, contracted with the Seagrave Company of Cleveland, O., manufacturers of fire-fighting equipment, for "one model 76, 750-gallon combination hose and pumper, and one model 66, 600-gallon combination hose and pumper." The price of the former unit was \$11,850 and of the latter, \$11,100, or a total of \$22,950.

The second pumper was purchased by the city February 8, 1926. Strictly describing the transaction, it was acquired on a rental basis, the monthly payments to apply toward its purchase price. The city funds were low and the commission could not legally contract to purchase unless the full funds were on hand.

The third pumper, now come to be designated as "boosters" was purchased by the city, October 22, 1935, while on January 14, 1941, the department's fourth booster pumper was purchased.

FIRE STATION INADEQUATE

Efforts have been made at different times to obtain for the fire department an adequate fire station, adequately equipped, but a type of jinx seems to follow every move in that direction. With a \$36,000 federal government subsidy—enough to purchase a new site and leave \$16,000 to apply on the building fund, the voters, misled by false allegations as to the title of the old city hall that still houses the fire station, the bond proposal was defeated.

It only requires a wholesome regard for the truth for one to say that the present fire station is a disgrace to the city of Coffeyville as measured by any other facility that is owned by the city. The author is willing to accept

the full responsibility for this description of the city's fire station in 1942, because the assertion is unanswerable except by falsehood.

The present fire station lacks almost everything that a first class modern fire station should possess and the citizens are fortunate that the situation at the station does not result in increased fire insurance rates.

FIRE MARSHALS

1869-72, E. Y. Kent, headed a volunteer, unofficial and unpaid department and the equipment was housed in his blacksmith shop.

1872-78, Joseph Barricklow, appointed fire warden with powers of enforced inspection of all public and private buildings and report quarterly on any condition of hazard found and not removed by the owner upon request.

1887-95, V. V. "Ves" Hedges, referred to unofficially as "Captain," after the "new equipment" consisting of a combination reel, hose, hook and ladder "vehicle" that could be drawn by man or horse. Transfer men of the city were all charged with the responsibility of racing to the Hedges Planing mill near Walnut and Twelfth street, and hitching to this 2-wheeled vehicle, usually called the hose cart and taking it to the scene of the fire. Alarm for many years was given by a megaphone horn.

1895-97, Capt. D. Stewart Elliott, whose official title was "Fire Engineer." He was able to press back into service a badge he had evidently worn previously in Everett, Pa., for that was the address that appears engraved at the bottom of the badge. He also used a fire horn for a warning call instrument.

1897-1907, Charles N. Miller, who was the city's first salaried chief. Mr. Miller had served in the volunteer department several years and was regarded as a most competent fireman.

1907-18, Loren Harvey. He had entered the department in 1901. In 1903 he was made second assistant chief and in 1905, first assistant chief, and two years later he was promoted to chief.

1918, Homer Creath, who served only a few months.

1919-20, Charles A. McCabe, who before his term expired, resigned to move to South Coffeyville.

1920-24, Napoleon Durand, whose death occurred in July, 1924.

1924-1931, Harry McCullough, who had been first assistant chief on the department. A political situation precluded his appointment by a new administration and he went to Arkansas City as chief there, a post he still holds.

1931—, Solomon E. Hanna, present chief. He entered the department in January, 1920.

A pension system, adopted a few years ago, provides for the payment of pensions after 20 years of service, provided the fireman has reached the age of 50 years. W. A. Smith, second assistant chief, is scheduled to be the first member of the department to become eligible to a pension.

Reed A. Frye, 701 West First street, a member of the volunteer fire department back in 1904 and 1905, resigned to enter the postoffice. He was retired last year on a federal pension after 35 years of continuous service there.

J. B. McCoy, now residing on a farm southwest of Coffeyville near the state line, also was a member of the early volunteer fire department.

The fire department staff today (1942) follows:

Chief, S. E. Hanna; first assistant chief, W. B. Livingston; second assistant chief, W. A. Smith; captains, L. E. McKertie and C. A. Durand; lieutenants, F. L. Stewart, C. C. Shanholtz, A. Stewart and M. A. Phillips; drivers, H. Livingston, R. S. Richardson, L. W. Harvey and Geo. Mitchell; plugmen, A. L. Doty, C. M. Stockham, R. W. Miller and Samuel McCullough; extra fireman, Fred Upton. C. E. Tyler recently retired.

WHITE WAY IN 1914

It is now 28 years since the first white way street lights were installed in Coffeyville. The original scheme embraced the lighting of twelve blocks radiating from the business center. The system consists of iron standards or posts, fire to be erected on the short blocks and seven on the long blocks, or an average of 12 posts to the block and each post representing a cluster of five large lights each enclosed in a white glass globe. The posts were made at the local foundry, The Coffeyville Iron Works. Later when additional white way posts were needed, the Acme Foundry & Machine Company, successors to the Iron Works, has made the posts. The post design was worked out largely at the foundry, when Frank Dickinson, later manual teacher here, was employed there. His design was eventually approved and adopted. Since 1922, a white way has been installed around Memorial Park and other additions have been made, bringing the total number of clusters to about 250. Under the original plan, merchants purchased the poles and equipped them, while the city furnished the electric current.

A few lamps of different design (single-globe) have been erected about the new city hall and high school plants. The design was selected by the late F. W. Hoover, superintendent of water and light.

WATER TO AIR-BASE

Construction of an 8-inch water line from the treated water reservoir on Water Works Hill to the government air base, was completed Sept. 18, 1942, under the direction of E. L. Brown, Coffeyville city engineer. The line, according to the engineer's blue print, is about 19,000 feet in length. The treatment of the raw water consists of purification, softening and recarbonizing.

The construction of a 3,000,000-gallon reservoir on Water Works Hill was completed in the summer of 1942. The pump is capable of pumping 4,250 gallons per minute, it is asserted at the engineer's office. Also a 16-inch raw water line from the pump station to the filter house was completed and tested in the summer of 1942.

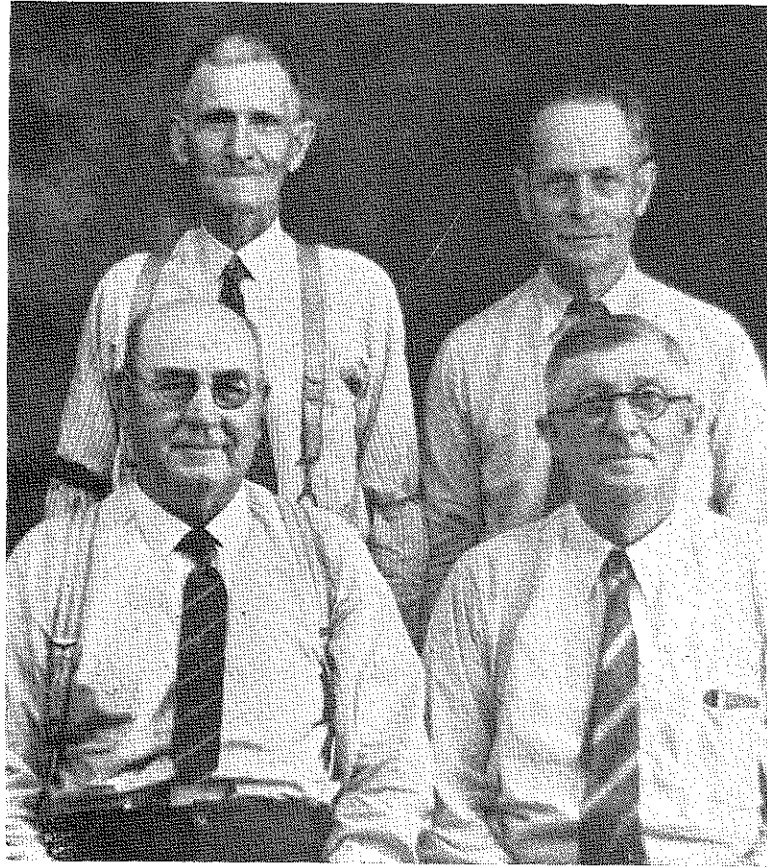
A water line was extended to South Coffeyville in 1934, the engineer's records reveal. However, the city of Coffeyville extended its line only to the south city limit. From there it was taken in a main laid by South Coffeyville.

A water line (6-inch) was laid to West Coffeyville in 1938, after a bond was posted by some 25 or 30 prospective water users, to guarantee that the income from the meters along the line would reimburse the city to a certain figure, representing earnings of at least ten per cent on the investment. The distance to West Coffeyville from the west edge of Coffeyville is slightly more than a mile.



CHARLES FULTON

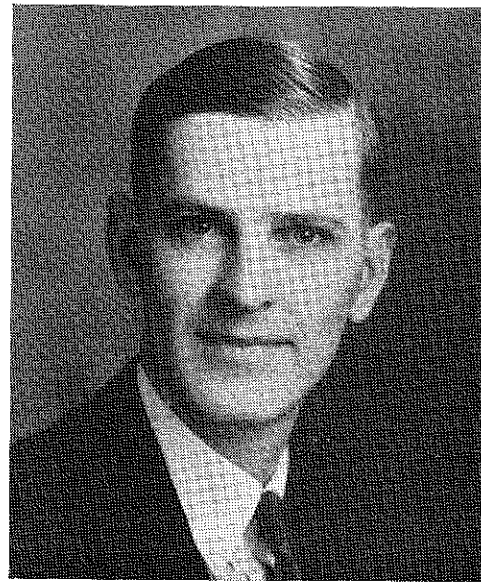
Mr. Fulton served as chief engineer at the filtration plant from 1925 to 1932. Mr. Fulton's tenure ended just before federal aid laws were enacted. He had long agitated for a softening plant and that contribution came a year later.



THESE LONG SERVED
COFFEYVILLE

Sitting—left to right, R. L. Plunkett, contractor, police chief, commissioner of streets and utilities; and W. S. Noel, founder of W. S. Noel Plumbing & Heating Company.

Standing—David M. Blair, second superintendent of Waterworks, with city nearly 20 years; and L. A. Rucker, once proprietor of a large racket store here, member of Citizens Commercial club and a public spirited citizen. Mr. Rucker is the only surviving member of the quartet. Taken in 1932.



SEWARD E. METCALF

Serving in the utilities division of the city of Coffeyville most of the interval since before World War No. 1, Seward Metcalf did his bit in that war. He is a past commander of the American Legion, stands high in Masonry and in the Methodist church. He has been engineer, collector of water and light and fireman for the utilities.

Industrial Development and Promotional Organization Coffeyville, Kansas

Coffeyville is Today Essentially Industrial

It was not always so. The change came because a group of citizens dedicated its efforts through the last 50 years to the fullest utilization of its industrial potentialities.

In the beginning Coffeyville was predominantly agricultural—a single-resource town. Its industrial activities were confined to what could be powered by water fall, such as small saw, grist, corn and flour mills.

But 20 years later, natural gas was discovered and that discovery led in a few years to an intensive industrial expansion program. The story of cheap and abundant gas supply quickly found its way into eastern newspapers and magazines and promoters, good and bad, flocked to these parts, seeking factory sites and bonuses. Then at the turn of the century, the discovery of oil, the complement of gas, had a second revolutionary effect on the economy of Coffeyville, which now boasted three natural resources—agriculture, gas and oil.

And, while agriculture had a quarter of a century start over the underground resources, so attractive and intriguing was the adventure of tapping the earth with a drilling rig and seeing riches emerge, that agriculture almost went into a tail spin during that ensuing interval from 1890 to 1915, when one good well was worth a train load of wheat or hogs.

SOUGHT FOURTH DIMENSION

But all through these years, the Coffeyville leadership steadfastly refused to be content with agriculture, gas and oil, good as they proved to be. It was this ambition on its part to make a "fourth dimension" of the community's resources that gave the present generation its rich heritage of industry in Coffeyville.

But by whatever name it chose, the civic vehicle represented the union of brains, ideas, aims and financial strength of the community leaders. These men seem to have learned early the lesson of united effort as compared to the divided efforts of individuals, where each is seeking for himself without regard to the others.

This unity of purpose centrally directed, brought brick and shale plants, potteries, glass plants, oil refineries, cigar, stove, neckyoke and other factories; it encouraged the manufacture of oil field equipment, brass and iron foundries, railroad shops, roofing and tile plants, paper mills and other industries; it built at a considerable personal sacrifice, a railway belt line, making all these industries accessible to the combined transportation facilities; later it brought a milk condensery, a poultry house and lastly but not leastly, it brought a government air base to this community. And with each of these came its peculiar payroll, all contributing to the community trade and turnover.

ACTS AS CLEARING HOUSE

This central group of men incidental to its early primary function of obtaining industries, found other means of increasing the welfare, prosperity, comfort and convenience of the citizens. In later years it gradually developed into a clearing house for the discussion and solution of important community problems; it has lent its moral strength and sponsorship to the acquisition of improved hotel service, to the sale of bonds for improved education service; it has labored unceasingly for better

roads, a better fair, a local stockyard, with its commission house accompaniment.

In short, the Chamber of Commerce has ever stood ready and willing to embrace in its program, every important interest, be it agriculture in its 4-H clubs, Farm Bureaus, women's auxiliary or what not. It has worked for better cattle, better poultry, better eggs, better milch cows, better methods and better fruit.

FIRST COMMERCIAL CLUBS

Organization of a Board of Trade in 1884, possibly may be regarded as the first definite gesture of community effort in Coffeyville instead of proceeding as it had on the philosophy of "rugged individualism." The implementing cause for the organization of the Board of Trade, however, was that such a move would help Coffeyville to become the grain inspection center of the Southwest. But the record of subsequent events reveals that the board did also serve to develop team work in the community of business men, bankers and professional men. Pleas to railroad companies and to the governor of Kansas for certain grain inspection consideration bore the signatures of a score or more of members of the Board of Trade.

In 1890 there was a reorganization of the Board of Trade, which had ceased to be active. This meeting was held in the offices of the Southern Kansas Land Agency. Officers elected were: President, R. L. Wells; vice-president, W. T. Lemon; treasurer, W. H. Lewark, and secretary, Capt. E. A. Rosser. The date of the meeting was Feb. 9, 1890. Besides the foregoing named men, members of the board of directors were A. R. McKenna, F. D. Benson, W. H. Lape, H. W. Read, J. J. Barndollar, J. W. Blass, Watt Davis, J. S. H. Bump, William McCoy and Joe McCreary. A new charter was to be obtained by a committee composed of Joe McCreary, R. L. Wells and W. A. Pepper, Jr., who were also to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new organization.

START REAL PROGRAM

Also, in the same year, 1890, there was organized the Coffeyville Business Men's Association, with J. E. S. Boothby as president and C. M. Ball as secretary-treasurer. This association had for its purpose the "promotion of industry and commerce, education and religion by the mutual and combined effort of the business and professional men of Coffeyville." This organization was credited by The Journal with obtaining the location of the Standard Brick Company, northwest of the city, but since the organization had no funds, neither site or money bonus was offered the company.

FIRST CLUB IN 1896

In 1896, the Coffeyville Commercial Club was organized, receiving its state charter as of Mar. 2, that year. T. C. Frazier was its first president and H. L. Barnes, its secretary. C. L. Long, C. S. Pellett, I. R. Arbogast, M. A. E. Patton, J. H. Keith, W. H. Lewark and T. B. Fogg were the other members of the board. It was credited with obtaining a pottery for Coffeyville in 1897. The club began early in 1897 to agitate for a municipal electric light and power plant, which project, however, did not materialize until four years later and after another commercial club had been formed. The dominating nation-wide "Chamber of Commerce" in

those days was the National Waterways and Transportation Congress. It is noted that the Commercial Club twice sent Dr. T. C. Frazier, president, to these semi-annual congresses, once at Denver and once at New Orleans. Local newspaper gave front page mention of the sessions. In its last year (1900) the Commercial club listed L. A. Rucker, F. M. Benefiel, W. M. Doty and others as recent members. Samuel McMurtry had been elected secretary. (Rucker at Fort Scott and Pellett of Long Beach, Calif., are still living).

It may be explained here that after the state legislature enacted a law fixing headquarters of the grain inspection department at Topeka, the Coffeyville Board of Trade was dissolved. However, permission to carry on a greatly restricted weighing and inspection function was granted by the state weighing and inspection department. This continued for 40 years or more. T. C. Frazier, four years president of the Commercial Club, resigned to take over the duties of mayor in 1901. He served there four years. This club seems to have lapsed into a state of "inocuous desuetude," as Jack Shepard described its condition, when advocating formation of a new club.

H. W. READ PRESIDENT

So on the night of May 2, 1901. The Citizens Commercial Club was organized, with H. W. Read, Sr., as president and W. H. "Jack" Shepard as secretary. This club never changed its secretary and the first and last minutes of the club were in the same handwriting. Its board of directors included these men:

J. F. Savage, second president of the club and then president of the State Bank of Coffeyville.

F. D. Benson, treasurer of Slosson & Company, druggists.

M. A. E. Patton, director and manager People's Gas Company.

Daniel Wells, head of Wells Bros. Commercial Company.

E. E. Wilson, vice-president Coffeyville Vitrified Brick Company.

E. S. Rea, secretary-manager, Rea-Patterson Milling Company.

W. C. Hall, physician, realty owner and farmer.

F. O. Weis, director and manager of the North Star Manufacturing Company.

L. A. Rucker, proprietor of a drygoods emporium.

C. M. Ball, active head of Condon bank.

W. H. "Jack" Shepard, cashier First National Bank.

H. W. Read, Sr., joint owner, Read Bros. store and director, Rea-Patterson Milling Company.

Note: The above list of directors were not all members of the board at any one time. Out of that list may be selected the so-called "Ten Men of Iron Nerve," who personally sponsored the bringing of many industries to Coffeyville and handling cash and treacherous investments.

LAUNCH NEW DAY

This Citizens Commercial Club really launched a new day in Coffeyville—an era in which a handful of enterprising men of means, risked in some instances their personal fortunes that Coffeyville might grow industrially and prosper. Each of these directors knew when he accepted membership on the board of directors that the action meant not only putting up dues, but that it might mean putting his name on the dotted line for thousands of dollars. In fact an aggregate of \$75,000 in bonuses was released by the board to new industries in the first five years, or an average of \$15,000 a year for industrial expansion. It was said they got "their noses in the wringer" sure enough when, in their eagerness to assure the Sherwin-Williams Company it would be served by a belt line railway just as it demanded, they signed notes running to the railroads which cooperated in building the line.

THE "TEN IRON MEN"

The aggregate sum of these notes does not appear of record, but it is variously estimated at from \$17,000 to \$33,000. There being no surplus in the treasury when the notes became payable, the "Ten Iron Men," wrote off the indebtedness with their personal checks.

But Coffeyville was growing; its payroll was climbing by leaps and bounds, business was good and men flocked to join the new Citizens Commercial Club, when assured they were protected by its charter from the personal liability saddled only on the officers and directors. On October 18, 1901, the secretary announced this membership: J. F. Savage, C. M. Ball, F. O. Weis, E. E. Wilson, G. F. Boswell, A. R. McKenna, W. M. Condon, Joe Keifer, Jr., Clyde H. Knox, T. E. Wagstaff, W. B. Wingate, J. D. Neff, Dr. G. F. Wollgast, G. W. Hoover, J. J. Kloehr, Arthur R. Wilson, Thomas Scurr, W. A. Stewart, Watt Davis, M. A. E. Patton, C. A. Wells, E. C. Kiddoo, W. R. Forker, D. A. Cline, C. E. Munson, W. P. Brown, C. H. Welch, L. A. Rucker, F. L. Geer, H. W. Read, Sr., W. H. Shepard, Dan Wells, W. C. Hall, F. D. Benson, Dr. T. M. Robertson, B. A. Jarboe, D. H. Moore, I. Litman, W. H. Lape, E. H. Ricksecker, Roy T. Osborn, V. W. Moore, W. H. Mahan, J. B. Johnson, W. S. Upham, W. A. Stuckey, T. C. Frazier, G. I. Barndollar, H. L. Barnes, G. F. Blue, Ed Rammel, T. L. Anderson, J. A. Forseman, E. M. Kane, H. C. Dooley, J. H. Keith, T. B. Fogg and E. S. Rea.

INTO REAL ESTATE

The first venture of the Citizens Commercial Club was the purchase and platting of a 65-acre tract of land formerly owned by Samuel B. Hickman, Coffeyville pioneer postmaster, mail carrier and business man. This tract was bounded by Eighth, Washita, Buckeye streets and the Missouri Pacific tracks. It contained 28 city blocks. A tract along the south border containing 12 blocks was designated "Glass Factory Addition to the city of Coffeyville," while the remaining tract of 16 blocks was titled "Original Commercial Club Addition" to the city of Coffeyville.

REALLY BUILDING CITY

The Commercial Club addition was platted into lots and they were auctioned to the public at \$125 each, the awards of location being determined by a drawing. This venture worked out so successfully and profitably that the Club in 1904 purchased that portion of the Osborne pasture bounded by First, Grant, Eighth streets and Central avenue, containing 14 city blocks. The lots in this addition were sold at auction at a price of \$175 a lot.

The Coffeyville Citizens Commercial Club was really going places in those days—building the city by financing its realty growth, while at the same time, turning the proceeds into bonuses with which to induce more new industries to locate here. All-told about \$80,000 for bonus use was realized from the club's realty activities in a little more than two and one-half years.

However, as the smoke of enterprise cleared away, there was revealed a deficit of approximately \$20,000. This sum did not represent a loss in real estate transactions, but rather it was due to the fact that the 12-block glass factory addition was paid for in cash, but its lots instead of being auctioned off, were given outright as industrial bonuses. For a cotton mill, 30 acres were given; for an aluminum plant, four acres were donated; an implement concern was given five acres; a glass factory received 25 acres and \$5,000 in cash; switching site was donated to a brick plant and some land and a cash bonus went to stove and foundry companies locating here; then in 1906 the club bought for \$11,000, the William Montgomery farm of 160 acres northeast of Coffeyville, 75 acres of which was immediately turned over to the National Refining Company and later an additional grant was made; sixty acres of land were given to the Ozark Smelting & Mining Company in 1905. (40 acres more land was given to the smelter in 1926 by the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, paving the way for a

\$200,000 improvement at the smelter, including a lithopone plant).

A \$200,000 INVESTMENT

The Citizens Commercial Club, as has been seen in the foregoing treatise, certainly wrote a graphic chapter in the history of industrial advancement in the city of Coffeyville. More extended mention of industries born in the period of that club's regime is given elsewhere. But let us sum up briefly its achievements over the 5-year period, 1902-1907, its most active period: These achievements included 19 entries in which land, money or other valuable consideration was given outright to industries as clinching inducement to locate in Coffeyville.

A careful study of that period reveals that the aggregate of transactions handled by the Citizens Commercial Club was upwards of \$200,000. Those figures are based on actual things done by the club and tend to make figures of any modern Chamber of Commerce achievements pale into insignificance.

A CHAMBER ORGANIZED

The Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce was organized

Samuel McMurtry, Andy Curry, George F. Boswell, W. H. Shepard and W. E. Ziegler. Casey resigned Dec. 11, 1907 to become secretary and F. B. Skinner was elected president.

A GREATER COFFEYVILLE

"March 4, 1908 marked the beginning of a Greater Coffeyville," says the reporter on The Coffeyville Daily Bee of March 5, 1909, as a lead statement of his story of the anniversary celebration the previous night of the successful campaign to raise an industrial fund of \$100,000, from which fund the land and money bonuses advanced to the Cudahy Co. came to locate its refinery in Coffeyville. Fred B. Skinner was mayor of Coffeyville, Judge A. B. Clark, chief speaker and Judge S. J. Osborn was toastmaster. Fred Berrian had been chairman of the 30-man group which, divided into squads of five men each, raised the fund, with sirens sounding each time an additional \$1,000 was reported. What gave added tribute to the chamber group was the historical fact that the nation had just emerged from the 1907-8 panic, sometimes called the Teddy Roosevelt crash. In most communities money had been pulled out of circulation and

The \$100,000 Bonus Fund Committee



Back row, standing: Pert B. Florea, Al McNeal, L. E. Ferguson, J. K. Beatty, Nick Janssen, J. P. Casey, George Pfister, Isadore Litman, W. H. "Jack" Shepard, Frank Etchen and Fred Berrian.

Middle row, sitting: George Boswell, L. A. Rucker, Sam McMurtry, I. H. Patton, Dr. T. C. Frazier, J. T. Lang and S. D. Frazier.

Front row: J. L. Callard, Walter Newman, Maurice Perkins, John Miller, L. I. Brighton, Fred B. Skinner, Eck Stephens, George Upham, Alonzo Hook and Robert Belt.

Fred Berrian was general chairman of the campaign. Fred Skinner was president of the Chamber of Commerce. Two members of the committee are not in picture.

July 1, 1907 and the organization was chartered August 3, 1907. The president of the first chamber was John P. Casey, the vice-president was E. M. Kane, secretary, H. C. Bergman, jr., and treasurer, Embree W. Morgan.

Directors were the above officers, L. A. Rucker, F. B. Skinner, L. E. Ferguson, E. C. Rice, F. W. Berrian,

only script was available. The backbone of that panic, however, was broken within 90 days from its start. J. P. Rossiter, lawyer and civic leader here at the time had urged business men here to ignore the panic, contending it was Wall Street made and could have been averted, had the large financiers not drained the money marts.

PAST PRESIDENTS

1907—John P. Casey
 1908—Fred B. Skinner
 1909—George Pfister
 1910—George Pfister
 1911—Embree Morgan
 1912—Embree Morgan
 1913—W. E. Ziegler
 1914—Frank Benefiel
 1915—L. E. Ferguson
 1916—H. J. Powell
 1917—H. J. Powell
 1918—H. M. Gragg, business manager
 1919—L. Ayers, business manager
 1920—B. L. Perry
 1921—E. L. Graham
 1922—A. D. Gise
 1923—A. F. Misch
 1924—A. F. Misch to June 1, 1925
 1925—E. L. Graham to June 1, 1926
 1926—R. Y. Kennedy to June 1, 1927
 1927—Frank Read to June 1, 1928
 1928—Frank Read to June 1, 1929
 1929—Herbert Forrest to January 1, 1930
 1930—Frank McGuire to June 1, 1931
 1931—Fred Kistler to June 1, 1932
 1932—A. R. Lamb to June 1, 1933
 1933—D. C. Myers to June 1, 1934
 1934—H. A. Hamlet to June 1, 1935
 1935—E. H. Frazee to June 1, 1936
 1936—W. A. Ball to June 1, 1937
 1937—J. F. Layng to June 1, 1938
 1938—C. R. Hamlin to June 1, 1939
 1939—R. L. DeHon to June 1, 1940
 1940—R. E. Whitworth
 1941—C. R. Bohan
 1942—D. A. Willbern

It will be noted that for the years 1918 and 1919 only the business managers are given. The chamber was not very active and it is doubtful if a president was elected for either year.

MANY STILL LIVE

The following is a list of the guests still living who attended the Chamber of Commerce anniversary celebration March 8, 1909, commemorating the raising of the \$100,000 industrial fund and the initial work of the chamber, which was now taking the place of the Citizens Commercial club, organized in 1901:

Mayor Fred B. Skinner, A. E. Wilson, P. B. Flora, George Kendall, C. A. Gentner, S. F. McClelland, Embree W. Morgan, Dr. Charles Campbell, Ben Jones, Charles Kloehr, Dr. C. H. Fortner, J. B. Johnson, A. A. Bessey, L. A. Rucker, J. H. Brittain, J. E. Exner, Elmer R. Dick, Frank Etchen, J. H. Stephens, Paul Jones, Robert Belt, Dr. T. M. Robertson, J. C. Rauch, Lou Florea, G. W. Noel, Dallas W. Knapp, C. J. York, B. O. L. Wells, J. M. Wiley and S. Rhodes.

Among the women present were Mrs. I. W. Potter, Mrs. S. F. McClelland, Mrs. George Kendall, Miss Margaret Allin.

Robert Scoville's orchestra played for the occasion. Judge S. J. Osborn was toastmaster.

ERA STARTS IN 1902

The glass blowing era dawned in Coffeyville in the spring of 1902, now 40 years ago. As an institution, the manufacture and sale of mouth-blown glass played a highly important role in the industrial life of Coffeyville for a period of some 14 years. It was one of the indigenous by-products of cheap and abundant natural gas.

The romance of glass in Coffeyville because of the magnitude of the industry at its peak, had a profound effect in the type of population that came to get em-

ployment in its factories. The workers were called "blowers." With their immediate families and relatives, the glass workers at one time composed easily one-half of the adult population of the city. These workers were paid good wages, since glass blowing was a skilled form

COFFEYVILLE GLASS FACTORIES

Kansas Glass Company
 Coffeyville Window Glass Company
 Sunflower Window Glass Company
 Pioneer Glass Company
 Mason Fruit Jar Company
 Premium Glass Company
 Ball Brothers
 Coffeyville Bottle & Glass Company
 Henderson Fruit Jar Company
 Withers & Doolittle

of labor, requiring an apprenticeship or special training to qualify. Their hours of labor were comparatively short and as a class, the glass blowers were given to conviviality and were good spenders. Merchants in general preferred them as customers and the majority of workers maintained a credit standing.

ANNUAL PAYROLL \$400,000

In the period 1902-1916, more than three million dollars worth of glass products—window glass, fruit jars, bottles and novelties—were made and sold, while wages paid out ran to a peak of \$400,000 annually.

It is because of the importance of the glass factor to Coffeyville's industrial growth and popularity, together with the timeliness of its coming—15 years later saw the end of glass blowing by men—that room is made in this volume to recite the terms of the contract between the Citizens Commercial Club and representatives of the Kansas Glass Company, made June 6, 1902. It reveals the club's bold method of procedure. The contract:

"That the parties of the second part (C. C. Club), make a donation of a general warranty deed to a 5-acre tract of ground on the Cahill land, purchased from W. P. Brown, immediately west of the 5-acre tract awarded the rug factory, for a site and a cash bonus of \$4,000. The contract and agreement to be placed in escrow . . . the deed to be delivered at the end of 60 days after operation of the plant starts."

TEN FACTORIES IN ALL

The 5-acre tract of land donated to the Kansas Glass Company was bounded by the Missouri Pacific tracks, Twelfth street, Read street, and a line 150 yards west of Read. The factory opened Nov. 11, 1902.

The Coffeyville Glass plant was located west of Bump street and north of Eldridge street. It opened in 1903. The fourth was the Pioneer Glass Company.

The Sunflower Window Glass Company's plant was located adjacent to the Kansas Glass Company's plant. Negotiations for this plant were completed in the fall of 1903 and it was opened for the manufacture of glass early in 1904.

To that trio of glass factories were added in a short time, the plants of the Mason Fruit Jar Company, Premium Glass Company, Ball Brothers, Coffeyville Bottle & Glass Company, Henderson Fruit Jar Company and Withers & Doolittle.

LAST PLANT OUT IN 1916

But the end of the glass age in Coffeyville was foreseen as early as 1909 and seven years later the last plant had disappeared.

Ball Bros. plant was dismantled and moved to Wichita Falls, Tex., while the Coffeyville Glass Company's plant was moved to Okmulgee, Okla., and the Sunflower plant to Sapulpa. The National Sash & Door Company of Independence, absorbed the Kansas Glass plant in 1904

and in 1916 the Coffeyville plant was moved to Independence. The personnel of the Kansas company included B. O. Norcroff, Al Felton, Charles Huffman, George Gabler, Ed Mahley, Sr., and J. C. Heller. From the start, the United Sash & Door Company of Wichita contracted for the entire output of the Kansas Company.

In the personnel of the Coffeyville Window Glass Company were C. F. Lutes, S. C. Hoover and W. G. Shaw.

T. B. Smock was the moving spirit for a time of the Ball Bros. plant and T. E. Baty and C. A. Smith directed the business of the National Sash & Door Company.

A COOPERATIVE CONCERN

The Sunflower Glass company, a cooperative concern, opened for business here with these officers, according to a letter head of the company printed at that time: President, James Riddle, Sr.; secretary, Julius L. Biron; treasurer, John H. Lunney, and manager, James T. Zellers.

Capital stock of the company was \$75,000. On February 24, 1906, the company published a statement, in which it set out these figures: Real estate owned, \$51,000 and merchandise investment, \$47,405. The company then employed about 250 men. It manufactured window glass and advertised that it used the natural gas and tank system. In 1906 this company was paying 3 cents a thousand cubic feet for natural gas for fuel. Shortly after that time, talk became rife that gas was facing a possible exhaustion and that 3-cent gas would not long be continued. The price did go up in 1908. Thomas Knight, Sr., was the second president of the Sunflower and Walter Cline was successor to Julius L. Biron.

HAD DISASTROUS FIRE

The Sunflower plant was visited by a disastrous fire in 1907, in which the firing furnace, blowing room, flattening house and cutting room were virtually destroyed. By 1909 the plant resumed manufacture. At this time, Valentine Gabler was president and later the stockholders sold their stock to Mr. Gabler, who dismantled the plant and moved it to Sapulpa.

MANY BLOWERS HERE YET

With the winding up of the glass industry in Coffeyville, a large number of blowers left Coffeyville, some following the local plants that were moved elsewhere. But a substantial number of workers remained in Coffeyville and found other employment.

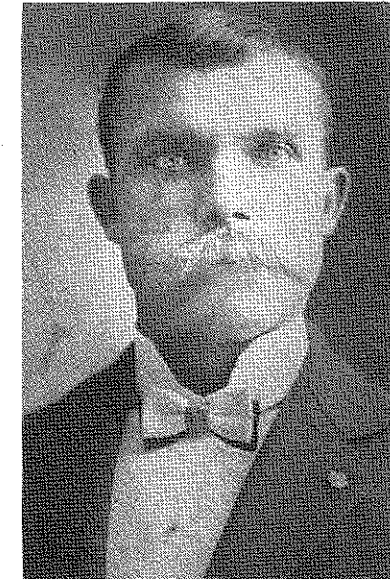
There still is a sizable group of former glass workers residing in Coffeyville and vicinity. Coffeyville's police chief, Sam Knight and Coffeyville's police Judge G. E. Shibley and Chief Engineer William O'Day of the water department, all are former glass workers. These are only a few of the 75 or more former glass workers who organized a reunion association at Caney Armistice Day, 1939.

HIKES POPULATION

The population of Coffeyville fairly shot upward during the first few years the Citizens Commercial Club was formed. Look at these figures:

Year	Population
1902	6,673 (First glass plant came).
1903	7,075
1904	12,306
1905	13,322
1906	16,457 (Coffeyville became first class city)
1907	17,406
1908	18,000
1909	18,500

Assuming that the above population figures are dependable, it follows that for a period of 33 years, including 1941, the number of inhabitants has fluctuated up and down, but it has never gone far above the 1906 population.



JOHN G. GILBERT

John G. Gilbert, a pioneer glassblower, was born Jan. 18, 1868, in West Bronwich, Staffordshire, England, son of John G. and Ellen Gilbert. He came to America in 1886. He learned the glassblowing trade and followed that trade, first in Pennsylvania, then in Ohio, Indiana, Kansas and Texas. He assisted in the construction of a glass plant at Independence, Kan., in 1904. Came to Coffeyville the next year, continuing to work at his trade and take part in the construction work here and later in Texas. On June 1, 1917, however he was stricken with a form of arthritis and was bedfast until his death, August 23, 1936, at 218½ West Ninth street, Coffeyville. October 3, 1893 at Fostoria, Ohio, he was married to Miss Eleanor Johnston. They had three children, Mrs. R. C. Crawford, Corpus Christi, Tex., and Robert J. "Bob" Gilbert and Harry T. Gilbert, both of Coffeyville.

LARGE INDUSTRIES COME

In addition to the glass factories, important as their contributions were, many large industries came to Coffeyville late in the last century or early in the present century, most of them locating here in the first decade of the same. Differing from the glass factories, whose reign was short, many of these industries remain as important concerns today.

THE OZARK SMELTER

The Ozark Smelting & Mining Company, production end of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, was induced to come to Coffeyville, which meant transferring its activity at West Plains, Mo., to this city in the year, 1905. In West Plains the concern was known as the Ozark Zinc Oxide Company. The Citizens Commercial Club had donated a 60-acre tract of land and an "expense" bonus. With the company at that time were such men as M. J. Hain of Cleveland, O., W. F. Gordon of Joplin and W. E. Corts. Hain, now a moving spirit of the Sherwin-Williams Company, lives in Cleveland, but comes to Coffeyville on occasion. In 1925, the industry here reached a cross roads. Plans for increased production and addition of lithopone manufacture, could not be fitted into the capacity of the Coffeyville plant. That made for a serious situation for Coffeyville, since the Sherwin-Williams Company intended to find room somewhere for this expansion. Hence, the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce went on alert and successfully negotiated for the closing of First street from Buckeye to the Smelter road and adopted Fourth street as the principal east-west highway past the plant. Also the chamber

purchased a 40-acre tract north of and adjacent to the smelter tract and turned it over to the company. These negotiations resulted in the company's decision to spend some \$200,000 in enlargement projects and a few years later, a large lithopone plant was constructed. Superintendent Hain of the early day was summoned to Cleveland and W. E. Courts, now in another position here, succeeded Mr. Hain. C. E. Deeds came next as superintendent and he was succeeded by the present superintendent, Ray Thomas.

NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY

It was in 1905 that we find in progress negotiations between the Citizens Commercial Club and officials of the National Refining Company of Cleveland, O., with reference to the location of a refinery at Coffeyville. As a result of these conferences, the Commercial Club purchased, at a cost of \$15,000, the Andrew Montgomery farm northeast of this city and immediately 75 acres was turned over to the refining company, as a site for its proposed plant. Later an additional slice off this farm was donated to the company when the first was found inadequate. Also, other valuable considerations were included in the goodwill package submitted to the National Refining Company by the Commercial Club. The company accepted the bonus offer and in like good faith erected a then modern refining plant on a scale that called for the employment of more than 200 men. Later some features were enlarged and the payroll went to a maximum of 300 employes. Horace B. Setzler, who had been identified with the company's production in several other points came to Coffeyville as superintendent of the newly constructed plant. He continued as superintendent here until his death in 1939. J. B. Gillam, long associated with Mr. Setzler as assistant superintendent, became superintendent, following the death of Mr. Setzler. Mr. Fretter, many years president of the National Refining Company died a decade or so back and his immediate successor followed him in death a few years later. Edwin Hill was elected president in 1939 to fill that post until a permanent head was procured. In a few weeks, Paul Ryan, a young man who learned about refining and oil in Oklahoma, was elected president. Mr. Ryan set out courageously to put the National on its feet in a rather large way. Then came the airplane crash that all but took Mr. Ryan's life. He was totally incapacitated and last March 25, Mr. K. R. Proctor was elected president. The Chamber of Commerce was instrumental four years ago in obtaining at the hands of the board of county commissioners, a substantial reduction in the assessed valuation of the National refinery, an achievement of the highest importance to that company at the time.

KANSAS REFINERY

The Kansas Oil Refining Company was the second company to locate a refinery in Coffeyville. This company was organized in 1907 at the behest of an English syndicate, though the Coffeyville Citizens Commercial Club was instrumental in getting the syndicate to locate its plant in Coffeyville, the consideration held out being the gift of a portion of the site, all of which was within the city limits. It was represented in the negotiations on the part of the English syndicate that because of its foreign connections, the Coffeyville refinery would be able to develop a large foreign market for its production. For a few months, the prediction appeared to be coming true, but gradually the foreign demand for the Kansas products let up and soon the plant was being operated at a loss. Eventually, after several intermittent attempts to operate the plant profitably, its stockholders ordered the cessation of plant operations. Finally about 17 years ago, the plant was sold to Sonken & Galamba, a Kansas City Kansas, junk concern, well known to Coffeyville citizens. This firm later dismantled the plant. In recent years the site was purchased by B. L. Perry and a weekly sales event was conducted there for a year or two. The offices have now become headquarters for the Multiscope Company, headed by D. R. Brown, until recently one of the officials of the O. C. S. Manufacturing Company, here. Among plant superintendents employed at

the Kansas in the years immediately before its dismantlement were C. S. Pellett, R. E. Fulkerson, A. E. Carnes and Hammond R. Heal.

SINCLAIR REFINERY

In 1908 the Chamber of Commerce opened negotiations with officials of the Cudahy Packing Company with reference to the company's press announcement it was planning to establish some refineries in Kansas and Oklahoma. Primarily the Cudahy was a meat-packing industry, but it was just then experimenting in the refining field. This was the first major industry the new Chamber of Commerce had found seeking a location after the chamber's successful drive to raise \$100,000. On September 11, 1908, the chamber announced it had reached an agreement with the Cudahy company.

The Chamber of Commerce was to furnish the site, the tract selected containing some 68 acres on the south bank of the Verdigris river north and northwest of Coffeyville. However, in the following month, Coffeyville was visited by an unusually heavy precipitation and the company's construction engineers were unable to perform their preliminary tasks and the company balked at accepting the land offered. After some conferring, the Chamber of Commerce found a new site, less subject to flood water interference and this latter site was accepted and the company proceeded to erect the plant. On April 21, 1916, the Cudahy company announced through the press that it had sold its Coffeyville refinery to the Sinclair Refining Company and that the latter company would not only continue to operate the plant, but had indicated it would greatly enlarge and modernize it. The Sinclair company has more than made good its promise and as soon as practicable after the conclusion of World War I, a building enlargement contract said to represent upwards of \$3,000,000 was closed with the Leonard Construction Company. Some delays followed, but by the end of 1922 the contract was completed. Since that time, the Sinclair Refining Company, under Supt. B. J. Healy, has been the largest single employer of labor in Coffeyville, averaging from 550 to 650 men continuously on the payroll.

LUDOWICI-CELADON COMPANY

Ludowici-Celadon Roofing Tile Company, reputed to be the largest producer of high-grade ornamental clay roofing tile in the United States, came here from Chicago, purchased the business of Hess Bros., Indiana tile manufacturers, who had come to Coffeyville in 1902, just as the first window glass plant here was being erected. For six years the style of the company was Western Roofing Tile Company. Through the instrumentality of the Chamber of Commerce, the Ludowici-Celadon company purchased the business of Hess Bros., and it has since continued to operate it. It usually employs approximately 200 men. The continuity with which the plant is operated, is dependent, it is explained, upon demand for its product. Joe Beidler has been superintendent of the plant for more than 25 years. Recently he became an engineer on the Air Base here.

THE JENSEN BROS.

In 1928, the Jensen Bros. Manufacturing Company was located in Coffeyville on a site on Fourteenth street, supplied by the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, which also made some monetary concessions. The brothers, W. G. and K. R., had been operating a small plant at Nowata when they were approached by representatives of the chamber here.

The plant did not attract much attention for several years, but seeds of successful plant operation were being sowed and since that time, like acorns those seeds have developed into an industrial oak. They have enlarged the original plant, they have added a spacious modernly designed office building they have expanded by taking on an airport and planes and a plane manufactory and become owners of much valuable Coffeyville business, residential and apartment property. The brothers have never lost their native love for hard work and practices of thrift. Their plant in Oklahoma is making Funk airplanes and parts.

Yes, the Jensens have come far in Coffeyville from the modest beginning 15 years ago and the Chamber of Commerce is gladdened by the thought that it had a hand in this beginning that has worked out so flatteringly.

PAGE MILK COMPANY

The Page Milk Company's Condensery was opened here late in January, 1929.

The Chamber of Commerce, through its president, F. W. Read, Secretary Don Foster and Industrial committee chairman, B. L. Perry, actively assisted by W. W. Grigg, in 1928, began the task of making a survey of the milk supply in Montgomery, Nowata, Labette and Chautauqua counties, or such portions of them as could be classed with a view to establishing a condensery contiguous to Coffeyville. This survey was prosecuted with a persisting vigor, despite the fact that the premonitory rumbles of that devastating economic earthquake about to burst in financial Wall street, already were being heard in the effete East. But Coffeyville lay a thousand miles distant. A New York paper had opened a column headed "suicides," but Coffeyville's wash was still out on the line. It hadn't heard the thunder of the approaching storm. Oh, yes there had been a little play of sheet lightning, but no one had been hurt by it. Equipped with all of the information obtainable that seemed pertinent to milk companies seeking plant location, Mr. Perry made a trip eastward, covering some 2,500 miles and presenting his proposition to such important concerns as Borden and Carnation and others. On his return trip he detoured to Merrill, Wisc., for an interview with the late George R. Page, who already had established a condensery at Merrill and was getting ready to start one at Marshall, Mo. The outcome of that conference was that the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce agreed to raise a bonus of \$100,000 for the purpose of purchasing that amount of stock in a corporation to be known as The Page Milk Company. Many loyal chamber members still like to recall the \$100,000 breakfast held in the campaign to raise this fund.

The Page condensery faced a nation-wide depression and the task of building up milk production and it was still just a baby in arms. But it has made the grade. James C. Page is general manager of the plant.

CUDAHY PRODUCE COMPANY

The Sunlight Produce Company, a subsidiary of The Cudahy Packing Company, which concern now owns and operates the plant, which faces Maple street and lies north of the Missouri Pacific right-of-way, was the next plant capture of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, with Don Foster, then its secretary, doing a great deal of the preliminary work. Coffeyville was desirous of obtaining a substantial clearing house for poultry and eggs in the local vicinity and be able to find an adequate and desirable location, easily accessible and the present site was selected and cleared; it possessed Missouri Pacific track facilities. The site and these facilities were the bonus considerations. Like the Page condensery, the Sunlight faced a dark and threatening market that belied its title. However, it mostly continued to operate at least seasonally and by reorganization and getting directly under the wing of the parent company, it has been able to weather the worst of the depressing years and is ready to go ahead as conditions and markets warrant. This industry opened for business, February 15, 1932.

VITRIFIED BRICK COMPANY

The Coffeyville Vitrified Brick & Tile Company was incorporated in 1894 by interests in Independence, Cherryvale and Coffeyville. The personnel of its officers in 1896 follows

President, C. M. Ball; vice-president, George H. Picker; treasurer and general manager, W. H. Mahan; secretary, E. E. Wilson and foreman of manufacturing, George Francis. Plants were operated in Independence, Cherryvale and Coffeyville. Its products were repressed paving brick, building face brick and drain tile.

In 1925, the company became part of a merger trans-

action that involved similarly 31 other companies. The title of the holding company was United Brick & Tile Company. In 1928 the holding company passed through a type of receivership and was reorganized. It is still known as the United Brick and Tile Company. It operates one plant (formerly known as the Denison Clay plant) several months out of every year as demand dictates. The other brick plants are dismantled.

The glory of Coffeyville paving brick, once seen in walks and streets of a thousand cities, each brick stamped "Coffeyville Vitrified Paving Brick," is now only an embarrassing irony. Brick is still used on a vast scale for paving and building. A lot of brick was required in the construction of our new trades school, but they weren't made in Coffeyville, once known throughout the country for its brick. Somebody finds it profitable to make brick, but Coffeyville seems definitely out of the game.

YOKE BRICK COMPANY

Yoke Vitrified Brick Company, in 1907 was described as owning 34 acres of rugged bluffs and woodland. Beneath the 2-foot layer of soil lies an inexhaustible deposit of blue shale, the prettiest, cleanest and purest quality to be found in Kansas. Organized in 1906 with a capital stock of \$125,000. Not a dollar of bonus was solicited from the Citizens Commercial Club or other source. A. J. Yoke was president, M. D. Landers was secretary, C. D. Welch was local counsel. E. J. Hess was sales and traffic manager. This plant was closed in 1910.

EXCELSIOR COMPANY

The Coffeyville Excelsior Manufacturing Company was organized here in May, 1905, with the late F. O. Weis as president; M. A. E. Patton, vice-president, and A. W. Holbrook, secretary-treasurer and manager. Had purchased a 10-acre tract along Santa Fe and Fourth street in the northeast part of Coffeyville. Four grades or types of excelsior were made, the ones used for packing and the packing for mattresses. Cottonwood, boxelder, willow, seasoned and thoroughly dried were used.

NOVELTY WORKS

L. M. Griffiths, a veteran contractor in Coffeyville organized the Coffeyville Novelty Works in 1906 and for a time manufactured washing machines, toys, furniture, novelties, kitchen cabinets, hot plate stands and many similar products. The factory was located at First and Sycamore streets.

ZIEGLER NECKYOKE COMPANY

The Ziegler Neckyoke Company of Coffeyville, organized in 1904, made an attachment for preventing the neckyoke, in case of strain or emergency from releasing the tongue. Cost of sales and distribution of the attachment was too great to carry the overhead load of the business and the company suspended in 1908.

CORNICE AND HEATING COMPANY

In 1907 there was erected at 113 West Eleventh street, the 2-story brick building, still on the site. Starweather & Vivers had been doing cornice work for several years. They decided to build a more spacious building and to change the style of the firm to The Coffeyville Cornice and Heating Company. J. B. Starweather and Bert Vivers were the partners in the old and new company. The business was to center about sheetmetal and its application.

THE PAPER MILL

In the month of September, 1898, J. F. Ellsworth & Sons built and began operating a strawboard mill and egg-case filler factory at the east extremity of Twelfth street. Two years later the plant was sold to Henry Weis and associates, who had organized a company known as the North Star Manufacturing Company. In 1905 The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company purchased the plant, but continued to operate it under the title North Star until 1915, when the business became known as

the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company. However, the popular title was "The paper mill." From 1905 to 1923, F. O. Weis was manager of the plant. He was succeeded by John S. Bentley. By 1930 the plant had been abandoned and later it was dismantled. For a period of several years in its heyday, the paper mill here ranked as one of the largest of its kind in the country.

HOTEL DALE

Hotel Dale is not a Coffeyville industry, but the chances are that a correct and comprehensive survey of values would disclose that at the time this 6-story hostelry was built, it marked an outstanding mile-stone in the march of Coffeyville toward larger and better things.

Coffeyville had outgrown its "best" hotel and nothing was more obvious to the traveling salesman or the men and women of prominence who came to Coffeyville in the discharge of appointments here than that the biggest and most pressing need of Coffeyville was a new and adequate hotel.

The year was 1921 and C. J. York, secretary of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, in common with many of its directors, was holding almost weekly conferences over the matter of how best to get a hotel for Coffeyville. A new hotel was in process of construction at Arkansas City. A prospectus shown at the chamber offices here told how a modern fireproof hotel might be built without cost, provided the city leadership had the nerve to tackle the job and put up the initial credit.

Roughly the plan provided that a site be contributed by the community, then bonds issued for the construction of the building. These bonds would be backed by the security of the building and site. To retire the bonds at a given time, something under 15 years, a sinking fund would be created from the rentals of stores and shops on the first floor and street sides of the building. At the end of 15 years, presto, the bonds, paid for by rentals would pass into the possession of the persons who took the risks at the start.

Well, outside promoters came and went until it was most apparent that only through Coffeyville men and Coffeyville credit or money would the city ever be able to realize the hotel of its dreams and necessities.

The hotel project was then and had been for some time in the hands of the Hotel committee of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. W. H. Shepard was secretary of the chamber at that time.

DRAMATIC SITE CAMPAIGN

As to succeeding steps taken to consummate the hotel project, we quote Mr. H. J. Powell in a write-up appearing in an anniversary edition of The Journal commemorating his 35th anniversary in the publishing game:

"The late George Pfister and I agreed each would subscribe one-fifth the cost, if three others would be found to join us. (The late) George H. Upham and Jess Sigsbee agreed to go along and J. E. Exner and the late W. E. Ziegler clubbed together for a tenth each to complete the company. The only condition was that the community would furnish the site without cost.

"Coffeyville's No. 1, citizen, the late E. S. Rea, headed the drive to raise a fund of \$35,000 to pay for the site. Though I was to take no part in the campaign to raise site money, actually Mr. Rea leaned heavily on me, coming to 701 Willow street three times on that last night when the option was due to expire at midnight.

"About 9:30 p. m., I told Mr. Rea that if the remainder (about \$12,000) were raised it would have to be borrowed. "Alright, I'll borrow it," he said quick as a flash."

The author recalls that Mr. Rea showed up at the Chamber of Commerce office very late that night, where E. L. Graham, who had been summoned into the campaign, and other leaders were sitting about and calling friends on the telephone. A man not on the hotel site committee kept suggesting a collective note and when the slightly extended option neared its end, B. L. Perry and R. H. Muzzy added their suggestions and finally

the owner of the site was assured that the option money would be forthcoming first thing in the morning. Thus dramatically ended the spectacular campaign to raise \$35,000 for the hotel site. Some annoyance accrued to the holder of the collective note before it was liquidated, but, the site was purchased, the hotel erected and formally opened November 24, 1924.

RADIO STATION KGGF

It was back in the winter of 1930 that owners of The Journal opened negotiations with Dr. D. L. Connell, owner of a radio station at Picher, Okla. Don Foster, then secretary of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, was in a way, the balance of power which decided The Journal men to purchase the franchise of the Picher broadcasting station and move its studio to Coffeyville. The contract of purchase was signed March 6, 1930, contingent upon the favorable action of the federal radio commission. The latter's approval came in due course of time.

In the meantime, the purchasers indulged in some radio research work and before the time came to have the station moved, they had decided to erect a new station plant, put in new and up-to-date equipment and, of course, to have a station site—in Oklahoma. Subsequently the station was built at South Coffeyville, about 350 feet below the Kansas-Oklahoma border.

Tests began September 21, 1930 and soon regular broadcast programs were established. The Rev. Don Young, United Brethren minister and evangelistic singer, with previous radio experience, was the station's first program director, with Fred Case engineer. About four years ago KGGF joined the Mutual network.

The investment, plus operating costs, kept the station in the red for the first eight years, after which revenues began to offset expenditures and in this year 1941, we are informed, the revenue may cover investment and equipment charges and show a profit on operating costs. H. J. Powell now is sole owner. Melvin Drake is manager, Dick Campbell, program director and Sarto Jaminet is engineer.

MOORE-LOWRY MILLS

The Moore-Lowry Mills began in 1894 as the Rea-Patterson Milling company. This company experienced a flattering growth and expansion of trade and for more than 35 years was regarded as an outstanding concern. Interested in this industry through its early history were such men as the Pattersons, H. W. and W. T. Read, E. S. Rea and P. H. Rea and W. G. Rea, the latter two of Marshall, Mo., and others. The world was this milling company's trade area. Sweet-Heart and Sweet and Pure brands of flour were widely known, particularly in the South. Some ideas of the magnitude of its operations can be gleaned from the "Dixie Special" train which left here the morning of January 8, 1925, when 104 carloads of flour, feed and meal products destined to many points in the south and Belgium and other European points were shipped. This colossal shipment was asserted to constitute a world's record. The value of the shipment was estimated at \$170,000. The train was more than a mile long. A larger train composed of 139 cars was shipped a year later. But depression years came and with a greatly restricted market, the mills were compelled to close. However, due to the loyal efforts of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce and individual business men, the affairs of the mill were adjusted, a new charter obtained and the plant was sold by the referee in bankruptcy, Payne Ratner, to the present owners and operators and once again the industry is doing a thriving and important business. The widely advertised Rea-Patterson brands of flour, Sweet-Heart and Sweet and Pure have been retained. The original business was launched without the aid of the Business Men's Association, but its key men were leaders in that association. Aubrey Moore is local manager.

ACME FOUNDRY

October 14, 1914, the Coffeyville Foundry & Machine company, which had been established in 1905, was pur-

chased by The Acme Foundry & Machine Company, of which Mark Mitchell of Independence was president, E. L. Graham, vice-president and general manager and R. K. Graham, secretary-treasurer. The plant was and still is located at the intersection of Spruce street at Fifteenth street. This plant had been a promotion largely on the part of F. O. Weis and W. H. "Jack" Shepard, with George Francis carrying the financial burden. It was being charged 10 per cent interest on deferred loans. Mr. Francis, indicating the burden had got on his nerves, told E. L. Graham he could take over the plant and pay nothing down for three years. At the end of that period he was to start paying on the \$5,200 agreed upon as the basic price of the plant. The Acme's capital stock at the start was \$25,000, since increased to \$100,000. Then the foundry and machine jobbing business centered about brickyards, smelters and cement plants. Sixty-five brickyards were operating within a radius of 50 miles of Coffeyville. Now the original source of business has all but disappeared, while the oil field business has more than supplanted it. The plant's big years were reached in 1929 and 1937, when a gross of more than \$750,000 was taken in. The personnel today is E. L. Graham, president; C. M. Hodshire, vice-president and Ray K. Graham, secretary-treasurer. E. L. Graham is general manager and Glenn Graham, a son, is assistant general manager. Since the latter part of December, 1941, the Acme Foundry & Machine Company's plant has been devoted to war business. Among products manufactured by the Acme and its predecessor were the city's white-way standards.

PARKERSBURG RIG AND REEL (O.C.S.)

The Oil Country Specialties Manufacturing Company was organized in 1919, with W. P. Turner of the Exner-Dodge Packer Company, as president; J. E. Exner, vice-president and D. R. Brown, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Brown at that time was manager of the Coffeyville office for the Continental Supply Company. The embryo plant consisting of some good ideas and a small amount of equipment was housed in a building erected on Eighth street, east of the railroad tracks as a mill. The business of the company soon outgrew its first quarters and the plant was moved to its present location. Mr. Exner retired from the business in 1932. Don Myers had come into the business and branch offices had been established at Tulsa, Amarillo, Tex., and Hines, Calif. The preferred stock of the plant was purchased in 1939 by Parkersburg Rig & Reel Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., and William Schmemlein of the parent concern is manager here. Mr. Brown resigned from the company in 1941 and organized the Multiscope Company. Mr. Turner had previously sold his interests and the Hines plant is no longer operated by the O. C. S. Only 23 years old, the O. C. S. Manufacturing Company has enjoyed a business, in magnitude, comparable with many far older concerns. Its early growth was nothing less than phenomenal. Its biggest years were 1928 and 1929. However, its gross in 1936 and 1937 almost equaled the 1929 showing. About the latter period, the Atlas Engineering Company was incorporated and operated a plant on Eldridge street for two or three years. The P. R. & R. plant is this year doing war work. Mr. Myers of the original company, remains with the new administration as vice-president.

The O. C. S. was dissolved in July, 1942.

EXNER, STORY OF SUCCESS

He was not a 'varsity man and he never had the advantages of any type of vocational training from a college or high school standpoint, but J. E. Exner has lived to the sundown of life in the satisfaction that a comprehensive survey of his worthwhile activities over a third of a century in Coffeyville, probably places him second to no other man in point of number and diversity of interests he developed.

In a volume of limited size, it can not be hoped that a full and comprehensive history of all industrial activities that have marked the growth of Coffeyville in that channel. Hence we are choosing the local industrial career of one J. E. Exner, now a modest elderly retired gentle-

man, whose hobby is to drive a new motor car of a certain popular line every year—and he can really afford it.

Yes, J. E. Exner exemplifies successful industrial undertakings and investments and when we have told the story of this man's numerous connections with manufacture and business in Coffeyville, we will have told the story of Coffeyville industry in general. And, while we must mention frequently the name and personality of Mr. Exner in this narrative, the story is being written primarily to reveal angles of industrial history and not to magnify the achievements of Mr. Exner, excellent and commendable as they have been.

As we learn from his biography, also published in this volume, Mr. Exner actually found that for him life began at 40, or shortly thereafter.

ALWAYS IN BLACK

Nothing in the career of Locomotive Engineer Exner that we can detect, indicated that he possessed the makings of a successful industrialist.

Perhaps the one penchant he had for saving his earnings instead of spending them in riotous or indiscreet living, is the quality which, when the opportunity came, dominated all others and kept him always on the black side of the ledger. Red ink was an unknown factor to Engineer Exner and it was equally strange to Industrialist Exner. That acumen, doubtless was the common note that has run through the entire life of Mr. Exner. It was the common denominator of his consistent success in all of his undertakings.

RESIGNS GOOD JOB

The industrial song of Coffeyville was on the air. The story of its cheap and plentiful supply of natural gas was being carried eastward across the country to the Atlantic ocean. Whether Mr. Exner was influenced by the type of publicity Coffeyville was unconsciously gaining, is not mentioned by Mr. Exner, but he had been in contact constantly with Coffeyville for many years and doubtless it was the obvious opportunities here industrially which determined his entry into the manufacturing business at this point in 1903. One glass plant had been constructed and was in operation, while negotiations had been completed by the Commercial Club for the establishment of the second glass factory forthwith, when Mr. Exner resigned his engineering job and launched his second career.

W. A. "Bill" Stuckey was fostering at that time a dream of brick manufacture in Coffeyville and had figured that all of the factor, such as cheap fuel gas, adequate shipping facilities, approved type of shale (raw product) and the country's demand for brick, both building and paving types. He had about convinced Mr. Exner that then was the time to be making brick.

The projected factory was talked up quietly and when the stock of the Coffeyville Shale Brick Company was ready for distribution, these men had subscribed for shares:

J. J. Barndollar, George F. Boswell, J. A. Roberts, Fred Brobrink, L. H. Stephens, A. N. Kellogg, W. A. Stuckey, Charles Stuckey, L. A. Florea and J. E. Exner. Mr. Exner was elected president of the corporation and general manager of the plant. Mr. Florea was secretary-treasurer and bookkeeper. The plant was operated as a brick factory until 1914, when it was reorganized under the name, Coffeyville Shale Products Company and it thereafter made hollow building tile.

BRICK AROUND WORLD

The city of Coffeyville was in the market for modern street surfacing and constituted from the start the best single customer of the plant. During its years of production (11 years), it was estimated, that approximately 200,000,000 brick of the various types were made by the company and sold throughout the country. It was estimated that had these bricks been laid end to end, the Coffeyville Shale Brick Company's output would have encircled the globe.

ROBINSON PACKER COMPANY

But, gas and oil at the turn of the century were beginning to make their impress on industry and each year saw them occupying a higher and more important place in industry, transportation and commerce.

Five years after the incorporation of the Coffeyville Shale Brick Company Mr. Exner's urge for expansion and his vision of the future caused him to become instrumental in the organization of the Robinson Packer Company, designed to manufacture oil and gas well supplies and machinery. Mr. Exner was president of that company and L. E. Robinson became the manager. This company is still in operation with its plant at Fourteenth and Spruce street. Dwight Parker is general manager and Charles W. Fisher is plant superintendent. After this plant had been in operation five years Mr. Exner sold his interests and organized The Exner-Dodge Packer Company, whose line of manufacture was similar to the Robinson company. Mr. Exner was president of the new company and W. P. "Bill" Turner was plant manager. To house this plant, the late F. O. Weis, whose industrial activities were important, rented to the company a building at Fourth and Santa Fe he had erected to house an excelsior (paper) plant.

It was in 1919 that D. R. Brown, then manager for the Continental Supply Company's Coffeyville branch and W. P. Turner of the Exner-Dodge plant joined in the starting of the manufacture of specialized oil and gas field equipment. Their company was known as The Oil Country Specialties Manufacturing Company of Coffeyville. The personnel of the company, was president, Mr. Turner; vice-president, J. E. Exner, and secretary, Mr. Brown. Mr. Exner later served as treasurer and Mr. Brown as vice-president. Mr. Exner retired in 1932 from any active connection with the firm.

INTO DENISON CLAY

A fifth concern with which Mr. Exner was connected was the Mid-West Brass Company, while a sixth was the Denison Clay Company.

The Coffeyville Shale Products Company's stock and holdings here were taken over in 1926 by the United Brick & Tile Company.

The Denison Clay company also was included in the local merger deal and the plant still is being operated seasonally.

It was in 1924 when Mr. Exner became associated with others mentioned elsewhere in this volume in the promotion and construction of the Hotel Dale project.

All of these Coffeyville activities were wholesome projects and each served to round out Mr. Exner's industrial and business life in Coffeyville into a homogenous whole. In the end of his activities he had passed through quite a complete cross-section of Coffeyville's industrial life in a period of approximately a third of a century.

It may be explained here that the specific industries with which Mr. Exner affiliated himself, were timely and opportune in the extreme, but they did not belong to the adventurous type of investment, which characterized some of the companies formed around gas, oil, railroad extension, making of stoves and of patents-on-paper devices, or glass factories which, like the life of a June bug was short and begun just when individual blowing and moulding were about to be displaced by machinery.

OIL AND GAS

Discovery, Development and Relation to Modern Life Uses; Affect on Southeast Kansas Economy.

"Oil!"

What a word with which to conjure!

When, at the tap of a pick-axe in Pennsylvania eighty-three years ago, Mother Nature suddenly released from a crevice in the earth's crust, a flow of black liquid gold she had stored beneath it ages before the Neanderthal came to wrestle a livelihood on this planet, truth literally became stranger than fiction.

There had been Aladdin in the tales of the Arabian

Knights, whose magic lamp that enabled him to subjugate the brightest geni of the world and to make himself the richest and most favored dignitary of the East. Then there had been Croesus, the Lydian king of the sixth century B. C., who likewise attained a position of fabulous wealth and fantastic power so outstanding as to represent for centuries the superlative in riches and lavishness. But Aladdin was pure invention and Croesus legendary.

But both were submerged in fact when John D. Rockefeller, 2,500 years later, rose to a position of wealth more magical and empiric in growth, riches and power than had been imputed to Croesus, Aladdin or any domain of wealth theretofore pictured in the most extravagant fancy of man.

John Brown and his ten tall sons fought bloodily at LeCompton that Kansas might never bear the stigma of slavery on her shield. To that picturesque martyr Kansas was hallowed ground, never to be blasphemed by the footprints of enslaved men, black or white.

But John Brown was thinking of agricultural Kansas. He did not know that the year of his own execution would be made memorable by the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania and that 30 years later the prairies of Kansas would begin yielding the same type of wealth to the tune of millions of barrels annually.

When border warfares and sacking of towns died down and political squabbling over constitution and state capital matters cleared and Kansas was admitted to the union, nothing was known of her great reservoirs of oil and gas. When the treaties were being made by Uncle Sam with the Osages and Cherokees and other Indian tribes, which had for their chief purpose their migration out of Kansas and into Oklahoma, neither Uncle Sam nor the brightest Indian chiefs of the time, had the slightest inkling that a fabulous quantity of oil and gas lay just beneath the surface in both Kansas and Oklahoma. Many historians believe that had oil and gas been discovered in large areas in Kansas by 1868, the federal government's opportunity to acquire possession of the lands of the Indians here would have been immeasurably lessened and that they would have held tenaciously to their oil fields in Kansas, thus, perhaps changing the entire subsequent history of Southeast Kansas and her inhabitants.

IMPORTANT ECONOMIC AID

The discovery of oil and gas and their extensive pools and pockets, whatever their bearing upon history, have made a most opportune and valuable contribution to the economic welfare of Kansas and the Indians who had gone into Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Within a decade after the first general discovery of oil and gas in Southeast Kansas and in some other fields of the state, the annual yield of oil was estimated in a Kansas survey as 3,000,000 barrels valued at \$9,000,000. The value of gas, due to its greater local utility as a generating fuel for industry, its use for domestic heat and for illumination, was appraised at \$20,000,000 annually. Accepting these estimates as nearly correct, it will be seen that here were two products, oil and gas, unknown when the state was admitted to the union, which represented more than any two other products that Kansas marketed in 1900. However, Kansas agricultural reports credit Kansas with raising 115,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1900, with a maximum production later of 200,000,000 bushels.

BLACK KEROSENE IN 1881

Oil was first "smelled" in Montgomery county many years before drilling operations revealed it existed in paying quantities. Likewise natural gas was discovered, recognized and used for illuminating purposes in a digging operation near Liberty, long before it was commercialized.

As far back as April 27, 1881, a Mr. D. Davis sought to increase the water supply of a shallow well on his premises on West Ninth street, in Coffeyville, when he "ruined" the water for drinking purposes and created local excitement over the contents of the well as it was dug to a depth of 25 feet. Tin cans were filled with the curious black "kerosene" and exhibited at the Isham

hardware store. The substance was described as kerosene because it bore an odor strongly resembling that of kerosene with which citizens were familiar. That is they knew the commercial kerosene or coal oil. What they did not know, it seems, was that kerosene is a by-product resulting from refining processes. Mr. Davis had probably dug the first oil well in this vicinity, but he was disgusted because it had spoiled his well water.

Benjamin Grubb owned an 80-acre tract of land adjoining the town of Liberty on the north. In the spring of 1887, as Grubb sought to determine whether a dark strata a few feet below the surface on his land was coal, he found that small chunks when thrown on a bed of coals would ignite and burn. Workmen digging in the vein had noted a pungent odor. One lighted a match. A flame shot up from a crevice in the coal. They let it burn, since it served to illuminate the pit in which they were working. Their mistake was in fanning out the flame when they quit work for the day. Several men were seriously burned the next morning as one of their number relighted the gas. An explosion followed, tearing off the surface crust, while flames of burning gas shot high into the air. The men had found an 8-inch vein of coal, a 32-inch vein of oil saturated slate, and more gas than they could handle.

The middle of the first decade of this century was marked by the most spirited action on the part of the Citizens Commercial Club and when the first great milestone in the local gas situation was attained—incidentally this milestone also marked the beginning of decadence in purely local gas promotion.

The People's Gas Company of Coffeyville was organized in the late nineties and it soon had "cornered" the principal gas production of the local field. At its height, this company had the production of more than 400 wells. It was furnishing fuel gas to Coffeyville industries for 2½ and 3 cents a thousand cubic feet.

One day in 1905 came the public announcement, presumably for the benefit of gas users here, that the People's Gas Company interests had been purchased by the Kansas Natural Gas Company. The announcement continued to assure domestic users in Coffeyville that their interests would be safeguarded just as before and that a company to be known as the Coffeyville Gas & Fuel Company immediately would be incorporated to take charge of the local distribution, with W. H. Shepard as secretary-treasurer and manager. Shepard continued as manager of the Coffeyville Gas & Fuel Company until 1922, seventeen years later, when former U. S. District Attorney Fred Robertson of Kansas City, Kansas and tem for an appraisal value of \$300,000. Among its holdings was the franchise of the Coffeyville Mining Gas Company, which, in turn, had a 50-year franchise only one-half expired, while the franchise of the Coffeyville Gas & Fuel Company was to expire in 1925.

After the interests of the People's Gas Company were transferred to the Kansas Natural Gas Company for a rumored consideration of a million dollars, it shortly became evident that the Kansas Natural would be less interested in attracting and developing new industries in Coffeyville and more interested in seeing that a maximum of profits accrue to the stockholders, now men mostly not residents of Coffeyville. One of its first moves was to raise the price of gas to industries.

PERSISTENT RATE RAISING

No impartial student of the policies and practices of the Coffeyville men who early developed the gas fields of Montgomery and Nowata counties, would say other than that they, first of all, were Coffeyville builders and that their gas interests actually were a secondary consideration.

Kansas Natural, however, was a more nearly impersonal concern and over a substantial period appears to have been more stockholder conscious than service conscious. The move may have been justified, but when in a 3-year interval, the price of gas was raised from 3c per Mcf to 9c per Mcf and many industries became apprehensive, no doubt a positive harm resulted to the industrial

spirit of Coffeyville. A few industries were protected against a rise in the price of gas by earlier contracts.

Domestic rates also were raised periodically and were the subject of legal protest for an extended period. Early domestic rates had been as modest as 10c per Mcf. By 1920 that rate had reached 50c per Mcf and in that year, the Coffeyville Gas & Fuel Company succeeded in getting a rise of 10c per Mcf, making the total price 60c per Mcf. A protest was made to the Kansas Public Utilities Commission and the case reached the state supreme court, which higher tribunal approved the increase.

"UNION" BRINGS NEW DAY

But in 1924 a new day dawned for Coffeyville gas consumers, with the purchase of the Coffeyville Gas & Fuel property by the Union Gas System. This company at once began a rehabilitation of the distribution system here and in the following year, with the consent of the Coffeyville city governing body, the Union changed the rate from 60c per Mcf to \$1 for the first Mcf and 45c thereafter. The effect of this change was to raise the cost of the first Mcf 20c, but to decrease the cost of each subsequent thousand 15c, so that so far as nine-tenths of the consumers were concerned, it was a material reduction. Then in 1934, with the consent of the city governing body and the Public Utilities Commission, this rate was further reduced to the rate now in effect, namely, \$1 for the first Mcf, 45c for the next 9 Mcf and 40c for the remainder. At the same time a ten per cent penalty for bills not paid promptly, was eliminated and a 5 per cent discount was granted on bills paid promptly. This had the effect of bringing the cost of gas used for heating to a new net figure of 38c per Mcf. Also, during these years the whole plant here was rehabilitated and fear of gas shortages, common in the early twenties, had completely disappeared. The author is informed by an official of the Union Gas System, Inc., that there are now twice as many people in Coffeyville heating with gas as there were 15 years ago.

It is certainly gratifying to the people of Coffeyville to know that they now have serving them a gas company which not only indicated when it purchased the local plant that it would improve the gas service here greatly and at the same time lower the rates, but one which has made good its promises and gone far toward removing the stigma on policies and practices prevalent here for too many years.

Men like Paul R. Johnson and Donald Stewart are certainly entitled to definite credit for this great change for the better.

McBRIDE TELLS STORY

The record of the Kansas Natural Gas Company is redolent of efforts to raise the rates of gas and holding hearings on allegedly exorbitant gas rates was quite a pastime for the Public Utilities Commission and its succeeding bodies by other names designed to exercise control over utility rates in Kansas.

However, this volume has neither inclination nor moral right to revisualize the rate squabbles of the past. We believe they are now only a part of the past. And the men and interests of the People's Gas Company are the men and the interests which worked so hard early in the present century through the Citizens Commercial Club to build a great Coffeyville. Among these were M. A. E. Patton, C. M. Ball, E. S. Rea, H. W. Read, Sr., F. O. Weis, W. H. "Jack" Shepard and many others.

As a background to the People's Gas Company and its later significant negotiations with the Kansas Natural Gas Company, the following bit of history is excerpted from the writings of A. P. McBride, one of the earliest gas drillers in Kansas and Oklahoma. The reader will recall that the names of McBride and Bloom were familiar in Coffeyville 50 years and more ago. Whenever and wherever these men heard about gas being discovered, they soon were on the ground, organizing and promoting the development there. We quote Mr. McBride:

"Search for oil and gas was prosecuted by numerous persons and interests, who 'prospected' or drilled in likely

places, first in Miami County, Kansas, and later in Wilson, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Nowata, Washington and Osage counties, the latter three in Oklahoma. Among the earlier drillers and contractors were Peter Fertig and John Werner of Louisburg; William Mills and W. G. Bryson of Osawatimie, and C. L. Bloom, J. D. Nickerson and myself of Paola.

"Drilling began in those vicinities as early as 1885 and numerous wells were drilled, some dry and others productive, some operations were on a small scale and others on a larger scale.

FIRST OIL NEAR PAOLA

"The first oil well was brought in in June 1886 on the Russell farm 6 miles east of Paola and it was regarded good for about 10 barrels. In the following 2-year period, Mr. Bloom and I drilled in several oil wells on the Houston farm southwest of Paola, near "John Brown Mound."

"Mr. Bloom and I as partners became active contractors and took the lead in wild-cattling in the Paola vicinity. We finally decided to move into the vicinity of Cherryvale in 1891, where we drilled a good many wells for the Cherryvale Gas company. Late the same year we did some drilling near Howard, Kansas. It was in March, 1892 that we purchased the Little Gas Company at Coffeyville, and joined by W. P. Brown of that city and L. C. Gilmore of Paola, we began wild-cattling there.

"It was while drilling in May, 1892, that we brought in the biggest gas well of the Mid-Continent field to that date, which made better than 5,000,000 feet daily. Some idea of that find can be gained from the fact that up to that time a well west of the Mississippi river which yields a half-million cubic feet per day was regarded a high-class producer. This one they called a "bummer" and we only went down 700 feet. Following this gargantuan producer, the Coffeyville Peoples Gas company was organized and its first action was to put in the distributing plant at Coffeyville.

A new pool was indicated at Cherryvale this fall, when Al Baysinger of Kansas City, Mo., drilled to the Wilcox lime (second break below the Mississippi lime) on the Bellair farm, bringing in a 150-barrel oil well. The Wilcox area was reached by Baysinger, Oct. 24, 1942 and at the middle of November, the well was still running strong.

WELLS AT INDEPENDENCE

"In the same year we moved a string of tools from Miami county to Wilson county (Neodesha), drilling the first well in southern Kansas near Neodesha. Two or three oil wells were sunk there and each produced about 50 barrels daily.

"At Independence the next year we found on the J. H. Brewster farm east of Independence at 850 feet, a 2,000,000-foot producer. That fall the city of Independence was piped for gas. In the following year we discovered a gas pocket west of Independence and that supply was piped into Independence that same year.

"In October 1897 on the Osage Reservation northwest of Bartlesville, McBride and Bloom brought in an oil well with an estimated daily production of 25 barrels.

DISTRIBUTION PLANT

"In 1898 the Osage Oil & Gas company was incorporated in Oklahoma and McBride & Bloom drilled a number of producing wells for this company and so encouraging were the results that in 1899 or early in 1900, Independence interests including such men as A. L. Shultis, C. L. Kimble and others associated themselves together and established a distribution plant at Bartlesville, Okla., laying a pipe from the Butler Creek pool.

"About the same time the Osage Oil & Gas company was organized in Oklahoma and McBride became superintendent for that company, which as soon as facilities were completed shipped oil in tank cars to the Standard Oil refinery at Neodesha.

"The next company formed to handle oil and gas in Oklahoma was the Indian Territory Illumination Oil company; it took over the holdings of the Osage Oil &

Gas company and the Phoenix Oil & Gas company, both companies having been operating in the Osage region. McBride became western manager for the Illumination company (chartered in New York.)

"Mr. McBride and his associate, Mr. Bloom, drilled in 1895 the first No. 1, oil well in Chautauqua county. That well was on the Chautauqua county poor farm. The well was brought in in the presence of a delegation of wealthy oil men of Buffalo, N. Y."

It will be noted that shortly after the turn of the century, the oil and gas business was quite completely organized in the Mid-Continent field, with most of the towns piped for gas and most of the railroads were shipping oil by tank cars.

COFFEYVILLE MERCANTILE

The Coffeyville Mercantile Company of Coffeyville was incorporated March 1, 1898, with J. I. Hill as president, J. H. Smith as secretary-treasurer and a board of directors consisting of C. M. Ball, R. N. Selby, J. H. Smith and J. I. Hill. The company's building at 13-15 East Ninth street, was erected several years before by A. P. Boswell, hardware merchant with a store at Union and Ninth streets. Mr. Boswell originally built only the first story, but had the foundation and wall built with sufficient strength to hold three more stories. Two stories were added to 1896. The ground story was constructed about ten years earlier. Grocery wholesaling is the business of the company. The 1942 officers were, President, John W. McGuire, vice-president, W. H. Allcorn; secretary-treasurer, Lorne E. Gartley.

A \$50,000 BOND FUND

The second week in November, 1926 was an auspicious interval in the industrial history of Coffeyville. It is likewise one that is perhaps least lauded. That week marked the conclusion of a drive to raise a \$50,000 industrial fund and it marked the organization of the structure that was to have charge of the disbursement of that fund.

The reason that drive, that fund and that organization do not ordinarily appear on industrial growth programs is because of the fact that the fund was not ever collected in full or even approximately and that the big thing accomplished by that fund did not take place for two years. The organization:

President, B. L. Perry; first vice-president, George Pfister; second vice-president, J. E. Exner; secretary, A. F. Misch, and treasurer, R. H. Muzzy. Members of the board other than officers, E. L. Graham, Embree W. Morgan, Frank A. McGuire and J. L. McCoy.

There is no question in the mind of the writer, who was present at most of the meetings in the capacity of a reporter, that the spirit of that bonus industrial fund brought to this city and its fraternity of strong active industries, the Page Milk Company's condensery. One of these officers later informed the writer that a substantial chunk of the money raised at the so-called \$100,000 breakfast when that amount of money was raised in connection with the stock incorporation of the Page Milk Company, was resubscribed toward the latter fund. In the vote for director, each \$100 subscription counted for a vote and each \$50 subscription for a half vote.

By-laws and other rules of administration of the fund were adopted almost exactly as recommended by the by-laws committee, of which Embree W. Morgan and J. L. McCoy were members. The election of directors took place Nov. 9, 1926 and of officers, Nov. 12, 1926. M. W. Krieger was secretary-treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce.

STANDARD BRICK COMPANY

The Standard Vitrified Brick Company, with kilns located northwest of Coffeyville, was organized in 1904 with Houston Wyeth, St. Joseph, Mo., as president; L. C. Hamilton, also of St. Joseph, secretary and W. H. "Jack" Shepard of Coffeyville as treasurer. O. A. Kentner of Coffeyville was one of the directors, while another director was Raymond Depew, general manager of the Grand Island Railroad Company. This company started out with its capital of \$100,000 fully paid, write-ups of the time asserted.

COFFEYVILLE CREAMERIES, INC.

Coffeyville Creameries, Inc., began in Coffeyville and several other points in Kansas and Oklahoma as the Western Creameries, Inc., about 1928 and the business was operated here under that title for nearly 10 years. Herbert Forrest, formerly manager of the Southwest Utilities Ice Company and before that a resident of Nowata, Okla., was one of the organizers of the chain of creameries embraced in the plan in 1928, and served as its president until he moved to Tulsa some five years later. His brother, Arthur Forrest succeeded him as head of the local industry. In 1938, came the organization of the Coffeyville Creameries, Inc., with Forrest Boone as president. Mr. Boone had begun his employment with the Western Creameries in 1929. However, three and one-half years of that time was spent in Tulsa and four years at Bartlesville. Paul R. Johnson of Independence, president of the Union Gas System, Inc., is a stockholder and director in the company and was one of the organizers of Western Creameries. This plant absorbed the business of a smaller plant and it has proved to be one of outstanding value to the community of Coffeyville. Before the present wartime conditions with its restrictions, lack of labor and manpower generally, Coffeyville Creameries, like the Page Milk Company condensery, made a most valuable contribution toward the development of the dairy business in Labette, Montgomery and Nowata counties.

COFFEYVILLE ICE, INC.

On October 15, 1938, the Coffeyville Ice, Inc., a Kansas chartered corporation bought and took over the plant and business of the Alpine Ice Company located at 1616 West Eighth street. The personnel of company follows: President, Herbert Forrest, and vice-president, treasurer and general manager, C. R. Dannatt. Paul Rodgers Johnson of Independence, president of the Union Gas Company is a stockholder and director. The company, in addition to conducting a general ice production and distribution business, specializes in storage. The plant is equipped with 510 individual lockers. The firm also does custom work, including butchering and storage of meats.

FIFTY YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce looks back with pride and satisfaction upon the more than half century of activity on the part of the earlier similar organizations which began with the Board of Trade in 1884, the Business Men's Association in 1890 and the first Commercial Club, of 1897. It is quite impossible to read these pages of their history without becoming inspired with a desire and determination to go out and build for Coffeyville, even as they sacrificed and builded.

D. A. Willbern, president,
1942 Chamber of Commerce.

Transportation . . .

Transportation was a serious problem in 1869, when Col. J. A. Coffey started his trading post on the site of Fifteenth street, at its intersection with Mulberry street. True, the Baxter Springs-Humboldt stage line turned north on the east side of the Verdigris river and it carried small articles of freight. But lumber, commodities, stocks of drygoods and clothing, all had to be hauled privately from Westport Landing, Fort Scott, Humboldt or Fort Smith, Ark., while livestock was driven overland, mostly to Westport Landing. But with the coming of the L. L. & G. railroad line in 1871, a large share of the transportation problem at that time was solved. Merchants could get merchandise by freight train and stockmen could ship cattle, sheep and hogs by the same means. The town of Coffeyville was of slow growth and by the time it had sufficient population to become a second class city 1887, it was being served with seven passenger and five freight trains daily. Then in 1927 the first truck line was established here and now there are 16 truck lines with terminals here.

L. L. & G. OR SANTA FE

The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad, which later became the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, was built into Montgomery County in the late spring of 1871. Their first temporary terminal after construction was extended south from Humboldt, was Cherryvale. Building this railroad in particular and most

railroads in general at that time, was more of a political project than it was a transportation project. This political attitude was in a large measure forced upon the railroad that was extending southward toward Indian Territory. Every community within 50 miles of the probable site of this unbuilt portion of the line was ambitious to have the railroad serve it. Many towns picked themselves up bag and baggage and moved to the railroad as it progressed southward. Liberty was one of those towns. It moved nearly three miles south and east from its location on the east bank of the Verdigris river at McTaggart's dam—when its leaders were informed definitely the L. L. & G. would not deviate one inch from its slightly diagonal course after leaving Cherryvale.

CHANUTE A DIPLOMAT

Octave Chanute was the superintendent of the division already established at Chanute. But Chanute was much more than a superintendent; he was an engineer, both construction and transportation. He had been superintendent of construction on large bridge projects at Kansas City and other points. He revealed by his correspondence with leading pioneer business men of Parker and of Independence before they had railroad facilities that he was a pastmaster also at political diplomacy. If ever a man was in a tight spot, it was Octave Chanute when he tried to satisfy three rival points, namely Coffeyville, Parker and Independence. But the fact that he was able to get very material additional offers from both points if he would extend his road to them, demonstrates that he certainly had the Montgomery County complex transportation problem well in hand.

LOST RACE TO M-K-T

This writer has been unable to find any reference in any of his correspondence in 1870 or 1871 to the race that at one time prevailed as between his railroad and the M-K-T railroad, though he was aware of the law passed

by congress in March, 1871, holding forth the reward that exclusive transportation across Indian Territory into Texas, would be granted to the railroad company which first set a locomotive wholly on Indian Territory soil. Several versions of this race and its results have found their way into circulation and some into print. The M-K-T had passed Parsons and had less than 25 miles to go to the Territory line at Chetopa. The L. L. & G. was out of Cherryvale and heading toward Coffeyville. It was in the month of August.

It seems that the wet part of the cycle of seasons was up and the season was rather a rainy one. But Engineer Chanute was moving faster than the Katy and had reached the Verdigris river, where a bridge was to be constructed. Pile-driving machines, a capston and other accessory machinery had been set preparatory to laying the bridge when high waters in the Verdigris prevented work on the proposed bridge. A delay of more than two weeks resulted before work could be resumed. In the meantime the Katy crew dug in and made every day count. Octave Chanute high-pressed his crew, it was said, but the flood delay was too great and while Chanute was throwing up a grade in Indian Territory west of the site of South Coffeyville, and before he could get to laying any track over the line, the Katy telegraphed a U. S. Senator from Kansas that its engine was on its tracks and it was "all-over" in Indian Territory. The L. L. & G. was beaten and it never has since extended its Coffeyville line a single foot into Indian Territory soil. The first L. L. & G. train into Independence was run December 31, 1871, thereby beating by one day the company's promise to operate a train on that branch by Jan. 1, 1872. C. B. Peck was general passenger agent. In its rush, the construction crew had laid as high as 1½ miles of track in a single day. The first train into Coffeyville was Oct. 1, 1871.

M-K-T RAILROAD

The M-K-T (Katy) Railroad Company, which beat the L. L. & G. (now Santa Fe) to the exclusive plum of Texas shipping by extending its main line tracks into Indian Territory in the summer of 1871 before any other railroad company did, built by way of Parsons to Chetopa. It was 1886 before its road was extended to Coffeyville and to Bartlesville, Indian Territory. The first M-K-T depot in Coffeyville was erected along the company's tracks between Ninth and Tenth streets. About 1906 that building was razed by a fire and its supplanting station was built on the site of the J. W. Enders home, where the station still stands. Mr. Enders was paid for his property and he moved to 520 Walnut street, the site of the Enders residence and planing mill. Mr. Enders died here last January. The late Joseph L. Turner was agent for the M-K-T here for nearly 25 years, preceding his death in 1939. He was succeeded by Clyde F. Smith. A. E. "Jack" Ingmire has been chief clerk for about 25 years. Parsons is the division point.

MISSOURI PACIFIC

The Missouri Pacific lines were composed of the D. M. & A., the V. V. I. & W. and the I. M. & S., all of which roads were constructed in the later eighties, the last named the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad company, represented a consolidation of the other lines before they became known as the Missouri Pacific lines. These lines went a step further for Coffeyville than had the Santa Fe or M-K-T railroads; they established their division point here in 1905 and shortly located a round-house and general shops here. The division office for many years was in a large 2-story building on the east side of Spruce street, between the railroad tracks and Fourteenth street. Then in 1926 the Missouri Pacific built a commodious structure facing Walnut street, south of Thirteenth street and north of its main tracks to house its division office force and serve as a freight and warehouse. With the completion of this building, the old Spruce street quarters was abandoned and the dedication of the new building was made a civic event with a committee from the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce in charge of a portion of the program. Harold McGugin made the principal address of the occasion. Phil Carroll,

one of the ablest of executives and most active in Coffeyville civic affairs, was division superintendent at the time. He had come here in 1921. The Missouri Pacific passenger station was destroyed by fire about 12 years ago and it was replaced with a larger and more modern station. For a generation of time, the Missouri Pacific's main office had been at St. Louis. Among the early agents the Missouri Pacific had in Coffeyville was William H. Tester, now at Memphis, Tenn., who administration here stood now at Memphis, Tenn., whose administration here stood promote and the outstanding part he played in the early Masonic activities here. R. O. Stein, perhaps was agent here for the longest period of time. He was succeeded five years ago by John B. Brittain.

Succeeding Phil Carroll as superintendent in December, 1937, was Earl Sullivan, a former division engineer and a former trainmaster here. He was succeeded May 10, 1941 by Vincent C. Halpin. Immediately before Mr. Carroll's tenure here as superintendent that position was held several years by L. A. David.

INDUSTRIAL BELT LINE

One of the important links in Coffeyville's transportation system is the belt line railway constructed some 35 year ago, encircling the city and touching ninety per cent of the industries. By an original agreement, the three railroads take turn about operating this line one year to a road. On several occasions a special sightseeing train has been run over this line to give visitors to Coffeyville an appreciative conception of Coffeyville's industrial strength and they are invariably impressed with the simple convenience of the belt line system of collecting and distributing goods and products at any industry located on the belt line. This line was built especially to meet the demand of a large industry, which in the midst of negotiations between the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce and the company indicated that unless a belt line were constructed, it would not come to Coffeyville, even threatening to turn down a large cash and land bonus. The line was built, directors of the chamber underwriting a part of this cost. Some of these men found it quite inconvenient to pay their part of this obligation, but with borrowed money the debt was paid, and a valuable heritage of industrial transportation is now enjoyed by the succeeding generation. The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company was the medium through which the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce negotiated for the Belt line construction.

"DIXIE" SPECIAL

In the heyday of the Rea-Patterson Milling Company of Coffeyville, some remarkably large shipments of its products took place. These shipments came to constitute community events, since the publicity gained by them naturally redounded to the benefit of the whole local area. We will mention here the one shipment, which it seems to the author, best represented those occasions, through not representing the largest shipment. The shipment was made January 8, 1925, and the headline of a local paper was: "Rea-Patterson's 'Dixie Special' left early today for Southland," by way of the Missouri Pacific.

A deck said that 104 carloads of flour, feed and meal, were comprised by the special train of mill products, destined to many points, including Belgium and The Netherlands. The cargo was valued at \$170,000.

Two Mikado type engines were required to pull the load out of Coffeyville yards of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Many officials of that road, representatives of the milling company, officials of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce and of the local press were in Superintendent Carroll's private car as the long process. A paragraph of the story says:

"More than a mile in length from tip to tip, the mighty caravan got under way at 9:50 o'clock this morning, amidst the cheers of a great concourse of citizens, who had joined in the celebration of this epoch-making achievement for Coffeyville." Fifteen months later, a second trainload of 139 cars was shipped to "Dixie Land." No further attempt to match or beat this record was made

by the company. A. T. Ragon was manager of the mills at that time.

UNION ELECTRIC

On January 25, 1904, the Union Traction Company of Kansas was organized and a state charter shortly obtained, with this personnel:

President, C. R. McGaughey, Brazil, Ind.; first vice-president, Thomas J. Booth of Independence; second vice-president, Frank D. Benson of Coffeyville; treasurer, John A. Morgan, Brazil, Ind., and secretary, William Nees of Brazil, Ind.

On July 24, 1905, the holdings of the company, including its assets of right-of-way already obtained as between Coffeyville and Independence, were sold to D. H. Siggins of Warren, Pa., and his associates. On September 15, 1906, the charter of the company was amended, changing its title from Union Traction Company of Kansas to just Union Traction Company.

The officers of this amended company were:

President, D. H. Siggins, Warren, Pa.; secretary, Sam Q. Smith, Warren, Pa., and treasurer, H. A. Siggins, Warren, Pa., a son of D. H. Siggins.

The original capital stock of the company was \$500,000, with a bonded debt of one million dollars. On July 1, 1916, the Kansas & Oklahoma Traction Company which had been incorporated separately, was legally merged with the Union Traction Company, and its capital stock of \$200,000 was added to the Union, making a total capital stock of \$700,000.

D. H. Siggins, president of the company, died September 28, 1924 and he was succeeded as president by his son, H. A. Siggins of Warren, Pa.

FIRST CARS IN 1907

Following its inability to take up certain issues of outstanding matured bonds, the company was placed in federal receivership on January 1, 1927, with John F. Layng as receiver.

First passenger cars were operated over the interurban line between Coffeyville and Independence, July 4, 1907. In 1910 the interurban was extended to Cherryvale from Independence and in 1912, it had been extended to Parsons. The Nowata line was completed in 1915.

All-told, the company at its peak of activity had 88 miles of lines, 74 of which was interurban.

In 1920, the company was carrying 75,000 city passengers and 35,000 interurban passengers monthly. It then operated 15 interurbans daily.

BUSINESS NOW IMPROVED

But city passenger traffic began a decline about that time and soon its annual deficits pulled from the possible margin of profits on interurban passenger and freight business, so hard that in 1927, as related, the company went into a federal receivership, with John F. Layng as receiver. The receivership lasted approximately a decade, when the company was reorganized as the Union Electric Railway company, with Mr. Layng as owner of the common stock of the company. Operating a street and interurban railway system in receivership so successfully that it was possible to get the receivership discharged, when similar traffic elsewhere in the United States was bogging down and being almost universally abandoned, was regarded as an impressive achievement.

Since that time buses have replaced the city cars in Coffeyville and bus lines between Coffeyville and Independence on the one hand and the government ordnance plant at Parsons on the other, also have more recently been established. Threatened famine in rubber behooving car and truck owners to resort to buses and trains, has operated greatly to increase the likelihood of the company's ability to operate successfully and profitably for the duration at least.

OUTMODED ELSEWHERE

And, so through the ingenuity of Mr. Layng in the

management of the Union Traction Company's post reorganization, there has been preserved for Coffeyville's convenience, a type of transportation largely out-moded elsewhere.

Throughout these years, it may be mentioned, Mr. Layng has been assisted in the administration of the electric system by L. L. Francis, as manager, and Miss Laura C. Smith, as secretary-treasurer. Both of these persons have rendered outstanding service to the company.

FRISCO RAILROAD

The Frisco railroad was built through Montgomery County in 1879, forming a junction with the Santa Fe at Cherryvale. The Memphis railroad about the same time was extended from Parsons to Cherryvale. Cherryvale prospered and grew for a period of some 20 years, during which it acquired the S. C. Edgar zinc smelter, said to have represented an initial investment of \$350,000, brick plants and numerous small factories and the Sauer-Stephens Milling company with a capacity of 400 barrels of flour daily. Banks came and the discovery of gas and oil contributed in an important way to the business of the community. The Frisco's freight connection with Coffeyville for more than 35 years has been the Union Electric Railway Company and its predecessor, the Union Traction company. It is an interurban line.

TRUCK AND BUS LINES

Among the freight lines now serving Coffeyville are Banner Truck Terminal, Chief Freight Lines, Ottawa Transfer and Storage Company, Santa Fe Trail Transportation Company, Squaw Transit Company, Toler Truck Lines, Tri-State Motor Transport, Inc., Rex's Transfer & Storage Company, Safeway Van Lines, Southern Transit Lines, Missouri-Arkansas Transportation Company, Kansas-Oklahoma Truck Lines, King's Transfer & Storage Company, Lee Way Motor Freight, Inc., Cain's Truck Lines and Adams Transfer & Storage Company, Hastings Transfer & Storage and other lines. Among bus and coach lines operating in Coffeyville are Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma Trailways Company, Santa Fe Trail Transportation Company and Southern Kansas Greyhound.

The R. & S. Motor Company recently put on a bus system to serve the new air base.

KANSAS LAND COMPANY

The Kansas Land Company was organized in 1902 by Steve D. Frazier and Charles A. Etchen, a successor to the C. L. Long real estate and insurance agency. In recent years the business style of the firm was changed to Etchen Brothers, the partners being Chas. A. Etchen, Frank A. Etchen and Robert A. Lusk. At one time the Kansas Land Company, Messrs. Frazier and C. A. Etchen, virtually founded South Coffeyville and platted and sold a large number of lots and small tracts for residences and business houses and small farming. Mr. Frazier was an educator, once superintendent of schools here. His picture appears among the members of the locally historical Chamber of Commerce \$100,000 industrial fund raising committee. The Etchen boys' parents came here in the eighties, settling on a farm near Coffeyville. The firm today is one of the most substantial in the real estate business.

Condensed History of The City of Cherryvale

The legal description of the site on which Cherryvale was built is section 9, township 32 and range 17 east of the Fifth principal meridian. Cherryvale has passed through numerous economic periods since its founding in 1871: Agricultural opportunities with only cost of claim filing to obtain possession of land; coming of the railroads; discovery of gas and oil; establishment of factories; loss of factories and depression, and lastly enhancement of property value due to ordnance plant at Parsons and air bases at Coffeyville and Independence, giving opportunity for the renting out of houses and apartments long idle.

An early history volume identifies the first white settlers on the site of Cherryvale as the Eaton brothers, Ab and Jeremiah Eaton of Hickory Grove, Ill., who were believed to have settled there in 1868. At Jeremiah's death, which was said to have occurred in 1869, his title passed to his widow, who later in the same year sold the claim to Joseph Wise and William Paxson, who had settled on Drum Creek. Two years later, Octave Chanute, Chief engineer and superintendent of the L. L. & G. Railway company, then under construction from the north into Montgomery County, determined upon the Wise & Paxson claim as a site for a terminal and in the early spring of 1871, proceeded to lay out a townsite, first buying out the Wise rights to the original Eaton brothers claim. Thomas Whelan was among the early settlers in the Drum Creek vicinity and he acted as agent for the disposition of the Widow Eaton's interest in the claim as purchased by Wise and Paxson. Later an addition was laid out and named after Whelan, who remained to transact a real estate business for a time. Cherryvale as laid out was entirely within the Osage Ceded Lands, which, it will be recalled, started at the south border of Kansas, one mile east of where the Verdigris river entered Indian Territory, thence due north. Everything east of this line was owned by the United States government, as a result of the treaty whereby the Osages ceded a large tract of land to the United States for \$300,000. Cherryvale was east of this treaty line, which ran parallel to and three miles west of what now is the Montgomery-Labette county line.

On May 3, 1871, history reveals, the first sod for the laying of the L. L. & G. tracks within the corporate limits of the newly founded town was broken—on the site of the Whelan or Eaton claim. Thus Cherryvale enjoyed the distinction for a few months of being a railroad terminal point. Among the early business houses that came with the railroad were: Union Hotel, General Darr, proprietor; Mercantile store, built and operated by J. R. Baldwin and J. A. Clotfelter; mercantile store, built and operated by Seth Paxson and N. B. Thorpe; drug store, O. F. Carson. C. C. Kincaid came in 1874, establishing a mercantile business that ran for more than a generation of time. Charles Booth opened a livery business in 1871. First lawyers there were Hinkle and Hastings. Among the first physicians locating in Cherryvale were Drs. Hyde, Campbell, Lykins, Adams and Bradbury.

R. T. Greer, who traveled for a St. Louis drygoods house at the time, later wrote of riding the Santa Fe into Cherryvale and of helping to take care of the express and freight after arriving. Greer sold goods to J. H. Baldwin at Cherryvale, Dan and Robert Wells at Coffeyville, E. E. Wilson at Independence, Read Brothers at Chetopa and

later at Coffeyville and Parker and York firm of Parker. Mr. Greer opened the first store in Peru, in 1878.

The Frisco railroad was built through Cherryvale in 1879, crossing the Santa Fe line there and eight and ten trains passed through Cherryvale daily. The population spurted and in 1888 it was said to have reached 4,000 persons. It later receded to 2,000 persons. C. A. Mitchell had come in 1880, Revilo Newton in 1882. Both were to become leading bankers there. A. L. Wilson, born in Kansas, located in Cherryvale in 1882, the same year he was admitted to the bar.

In 1889 the city of Cherryvale took a flyer in drilling to determine whether coal beds in paying amount might be found. Bonds for the purpose were voted in the sum of \$5,000. At a depth of 600 feet, gas was encountered, but no coal. This well was said to have been the first gasser of importance struck in Kansas. The site of this well, old-timers say, was near the north end of Neosho street. More wells were drilled and soon gas became an important industry, as did oil a few years later.

Then came industry itself. The Edgar Zinc Company, representing a \$350,000 investment came in 1898; brick plants sprung up everywhere—six of them in the decade before the end of the century, an iron works, a glass factory, barrel factory, machine shops, planing mills, marble works, the Dodd mill (afterwards owned and operated by Sauer Milling company, with a 400-barrel daily capacity).

The first public school building was built in 1872 and its first teacher was Miss Mary Greenfield in the following year. The first high school graduates (in 1883) were Minnie Newton, Janie Fall, Mertie Shannon and Rose Blair. The Methodist church was organized in 1871 with the Rev. Moffatt as pastor. The Presbyterian church was organized ten years later, with W. B. Truax as pastor; the Baptist came in 1883, with Rev. J. R. Baldwin (merchant) as pastor. The Christian church was organized in 1884, with Benjamin Smith, as first pastor. J. R. Charlton, lawyer and minister, once county attorney of Montgomery county, was pastor there in the late nineties. The Catholic society was organized in 1875, the first church erected in 1877, with the Rev. Fr. Ponziglioni as pastor. The church was called St. Francis Xavier's church.

Among the early mayors of Cherryvale were C. C. Kincaid (while third class city), M. B. Soule, C. A. Mitchell, Revilo Newton and E. S. McDonald.

N. B. Thorpe was Cherryvale's first postmaster. He was followed by William Parks, Major Lyons, C. E. Moore, T. H. Ernest.

Logan Park in Cherryvale was the gift of George R. Peck in 1872. In 1892 an auditorium was built in this park with a seating capacity of 1,200. The Southeast Kansas Old Soldiers Reunion Association, beginning in 1897 held its annual event (usually in August) until 1941 when it was abandoned because there were no more old (Civil War) soldiers left in the vicinity. The W. R. C. also erected a building in Logan Park. Cherryvale lodge No. 137 A. F. & A. M. was instituted Oct. 16, 1873. Fairview cemetery at Cherryvale was laid out northeast of the city in 1874. It contained ten acres of land. Mrs. Ada Newton, however, in 1898, organized a Ladies' Cemetery Association, raised \$1,150, had cemetery landscaped, built a sexton's house, graded roads, engaged a sexton and had land drained.

Brief History of Financial Developments In Coffeyville, Kansas

1871-1942

THE bank operations of a community may be said to constitute the economic barometer of that community. Whether formal or informal, banking actually starts the day trading transactions begin.

In Coffeyville, as in all of the new towns of 70 years or more ago, one or more merchants, brokers or loan individuals, often performed the functions of a bank, generally in connection with the operation of their own business or professional lines. They kept a supply of money on hand, extended credits by long or short notes, loaned stockmen, cash or credits with which to buy livestock—and some of them accepted daily deposits of money and recognized paper orders signed by men who had credit with them.

The U. S. postoffice was really the first bank in Coffeyville. Many traders and other merchants, physicians, lawyers, dentists as well as a large number of individuals, purchased postal orders with which to remit moneys to outside points. The postmaster kept on hand long serially numbered sheets. A merchant doing an almost daily business with the postoffice, would be assigned a sheet with his name at the top. The merchant virtually deposited in the postoffice, cash and bank checks or other postal orders against his outgoing postal money orders to wholesale houses in Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and sometimes as far away as New York City.

Much of this practice fell off in 1871 as private banking was established here. In that year, Col. Noah Eby and his son, M. R. Eby, started a banking business in the original town of Coffeyville. In June 1872, the Eby private bank was moved to a building erected at 902 Walnut street (on the site of King's grocery).

About this time, T. B. Eldridge, formerly of Leavenworth and Lawrence, opened a private banking business in a building on the site of the present Kansas Land Office (Etchen Bros.), corner of Union and Eighth street. S. W. Eldridge at that time was erecting a 3-story hotel building on the corner where the Terminal Building now stands. The hotel was named the Eldridge House and for several years constituted the town's most elite hostelry. Outstanding tradesmen from other points always stopped at the Eldridge House.

Both the Eby and Eldridge banking houses were eventually liquidated.

December 3, 1873, the wealthy firm of Parker & York, which had operated a large general merchandising business at Parker from the beginning of that town, opened a private banking business in the firm's newly erected building at Eighth and Union streets, on the site of the Carey building, now diverted to become an USO club headquarters. About 30 days later, E. S. Eldridge, who was a joint owner of the Eldridge House, sold his interests in that business that he might devote himself to the Eldridge banking interests.

Henry H. Isham, one of the original owners of the Isham hardware store, for a period of six years, devoted much of his time and money to carrying on a private loan and semi-banking business. However, he did not accept deposits, but held in trust such money as was left at his store by customers who had no convenient, safe way of caring for cash.

Luther Perkins, lawyer and broker maintained a semi-banking and loan business for many years, beginning about 1872. Several other individuals and firms carried on a similar type of banking.

It was about 1880 before a substantial system of banking was conducted here under the title of Ayres Banking House and Ayres and Steel.

Following is a brief summary of the principal banks and loan firms started in Coffeyville, two of which banks are still here and represent the city's only banks of the present day.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank of Coffeyville, is, in fact, 62 years old, for it was the direct outgrowth, without change of head, of the banking house of Thomas G. Ayres & Company, established in the fall of 1880. However, formally and legally speaking, the First National Bank of Coffeyville was organized in 1885. It was on February 23, 1885, that these men met and formed Articles of Association: Thomas G. Ayres, Samuel Steel, George Slosson, M. M. McNiry, D. D. Walborn, A. H. Boothby, Mark Adamson, M. M. White, William H. Lewark, Phil Beard, Daniel Wells, E. E. Stubblefield, Jacob Staats, R. H. Hollingsworth and Thomas G. Scurr, Jr. Nine directors were elected and the officers were Ayres, president; Slosson, vice-president and Scurr cashier. It was voted to purchase the equipment and building from Ayres and



Company, to make the capital stock \$50,000 and to open the bank for business March 30, 1885. Total of the sums deposited the first day was \$29,500. The First National Bank may be said to have had but three administrations: 1. From 1885 to 1893, Thomas G. Ayres and associates; 2. From 1893 to 1930, J. T. Wettack, E. E. Wettack, F. S. Wettack; 3. From Feb. 1930 to the present time, H. L. Campbell and associates. J. T. Wettack died in 1922, and F. S. Wettack in 1928 and E. E. Wettack, after serving as president from 1922 to 1930, sold out and resigned. The Southwest Banking Corporation, a Tulsa organization, purchased the Wettack control and shortly afterward, H. L. Campbell, who was immediately made president of the bank, acquired the stock of the Southwest Banking Corporation and became exclusive head of the bank. For the 5-year period 1880 to 1885, Mr. Ayres and Samuel Steel were the principal partners in the private bank, known also as Ayres and Steel. Mr. Ayres was critically wounded in the Dalton street battle and his retirement from the bank in 1893, to the private practice of law, was attributed by his friends to an impaired state of health due to the wound he received. The Wettack regime covered a period of 37 years.

PRESENT BUILDING IN 1927

In a panel in the present bank building are four pic-

tures: Thomas G. Ayres, John T. Wettack, Thomas G. Scurr and H. L. Campbell.

At the time of the Dalton Raid, Oct. 5, 1892, the First National Bank was located in a building at 809 Union street. In 1896, the management purchased the site between the two brick Plaza buildings and erected a frame structure, joining the two buildings and making the three buildings a single large building on the Plaza. In 1917, the First National remodeled its comparatively new frame structure to gain needed additional room. F. S. Wettack soon afterward began the study of bank buildings with a view to constructing larger quarters, possibly a building several stories high, occupying the ground floor and renting office spaces above. But the final plan was to build a high one-story building on the northwest corner of the intersection of Eighth and Walnut, facing Eighth. The new building was open for public inspection, the night of Sept. 24, 1927. It was dedicated to the memory of J. T. Wettack. On January 2, 1928, F. S. Wettack died.

The personnel of the First National Bank at this writing, is as follows: H. L. Campbell, president; Charles D. Welch, John S. Keil and Ray L. DeHon, vice-presidents; T. W. Higginson, cashier, and Joe Howard and A. S. Gentry assistant cashiers.

In a recent official statement The First National Bank has a capital of \$100,000; surplus of a similar amount and undivided profits of \$120,000, all quoted here in round numbers. Deposits totaled \$2,900,000.

CONDON NATIONAL BANK

The Condon National Bank of Coffeyville began in 1886 as a private banking concern, with a capital of \$15,000 and a surplus of \$20,000. C. M. Condon, head of the C. M. Condon private bank in Oswego, became the senior partner in the Coffeyville bank. C. T. Carpenter, also of Oswego became the junior partner, and C. M. Ball, the cashier. In 1898, it was organized as a state bank with its capital stock increased to \$50,000. Mr. Condon was elected president, C. T. Carpenter, vice-president and C. M. Ball, cashier. It was so operated until 1903, when it was nationalized and became the Condon National Bank. Its capital was increased to \$100,000, and F. S. Mitchell became assistant cashier. Mr. Condon was at no time personally in the bank, but frequently visited here. His death in 1915 however, effected changes in the personnel in this manner: C. M. Ball, who had for a few years been cashier, became president; C. T. Carpenter was vice-president and C. A. Walker was made cashier. Later, upon the resignation of Mr. Walker who wished to go to Kansas City, W. H. Tester was made cashier. Then in 1918, Bert L. Perry of Kansas City, purchased the Condon interests and became vice-president of the bank, C. T. Carpenter was made chairman of the board of directors and F. S. Mitchell became cashier. He had been assistant cashier 15 years. With the death of Mr. Ball in 1921, Mr. Perry became chairman and president; W. A. Ball became vice-president, F. S. Mitchell remained cashier and Miss Ethel M. Todd was made assistant cashier. At the same time the capital stock was doubled to \$200,000. In January, 1919 Mr. Carpenter had become head of the Coffeyville Savings & Loan Association. He resigned active connection with the bank except as director and the title of chairman went with the presidency. More recently W. W. Somerville, in charge of the personal loan department of the bank, was made an assistant cashier.

EVIDENCE OF GROWTH

Evidence of the growth of the Condon National Bank in a 40-year period, is provided in comparative statements. The earlier statement published June 3, 1903, showed total deposits of \$288,985, the capital stock being \$100,000. The later statement was published as of December 31, 1941, showed deposits of \$3,176,489.90; capital stock of \$200,000; surplus, \$106,500, undivided profits of \$102,261.41, making a grand total of \$3,585,251.21.

AMERICAN STATE BANK

The American State Bank of Coffeyville was organized early in 1908 with a capital stock of \$30,000, which two years later was increased to \$50,000. R. H. Muzzy was president; Isadore Litman, vice-president, and D. H. Martin, cashier. This institution was closed almost 20 years later because of a long period of withdrawals. Depositors and other creditors of the bank, save stockholders, were paid back 90 per cent of their moneys. All three of the original officials of this bank are deceased. Mr. Litman had withdrawn from the bank several years before it closed its doors. C. J. York was another Coffeyville citizen who had taken stock in this bank and was slated for an official position. However, in 1919, Mr. York sold his interests in the bank. Other banks in Coffeyville at the time the American opened for business were: First National, with deposits of \$527,529.99; Peoples State Savings, with deposits of \$39,483.37; State Bank of Coffeyville, with deposits of \$156,386.38, and Condon National, with deposits of \$503,774.31.

It will be noted elsewhere in this volume under biographies that Dr. C. E. Grigsby had come to Coffeyville in the early fall of 1907, expecting to become vice-president of the American State Bank, then in a formative state, but by the time the sponsors were ready to start, he had decided to continue his practice of medicine and surgery here. That mantle, therefore was passed to Isadore Litman. C. J. York, also had been considered for that office.

STATE BANK OF COFFEYVILLE

The State Bank of Coffeyville was organized in 1906 with a capital stock of \$50,000. Joseph Savage, an organizer and director for 14 years of the First National Bank of Coffeyville, was president. A. S. King was cashier. The bank was located in a building on West Ninth street, owned by Mr. Savage. This bank was eventually liquidated without loss to either stockholders or depositors.

PEOPLE'S STATE SAVINGS BANK

The People's State Savings bank was organized here January 2, 1906, with offices in the W. P. Brown building on lower Walnut street. J. M. Woodward was president. Eventually this bank was absorbed in a reorganization move and became The People's State Bank of Coffeyville. The doors of this bank were closed by the Kansas State Banking commission, January 21, 1921. Frank Organ of Minneapolis, Minn., was appointed receiver and Dallas W. Knapp, attorney for the receiver. The depositors lost heavily. The bank had been a depository for acceptance of tax funds paid by citizens of Coffeyville and vicinity. The firm of Jones & Weaver had been accepting tax payments and giving receipts for same, presumably as agents for the county treasurer, after which the moneys received would be deposited in the bank and in some cases tax payments had been made directly to the bank. C. A. Mitchell was county treasurer. He drew a draft on the county's fund in the bank. It was not promptly honored. Mr. Mitchell notified the bank commissioner and two days later the People's State Bank was closed. The county's contention before the commissioner was that the bank owed the county certain tax moneys deposited there. However, the county denied liability to the taxpayers involved in the failure and refused to recognize the Jones & Weaver receipt, or a receipt from the defunct bank. A test action was instituted in the district court by "J. E. Brogan and 821 other taxpayers," to recover from the bank the tax moneys it allegedly held, as shown by the taxpayers receipts, on the ground that the money so paid in together with an agency fee of 25 cents on each account, differentiated that fund from ordinary deposits by persons who expected to withdraw the same at some future time. The court decided that the moneys deposited to the credit of the county treasurer were not deposits within the usual meaning of the term, but in reality constituted the taxpayers joined in the action, preferred creditors of the bank. Some other taxpayers not joined in the suit were permitted to

enjoy the same benefit without bringing a special action.

COFFEYVILLE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

On November 19, 1918, application was made to the State for a charter for The Coffeyville Savings & Loan Association and January 1, 1919, the authorization was received and officers were elected as follows:

President, W. F. Rapp, and Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Carpenter. In 1923, J. H. Kamm became president and so served until 1930, at which time Robert Belt of Belt Brothers clothing store, became president and he is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Kamm has continued to serve as vice-president.

In 1926, the Coffeyville Savings & Loan Association purchased, remodeled and moved into a building at 805 Walnut street. This building is physically a part of the Plaza building, the two original buildings being joined when the First National Bank purchased the site and erected a frame structure into which that bank moved in 1896 and continued to occupy until the bank's new building on the site of the older Junction Drug Store, Eighth and Walnut streets was completed.

Mr. Carpenter is still a director on the Condon National Bank's executive board, and with Dallas W. Knapp and officers of the bank constitute the board.

C. L. I. C. INCORPORATED

The Coffeyville Loan & Investment Company, Inc., was organized in October, 1938, with a capital stock of \$25,000. In October, 1939, this was increased to \$35,000, in October, 1940, to \$60,000 and its present capital stock is \$75,000. The business of the Coffeyville Loan & Investment Company is confined to chattel mortgages and Title I, F.H.A. The officers of this organization follow: President, F. P. Miller; vice-presidents, Dallas W. Knapp and Homer Carrington; secretary-treasurer, D. A. Willbern. Fred Kistler is a director.

F. F. S. & L. ASSOCIATION

The First Federal Savings & Loan Association was organized in May, 1937. In a recent display report these figures were given as indicative of the growth of the association and the demand that has existed for such a concern: June 30, 1937, \$58,397.39; June 30, 1938, \$210,326.57; June 30, 1939, \$260,913.36; June 30, 1940, \$440,994.13; June 30, 1941, \$615,913.67, and June 30, 1942, \$913,388.26. It was set out that the First Federal Savings & Loan Association had enabled 490 persons to own their own homes since organization in May, 1937. It explained that 224 new homes were built for which the association furnished \$644,177.99, that it had 266 home purchase loans, 305 other loans for improvement and 305 loans for improvements and refinancing, representing a total loan volume of \$1,476,801.93. The personnel of officers follows: F. P. Miller, president; Clement A. Reed vice-president; Douglas R. Brown and Art F. Misch, directors; Lamb & Reed and Dallas Knapp, attorneys. D. A. Willbern, secretary-treasurer. The only change that has occurred in this personnel since its organization took place after Frank Carrington died in 1940, when Mr. Misch was elected to fill the vacancy.

SAVINGS & FINANCE CORP.

The Savings & Finance Corporation was organized here in 1925 and in 1928, was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. It specializes in financing automobile purchases, accepts savings and does a general loan business. The officers are: President, A. R. Lamb; vice-president, J. C. Rauch, and secretary-treasurer, C. A. Reed. H. M. Reed and M. P. Lamb are members of the board of directors, along with the officers. It maintains offices at 719 Walnut street.

A FIVE-BANK PERIOD

In 1909 Coffeyville had five banks. They were: American State Bank, 820 Walnut street. Officers

were R. H. Muzzy, president; Isadore Litman, vice-president, and D. H. Martin, cashier.

Condon National Bank, C. M. Condon, president; C. T. Carpenter, vice-president; C. M. Ball, cashier, and F. S. Mitchell, assistant cashier.

First National Bank, J. T. Wettack, president; W. H. Shepard, vice-president; E. E. Wettack, cashier, and F. S. Wettack, assistant cashier.

Peoples State Bank, J. M. Woodward, president; J. H. Hall, vice-president, and L. K. Meeck, cashier.

State Bank of Coffeyville, J. F. Savage, president; E. P. Allen, vice-president, and A. S. King, cashier.

In 1914, Coffeyville had but four banks, as follows: American State Bank, R. H. Muzzy, president; Isadore Litman, vice-president, and D. H. Martin, cashier.

Condon National Bank, C. M. Condon, president; C. T. Carpenter and C. M. Ball, vice-presidents; C. A. Walker, cashier and F. S. Mitchell, assistant cashier.

First National bank, J. T. Wettack, president; W. H. Shepard and F. S. Wettack, vice-presidents, F. S. Wettack, cashier and W. B. Barnhill, assistant cashier.

Peoples State Bank, A. S. Newman, president; H. C. Weible and R. P. Newman, vice-presidents, and D. M. Cahill, cashier.

TOAST BY JOHN CLOSSEN

The following reminiscences were called up by John F. Clossen, when he was an honor guest of the First National Bank of Coffeyville at a banquet in Hotel Dale in 1938, staged in honor of the fifty-first anniversary of Mr. Clossen's patronage of that bank:

"I distinctly recall that Thomas G. Ayers, later to become the first president of the First National Bank, came to Liberty where I was in the mercantile business, to discuss his proposed bank organization plans with citizens of that town.

"I am happy indeed on this occasion, 58 years later, to be the honored guest at a dinner given by the officers and director of that bank, which Mr. Ayers organized 56 years ago.

"From Liberty I went to Morehead, where I was employed in the Farmers Store. I came with that store to Coffeyville 53 years ago. My brother, Cal M. Clossen also was employed in this store. When it dissolved, Cal went to the firm of Watt Davis & Company and I went to the firm of Boswell & Company. Later I went to the Barndollar Brothers stores as manager of one of their stores. In 1898 I organized the Clossen & Luken store, with Harvey H. Luken as my partner. The location, 809 Union street the site on which the First National Bank had started business and where it was when the Daltons tried to loot it. Mr. Luken died 12 years ago. My brother Cal, however, is employed with me at present.

"Such familiar merchandising firms as Barndollars, Boswell's, Read's, Wells', Isham's, Upham, Luken, Mathews, Adamson, McCoy, Cubine, Slosson, Kioehr's, Lang, Lape, and others are now but memories.

"When I built my present home at the corner of Fifth and Elm streets 44 years ago, the site was just outside the city limits in Parker township. Then Osborn's pasture extended from Elm street to Buckeye, thence to First street, east on First to Walnut street, south on Walnut street to Fifth street and west on Fifth street to Elm street. A large gate to this pasture was situated about where The Journal building is."

BOOM OF 1906

The year 1906 marked an almost unbelievable growth in the population and business growth of Coffeyville. Boosters of early Coffeyville, perhaps in common with boosters elsewhere, were inclined to give out piece-meal information which suited their purpose of town bragging. It is refreshing for the sincere historian to encounter bits of dependable data which indicate the true status of growth. Ed Rammel, a clerk in the Coffeyville postoffice in the eighties, was postmaster in 1907, succeeding G. I. Barndollar. A report of the postoffice for 1906 showed an increase in money order receipts from \$15,645.00 to

\$26,527.03, or an increase of 68 per cent. The sale of stamps jumped up \$3,626.78. Population figures were reported as 9,200 in 1905 and by April 1, 1906, the population was certified as 16,147. It is generally held now that the population figures of 1906 were inaccurate and inflated, but they were official state-accepted figures. It is pointed out by commentators that a city with a population of over 16,000 persons could not have found shelter in the houses existing in 1906. But it must be conceded that the years 1905-1906 were banner years for Coffeyville with 1906 outstripping any prior or subsequent year as to growth.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

A city which takes in and pays out more than a half million dollars annually in the opinion of the author of this volume may well be represented in the financial history of the community. In a separate sketch the history of the Coffeyville municipal utilities has been presented. But tied up with the city proper as it is, with all moneys pouring in and out of the same treasury and belonging as both do to the people of Coffeyville, collective treatment of the municipal funds and the funds and activities of its two utilities seems logical and proper. Below appears comparative condensed financial statements with particular reference to bonded debt figures, as compiled Sept. 7, 1940 by Arthur Wilson, commissioner of finance and revenue:

July, 1914. Outstanding bonded debt	\$601,638.45
Outstanding warants	1,582.61
Total	603,221.06
Less sinking funds	37,458.58

Net bonded indebtedness	\$565,762.48
July, 1924.—Outstanding bonded debt	\$1,138,029.74
Less sinking funds	141,633.26

Net indebtedness	\$ 996,396.48
Sept. 1, 1940. Outstanding bonded debt	\$300,800.00
(includes \$56,000.00 issue for internal revenue bonds for waterworks improvement.)	
Less sinking funds	89,694.56

Net bonded indebtedness	\$211,105.44
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Total payroll for fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, inclusive of municipal utilities	\$225,268.48
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GROSS REVENUE \$544,904.74

The total amount of budget appropriations for the calendar year of 1940 for all purposes, was \$274,190.85. (This amount does not include water and light utilities and represents only the governmental activities and debt retirement and interest funds.

Gross revenue for the light utility for 1939 was	\$385,790.87
Gross revenue for water utility for same period	107,427.93
Gross revenue from miscellaneous sources	51,685.94

Total gross revenue of city including revenues from water and light utilities for 1939	\$544,904.74
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For several years cash balances in depositories ranged from \$200,000 to \$300,000. No interest is paid by depositories and so far as legal and practicable, funds are converted into interest-bearing bonds.

UNDISTURBED BY CRASH

This city passed through the decade of depression following the crash of October, 1929 without any violent subsidence in its economic activities.

One reason for that situation was that Coffeyville had not placed all of its eggs in one basket. Since the beginning of the century, Coffeyville has been bottomed on three quite distinct and substantial lines of endeavor—agriculture, oil production and industry.

There is reason to believe that Coffeyville suffered less from the effects of the depression than communities

which were exclusively agricultural, industrial or depended alone on oil and gas production.

Coffeyville's economic history over the 10-year period beginning in late 1929, differs from the experience of what might be termed the average rural city of Kansas or the Southwest, which either stood still or went backward from its 1929 peak.

Coffeyville began the depression decade with a gross bonded indebtedness of \$1,400,000. This debt was steadily reduced in ten years to less than \$200,000 net indebtedness. (However, because of a \$56,000 internal revenue bond issue in June, 1940, the net current debt is \$211,105.44.)

But paying off an indebtedness of \$1,200,000 was not the most remarkable achievement of the city of Coffeyville, unusual as that accomplishment may have been. The outstanding feat of the administration was the magnitude of construction done during the same period—and paid for.

GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

This construction included many substantial civic improvements, including the erection of a new city hall and courthouse structure at a cost of \$250,000; the construction of a modern sewage disposal plant and acquisitions of grounds at a total cost of over \$200,000; the improvement and enlargement of the city light and power plant at a cost of \$275,000; construction of a municipal swimming pool for whites at a cost of \$50,000 and a swimming pool for Negroes at a cost of \$25,000; the building of a city water softening plant at a cost of \$45,000, the construction of a secondary dam in the Verdigris river, at a cost of \$50,000 to increase the city's water reserve, the blacktopping of some fifteen miles of street and park thoroughfares; the acquisition of an airport and construction of a native stone hangar; the construction of scenic driveways and making of an entirely new park system.

LITTLE MONEY LEVIED

Then, in addition to the foregoing accomplishments, with and without federal aid, the annual tax levy, which had averaged 15 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation over a long period of years, was entirely wiped out in 1937 and tax rolls for meeting administrative and maturing bond requirements became obsolete in Coffeyville, Kansas.

Investigation into and study of the remarkable financial and construction record made in this city revealed that the revenue source that has enabled the city to accomplish this apparently phenomenal result was the city's light and power plant. The original power plant was built in 1904; its capacity was limited and during the first World war, with fuel costs unusually high, all of the plant's revenue from consumers was absorbed in fuel and other costs, leaving no funds for transfer to the city's general fund. In fact, the city faced suits of \$107,000 for fuel it had purchased from refineries and elsewhere.

FINANCIAL GROWTH

Growth and expansion of financial transactions in Coffeyville over a period of 50 years, is indicated in the following comparative statements of The First National Bank. Six days before the Dalton raid on the Coffeyville banks, the resources and liabilities were listed at \$187,844.53. Deposits were \$117,670.47. Cash in vault and due from banks, \$42,675.76. Capital was \$50,000, surplus, \$7,000 and undivided profits, \$1,924.06. One June 29, 1940, resources and liabilities each was \$2,588,784.38. Deposits were \$2,280,331.33, as compared to \$117,670.47. In 1940 the capital stock was \$100,000, surplus \$100,000 and undivided profits \$105,107.73.

ROBERT J. GILBERT

Robert J. Gilbert, well-known income tax accountant here, was born December 13, 1896 at Hartford City, Ind., a son of John G. and Eleanor (Johnston) Gilbert. As a



ROBERT J. GILBERT

child he accompanied his parents to Independence, Kansas in 1903. The elder Gilbert was a skilled glassblower and construction engineer. He helped to build the first glass plant at Independence. The Gilberts moved to Coffeyville in 1904. A. J. "Bob" Gilbert was graduated from the Coffeyville high school in 1916 and later he supplemented that education with a course in business college. He was employed by the Southwest Bell Telephone Company in 1917-1918. He was employed on local newspapers as a reporter in 1919 and 1920. In 1923 he accepted appointment as a deputy internal revenue collector for Southeast Kansas. He was continued in that capacity until Nov. 1, 1933, after which he opened an income tax accounting business on his own resources. He has taken part in Republican political activities and this year is chairman of the city and of the Third congressional district. He is senior warden at the Episcopal church, a member of the Rotary club and Chamber of Commerce. July 11, 1937, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage at Oswego, Kan., to Miss Beatrice Blackwood of Breckenridge, Texas. They reside at 302 West New street.

The name of the town of Tally Springs, northeast of Coffeyville, was changed in 1871 to Kalloch. It was founded in 1868.

The first important fire in Coffeyville occurred New Years day in 1872, when a building nearly opposite the L. L. & G. freight depot was burned.

Coffeyville Electric Light & Power Company, received from the city of Coffeyville \$17.35, paid in November, 1887, and Feb. 8, 1888, \$55.40.

April 24, 1879, the city marshal of Coffeyville filed a report of a census showing 342 persons in Coffeyville over 21 years of age.

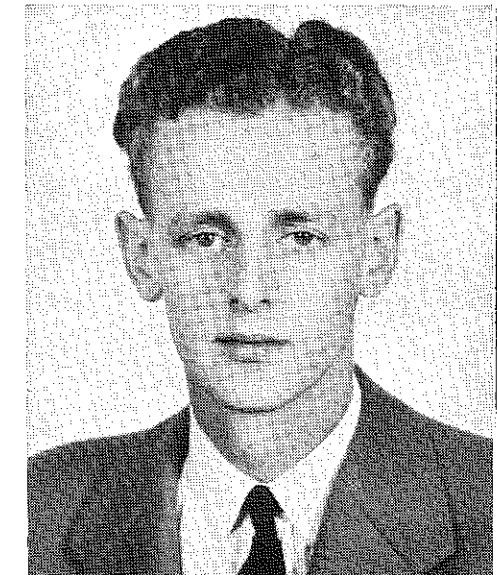
The second annual county fair was held at Independence Oct. 15, 16, 17, 1872. Grounds for it and a racing circuit had been purchased west of Independence.

October 2, 1872, Henry Godfrey near Coffeyville had raised a nice cotton crop. About the same time specimens of lead ore had been mined near Coffeyville.

The Dan Rice circus came to Independence May 14, 1872, marking the first circus to visit Montgomery county.

HALDEN WEAVER

William Halden Weaver, treasurer of the city of Coffeyville, was born May 18, 1917, at Coffeyville, Kansas, a son of Frank Halden and Katherine L. (Lewark) Weaver. He was graduated from Field Kindley high school and attended one year at junior college here, after which he attended the School of Business and Finance, Denver University, where he was a member of Beta Theta Pi, social fraternity. Mr. Weaver was appointed Coffeyville city treasurer, June 1, 1939. He was reappointed in April 1941 and is now serving his second term. Civically, Mr. Weaver has served as executive vice-president of the Coffeyville Junior Chamber of Commerce and as secretary. He was chairman of the junior chamber Radio Forum three years and now serving as chairman of radio publicity for the Civilian Defense Council of Coffeyville.



Politically, Mr. Weaver is Republican. He served as chairman of the Young Republican Club in connection with the Wendell Willkie celebration, Sept. 16, 1940. April 2, 1942, Mr. Weaver married Miss Kay Cushing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cushing of Downs, Kan. Mr. Downs is president of the Downs National Bank and was formerly mayor of Downs eight years.

Mr. Weaver's grandfather, W. H. "Billie" Lewark, served as a member of the city commission and was police judge a number of terms. Mr. Weaver's mother, Mrs. Katherine L. Weaver, 615 West Eighth street, was deputy probate judge from 1929-35, inclusive. His father, F. H. Weaver, died here Nov. 15, 1917, when our subject was six months old.

The Weavers reside at 611 Elm street.

CITY DIRECTORY 1880

A business directory of Coffeyville, published in 1880, revealed the following business firms and individuals: W. A. Peffer, lawyer and publisher; J. S. Harvey, real estate; Thomas Scurr, Jr., cashier, Ayers & Steel banking house; Dr. T. C. Frazier, druggist and physician and surgeon; Dr. Walter H. Wells, physician and surgeon; George Slosson, wholesale and retail druggist; Joe McCreary, real estate and farm loans, doing business as Kansas Land agency; Read Bros., general merchandise; J. J. Barndollar & Company, general merchandise; H. H. Isham, real estate and loans; J. Barricklow, general merchandise; D. W. Dunnett, attorney at law; W. S. Upham, general merchandise and produce; J. S. H. Bump, merchandise; Charles Hoffman, confectioner, baker and restaurant operator; P. M. Lee, carriage works; J. K. Morgan, livery, feed and sales stable; E. Y. Kent, blacksmithing; R. P. Huffman, miller; A. Montgomery, miller, and Cubine & Company, boot and shoe manufacturers.

Condensed History of the Press of Coffeyville and Montgomery County

It has been wisely said that when the trader, settler, preacher, teacher, doctor, lawyer and judge arrived in a community, there came the nosey newspaper man to tell the world about them and to maintain a record for the guidance of posterity.

This was true of Coffeyville and of Montgomery County, for within the year that marked the birth of Coffeyville several newspapers had started publication. There is little doubt of the vital part played by early weekly publications in developing an organized law-abiding society out of the raw material that included the good and the bad who came for adventure, to build homes, or enter trade. In this raw material were the claim jumpers, who, in some instances, did not stop short of murder to get the land and the cabin they desired.

Constant and persistent publicity concerning the evils of the times and editorial suggestions as to how to improve conditions and work together for the good of all certainly went far toward bringing system out of an otherwise chaotic, conglomerate immigration, part of which was stimulated by more or less sinister motives. Only a fringe perhaps, but enough to affect the pattern of the whole social fabric.

We humbly acknowledge that an adequate, deservable history of the press of Montgomery county and what it has done for the citizenry would require hundreds of pages. Consequently we have tried only to mention some of the highlights of that history.

THE AUTHOR

FIRST NEWSPAPERS

It is generally conceded and the State Historical Society agrees, that the first newspaper published in Montgomery County was The Pioneer, printed in Oswego and distributed from Independence, by E. R. Trask of Oswego, publisher and owner. The date of the first copy of The Pioneer was September 5, 1869. Dave Steel, according to the flagmast, was the editor.

The second newspaper, printed, published and distributed from Westralia was the Westralia Vidette, the first copy of which was distributed March 23, 1870. The Kansas Democrat, published at Independence, was the third newspaper in the county, started in January, 1871, and later in the same year, The Yoes and Lyman Humphrey started the South Kansas Tribune, which has never missed an issue since it began publication. In December of that same year, E. G. Ross started publication in Coffeyville of Ross's Paper. Ross had been a United States senator from Kansas.

In July 1872, E. W. Perry started The Circulation, absorbing what was left of Ross's paper after a tornado had struck it. Late in 1872, J. J. Chatham started The Courier. All of these papers were short-lived. Also, one history says that by the end of 1873, eleven newspapers had been started in the county.

SOUTH KANSAS TRIBUNE

The South Kansas Tribune of Independence has been in continuous publication for 71 years and since that constitutes a record for any paper published in Coffeyville or Montgomery County, that publication deserves mention here. In the early issue of that paper, are preserved many items of interest to Coffeyville. It was in March, 1871, that W. T. and Charles Yoe, brothers and Lyman U. Humphrey, all of Shelbina, Mo., published the first issue of the Tribune. A copy of that first issue reached the home of the parents of the late Harry Brighton of Longton, who lived on a claim on Pork Creek. Twelve years later Harry Brighton got a job as printer's "devil" in the Tribune shop. That was 59 years ago and Mr. Brighton remained in the employ of the Tribune nine years. Mr. Brighton's death at 74 years, occurred early in February this year. C. A. Connelly, son of Marshal Connelly of Coffeyville, killed in the Dalton raid, became associated with the Tribune in 1885.

COFFEYVILLE JOURNAL

The Coffeyville Weekly Journal was started in October, 1875, by Col. W. A. Peffer, Sr., who in July, 1879, began publishing a daily issue, that was discontinued two years later, to be revived by Capt. D. Stewart Elliott in 1893, when it became a permanent publication.

In 1882, Col. Peffer left Coffeyville, but turned The Journal over to his son, W. A. Peffer, Jr., who three years later (1885) sold a half interest to Col. Elliott, who had come here from Everett, Pa. Samuel B. McMurtry of Coffeyville was associate editor of The Journal from 1892 to 1903.

Sept. 1, 1897, Capt. Elliott sold his interests to W. G. Weaverling and I. R. Arbogast, who operated The Journal continuously to 1914, when H. J. Powell, present editor and owner, purchased the paper. He discontinued the weekly publication in 1920. From 1898 to 1902, Clyde Knox was employed on The Journal. In 1906 Mr. Knox purchased an interest in The Journal and was made secretary and editor. Three years later he withdrew from The Journal and soon became editor of The Independence Reporter.

SUN IS MERGED IN 1919

January 6, 1919, the Coffeyville Sun, a morning daily here, was merged with The Journal and Stanley Platz, its editor and owner became a partner in The Journal. This partnership was continued until 1939, when Mr. Platz sold his interest and moved to Long

Beach, Calif., where he soon engaged in commercial printing.

In 1930, The Journal owners purchased a radio station at Miami, Okla. This station was moved to Coffeyville and became station KGGF, although the power plant was built at South Coffeyville, where the studio also was located for several years. The studio is now in The Journal building and plans are well along for removing the power plant and towers to Kansas.

ITSELF A PART OF HISTORY

In a reminiscent article written by the author of this volume for The Journal in 1929 when the paper was moved into its new building opposite the federal structure on Elm and Eighth streets, we said in part: "So closely woven into the warp and woof of the life of Coffeyville has been the part played by The Journal that local history would be incomplete without a history of The Journal. The Journal's birth occurred only six years after the first trading post was established—and but a decade after the conclusion of the Civil War. It will be recalled that Kansas had been the original Armageddon of the conflict of blood that racked the nation for four subsequent years, over slavery and states' rights and that as soon as these issues were determined in favor of the freedom of the races, the ingress into the Sunflower state, began reaching this region in great numbers. As an example, population figures leaped in Montgomery County from zero in 1867 to 7,000 by 1870 and 13,000 by 1875, the year marking the birth of The Journal.

Col. W. A. Peffer, first editor and publisher of The Journal, was a citizen of unusual ability. His business character was unimpeachable and though launching his paper at a time and place where partisan politics were still flaming and more influential than even religion—and its prejudices far deeper, Peffer's editorial column was remarkable free from the caustic vituperation and biased nonsense, so characteristic of early day newspapers.

POPULISM IN OFFING

"The seeds of populism already were being sown in Kansas, though it was a decade later before the germs of that political malady were isolated and definitely identified. Added to this affliction were the growing pains coincident to a commonwealth just working out of a Chrysalis of hide-bound abolition, proslavery and political corruption.

"But Col. Peffer had a higher conception of true journalism than that of riding the tides of prejudices. Although he was a candidate for high office and deeply concerned over political trends, this stalwart pioneer editor had ideals comparable with the best ideals of the duty of the press that have since been developed. Here is his platform as it appeared in the first issue of The Journal, October 30, 1875:

"The Journal will be published especially in the interest of Coffeyville and vicinity, and generally of Montgomery county and Southern Kansas, doing what it can to assist in the development of the resources of this rich and fertile region. It will lend its might (mite) in building up this town and country."

IN WELLS STORE BUILDING

The quarters of the First Journal were located on the second floor of the two-story building in which was located Wells Bros. Commercial Company's store, on the site of the present First National Bank, Eighth and Walnut streets. Later The Journal was moved to a second floor of the building west of the store, but owned by Wells Bros. No rent was charged for The Journal's occupancy. In 1880, The Journal was moved to the second floor of the Slosson drug store, site of the present Condon National bank. Later it was moved to the second floor of a building at 804 Walnut street (site of Belt's store), then to 814 Walnut street.

The next home of The Journal was at 111 West Ninth street, where a fire was experienced, after which it was moved to 117 West Ninth, where a new building had been erected by Capt. Elliott, owner.

In 1897, Messrs. Weaverling and Arbogast, moved The Journal to the first floor at 128 West Ninth street. On July 1, 1916, The Journal was moved to the W. P. Brown building just south of the old city hall. In 1929, as indicated, The Journal was moved to its own new building on the site of the E. S. Rea residence, Eighth and Elm streets, once the site of the gate to Osborn's pasture.

The weekly Journal was discontinued in 1920.

In 1898, The Journal contracted with the Scripps-McRea telegraph service for daily service, while in June 1903, the service of the Associated Press was instituted, a service it has adhered to since.

One of those ironies of life lay in the political policy of The Journal, started on its career by a man who five years later epitomized populism in its most radical trend. The Journal christened a Republican medium, actually fought the policies of its founder in the 1890 election, and opposed his candidacy for the United States senate.

POPULISM CALLED PEPPERISM

Populism was often referred to as Pepperism. His most famous charge against the monopolistic interests of the nation was made in a speech before the National Alliance convention in Ocala, Fla., Dec. 2, 1890, attended by 1,400 delegates. Exorbitant interest charges were believed by Pepper to underlie the drastic condition of the country. He declared there were whole townships and even counties blanketed with mortgages, drawing from 10 to 40 per cent interest. He emphasized the discrimination in favor of the railroads owned by the rich, which were permitted to scale the interest on their loans to 4 per cent and even lower, while the poor, he said, often paid ten times as much.

The Journal, it has been imputed, is the composite of 17 newspapers, it having absorbed that many in the course of its career of nearly 67 years.

MORNING NEWS

The Coffeyville Morning News, last of the morning newspapers in Coffeyville to date, was published from February 2, 1919 to January 14, 1929, when it was absorbed by The Journal. A. J. Valentine, who had served two terms as Montgomery County Clerk, founded the News and was its head until June 5, 1928, when it was taken over by J. H. Keith. C. C. Drake of this volume was Mr. Keith's manager for several months.

Mr. Valentine was a courageous editor and often "spoke right out in meeting" about local matters. He opposed the invasion of the Ku Klux Klan here and created a good deal of discussion as to the identity of his "Klan reporter," who ignored the secrecy of the order and boldly published many inner happenings in The News.

It is generally conceded that whatever faults Mr. Valentine may have had, cowardice was not one of them. He fought the Klan gamely and at a great cost. But he stayed by his guns to the last. The News came under the banner of the Democrat party, but its editor was not always in complete accord with the party's policies and practices.

Once an editorial in The News asserted that the Teapot Dome Scandal was a piker compared to the manner in which the Montgomery county board distributed printing and publication favors.

Often indiscreet, Valentine was admired for his moral courage. The author of this volume was associated on The News with Mr. Valentine for about six years, all told. For four months he was managing editor. That was from June, 1928 to October, 1928.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine now reside in North Platte, Nebr., where they operate a book store.

Forerunner of The News was The Daily Earth, a daily free paper published by J. B. Ellis and H. M. Gragg at different times. The Morning News absorbed the Earth. That is it was purchased and became The

Morning News. Mr. Valentine first named his paper The Sun. However, he was enjoined by court order from using that name, since The Sun was still regarded as a valuable part of The Journal with which it had merged a few months earlier.

COFFEYVILLE DAWN

The Coffeyville Daily Dawn, a mutual citizens paper, was started in February, 1924, and its publication was suspended in January, 1925, following evident wanton destruction of its plant by a discharge of nitroglycerin, early on the morning of December 8, 1924. This newspaper was imputed to have been established by interests favorable to the Ku Klux Klan, a movement just then sweeping over the nation. However, its published platform contained no mention of social, racial, religious or political policies or prejudices. Neither was advocacy of any policy prejudicial to the interests of any religious or social order ever made in its editorial column and several of its stockholders were not eligible to membership in the Klan. The Dawn gained a peak circulation of 4,000 subscribers. C. C. Drake, author of this volume of history, was its managing editor. He has never learned the definite identity of the person or interests which apparently sabotaged the paper's equipment in the evident hope it would be forced to suspend publication. On one occasion a person purporting to reside in Nowata county in a telephone conversation with the editor, threatened to "blow up" the Dawn if it persisted in "meddling" with alleged liquor violations or developments in Nowata county. No explosion insurance was carried on the Dawn plant and, since there was little fire destruction in connection with the explosion, only a paltry amount of fire insurance was paid to the owners. By courtesy of the publishers of The Journal, the latter's plant was put at the disposal of the Dawn sponsors and the paper was printed on The Journal press for six weeks following the destruction of the Dawn plant. The plant represented a contractual outlay of \$27,000. Actual loss, \$14,350. The press which cost installed and working, almost \$8,000, was sold to a foundry for junk for \$80. Two linotypes, imposing stones, desks and a quantity of type were salvaged with only a modicum of loss.

THE COFFEYVILLE NEWS

The Coffeyville News was established in 1891 by Harry E. Brighton and W. S. Irving. This newspaper's life was brief, but because its initiative spirit was Mr. Brighton, who recently died, Feb. 15, 1942, at his home in Longton at the age of 74 after having been a newspaper publisher in the county for more than 30 years. He learned the printers trade on the South Kansas Tribune at Independence, being employed there nine years. Selling out his interest in The Coffeyville News in 1892, Mr. Brighton in 1894 became publisher of The Caney Chronicle. At his death early this year, he had been publisher of The Longton News 17 years. Mr. Brighton bore the reputation of being the "most human of editors." His father was Israel M. Brighton, who came to Montgomery county and settled near Independence in 1868. Mr. Brighton also was publisher of The Coffeyville Daily Herald, which began publication early in 1910 and ceased May 29, 1911, after coming out daily for 445 issues. Its good will, advertising contracts and unexpired subscriptions were sold to The Coffeyville Daily Journal (Journal Newspaper Company). The following article about Mr. Brighton was excerpted from The Jawhawker Press of February, 1942:

Mr. Brighton was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, Dec. 22, 1867, and as a small child came to Kansas with his family. Educated in the Independence public schools, he learned the printer's trade on the South Kansas Tribune. In 1889 he was married to Ida Lee Compton of Woodson county.

MILT TABOR WRITES

Milt Tabor, Topeka Capital columnist, writes of Brighton:

The death Sunday of Harry E. Brighton, publisher

of the Longton News, was a severe shock to your Grass Roots editor. Harry was loved by all who know him, and his column 'Smart-Alec Comments on Smart Sayings,' was a delight to all Kansas newspaper scribes charged with getting out a daily or weekly grist of clipped materials. His paragraphs always were 'quotable' because of the sparkling wit interwoven into his homely philosophy.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEMOCRAT

The Montgomery County Democrat was founded in Coffeyville in 1896 and for nine years it continued to espouse the Democrat party principles. Early in 1905 the paper became a Republican medium and soon its name was changed to Morning Record. H. M. Gragg was secretary-treasurer. Four papers proved too many for support by the advertisers and the Record ran only a short time. R. L. Plunkett, then a prominent contractor became president of the Record.

KENT'S PAPER

Charles W. Kent, Civil War veteran now deceased, on July 7, 1893 established the Gate City Independent, at 208 East Ninth street. This paper was operated as a weekly, a semi-weekly and daily at different times in its history, which ended in the early 1920s. He was a brother of E. Y. Kent, a blacksmith in original town of Coffeyville.

PAUL JONES SELLS OUT

Paul Jones, for many years editor and publisher of The Lyons News at Lyons, Kansas, once was identified with the Sun here, his partner being Roy Maddox, who was instrumental in starting that newspaper. On June 13, 1913, however, Jones sold his interest to Harry Swank, an uncle of Eldon Lowe, who operated a commercial print shop and at one interval was interested in The Daily Earth here, though, as stated elsewhere, H. M. Gragg was the chief editor and publisher. Mr. Jones, incidentally, was the author and promoter of the idea of the quarto-centennial celebration of Coronado's expedition into the land of Quivera, the site of the present Kansas.

COFFEYVILLE LEADER

The Coffeyville Weekly Leader was started in the then Elks building, Seventh and Maple street, June 21, 1935, by Fox and Crowder.

October, 1936, it was purchased by Roy Benedict and Walter Payne as partners and later moved to East Ninth street. In January, 1942 Mr. Payne died, but the partnership with the estate still continues.

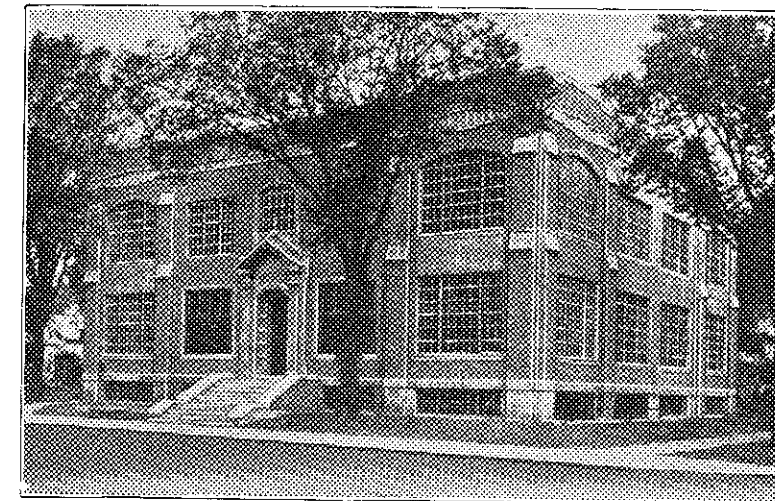
THE GASLIGHT

"The Gaslight" started in 1897 and ran for several years early in the present century. Winfield A. Bradford was editor and publisher. In an advertisement in 1905, Mr. Bradford placed his circulation at 960 copies. A good deal of space in The Gaslight was devoted to local sports. The usual number contained eight pages tabloid size. Mr. Bradford was a printer by trade and afterward he learned to become a linotype operator, serving many years on The Journal and for a time he was a linotype operator on The Daily Dawn. He was also many years the secretary of the Coffeyville Typographical Union. He died about ten years ago.

TRIBUNE, OLDEST PAPER, DIES

After much of the within story of the press had been completed, some of it based on the distinction of the South Kansas Tribune's early start and the fact that it was still a going concern, came the surprising announcement of its management that with the August 27, 1942 issue it was suspending publication for the duration. The Yoes, lived long, but had died; they and Lyman U. Humphrey first breathed the breath of life into the Tribune. It had been for a half century afterward a faithful and trusted mouth-piece and sounding board for the Republican party in these parts. But as those godfathers grew old, the founding spirit of the paper grew less virile, and while good men of the second generation, Earl Yoe and Glenn Connelly took up the torch from the founders, they were facing a different world than their fathers and politics were no longer sustained by the partisan editorial. But a fine galaxy of stalwart men had set its type, turned its presses, wrote its policies and sold their product to the community for nearly 72 years. If he were living, Harry Brighton, who learned to set type and served a long apprenticeship on the Tribune would mourn its passing. The writer saw Brighton three times in the last 20 years and each time, he recalled his association with the South Kansas Tribune. Harry Brighton saw more than the type, the machinery and the desks. He saw and was a part of the spirit of the great American press.

HOME OF COFFEYVILLE DAILY JOURNAL



Built in 1929, this building now also houses KGGF radio station. The press is in basement.

Letters Written by Will Rogers and Cullen Cain; A Feature Story by Wesley W. Stout

FEW men had the ability to make and hold friends that was the gift of the late John B. Ellis, real estate and insurance agent here for more than 30 years. No matter how high they climbed after knowing Ellis, they never forgot or neglected to correspond with him. There were such fellows as Will Rogers, Walter Johnson and Cullen Cain. How those fellows did climb their particular steps to national fame. But did they forget John Ellis—not on your tintype. A letter from Cullen Cain, a former Journal reporter here, written 17 years ago to Mr. Ellis of Coffeyville, was turned for use in this volume long before Mr. Ellis' death. The letter, in the humble opinion of the author, attests this noble quality for friendship making and holding possessed by John Ellis. The letter:

SERVICE BUREAU

National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs
No. 8 West Fortieth Street
Cullen Cain, Manager.

New York, N. Y.
February 16, 1925.

Mr. John B. Ellis,
Coffeyville, Kansas.
My Dear John:

The New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers of America gave a banquet last night at the Hotel Roosevelt. Among the guests of honor at the speaker's table were Judge K. M. Landis, Will Rogers, Irvin Cobb, President Hylder, "Bugs" Baer, Bozeman Bulger, and others.

I happened to sit near Will Rogers. We got to talking. It developed that we had both at one time lived in or near Coffeyville. We got to talking about folks back there—and then Will Rogers mentioned your name.

It thrilled me thru and thru to hear your name spoken aloud in that gorgeous hall and amid that distinguished company. And, he who named you was one of the greatest of those present, my brethren. He named you as his dear and particular friend. And I, in my turn, humble and obscure tho I am, made bold to name you as a dear friend of mine.

We talked about you for quite a while and both felt better for it. And it was agreed that I should send you some word. This I do at this time and in this manner.

The last time Walter Johnson talked to me about you he told me you were not well. I am mighty sorry. A man like you ought to live for a thousand years. He ought to live that long because he helps other people so much along the road.

I hope you still remember me and like me a little bit, for I will always be strong for you.

CC-MG. (Signed) Cullen Cain.

WILL ROGERS' MESSAGES

The following telegram was sent by Will Rogers as a reply to an invitation on behalf of the Coffeyville Rotary Club to be its luncheon guest on a certain date. Since John B. Ellis was handling the Coffeyville end of the negotiations this telegram was addressed to Mr. Ellis. The telegram:

"Knoxville, Tenn., March 10, 1926.

"Say, John, I find I come there (Coffeyville) from Pittsburg and Muskogee, but please don't plan anything as I have had to refuse so many things around there. I just want to see you and the folks Friday. Am in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Will"

The following is a copy of a letter written by Will Rogers, June 1, 1900, at Oologah, I. T. to John Ellis

of Coffeyville, a former employe on the Rogers ranch, when it was owned by Will's father, Clem Rogers:



One in a thousand—this picture of the late Will Rogers, now being honored by a memorial in his home town of Claremore, Okla., was selected as his favorite picture by Will's son from the family collection of more than 1000 "favorite pictures" of their famous father.

"I am going to have a dance at my place Tuesday night, June 5, 1900 and I want you and Kirby Long to be sure to come down and any other of your friends that will come (besides that B B——). Don't let him know it. You can come down on the night train and we will meet you at the train and if you have to go back at once, you can go back the next morning. But I would like to have you both spend a few days with me. Now be sure and come. We will have good music (Tackett's) and I think a good crowd. Write and let me know, please. Hoping you can both come, I am your friend,

Will Rogers."

The letter was written on pinkish single sheet social

note paper in ink of nearly the same color. Will was then in his 20th year, his 21st birthday being Nov. 4, 1900. Mr. Ellis gave both the original telegram and the original letter to the author for use in this history. He gave them in 1929.

TACKETT'S SAFE

Will Rogers, here for an afternoon and evening in March, 1926, left with a better knowledge of Coffeyville and its characteristics and people than many residents possess. Because a safe was stolen bodily from the Tackett theater and Will was here shortly afterwards, his syndicated quarter page in Sunday sections of 50 great newspapers of the country was adorned by a picture of two men carrying a large safe in the moonlight. Below the picture was a line which read: "Robbing is one profession that certainly has advanced."

Speaking of the game between the Senators and Athletics when Walter Johnson, after twenty years in the big league "held 'em runless for 15 innings," Rogers added: "And I know somewhere else they were tickled. That was in a nice prosperous-looking brick house, out toward the river from Coffeyville. I was right in that very house four weeks ago, when I played in Coffeyville. They certainly were nice to me and everybody asked me what I wanted to do and where I wanted to go. I said 'I want to go see Walter Johnson's mother if she is here.' And out John Ellis took me and say what a treat! There, right in the middle of the living room was the biggest loving cup in or out of captivity. It's the one the Washington fans filled full of money and gave Walter one time. * * * Now Coffeyville, that is just 40 miles from where I was born and have a ranch now. It used to be when I was growing up, our trading place. I met old timers who knew my folks, the old merchants, the Read's and Barndollars and Well's. The old Southern hotel is there yet, where we used to stop. The Kloehrs ran it then.

"I saw and had a long talk with John J. Kloehr, the man that shot down most of the Daltons. He showed me a wonderful medal that the Chicago bankers gave him with a big diamond in the center. I saw the grave where the Dalton were buried, all together with a piece of iron pipe as marker. Harry Sinclair, the big oil millionaire used to live in Coffeyville and he has built a tremendous refinery that employs hundreds of men. They gave me a luncheon at the Dale hotel and right in the middle of the luncheon they brought in a real live bull. It's a great place. Fine people and I can imagine the rejoicing there when 'Old Barney' set the Philadelphians down without a smell of the home plate. Oh, yes, to show you how robberies have changed since the Daltons! There had been a robbery three days before and the robbers had taken away the whole safe and the owner (John Tackett) had advertised if they would bring back the safe no questions would be asked."

WESLEY WINANS STOUT

on

JOHN W. CUBINE

"The Boot That Made Coffeyville Famous," was the title of a feature story written by Wesley Winans Stout for publication in The Journal here November 11, 1913. "Wes" Stout was at that time a "leg" reporter for The Journal. From here he climbed high on the ladder of journalism and fame as a writer. As if to mark the climax of that quarter-century climb, Stout sat on the editorial throne of the great Saturday Evening Post. He resigned his rank with the Post a few months ago, to ramble and write across country, he announced. His feature story condensed to fit space, follows:

"The boot that made Coffeyville famous," is a slogan that might well hang over the door of a modest shop at 104 East Eighth street, though it does not. The fame that the justly celebrated brand of beer brought to Milwaukee, does not eclipse the renown that a certain shoe-

maker has given to Coffeyville, among the gentry that ride the range and punch cattle.

In a party around a camp fire 150 miles from a railroad in Utah was a Coffeyville man. The subject of boots came up. Boots always are a timely topic on the range for a cowpuncher is as particular of his footwear as the most fastidious young woman. Two cowmen in the party wore an identical pattern of boots." "Where do you get a boot like that?" asked the Coffeyville man. "These are made to order for us at Coffeyville, Kansas. All the boys around here wear Cubine boots." * * * * John W. Cubine came to Coffeyville among the first and put his cobbler's tools to work. In the seventies and eighties Coffeyville was surrounded on the south and southwest by a great cattle country and Cubine built up a trade in the type of boot he found cattlemen preferred. The cow country, however, gradually slipped away from Coffeyville, but the fame of the Cubine boot was passed on and business at the Cubine shop increased, rather than decreased." Then as if in peroration, Stout declared "Coffeyville has been booted to renown by the Cubine shop."

LAST TREATY PAYS COFFEY

A treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osages, was concluded Sept. 29, 1865, ratified with amendments June 26, 1866. Amendments accepted Sept. 21, 1866 and proclaimed as of January 21, 1867. Andrew Johnson was president of the United States and White Hair and Little Bear were outstanding Osage chiefs. Article 5, of the treaty contains this interesting provision: "The Osages being desirous of paying their just debts to James A. Coffey and A. B. Canville (owners and operators of Trading posts on the Osage reservation), for advances in provisions, clothing and other necessities of life, hereby agree that the superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern superintendency, and the agent of the tribes shall examine all claims against said tribes and submit the same to the Secretary of the Interior, with the proofs in each case, for his concurrence or rejection; and the secretary may issue to the claimants scrip for the claims thus allowed, which shall be receivable as cash in payment for any of the lands sold in trust for said (Coffey and Canville) persons, provided the aggregate amount thus allowed by the Secretary of the Interior shall not exceed \$5,000.

INDIAN CHIEF SPEAKER

Ess-Teh-Roh-Ghers, a leading chief of the Osages, was the principal speaker at a Fourth of July celebration held at Westralia in 1869, according to one historian. He had spoken at Chetopa in the morning and his address at Westralia was delivered at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Fort Scott-Chetopa-Clymore stage line was not officially established until Oct. 18, 1869 and it is inferred that the Indian chief rode the Baxter-Springs-Humboldt stage line, or he was taken by livery team, a distance of 28 miles.

INDIAN BURIAL GROUND

Relics of what was regarded by those who had opportunity to examine the exhumed bones from a burial ground on the south side of the present East Eleventh street, in the vicinity of the 400 block, as those of Indians buried there many years before the entry of whites, were encountered by workmen engaged in building the Missouri Pacific railroad levee or road bed about a half century ago.

Some Past Highlights in the Field of Sports

In September, 1893, 48 years ago, the Coffeyville High School football team was organized under the leadership of Frank Allin, high school principal. It continued to function every fall for 15 years. In the fall of 1909, the maintenance of training squads and football practice and playing games were suspended activities.

Six years later, however, in 1915, a football team was organized and training squads begun as a regular extra-curricular activity. This game has been an outstanding athletic activity in the high school here continuously since that reorganization.

The first game of record was played in Osborne's pasture, Nov. 29, (Thanksgiving Day) 1893, under the mentorship of Captains N. Thomas, Buckner and Orville E. Scurr. The opening game was a disturbance, pure and simple. The opposition to the high school was a town team. It looked like no game, when a suggestion was made by a bystander that the opposition team be chosen there and then from the crowd. That was the game.

YOST A COACH HERE

In 1900, Fielding H. Yost coached the Coffeyville high school football team and nine games were played that fall. Yost later became nationally famous as coach of the Michigan University football team. Mr. Yost still lives at Ann Arbor.

GIRLS BASKETBALL

The first girls' basketball team was organized at the high school in 1899 and the first boys basketball team was organized by Dr. C. S. Campbell in 1906 and the doctor coached the team in several games.

JUNIOR COLLEGE PLAYS

Boys attending Junior College in its initial year, 1923-24 had a team, but while the material in part was composed of big husky experienced high school letter men, the other part was not so well experienced and the supply of material was exceedingly short.

WALTER JOHNSON DAY

Walter Johnson could move his home from Coffeyville to Washington—and did—but, he could not rub out the historical fact that for more than 20 years Coffeyville was his home—and it is because of the sentiment Coffeyville will always attach to that 20-year period that mention of Walter Johnson Day, once an annual institution here, is made in this volume of local history.

Twenty-nine years ago, Coffeyville recognized Walter Johnson's achievements in minor and major league baseball, even before the great sport writers had begun to coin such sobriquets as "The Big Train," and "Big Barney." Yes, Johnson fans here fixed and advertised a "Walter Johnson Day," to be staged at Forest Park, October 24, 1912.

Wagoner, Okla., furnished the opposition that day with a team known as "The Indians." Johnson's speed seemed to paralyze the Redmen and Coffeyville carried off the honors, though there does not appear to remain an exact score of the game.

LARRY CHANEY PITCHED

October 30, 1913, was the second year's Walter Johnson day. Of course Walt was on the mound for the

9-inning clash. His opponent at pitching was the well-known Larry Chaney. That game ended in a tie.

Larry Chaney, best known for his work while he was with the Chicago Cubs, lived here several years. He was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Frank Tong, now residing on Route 4, Coffeyville.

Walter Johnson day the following year (1914) was held at Forest Park, October 28, 1914. Nowata's team with Mutt Williams on the mound, failed to find many of the Johnson balls and the game ended with a score of 10 to 5 in favor of the Johnson side.

The next Walter Johnson day here was October 15, 1916, when a Parsons fast team with Earl Hamilton of the St. Louis Browns tossing the ball. Spectators were high in their praise of this game, many of them declaring it would have done justice to a major league. Coffeyville lost by a score of 1 to 0.



Walter Johnson

In the fall of 1917 the first World War was going in high gear and the regular Walter Johnson Day was passed up. However, Johnson was here and served as umpire in a game between the "fats" and "leans," with the proceeds going to the American Red Cross chapter.

On October 24, 1918, three weeks ahead of the armistice, the Coffeyville team with Big Barney on the mound defeated the Bartlesville Empire team here, 3 to 0.

"END OF PERFECT DAY"

The last Walter Johnson day was a memorable event. It was staged October 20, 1924. Johnson had pitched the last four innings for the Senators in the world series, when the pennant was snatched from the New York Giants, at Washington, October 10, by a score of 4 to 3. That was the game in which Washington lost its mind in the twelfth inning and Johnson was given a new Lincoln car. A parade was launched here at 1:30 p. m., as whistles were blown and sirens sounded. Walter and Mrs. Johnson rode in the new Lincoln car. It was estimated that 3,500 persons were in the grandstand and bleachers that afternoon to see the arm that had just won a national championship. Gabby Street, then manager of the Joplin club of the Western Association, caught Walter.

At a banquet tendered the Johnsons in the Christian church that night, a speaker in a burst of enthusiasm declared that "Walter Johnson, Coffeyville's very own, had

returned that day from the Kingdom of Baseball, wearing its regal crown."

Johnson's response was: "I think this is the end of a perfect day."

A few years later Johnson sold his Coffeyville farm and residence just east of Coffeyville and thereby closed the chapter in which he was a resident of Coffeyville. However, the "Big Train" returned to Coffeyville September 16, 1940, to introduce and present Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for president, who made his kickoff speech here because he had once been a favorite high school teacher in Coffeyville.

Johnson ended his career with the Senators at the close of the 1932 season.

WALTER'S FIRST VISIT

Walter Johnson had been pitching three years for the Washington Senators when he first accompanied his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Johnson to Coffeyville on March 9, 1910. His father had purchased a farm east and south of Coffeyville only a few days before. Walter was born at Humboldt, Kansas.

Fred Etchen Wins Twelve World's Championships as Trapshooter

The following story of Fred Etchen's unmatched feat of winning the world's doubles championship 11 times and of other exploits as a marksman and clay pigeon shooter, consists of excerpts from a story that first appeared in Sports Afield and later republished in The Coffeyville Journal by permission. Lack of space forbids using all of the material in the story. It follows:

"All gunners," says Fred Etchen, "have one thing in common. When they pull the trigger they want to see the target explode into dust, or the bird fall limp through the air."

"Etchen born and raised on a ranch near Coffeyville, Kansas, started shooting when he was a youngster. . . . He shot a 10-gauge shotgun. Etchen believes that the first step in making a good shooter is to provide a gun which fits properly. Having made up his mind to be a top-ranking shot, he constructed a gun which he believed would fit him to a T. With it, he won his first Kansas state championship.

BROKE 100 STRAIGHT

"In August, 1921, Etchen broke 100 straight in the doubles race, the first shooter to achieve that perfect goal. He took on and defeated all shooters for the world's doubles championship. Three times that year he successfully defended his doubles crown, which was shot for either by challenge (100 pairs of targets or 200 in all), or in open competition (50 pairs, 100 targets). In all he has won the world's doubles championship eleven times. Four times he was holder of the national high average doubles title.

WINS AT OLYMPICS

"He captained the Olympic Trapshooting team in 1924. He won the British open championship that year, breaking 100 straight in the regular program and being forced to smash 100 straight in the shoot-off. His long run record that year was 472 targets. In 1926 he tied the old world's record at live pigeon shooting, killing 98 out of 100 in the International Live Bird championships at Kansas City. Next year, in the same championship race, which was at 80 birds, he killed 79. The race ended in a tie, as there were no more birds to shoot at.

"Fred does a lot of game shooting wherever he happens to be. When his shooting school in Minneapolis closed last fall, he hunted ducks and geese at the Delta marshes of Lake Manitoba with Walt Taylor and Jimmy Robinson of Sports Afield. Then he headed south in time to get in a few more good duck hunts in Texas—and he found time to do some quail shooting, too. Fred is one good game shot.

"Etchen's victories at the traps would make a long list. In 1938 he won the national doubles championship at the Grand American. He has done very little competitive shooting since. Most of his time has been devoted to conducting Etchen's School of Skeet and Trapshooting at gun clubs throughout the country.

"Etchen has taught several thousand gunners how to become better shots.

WIFE AND SON HELP

"In conducting his shooting schools, Fred has enjoyed the assistance of his wife, Ethyle, and his son, Rudy. Mrs. Etchen and Rudy, too, are expert trapshooters. The "Shooting Etchens" have helped to make Americans gun conscious wherever they have introduced their shooting schools. Rudy went on his own last winter, operating a school at Bellair, Fla.

Rudy's record parallels that of his dad. Fred introduced Rudy to the shorgun sport at the age of five. So thoroughly did Fred instruct his son that at the age of 12 he copped the National sub-junior championship at the Grand American. That was in 1936—and Rudy repeated in 1937. He won the national junior championship twice, in 1938 and 1939. In 1939 and 1940 he won places on the Sports Afield All-America Trapshooting team."

BOXING TAKES HOLD

Prize fighting was prohibited by law over a long period of years. The law perhaps never completely enforced, but the law was there and promoters of fight bouts never knew just what moment some ambitious county attorney or chief of police would feel a sense of justice and morality coming on and stop the fight. Boxing—well that was something different. Promoters should have cashed in on that word years sooner and when some wise fellow prefixed "boxing" with "amateur," the big trick was turned. Certainly nobody would be Puritanic enough to object to "amateur boxing." The law was modified and in recent years a promoter of amateur boxing events could feel as conscience clear and legally unafraid as a pastor in his sanctuary. Perhaps The American Legion could if it wished, claim a lot of credit for restoring the boxing game to its rightful place in society. Certainly it was that the Coffeyville American Legion post in its second year here began sponsoring some amateur boxing matches here. Refereeing some of the early bouts was that young ex-service minister, Blackmann, of Chanute, later for many years assistant to Burriss Jenkins in the pastorate of the Linwood Boulevard Christian Church at Kansas City. The Hackney brothers knew him at Chanute and in 1920, after they had moved to Coffeyville and were in the meat business on East Ninth, they brought the Rev. Blackmann here as fight referee on several occasions. He was called the "fighting parson."

More recently bouts have been seasonal in Coffeyville, the most successful of promoters of amateur boxing in recent years is Clifford H. Perkins, a clothing salesman, who has proved himself capable, reliable, resourceful and that he knows how to make friends and get along with people. As to his experiences and observations about local fighters, he recently made this statement:

FIRST TEAM BEST

"Way back when I was still boxing pro, I began teaching kids who hung about the gym the gentle art of busting peaks. Amateur boxing was just opening up in these parts and when Les Showers came into Neodesha and staged the first tournament in this vicinity I entered a group of boys and came away from the tournament with several titles.

"That very first team was one of the best I ever had. It sported such good boys as Dick O'Connor, Hysky Welhoff, Bobby Jones, Skeet McAvoy, Harold Tipton and several lesser lights. I believe those boys would still today dominate any big tournament. When

pro fighters faded pretty much out of the picture and amateurs became the rage I continued to coach teams each year and eventually I started promoting shows in Coffeyville. In all I fancy that I have handled 500 boys. Just now the following lads stand out in my memory as perhaps the best:

"Harris Powell, Carl Derringer, Jack Heenan, Bat Cullison, Floyd Sykes, Clarence Frisbie, Fred Perdue, Max Lair, Tom Neal, Vic Bailey, Clarence Tomlin, Bud Bailey, Leo Loffer and Vaughn Fuller.

"I have always contended that I could teach any kid how to fight and I insist that every boy is the better for having participated in the boxing sport. In the three years that I have entered by teams in the big Joplin tournament I won four of the eight titles each year and went on from there to take titles at Kansas City and have had boys in both the Chicago and Boston national tournaments.

"My claims for boxing as a maker of men is borne out by the very special emphasis the U. S. Army is placing on the sport as a conditioner."

REPRESENTED U.S.A. AT PARIS

Carl V. Rice, a former Coffeyville lad, represented the United States Army in inter-Allied games at Paris in 1919 and he made a most creditable showing there. He had been a member of the all-American track team as he emerged from Kansas university school of law in 1918. Carl was born in Lovilla, Ia., March 27, 1898, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Rice. He was graduated from the Coffeyville high school in 1914. In World War No. 1, he was in the field artillery service overseas. Nov. 13, 1919, he was united in marriage at Kansas City to Miss Ruth Burton of Kansas City. They have four children. Carl left Coffeyville before he enlisted in the army. He practiced law at Parsons for twenty years or more and was in 1932 appointed road commissioner for the fourth division, Kansas Highway Department. He was instrumental in getting slab for highway 166 west from Coffeyville and blacktop from that extremity into Caney. Also he was credited with consummating highway 169 as to Sunflower street in Coffeyville and extending north to Liberty.

BROKE WOMEN'S RECORD

Miss Georgia Cubine, a 1899 graduate of Kansas University, in 1903 broke the women's swimming record at Santa Catalina, Calif., by swimming a mile in the Pacific ocean in 30 minutes. The best previous record for a woman swimmer was a mile in 38 minutes. A descriptive article on the incident said Miss Cubine was a large athletic girl and that during her university days had excelled in every form of sport. Miss Cubine played basketball on the first women's basketball team the university had. She also was regarded as an expert at fencing.

TENNIS

The history of tennis playing in Coffeyville dates back no one seems to know how many years. One of the early downtown popular tennis courts was on the site of the Peacock Apartments at Fifth and Willow streets. The Coffeyville Tennis Club was organized about 1910. It never had a large membership, but there was playing under its auspices every year thereafter and until the Coffeyville Lawn Tennis Association was incorporated and took over. That was in 1922. That corporation purchased land at the intersection of Third and Buckeye streets and erected a shale house at the south side of the courts. A board of trustees determined the policies of the new organization. A peak membership of about 75 was obtained in 1924. Trophy awards gave added impetus to the sport of tennis. Belt Bros. Clothing Company offered a valuable silver trophy. A. R. Lamb and A. M. Dooley were respective winners of the singles trophy, while together they won the doubles championship for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926. Del-belt Miller also rated high in tennis.

RODE WITH MIX AND ROGERS

Robert T. "Bob" Stotts walks a police patrol for the Coffeyville police department. He has been doing that for the last seven years, but it does not mean that Bob has always walked a police beat.



ROBERT T. STOTTS

There was a day when he "rode 'em" with the Zach Mulhall shows—in St. Louis, at Madison Square Garden and a score of other places. It was in the early part of the century, even before Nip Vann went with Miller Bros. 101 Ranch shows and made a hit along with Tom Mix and Will Rogers.

Bob was never a jockey, but he was rather a ranch rider of show horses and to his dying day, perhaps, Bob will demand the company of one or more horses, for without a horse or two around Bob would get very lonely, he admits. Bob does not claim to have had the glamor of Will Rogers, Tom Mix, Monte Blue or a Gene Autrey. But he has ridden show and trick horses and he does love horses and while he is foot loose and fancy free now, a widower, he will remain so, very likely, unless the right lady reaches his affections through a horse.

HE KNOWS HIS MAN

Bob Stotts has done much more in his days than ride fine horses at Madison Square Garden. He spent many years in the oil fields where he rubbed shoulders with easy money and tough guys. He learned a lot about men and women and human nature in general there. Having lived in the real world and then in the show world and back again in the real world, Bob makes a good officer. He is close-mouthed, never troubles trouble till trouble troubles him. But look out, when some lad gets hard-boiled and says nobody can arrest him, that is one place besides around horses where Bob shines. The hardboiled chaps either go with Bob or they go down for the count of ten and Bob does the counting. Sometimes he might count twenty, but he doesn't; he just counts slower. Bob never kills them, but sometimes the services of a surgeon are needed to sew the scalp back together. No, Bob is not really tough and only the fellow who actually insists on getting hurt ever has to worry about Bob Stotts. His heart is as large as a washtub.

S. W. LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

In the early twenties (1922-23) there came the Southwestern League, with Coffeyville organizing a team, first under the management of Josh Clarke, brother of Fred Clarke of Winfield, formerly manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates. The second year, the Coffeyville Refiners under management of Frank E. Matthews, second baseman, came out champions of the league. The Matthews' players in addition to himself included Wayne Middleton, southpaw pitcher; George Willigrod, Joe Victor, "Possum" Arnold and John Battenfield, pitchers; "Chief" Ike Cadot, third baseman; Lou Bachant, catcher; Bobby Rowe, Babe Erwin and Billy Rozell, outfielders; Floyd Dorland and Clyde Glass, shortstops and Pat O'Byrne and Norman Glass first basemen, and "Duke" Simpson, catcher.

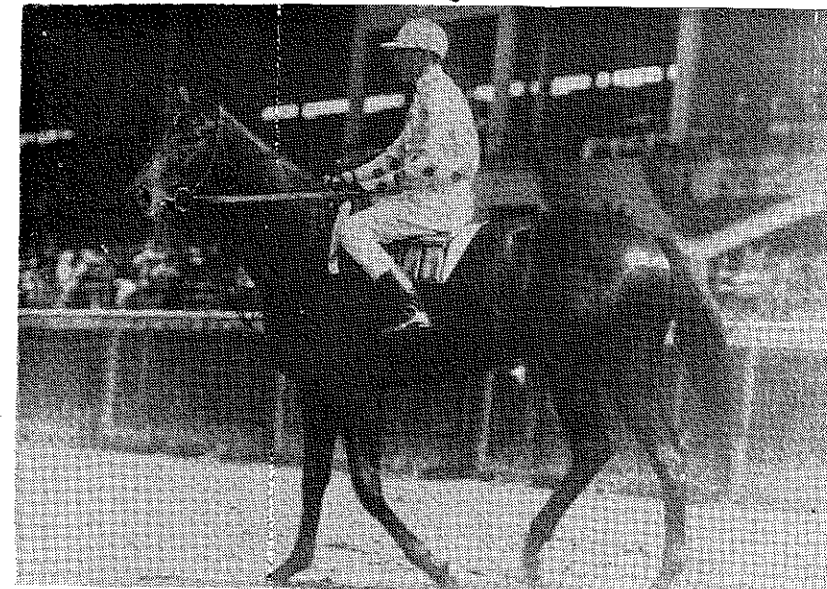
THE COFFEYVILLE BEARS

"Forty to 45 years ago, Coffeyville was the ball playing town in all this section," an elderly citizen said to the writer one day about a decade back.

Well, it did possess some good ball players and the old Coffeyville Bears were just about what their name indicates they were. Sidney Clark was a member of that more or less famous team, generally playing second base or field. Others on the team were Clyde "Jack" Long, shortstop; "Dummy" Ingram, pitcher; John Bigelow,

first base; Bill Wilkins, second and third base; Dick Clark, pitcher, Hop Covey, pitcher, Ralph Covey, fielder, Loren Harvey, catcher and Charles Scoville, second base.

Later players about (1905-1915) included Loren Harvey, catcher, who caught for the Western Association Pirates and also played home town games; Harry Bradbury, also a catcher; Larry Powers, catcher; Star Mealy, pitcher, and Joe Tinker, shortstop. Tinker went on up into the big leagues. That famous triple play "Tinker to Evers to Chance," was the Coffeyville Tinker. Leslie Hancock also rated as a pitcher 25 years ago.



DICK SCOVILLE AND "SWEEP"

Dick Scoville, born here in 1890, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garverick, pioneer settlers. He early started riding in races. Rode mare named Mabel Sims. in a purse race at St. Louis, which paid off at 100 to 1. Later broke thoroughbred yearlings for Stubb Brothers at Dodge City. He rode one of their mares, "Our Lillie" which fell in the race and suffered a broken neck. Dick was uninjured except as to forehead. Stubbs horses shipped to Hot Springs, Ark., where Dick became second leading jockey. At Memphis, Tenn., he rode in the last Montgomery handicap ever run in Tennessee, and won. Dick's contract was purchased here (about 1907) for \$16,000 by J. H. and G. O. Keene. Reputation as jockey reaches nationwide publicity. At Louisville, Ky., Dick won the Kentucky Oaks for 3-year-old fillies. This was a \$12,000 race. At Buffalo, Dick rode the same horse at the Montgomery handicap, which suffered a dangerous rear leg injury and had to be killed. In the winter of 1909-10, at San Francisco Dick won the Lillian Russell and Christmas handicaps and California futurity. He won several stakes there. At Seattle a short time later, Dick riding Jack Witt, broke a world record, going seven-eighths of a mile in 1:24. Also broke another world record, riding a horse called Pedro. Both horses were from Texas and owned by the McDaniel Brothers. Dick later went around the world, racing in Tokyo, Nagasaki and Yokohama. From there he went to a British island just off China. From there he went to England, but did not race there because it required a year's residence for eligibility. Returning to the United States Scoville rode for E. R. Bradley for a period of three years.

He won the United States Hotel handicap stakes at Saratoga and won the Lawrence Realization stake on a horse called Hilarious. It was here that he won the stallion stakes with "Sweep," the horse shown in the above picture. There also he rode a mare named Masket, only once defeated, sold to the French government

for \$150,000. Since quitting the profession of jockeying, Scoville raced his own horses. He was associated with his brother, Fred Scoville for many years. Dick Scoville now lives in Coffeyville, having temporarily gone out of the horse business.

MALLARD CLUB

The Mallard Club was founded in the fall of 1904, with eight hunters as charter members, which membership was shortly increased to fifteen. Since that time the membership has been restricted to that maximum number. Among the first members were the late Harry Isham, George Chain, the late William Upham and George Upham, R. E. McCullough, Kirby Long, Pert B. Florea, William Etchen, Al Etchen, Frank Etchen, Fred Etchen, Charles Etchen, E. H. "Pete" Hess, the late Frank O. Weis, W. H. "Jack" Shepard and Walter Johnson, the famous baseball pitcher, and a few others. The club leased Liberty Lake and built a club house. The club remained there until 1930 when it built a lake on a 60-acre tract of land ten miles east of Coffeyville and a mile northwest of Valeda. The members have a fine club house and custodian quarters. Fishing and duck hunting are its recreations and socially numerous banquets have been held there. In fact this club has worked up more than a modicum of fame due to the successful trapshoots and banquets staged there. For years this club had an annual trap-shoot, upon which occasion they would serve a mallard duck banquet to all of the shooters in the contest. The men who attended were nearly all outstanding shooters of the United States and the Mallard club was nationally acclaimed one of the famous events of its kind in the country. Among these shooters were Walter Johnson, pitcher for the Washington Senators, Fred Clarke of Winfield, former manager of, and player on the Pittsburgh Pirates, Tris Speaker of the Cleveland Indians; Capt. Billie Faucett, Breezy, Point, Wis., editor of the Whiz

Bang magazine; Frank Hough, Vancouver, Wash.; Phil Miller, of Texas; Fred King of Colorado; Frank Hughes, Moberly, S. Dakota; "Chief" Elmer Wheeler of Oklahoma and approximately 100 others shooters, well-known among the trapshooting fraternity. The Mallard club, at 38 years of age, still remains the one glamour

point among sportsmen. Its 1942 membership includes C. Russel Hamlin, H. L. "Boss" Kaiser, Dr. Charles S. Campbell, H. L. Campbell, L. B. "Shorty" Brant, W. A. Ball, Dr. J. D. McMillion, Fred Kistler, Harry Strasburger, Don Myers, W. P. "Bill" Turner, Pratt Barn-dollar, R. A. Lusk, Frank Etchen and Chas. A. Etchen.

amous Etchen Family of Trapshooters



Left to right: Dave, Will L., Frank A., Ethyle L. (Mrs. Fred Etchen), Charles A., Albert M., Fred R.



RUDY ETCHEN

As related elsewhere in this volume, the Etchen boys, through pioneer conditions were behooved to hunt a great deal for game to help out the family larder. It is regarded probable by friends of the brothers that their early trained hunting instinct bore fruition in the widely known Etchen 6-brother team of trapshooters and gained for them a national reputation as highly skilled performers. When Fred Etchen became the captain of the American trapshooting team in Paris in Olympic contests, it easily won the trap-shooting championship in all trapshooting classes. The six brothers shooting with 6-men teams picked from various gun clubs of the country, defeated Wichita, Topeka, Denver and all-state teams from Missouri and Kansas. A team at Kansas City, Mo., administered the only defeat suffered by the Etchen team in that type of competition. However, the Etchen team later defeated the Kansas City team. Next to Fred, Frank Etchen has the more outstanding record as an individual shooter. Of the six brothers, Fred is the only one to turn his prowess to commercial gain. For several years now he has been teaching trapshooting, holding schools in various centers of the United States. His son, Rudy, recently copped the world's highest average on regulation targets, shooting 99 plus. He broke 104 holding a shotgun in one hand. In Vandalia, Ohio, in August, 1942, Rudy Etchen (18 years old) won the doubles championship at the Grand American shoot. Rudy shot against a field of about 800 contestants.

IN SPORTSMEN'S REVIEW

One of the most popular winnings of the Etchen family of shooters, possibly was achieved by Frank Etchen at the annual February (1924) International Wing-shot Championship on the "Uncle Bob" Elliott's gun grounds at Kansas City. A full-length picture of Frank Etchen and a feature write-up of the 3-day event appeared in Sportsmen's Review. After reporting that C. W. Olney of Milwaukee had won first place the writer said:

"Frank Etchen, who, on another occasion, shot way up in this race, came through his 20 without a skip and took second money in the 100-bird race on 95 alone, drawing down, with his optionals over \$900.

"All of the Etchens came through last year (1923) with a single-target average for the season of 93.98. Frank's average on singles was .9323. . ."

Patriotic and Military Organizations

AT this writing (September, 1942) the soldiers of the United States, in common with those of Britain, Australia, Canada, Mexico and some 25 other nations are fighting an all-out global war to save democracy. More than two million soldiers from our land were in Europe in 1917-18 fighting with Britain, France, Italy and other nations to make the world safe for democracy. Back in 1861-65, the soldiers of the North were fighting to save the union of the states and abolish slavery. In that memorable domestic struggle, brother was often pitted against brother, father against son, cousin against cousin and lifetime rifts were driven by its repercussions into peaceful and affectionate households of a year or two before. Two million men were sacrificed on that altar of blood, either with their lives or their limbs in that 4-year conflict with its immortal Gettysburg and its immortal Lincoln. Seventy-seven years have passed through the stile of time since Appomattox ended armed resistance. All of the 374 veterans whose names are contained herein sleep beneath the soil they fought to preserve. The most we can do for them and for the nation so far as that war is concerned, perhaps, is to hallow their names and consecrate their memory. This we seek to do by incorporating in this volume the within scroll.

THE AUTHOR

trained, one-third of them thrown into battle action and then their arms stacked, their barracks dismantled and the whole personnel reabsorbed in civil life.

That, we emphasize, was a true and spectacular demonstration of what a great free people, unhampered by tradition or exaltation of state above the individuals who compose it, is able to accomplish without fanfare or goose-stepping. The heritage of the American youth has hung about him an aura of individual confidence, which when multiplied into an army of Americans, fights more intelligently, more bravely, more confidently and more determinedly. He has no yellow in the marrow of his bones, he has no twitching of nerves, he is too smart to disobey his superiors when it is important that there be unified action and too independent to blindly obey when it is not important; he thinks for himself as far as it is consistent with the best results as a whole—thus contributing to the strategy and confidence of his superiors.

A GREAT PREAMBLE

As noted Col. Roosevelt had come to the United States in the spring of 1919 to look after the soldiers' organization here. Two representatives from each of the states met at his call in St. Louis in May, 1919, when a tentative constitution for the American Legion was adopted. The most significant part of this constitution was its preamble—just as the most significant part of the U. S. Constitution is its preamble. Here is the Legion preamble:

"For God and country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

The charter convention of the American Legion was held at Minneapolis, Minn., November 10-12, 1919, when national headquarters of the new patriotic organization was moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where it has remained. The Legion emblem was adopted there. Provision for the organization of American Legion auxiliaries was another action taken at the charter convention. Franklin D'Oliver was elected the first national commander. The "Forty and Eight" society, designed as a fun and honor club for Legionnaires, was organized as Voiture No. 1 and Joseph W. Breen was elected first Premier Chef de Chemin de Fer. The Southeast Kansas Voiture, Locale La Societe, the 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux, was organized in 1937.

CHARTERED JULY 19, 1919

American Legion Post No. 20, Coffeyville, was chartered July 19, 1919. It was organized Sept. 11, 1919 with Chas. D. Ise as commander. However, since that election took place before the adoption of the national by-laws, another election was held as of December 5. Mr. Ise was again elected commander; Ben F. Herrick, vice-commander and D. Stewart Elliott, Adjutant. Sept. 11, 1920, Mr. Ise was again elected commander, causing his tenure as commander virtually to cover two terms. The roster of commanders follows:

1919-20, Chas. D. Ise; 1921, Earl Lape; 1922, Bruce M. Bentley and Paul Jensen; 1923, H. C. McMillin; 1924, Dr. H. H. Lowry; 1925, James B. McCue; 1926, James Russell Elliott; 1927, Roy Brant; 1928, Bruce M. Bentley; 1929, Seward Metcalf; 1930, Leo S. Ward; 1931, Clement Reed; 1932, H. A. Claussen; 1933, D. Stewart Elliott; 1934, Lee Dungan; 1935, Ross Etter; 1936, C. E. Ziegler; 1937, E. L. Terrar; 1938, Dr. I. B. Chadwick; 1939, John E. Shearhart;

1940, Sam Carpenter; 1941, G. A. Erickson; 1942, W. Carlton Hall.

CHARTER MEMBERS

Walter Ashley, Bert Askren, A. B. Anderson, Lloyd Banta, Levi S. Boston, C. W. Barndollar, J. M. Barndollar, Pratt Barndollar, Arthur C. Bowman, William A. Ball, B. M. Bentley, B. U. Bentley, D. L. Bingham, R. C. Bingham, L. J. Benefiel, James Benefiel, E. E. Bowser, F. D. Bradbury, J. W. Battaglear, D. H. Baker, C. P. Cathers, H. E. Clark, V. M. Compton, O. F. Clossen, C. H. Case, R. H. Carpenter, Sam Carpenter, Homer Carrington, J. H. Carlton, W. S. Dougherty, Lee Dungan, M. H. Dana, F. C. Dooley, D. D. Dirigo, E. E. Davis, H. W. Davis, J. R. Elliott, Doyle Flynn, F. H. Falkner, Ralph Grimes, Roy A. Good, W. Q. Graber, R. M. Heymann, Ben Heymann, A. T. Hyde, O. C. Hall, H. C. Harding, B. F. Herrick, F. Z. Hill, Charles D. Ise, Jaul L. Jensen, Carl C. Denson, E. Q. Johnson, Theo Knight, A. E. Koch, R. E. Kuhns, W. B. Keith, Richard Kiddoo, Earl D. Lape, H. H. Lowry, A. R. Lamb, E. D. Mussulman, D. C. Myers, F. McCarty, Clyde Meeks, Seward Metcalf, W. E. Matthews, L. J. Morrison, Vern Martin, H. C. McMillin, James McKee, J. L. McCoy, H. R. Naylor, G. W. Piner, Ben C. Pickering, A. B. Perry, William L. Papen, I. V. Purdy, Montford J. Price, E. H. Royer, M. J. Regan, F. E. Renner, E. W. Rauch, W. W. Reed, L. N. Swan, E. C. Swearingen, E. L. Terrar, Max Tucker, R. L. Vawter, W. H. Vermehren, R. J. Vernun, R. Winn, E. P. Walter, G. C. Walton, H. M. Walters, C. J. Willis, M. L. White, F. W. Walden, Eugene Wills, C. E. Ziegler and C. R. Zimmerman.

DIED IN SERVICE

A. R. Bettisworth, Ralph Griffith, James H. Douglas, Azle B. Kline, Rodgers Marshall, Robert Springer, Roy White, Guy White, Ward W. Gillespie, Burley Woodward, Earl W. Harbeson, Carl W. Arnold, Ira B. Ford, Raymond Gotcher, Zeno Scott, Henry Sueltz, Ray D. Frey, Ernest D. Hey, William O. Debo, and Capt. Edgar Dale.

DIED SINCE SERVICE

G. H. Ashenfelter, 1930; Robert Bailey, 1934; D. L. Bingham, 1935; L. Bradley, (col.), 1935; S. Bridges, 1934; H. H. Buntin, 1928; J. R. Elliott, 1933; D. S. Elliott, 1937; W. A. Cannon, 1933; F. O. Campbell, 1931; Ray Cadles, 1924; H. F. Cochran, 1935; C. V. Couk, 1928; D. A. Cline, 1931; F. C. Dooley, 1934; L. A. Dye, 1921; C. B. Eggleston, 1936; J. F. Felton, 1924; E. A. Francks, 1926; Ralph Fulton, 1924; J. Gillam, 1926; L. L. Henderson, 1936; H. Hill (col.), 1930; S. M. Huddleston, 1935; J. A. Johnson, 1927; Earl D. Lape, 1927; H. Luzius, 1918; E. E. Malone, 1926; W. W. Matthew, 1923; V. C. Matthew, 1923; P. Martin, 1921; R. P. McHatton, 1932; F. McKenzie, 1934; C. P. McFarland, 1930; V. Morrow, 1925; L. J. Myers, 1936; P. L. Plunkett, 1926; R. Powell, 1923; J. C. Price, 1927; R. W. Register, 1929; W. E. Roberts, 1935; Fleming Smith (col.), 1922; T. F. Snelson, 1924; H. H. Sparks, 1931; R. C. Vandervoort, 1933; S. W. Weeks, 1928; F. W. Walden, 1935; F. H. Wagner, 1923; E. P. Walton, 1934; J. R. Stuckey, 1924; A. Stuckey, 1925; C. Prater, 1934; G. W. Towles, 1919; H. Harding, 1921; W. E. Bordin, 1936; J. F. Russell, 1936; J. Williams, (col.), 1936; A. H. Pruett, 1936; H. B. Stroud, 1936; E. E. Huffordov, 1937; Charles D. Ise, 1938 and C. A. Diggs, 1939.

CAPT. B. E. HACKNEY

Capt. B. Earl Hackney was born in Wellington, Kansas, in 1888, a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hackney. As a child he accompanied his parents into Oklahoma at the opening of the "strip." He attended rural schools in Oklahoma, supplemented by an attendance at the Oklahoma state normal school at Alva, Okla., and St. Marys College in Kansas. The Hackney family later returned to Wellington. In 1904 Earl enlisted in the

regular U. S. Army at Joplin, Mo. He was made first sergeant in the old "Ssecond" battery field artillery at Jefferson Barracks in 1905. He was discharged in 1909 and spent two years in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad company, following which he became associated with his father in the milling business. Early in 1917 Mr. Hackney enlisted in the Kansas National Guard at Chanute and was commissioned first lieutenant, June 6,



1917, and shortly he was commissioned captain of artillery in the U. S. Army. Capt. Hackney served two years overseas in command of Co. D, 117th ammunition train, Rainbow division. He was in engagements on all American fronts, two French fronts and one Italian. In all, Capt. Hackney saw 386 days of combat, which included battles of Champagne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. Following the Armistice Nov. 11, 1918, Capt. Hackney remained six months with the army of occupation in Germany. At one time he was severely gassed and sent to a base hospital. He was discharged May 30, 1919, which was about a month after his return to America. At Chanute he took part in the organization of the American Legion post there and was a charter member. In 1920 he came to Coffeyville and was associated in the meat business here with his father and brothers. In 1927, he was appointed chief of police at Coffeyville and in 1928 he was a candidate for sheriff of Montgomery county but was defeated at the election by R. W. Lewis (Democrat). Capt. Hackney was married at Wellington, Feb. 5, 1912 to Miss Mollie T. Walker. A son and only child died at Chanute. Since leaving the political field, Capt. Hackney has been in the restaurant business. In recent years he has conducted Earl's Cafe on Walnut street.

AUXILIARY

The Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion was the successor of the Military Sisterhood of the World War, also known as the Soldiers and Sailors' Mothers' League, which had been organized July 17, 1918. The Chapter was granted January 24, 1921, to be known as The Auxiliary Unit of Coffeyville Post No. 20, the American Legion. The following were the charter members (the * designating the Gold Star mothers and sisters):

Mrs. Agnes B. Price*, Mrs. Vena Dale*, Mrs. Lloyd Dye*, Mrs. Atha Griffith*, Mrs. Helen D. Koch*, Mrs. L. F. Raemhild*, Mrs. F. M. White*, Mrs. Mary E. Bettisworth*, Mrs. Norma M. Carpenter*, Miss Lillie

Bettisworth*, Mrs. Belle Ashby, Mrs. Julia Clark, Mrs. Ella Clossen, Mrs. Jennie Combs, Mrs. C. P. Cathers, Mrs. Carrie Dougherty, Mrs. Mary Ensich, Mrs. Luella Graham, Mrs. H. I. Hancock, Mrs. Lennie King, Mrs. C. M. McGugin, Mrs. W. R. Walters, Mrs. A. E. Banta, Mrs. Pratt Barndollar, Mrs. J. H. Carlton, Mrs. Maud Clossen, Miss Leila Elliott, Mrs. Temple Carpenter, Miss Marjorie Carpenter, Mrs. Fannie Lape, Mrs. A. C. Bowman, Mrs. Sarah Stahl, Mrs. Arta Case, Mrs. Carl E. Ziegler, Mrs. Jennie Hyde, Miss Violet Ashby, Mrs. Nonie Gibson, Miss Gertrude Baker, Mrs. Jessie Ziegler, Mrs. Nellie Black, Mrs. Dean Gill, Mrs. J. L. McCoy, Mrs. Walter Carpenter, Mrs. Cora G. Ball, Mrs. Warren Flynn, Mildred Brunner Williams, Mrs. Minnie Crocker, Mrs. Ninon Roberts, Mrs. Maud Dana, Mrs. Myrtle Andrews, Mrs. Catherine Joliff, Mrs. Eva May, Mrs. W. E. Smith, Mrs. Anna DaFoe, Miss Fern Bauersfeld, Mrs. Joe H. Brogan, Mrs. Irene Elliott, Mrs. Lula Mahoney, Mrs. L. E. Gregg, Mrs. C. A. Reed, Mrs. Wadean Bentley, Mrs. Lilia Graham, Mrs. Anna Lowry, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashen, Mrs. Clara J. Elliott, Miss Grace Elliott, Mrs. L. A. Rucker, Mrs. Lucy Bingham, Mrs. H. W. Read, Mrs. Frances R. Kaiser, Mrs. F. E. Workman, Mrs. Doza Nelson, Mrs. Walter Keith, Mrs. J. R. Harper.

The purpose of the Auxiliary can best be stated by quoting the preamble; "To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Kansas; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

The following have served as Presidents:

1921, Mrs. Maud Clossen; 1922, Mrs. Bruce Bentley; 1923, Mrs. Sarah Stahl; 1924, Mrs. Robert Milne; 1925, Mrs. Carl Ziegler; 1926, Mrs. Julia Clark; 1927, Mrs. Arta Case; 1928, Mrs. Ed Graham; 1929, Mrs. Walter Ashby; 1930, Mrs. Frieda Martin; 1931, Mrs. Lynn D. Flynn; 1932, Mrs. R. L. McConnell; 1933, Mrs. Ross Etter; 1934, Miss Leila Elliott; 1935, Mrs. W. W. Bass; 1936, Mrs. E. L. Terrar; 1937, Mrs. Calla McGugin; 1938, Mrs. Sam Carpenter; 1939, Mrs. H. A. Hamlet; 1940, Mrs. Mae Jones; 1941, Mrs. Helen Frater; 1942, Mrs. Elma Brant; 1943, Mrs. George Meeske.

V. F. W. POST

Elliott-Funston-White Post No. 1022, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was organized in Coffeyville January 31, 1932, with Irvin Park as commander and George Arning as adjutant. This organization has for a provision of eligibility, foreign service. All men who have fought overseas are acceptable if otherwise qualified.

Commander Park left the city a few weeks after his election as charter commander and Lester Elmore was elected to serve out his unexpired term. Other past commanders of the post are K. R. Jensen, L. J. Benefiel, Frank Rooney, Joe Cross, Jacob Miller, Robert Brooks, Darrell Baker, Joe Sharpe and E. W. Mills. W. S. Osburn is incumbent.

At its height of activity, Elliott-Funston-White Post No. 1022 enjoyed a membership of 175, while at present it is approximately 130.

The V. F. W. takes an active part in community activities. It has sponsored for four successive seasons here amateur boxing contests under the supervision of the Kansas Athletic Commission. It has sponsored scores of dances at Memorial Hall and at one time several years

ago, it sponsored a walkathon. This post's auxiliary was begun in 1932. Its history appears elsewhere in this division.

N. B. The Elliott-Funston Post V. F. W. was organized in 1920 with Les McCament as commander. The second commander was Seward Metcalf, followed by Sam Carpenter. The post was abandoned in 1923, then reorganized as the Elliott-Funston-White Post in 1932.

V. F. W. AUXILIARY

Elliott-Funston-White Auxiliary, Post No. 1022, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was organized June 2, 1932. The Charter Members were, Gold Star mothers: Ella Hobson, Vena Hayden Dale, Minnie White, Mattie Woodward, Minnie Cline and Atha Griffith. Other members: Sadie Emery, Vera Mills, Minnie Walton, Ruby Elmore, Mildred Arning, Eva Fisher, Mae Sharpe, Jannie Hooke, Minnie Ruth, Cecil Smotherman, Millie Jensen, Sarah Frayer, Gladys VanAntwerp, Mary Bucher, Dona Long, Minnie Runyan, Alma Slusher, Pearl Helwig, Florence Osburn, Madge Jamison, Llael Roszel, Vera Benefiel, Pearl Park, Anna Kemberlin, Maude Fletcher, Vivian Transmeier, Helen Stevens, Hilda Speece, Agnes Neal, Winifred Walton, Rene Dirigo, Lillian Graham.

The past presidents: Sadie Emery, Minnie Ruth*, Vera Mills, Mildred Arning, Pearl Park, Alma Slusher, Edna Livingston, Laura Scott and Mae Sharpe, for 1942.

A Home is maintained at Eton Rapids, Michigan, for orphans and widows of Veterans, and hospital work is done for the disabled veterans of World War No. 1.



CAPT. FRANK W. SUTTON

Captain Frank W. Sutton was born July 17, 1896 at Sargent, Nebr. Came to Coffeyville in 1915. Was graduated from high school in May, 1917. Entered officers training next day. Was a machine gun instructor, discharged from service as captain. Nearly 20 years adjutant and service officer for American Legion Post here. Lieutenant in Troop B 114th Cavalry ten years; member of "Forty and Eight." Member Legionville orphanage board ten years. Made life member of Legion for service in connection with Sea Scout Ship Victory. Entered service as captain in Adjutant General's office at

Washington for World War No. 2, last March 7. Mrs. Sutton was before her marriage, Miss Laura C. Chadwick, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. B. Chadwick of Coffeyville.

During his residence in Coffeyville, Capt. Sutton was secretary of the local Red Cross Chapter some 15 years.

His vocation here was insurance and for many years he maintained offices in the Condon National bank building.

When the local selective draft board was organized he was made its first secretary. He was succeeded after his resignation by Mr. Bruce Bentley, incumbent.

CAPT. EDGAR DALE

Capt. Edgar H. Dale, for whom the Dale hotel here was named, devoted his spare time for several years before going to the war of 1917, to organizing and drilling young men for military duty.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dale, then living at 902 West Second street. His father, a traveling salesman and once a member of the city council, died 20 years ago.

Capt. Dale assisted materially in organizing Company K, a National Guard unit, and later he was almost wholly instrumental in recruiting Company A, in Coffeyville.

He went overseas and was killed in the Meuse-Argonne drive, September 26, 1918. It was three weeks later that his parents received official confirmation of his death.

A son, Capt. Edgar H. Dale, II, of the U. S. Army,

and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Dale-Baker, survive him, also three grandchildren.

His mother, Mrs. H. W. Dale, lives at 608 West Sixth street, this city. She was an honorary member of Company A Association, which holds a reunion each year on the anniversary of Capt. Dale's death, or the Sunday nearest to it. Capt. Dale I, was buried in Arlington National cemetery at Washington. The ceremony was attended by his parents.

COMPANY K INFANTRY

Company "K" first regiment, National Guard infantry, was organized in Coffeyville in 1908 by Carl Robinson, son of a local druggist of the time. Myers Gross and D. Stewart Elliott were lieutenants. Later Robinson resigned and was succeeded by Roy Trotter. Later Gross and Elliott resigned their posts and were succeeded by Ira Brighton and Edgar Dale. Trotter left Coffeyville and the state adjutant general's office prevailed upon Major Charles McCrum, retired, to take over the command of Company K. The understanding was said to be that at such time as he was relieved, he was to be given back his former rank.

Col. Wilder S. Metcalf of Lawrence, a member of the famous Twentieth Kansas, was in active charge of the regiment of which the Coffeyville unit was a part.

In 1913 the unit was mustered out.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

The Medical Detachment of the 114th Cavalry, Kansas National Guard was federalized in Coffeyville February 1, 1927. It has a maximum of twenty-one enlisted men and five officers. The personnel of the detachment consisted of Dr. H. J. Bagby, major medical officer; Dr. Harry Lowry, dental officer; Capt. Herbert M. Webb and two veterinary officers, Capt. Edward Lenheim, Burlingame, Kan., and Capt. Charles Kittleman, Manhattan, Kansas. The detachment was fully equipped. The unit attended two annual encampments in 1927 and 1928. Major Bagby, assisted by Capt. Lowry was responsible for organization of the detachment. Its headquarters was in the Memorial hall. The detachment was mustered out of service about four years ago.

"TWENTIETH KANSAS"

The Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry was organized at Topeka, May 9-13, 1898. This was after the sinking of the Maine Feb. 15, 1898 and a proclamation of a state of war as between the United States of America and Spain and her dependencies in March, 1898. Company G, of the Twentieth Kansas was organized in Wilson and Montgomery counties as of May 12, and recruiting reached full quota the following day, which means that before organization of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry had been completed at Topeka, Wilson and Montgomery counties had filled their ranks and were ready for training. The Indiana transport ship reached Manila, Dec. 1, 1898 and the Newport transport reached Manila five days later. Between the two ships all of the Kansas expeditionary forces were taken across the Pacific to the Philippines. D. Stewart Elliott II and William McTaggart, both from Coffeyville, were commissioned captain and second lieutenant, respectively. Both were killed in the Philippines about a year after they had enlisted here.

U. S. W. V. AUXILIARY

This organization received its charter May 28, 1929. It is known as the Captain D. S. Elliott Auxiliary No. 25, Department of Kansas. Charter members were: Mrs. David Stewart Elliott, Leila Elliott, Irene Elliott, Odessa Franse, Netta Roberts, Zelda Lennington, Ethel West, Ada W. Appleby, Eliza Hill, Levonina Decker, May Binney, Carrie Hayes, Hattie Deichler, Grace Elliott,

Alice Myrtle, Ida B. Roberts, Florence Bowlus, Ardie Shipley, Addie Ford, Zenobia Nelson, Charlotte Boehm, Susan Ellis, Sylvia McCament and Mary Noble.

The objects of this organization are to perfect and maintain national, state and local organizations; to extend aid and sympathy to all soldiers, sailors and marines and their dependents eligible to membership; to cooperate in all their work and social functions and to promote patriotism, humanity and a proper reverence for the flag.

Past Presidents are: Hattie Deichler, May Binney, Eliza Hill, Ethel Helm, Alice Binney, Vera Stanfield, Ardie Shipley, Bertha Castile, Ethel West, Fredreauka Jones and Bessie McCament.

D. U. V., CIVIL WAR

Mary J. Stafford Tent No. 18, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, was organized in Coffeyville, November 10, 1931.

The charter members were: Jennie Combs, Bertha Reitz, Emma McAfee, Hazel Pyatt, Iva LeClere, Etta Bowman, Florence Bradford, Alma Ruthrauff, Edythe Cash, Florence Peters, Margaret Sawley, Jessie Wilson, Frances McClellan, Minnie White, Leila Elliott, Susan Bone, Irene Irwin, Delia Lane.

The presidents were, as follows: Jennie Combs, Jessie Wilson, Delia Lane, Edythe Cash, Bertha Reitz, Hazel Pyatt, Sarah Neece, Mable Pursley, Wilma Barlow, Florence Phillips and Lulu E. Glenn for 1942.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS

Sheridan Woman's Relief Corps No. 171, Auxiliary to Sheridan Post No. 90, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in June, 1908 by Anna Hancock of Parsons, Kansas, President of the Department of Kansas Woman's Relief Corps.

The Past Presidents are: *Anne Hetherington, *Hattie Dienst, Ida Hook, Elsie Benefiel Wilkins, *Mrs. J. H. Wilcox, Anna Stahl, *Leila Benefiel, *Sue Farthing, Mrs. John Cook, Sue Ellis, Francis Lander, *Lydia Huggins, *Gertrude Ingmire, Hattie Deichler, *Alma Ruthrauff, Nellie Richardson, Gertrude Tong, Nettie Calloway, *Nora Baird, *Nannie McCabe, Ella Thacker, Nellie Stump, Esther Edgar, Jessie Wilson, Ida Romig, *Ida Jones, Hazel Kendricks, Effae Bennett, Rosa Miller, Jennie Fare. (*Deceased).

A past president's club of Sheridan Woman's Relief Corps was organized by Nannie McCabe, in October, 1932. It meets the fourth Tuesday in each month in homes of members. At present, there are thirteen members.

HARRIS JUNIOR CLUB

Harris Junior Club No. 11, Auxiliary to Sheridan Woman's Relief Corps, named in honor of T. G. Harris, a member of Sheridan Post No. 90, was organized by Mrs. Alma Ruthrauff and Mrs. Nannie McCabe. The club meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month, in Memorial Hall. The present sponsors are Mrs. Rosa Miller and Mrs. Iona Cease.

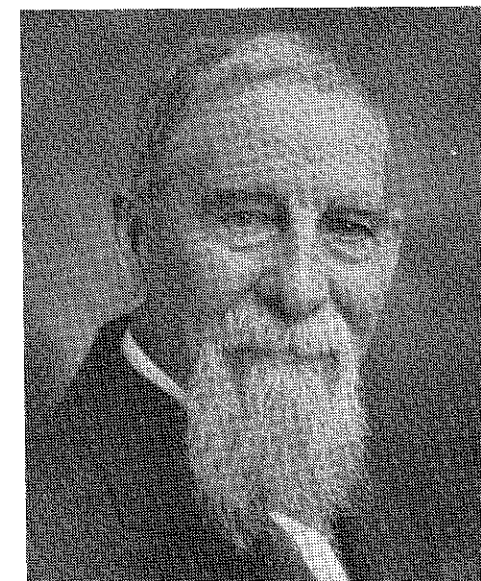
COMPANY "A" REUNION

Members of Company A, 139th infantry of the first World war, held their twenty-fourth annual reunion at Memorial Hall, Coffeyville Sunday afternoon, Sept. 27, 1942. This company, now socially known as the "Last Man's Club" meet on the Sunday nearest to Sept. 26, the anniversary of the death of Capt. Edgar Dale, No. 1, in the Argonne-Meuse drive in 1918. Officers elected for the year 1942-43 were: President, John Wilkus of Kansas City; vice-president, Seward Metcalf of Coffeyville and secretary-treasurer, Hugh Clark of Coffeyville. Speakers at the last occasion were Earl Vanderford of Parsons; Charles Hughey of Bartlesville; James Latta of Seminole; Max Tucker of Whiting, Ind.; Dave Harris of Bartlesville, Okla.; John Wilkus and Roy Long of Bart-

lesville. Frank Bradbury of Coffeyville was toastmaster at the banquet feature.

COMPANY "A" 20TH KANSAS

Thirteen members out of 30 remaining of Company "A" 20th Kansas regiment, Spanish-American War veterans held their forty-fourth annual reunion at Oakcrest, Pfister Park, Coffeyville, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1942. This company originally had 115 members. During the occasion a Co. G 20th Kansas, memorial (monument) at Fairview cemetery, a mile southwest of Pfister Park, was dedicated to the men killed in the Philippines in 1898-99. Present were Harry Brent, Topeka; Robert Slack, Collinsville, Okla.; Floyd Wilson, Lamar, Colo.; Lou Hudson, Tulsa; Art Bond, Eldorado Springs, Mo.; Albert Brooks, Havana; John Harvey, Caney; C. M. McDonald, Bartlesville; Charles Beam, Dearing and Albert M. Shipley, O. A. Deitz and Bert Roberts of Coffeyville.



OWEN T. ROMIG

Born in Tuscarawas, Ohio, March 31, 1846, the seventh child of the seventh generation of the Romig family as fixed by a most recent genealogical survey of the Romigs, who were first Saxons, then Austrians and Moravians and later Americans and Moravians. Mr. Romig was wont to show a school study certificate dated in Ohio, April 14, 1856. It was signed by John D. Cuning, his teacher. The card indicated Owen as a 10-year-old lad had attended 303 recitations. 228 of that number had been marked "perfect". Mr. Romig left his audience to guess as to the construction to be placed on the other 75 recitations. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Romig was only 15. At 17, however, he joined the Home Guards and on May 2, 1863, he enlisted in Co. F, 161st Ohio infantry of the regular U. S. Army. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1864. Mr. Romig remained in Tuscarawas after his discharge until election day in November 1868. He then cast a vote for General U. S. Grant for president and that afternoon left for Kansas, stopping at Ottawa to visit a brother, Joseph Romig, an Indian Missionary stationed there. In March, 1870, Mr. Romig came to Montgomery County and shortly afterward took up a claim 12 miles west of Coffeyville. He helped organize Pawn Creek township, which was carved out of Parker township. He not only signed the petition for himself, but he used to admit, he signed up for a dozen or fifteen others. He assisted, too, in organizing school district No. 66, (Stony Point) and taught its first term of school, receiving \$35 a month for three months.

Mr. Romig said later it was all that he was worth as a teacher. In 1871 he helped organize the Methodist Church South. That church, however, was soon abandoned.

In 1872, Mr. Romig helped organize the Fawn Creek Presbyterian church. Its meetings were held in the schoolhouse. In 1881, the Romig family moved to near Elk City, remaining there 12 years, after which they came to Coffeyville to make their home. A son, Will Romig, in 1904 was appointed a rural mail carrier out of the Coffeyville postoffice. Due to his illness, however, the elder Romig substituted for him a large part of two years after which he received the carrier appointment. He continued until he was 75 years old, 15 years and eight months in that service, before he retired. That service gave Mr. Romig the distinction and economical benefit of having served Uncle Sam in war and peace. After 1921 and until his death he drew two pensions. In 1872 Mr. Romig married Miss Sarah Gram. She died here April 17, 1911. They were parents of seven children: Lulu B., now Mrs. Harvey Turner of Dayton, Ore.; Ida V. and Ovid O., both of Coffeyville; William A. of Havana; F. A. of Miami, Okla., and Frank G., of Gary, Ind. In his declining years Mr. Romig devoted much attention to the activities of Sheridan Post No. 90, of which he was many years adjutant, and also he assisted in the outlining of programs for the Southeast Kansas Old Soldiers Reunion Association's annual event

CAPT. R. H. McWHORTER

The late Capt. Richard H. McWhorter, a veteran of the Civil War and long active in G. A. R. circles, was born Sept. 7, 1844 in Adair county, Kentucky, a son of



Richard W. and Elizabeth McWhorter. In its more remote genealogy the McWhorter family is of Scottish origin.

Although only 16 years old at the outbreak of the Civil War, young Richard organized and became captain of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry unit. He continued in the service of the U. S. A. until the close of the war. He was mustered out Jan. 10, 1865 at Camp Nelson, Ky. Capt. McWhorter became prominent in city, state and national activities of the G. A. R. He was elected in 1927 to the office of commander of the Department of Kansas, the highest gift within the state. He was a member of Sheridan Post, No. 90, Coffeyville, Kan., and for some time before his death was its last surviving member.

Capt. McWhorter was married August 13, 1871, to Miss Laura Bradshear of Orrick, Ray county, Mo. They were parents of six children: Elizabeth Southerland (Mrs. W. A. Willis) of Muskogee, Okla., Charles Albert, who died Nov. 15, 1932, Della, who died April 19, 1886; Emmett D. and Ernest E. McWhorter, and Nellie, now Mrs. Floyd Stump, all of Coffeyville.

The McWhorter family moved from Orrick, Mo., to Coffeyville, Kan., Sept. 15, 1901. After living at 410 East Eighth street, they moved to a farm near Parker, then to a farm near Liberty, where they continued to live until Sept. 19, 1917, when they moved to 107 West North street, in Coffeyville. Mrs. McWhorter died there Aug. 13, 1925.

December 26, 1933, Capt. McWhorter was married to Catharine Reitling, the marriage taking place at Mount Holly Springs, Pa.

While attending the 75th reunion of the Battle of Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3-8, 1938, Capt. McWhorter became seriously ill. He arrived home July 7, 1938 and his death occurred July 13, 1938. His age was 93 years and 10 months. He was buried in Fairview cemetery, beside his first wife, Laura McWhorter.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

D. S. Elliott Camp No. 43, United Spanish War Veterans, was organized at Coffeyville in 1929 by State Commander H. L. Snow. The first commander was A. M. Shipley. Subsequent commanders in their order follow:

H. L. Castile, (1931), B. S. Binney, (1932), Bert Appleby, (1933), R. R. Thomson and L. R. Franse, (1934), T. H. Bixby, (1935), James E. Green, (1936), L. T. McCament, (1937), C. E. Caudle, (1938), R. A. Asbell, (1939), Samuel Atwood, (1940), O. A. Dietz, (1941), George Lowrance (few months), and C. C. Baker, incumbent. In 1933, under Commander Bert Appleby the D. S. Elliott Camp was host to the Kansas state encampment, held at Coffeyville. Past Commander B. S. Binney in his tenure, organized the first 4-state meeting of camps from Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas. This meeting was held in 1938. A memorial was dedicated at Fairview cemetery by the camp in tribute to soldiers killed in action in the Philippines in 1898.

TROOP B CAVALRY UNIT

Chartered as a Kansas State Guard unit, Troop B Cavalry unit was converted into a National Guard cavalry troop, Sept. 27, 1918. W. H. "Harry" Lang, who afterward served two terms as mayor of Coffeyville, was made captain of the troop and G. W. Noel, first lieutenant. With Captain Lang's resignation in June, 1923, Lieutenant Noel was promoted to the captaincy, holding that rank with the guard until December 27, 1927, when he resigned from the unit and Francis Walden became captain, holding that post until his death in 1934. Braum L. Bentley, then first lieutenant, succeeded Capt. Walden as head of the troop, and was its captain when it was ordered into Camp Robinson for training and shortly became a unit of the U. S. Army. Harry Neal and Bruce Bentley were among those who served the troop here as lieutenants. Otto Beeson was long sergeant of the unit.

Historical Sketch of . . .

Women's Clubs and Federations

Coffeyville, Kansas

SUBMITTED on the following pages is a brief history of the founding, purposes and achievements of some of the leading women's social, civic, literary and musical organizations, many of which are now not active. Certainly a general history of the activities in Coffeyville would not be complete or adequate which did not give generous recognition to the part that women and their cooperative efforts have taken here for the last 40 years, and even farther back.

Mrs. Tillie Karns-Newman of this city has largely compiled the sketches of the various clubs and it should be superfluous to add that it represented many hours of her time and talent to round up the data herewith presented. The writer is cognizant of the contribution that Mrs. Newman has made in this and other instances toward any value that may derive from the publication of Who's Who in Coffeyville and Vicinity.

THE AUTHOR

EMBROIDERY CLUB

Among the early social clubs of the city was the Embroidery club, whose roster thirty years ago contained the following members: Misses Olga Hoffman, Jessie Perkins, Marguerite Upham, Frances Frazier, Maud Read, Jennie Wilson, Sallie Wilson, Louise Ayers, Estella McCormick, Irene Elliott, Florence Cubine, Eleanor Truby and Bonnie Curry and Mesdames R. M. Truby, Harry Lang and John Heckman.

ROUGH AND READY CLUB

The Rough and Ready club was another of the early social organizations and at the conclusion of the nineteenth century had the following names on its membership list: Mr. and Mrs. M. A. E. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Scurr, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ziegler, Dr. W. T. Shipp and Rev. R. H. Barnes.

DOZIENE CLUB

The Doziene Club was organized about 1897 with the avowed purpose of promoting social and musical interests in the city. Its members at the close of the last century were Miss Estelle McCormick, Miss Irene Elliott, Miss Florence Cubine, Miss Eleanor Truby, Miss Bonnie Curry, Miss Louise Ayers, Mrs. Harry Lang and Mrs. John Heckman.

DERTHICK MUSICAL AND LITERARY CLUB

The Dertthick Musical and Literary club, as its title denotes was organized in the nineties for the purpose of developing local musical talent and a better knowledge of things literary among the women of Coffeyville. Its membership soon after its organization was announced as follows: Mrs. C. T. Carpenter, Mrs. Dan Wells, Miss E. D. B. Ide, Mrs. G. I. Barndollar, Mrs. Virginia Lee Talley, Mrs. E. R. Hawthorne, Miss Grace Cubine, Miss Gabriella Hall and Harry H. Hines.

SEARCHLIGHT

The Searchlight Club of Coffeyville, reputed to have been the first exclusively women's literary club here, was organized in October, 1902, at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Lewark. The officers were: President, Mrs. J. M. Heller; Vice-President, Mrs. H. W. Dale; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. H. Wells, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Chas. E. Boye, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. R. Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. Ben Smith; Librarian, Mrs. W. W. Posey. This club had fourteen charter members; it joined with other clubs in a city federation in February, 1906, and withdrew from the City Federation in 1939.

Its past presidents are as follows: Mrs. J. M. Heller, Mrs. C. T. Carpenter, Mrs. J. H. Dana, Mrs. J. E. Rositer, Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Mrs. T. M. Robertson, Mrs. G. M. Gander, *Mrs. H. E. McCart, Mrs. E. R. Hawthorne, *Mrs. J. E. Brogan, Mrs. D. T. Williams, Mrs. W. F. Rapp, Mrs. L. E. Robinson, Mrs. E. R. Dick, Mrs. G. K. Stewart, Mrs. Gertrude Etchen, Mrs. L. H. Dalton, Mrs. B. C. Dillard, *Mrs. C. A. Wells, Mrs. B. L. Jones, Mrs. R. B. Belt, Mrs. Elmer J. Ross, Mrs. George B. Voges, *Mrs. H. A. Hamlet, Mrs. W. J. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Gordon Green, Mrs. Myron L. White, Mrs. H. E. Carpenter, Mrs. H. T. Bixby, Mrs. Frank Liebert, Mrs. Clair Mills and Mrs. H. A. Thacker, 1942-43.
*More than one year.

RESEARCH CLUB

This club was first organized October 21, 1903, as the Topeka Club, with eight charter members, all former residents of Topeka, as follows: Mrs. L. G. Crocker, Mrs. J. L. Griffith, Mrs. J. I. Hill, Mrs. F. A. McGuire, Mrs. M. S. McNabney, Mrs. C. E. Pendleton, Mrs. B. H. Smith and Miss Dora Johnson. The Research Club joined the state and national federation during its first year; the City Federation in 1906 and the Third District Federation in 1920. The name of the club was officially changed in 1906 to Research club, with a membership limit of twenty members. The programs of the Research

Club have been varied. They comprise studies of countries, peoples, customs, literature, drama, history, the United States government, etc.

The following are the club's past presidents: Mrs. C. E. Pendleton, Mrs. L. G. Crocker, Mrs. A. G. Drake, Mrs. C. D. Welch, Mrs. C. C. Dial, Mrs. W. J. Willie, Mrs. A. G. Drake, Mrs. J. Exner, Mrs. C. D. Welch, Miss Cora Lyons, Mrs. Harriett B. Holloway, Mrs. D. H. Martin, Mrs. C. D. Welch, Miss Margaret Allin, Mrs. J. M. Wiley, Mrs. T. M. Robertson, Mrs. T. E. Parent, Mrs. H. C. Weible, Mrs. G. U. Huber, Mrs. C. A. Lang, Mrs. C. S. Campbell, Mrs. Ralph Brown, Mrs. G. E. Mosher (resigned), Miss Cora Lyons, Mrs. M. H. Weible, Mrs. J. R. Brogan (resigned), Mrs. A. G. Drake, Mrs. C. S. Stephens, Mrs. Margaret Davis, Mrs. J. S. Ward, Mrs. Earl Moulder, Mrs. J. Fremont Watson, Mrs. A. R. Sykes, Mrs. R. A. Frater, Mrs. Clifford Burton, Mrs. R. K. Graham, Mrs. R. G. Bush, Mrs. H. L. Campbell and for 1942-43, Mrs. John S. Keil.

In point of membership, Mrs. Harriett Holloway has been associated with this club for the greatest number of years.

CURRENT CLUB

The Current Club began in 1903 as the Chautauqua Club and for a year it followed the Chautauqua standard course of study. For its second year's course, it used the Bay View Magazine outline of culture and authors. In 1906, at the suggestion of the late Mrs. J. H. Stephens, the name of the club was changed in 1906 to "The Current Club of Coffeyville."

Charter members included Mrs. J. W. Hoover, Mrs. G. H. Logan, Mrs. S. T. Hall, Miss Daisy Parent, Mrs. E. S. Gregg, Mrs. Henry Upham, Mrs. J. H. Keith, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Montgomery, Mrs. J. H. Stephens, Mrs. Samuel Pickens, Mrs. Charles Earl, Mrs. Embree Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, Mrs. E. Nichols, Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Mrs. Leo Galliber and Mrs. W. F. Gordon.

Mrs. H. W. Johnson, an early member of the Current Club, who later moved to Long Beach, Calif., is generally given credit for planting the seed that grew into the Carnegie Library. She proposed the Current Club acquire a traveling library of 50 books. This start came to be the nucleus of the present library of books. In September, 1908, the City Federation celebrated the first anniversary of this library.

A library had been started in Coffeyville as far back as 1875 when Mrs. S. S. Buck was librarian, and her selection of books was read for fifteen years or more.

The Current Club continued to function until 1931, when it was dissolved. The presidents of the club were:

Mrs. J. W. Hoover, Mrs. S. T. Hall, Mrs. G. H. Logan, Mrs. C. M. Ball, Mrs. Frank McClellan, Mrs. J. H. Keith, Mrs. W. G. Burton, Mrs. D. E. Bolman, Mrs. Frank McClellan, Mrs. C. E. Grigsby, Mrs. Arthur Read, Mrs. J. H. Stephens, Mrs. R. O. Bolman, Mrs. A. M. Etchen, Miss Emilie Florea, Mrs. H. S. Brunner, Mrs. J. O. Van Voorhis, Mrs. Embree Morgan, Mrs. C. D. Welch, Mrs. B. J. Bowlus, and Mrs. J. O. Van Voorhis.

It was in 1904 that C. T. Carpenter as a member of the Board of Education took occasion to explain to the other members his understanding of the conditions under which Andrew Carnegie, capitalist, would give \$25,000 toward the establishment of a Coffeyville-Carnegie public library. No action was taken by the board at that time.

April 19, 1910, the late George Coverdale, then mayor, responding to a request from the Federated clubs, created a library committee, composed of C. M. Ball, chairman; Mrs. J. H. Keith, secretary, and R. Y. Kennedy, treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Dana, Mrs. C. T. Carpenter, Mrs. C. D. Welch, Mrs. J. H. Stephens, Mrs. George Boswell, A. M. Ragle, Dr. J. W. Ryan, W. M. Sinclair and W. H. "Jack" Shepard. Mayor Coverdale was an ex-officio member of the committee, or board. The sum of \$5,000 in bonds to purchase a site (owned by Mrs. Jake Guthrie, who lived one lot east), was voted. The Carnegie gift was \$25,000 received in installments of \$5,000 annually

for five years. July 27, 1911, the bid of \$21,990 submitted by Contractor C. S. Davis was accepted and he was given the construction contract. Albert Neville's bid was \$22,418 and H. E. McCart, \$22,832. C. A. Henderson was the architect.

December 13, 1911, Miss Madge Evans was engaged as librarian.

Formal opening of the library was on the evening of April 23, 1912, when Mrs. George Boswell (formerly Miss Leona Stephenson) presented the new structure to the city and Mayor E. C. Rice accepted the same on behalf of the city. Robert Scoville's orchestra furnished the music. On the following morning, the business of loaning books was begun. Surviving members of the original board as of September 1, this year are Mrs. Maude Dana and Mrs. George F. Boswell. Ten members have passed on. Mrs. Dana is still assistant librarian.

Miss Evans (Mrs. Madge Evans-Brunner), resigned June 6, 1916, effective as of July 1. Succeeding the first librarian were Miss Myrtle Becker, July 1, 1916-April 3, 1917; Miss Anise Sandford of Oswego, April 3, 1917-March 26, 1918; Miss Elizabeth Hull, March 26, 1918-July 1, 1929 and Miss Edith M. Norton, incumbent librarian whose tenure began July 15, 1929.

The library now has over 24,000 volumes on its shelves. The borrowers number over 7,000, which figure far exceeds the entire school system enrollment, or telephone subscribers, or gas meters in the city. Paid magazine subscriptions number over 65, while 6 daily newspapers are on file. The Vertical Files consisting of clippings, and pamphlets cover the following: General alphabetical information file; biographical file, economic and political file by country, geographical file, children's file, aids to teachers, art and picture file.

The key to the books on the shelves is the card catalog. The thirty tray catalog used in 1930 was replaced by a sixty tray catalog, and many thousand cards have been added pertaining to the books in the library.

The junior room opened in 1939 made room on the main floor additional shelves for an ever enlarging collection. In the junior room, there is a corner for parents and teachers in which helpful books may be found as well as many beautifully illustrated copies of the children's classics and new publications. Books for school reading requirements and books for intermediate ages are shelved in special cases, while on the main floor are books for Senior High school students to bridge over those ages before adult reading. Here, besides stories, are many so-called career books, biography, travel, and science written for young readers.

Books deposit collection are maintained at the Girls' Neighborhood Club on Maple street, open ever afternoon, except Friday. On Friday at the Holland Grocery Store, East Eighth street, due to the courtesy of the owners. This additional service is possible through W.P.A. help.

Lists are prepared for 4-H Clubs, Farm Bureaus, as well as requests from individuals from out of town, or technical book are borrowed from other libraries for special needs. Books on the trades are now in constant demand, and are constantly being added as needed for National Defense.

The Library is especially strong in the field of current affairs, so that patrons may have more knowledge of world conditions as they are changing from month to month.

13 C. C. CLUB

This club was proposed by Mrs. Albert Eklund, then Miss Rose Bell, city clerk. Thirteen girls were found who were free from superstition; accordingly, the club was organized Friday, October 13, 1905, at the home of Anna Creath-Hahn. It was a Literary and social club, without superstition, and met every second Friday night. The mascot was a black cat. Charter members were:

Rose Bell-Eklund, Walla Walla, Wash., Ada Crane-

McNeal, Topeka, Kans., Cora Crane-Hahn, Bartlett, Kans., Anna Creath Hahn, Amy Sevier and Mae Sevier-Gamble, Coffeyville, Kan., M. Bobb Fisher-Russell, Gunnison, Colo., Myrtle Hooper-Thomas, Pryor, Okla., Elizabeth Jenkins-Thompson, McPherson, Kan., Ollie Jenkins-McKeever, Oklahoma City, Okla., Dora Johnson-Hill, Los Angeles, Calif., Jessie Schneider, Colorado Springs, Colo., Laura Wellman-Stephenson (deceased), Marion, Indiana.

The Presidents from 1905 to date are as follows: Elizabeth Jenkins-Thompson, Anna Creath-Hahn, Ada Crane-McNeal, Miss Amy Sevier, Edith Jordan-Fowler, Rose Bell-Eklund, Vivian Atwood-Miller, Bessie Green-Andrews, Fern Bauersfeld, Hazel Buckles-Sivalle, Myrtle Hooper-Thomas, Margaret Hawks, Miss Minnie Manger, Mable Karnes-McGugin, Miss Gladys Misch, Edith Dirigo-Crisp, Miss Mable Fry, Miss Adda Winchell, Miss Erne Campbell, Miss Frances Misch, Miss Alice Morgan, Inez Schatz-Freeland, Miss Freda Gabler, Viola Wiggins-Thompson, Mildred Moran-Alter, Miss Ethel Day, Miss Dorothy McPherson, Miss Irene Rylander, Miss Fern Wilson, Miss Vida Biddle and Miss Ethel Day.

CULTURE CLUB

Early in January, 1905, The Coffeyville Culture Club was organized with this personnel of officers: President, Mrs. William M. Sinclair, First Vice-President, Mrs. W. T. Read, Second Vice-President, Miss Nellie Boothby (Mrs. G. W. Noel), Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ray McCully, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dean Gill, and Treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Wettack. The first year book of the club was published for the first regular meeting, January 30th, the same month the club was organized.

The Culture Club affiliated with the City Federation in 1906; with the state and district in 1918 and with the National in 1918. The past presidents of the club: Mrs. W. M. Sinclair, Mrs. J. H. Wilcox, Mrs. Clark Starry, Miss Laura Tupper, Mrs. N. H. Morrell, Mrs. C. E. Grigsby, Mrs. George Boswell, Mrs. W. M. Upham, Miss Florence Miller, Mrs. W. L. Etchen, Mrs. P. N. Allin, Mrs. A. J. Shaner, Mrs. J. L. McCoy, Mrs. A. A. Hughart, Mrs. G. W. Noel, Mrs. H. J. Powell, Mrs. C. A. Henderson, Mrs. H. H. Kahn, Mrs. J. H. Keith, Mrs. P. P. Haney, Mrs. A. I. Decker, Mrs. S. S. Winchell, Mrs. C. A. Diggs, Mrs. Fred Helmering, Mrs. Paul E. Bryant, Mrs. C. A. Reed, Mrs. J. T. Gilstrap, Mrs. W. W. Bass, Mrs. W. E. Enriken, Mrs. J. D. Boyd, Mrs. W. A. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. G. S. Tayman, Mrs. C. C. Winston, Mrs. J. Henry Hedley, Mrs. Gussie Brighton, Mrs. J. O. Grigg, Mrs. J. D. Morrison and Mrs. L. W. Delaplaine for 1942-43.

The motto of this club: "From each according to her ability, to each according to her needs."

In Memoriam: Mrs. W. M. Sinclair, Mrs. B. F. Huffman, Mrs. A. A. Hughart, Mrs. W. H. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Wilcox, Mrs. A. J. Shaner, Mrs. J. H. Keith, Mrs. J. Baird, Mrs. W. L. Hoffman, Mrs. M. J. Cox, Mrs. T. W. Donnel, Mrs. H. J. Powell, Mrs. L. L. Bingaman, Mrs. H. C. Murphey, Mrs. W. H. Allin, Mrs. G. M. Gamble.

CITY FEDERATION

The Coffeyville Federation of Women's Clubs was organized February 13, 1906, at the office of the then superintendent of schools, the late W. M. Sinclair. The membership was to include all women's clubs of Coffeyville organized for literary, artistic, music, philanthropic or educational purposes. The federation comprised the Culture, Current, Searchlight and Topeka (now Research.) Temporary officers were:

President, Mrs. W. M. Sinclair; vice-president, Mrs. George Boswell; secretary, Mrs. S. S. Hoover, and treasurer, Mrs. C. D. Welch.

May 31, 1906 permanent officers were elected as follows:

President, Mrs. W. S. Upham; vice-president, Mrs. H. W. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. A. G. Drake; treasurer, Mrs. W. G. Weaverling. Later, the Matinee Musicale, Trav-

elers, Athenaeum and Alpha clubs were affiliated, making for a time eight senior clubs and two junior clubs. The Coffeyville federation is a member of the district, state, and national federation. In 1942, six clubs were affiliated: Alpha, Junior Athenaeum, Culture, Mother's, Research and Travelers.

Among early outstanding projects sponsored by the federation, were war work and Red Cross work assistance, helped furnish funds to be used in constructing a Salvation Army citadel, equipped Memorial Hall with chairs, piano, tables, stove, lockers, sponsored a K. U. girls glee club to augment its funds and it had at the close of the year 1924 expended \$573.55 for Memorial Hall equipment. In 1925 the federation sponsored a model home project. Approximately 2,000 persons inspected this model home and registered. Loans aggregating \$665 were made between 1922 and 1930, four of the loans being paid back in full at the latter date.

Past presidents of the federation:

*Mrs. W. S. Upham, *Mrs. C. T. Carpenter, *Mrs. C. D. Welch, Mrs. Maud Dana, *Mrs. J. H. Keith, Mrs. George Boswell, *Mrs. A. G. Drake, *Mrs. Margaret McCarty, *Mrs. H. C. Murphey, Mrs. D. H. Martin, Mrs. Nanie Gonder, Mrs. Sebastian Hahn, Mrs. Perry Allin, Miss Leila Elliott, *Mrs. J. H. Stephens, Miss Margaret Allin, Mrs. John Brogan, Mrs. J. T. Graham, Mrs. P. P. Haney, Mrs. W. H. Shepard, Mrs. T. J. Gilstrap, Mrs. T. E. Parent, Mrs. Harold McGugin, Mrs. W. J. Swisher, *Mrs. J. H. Pettiner, *Mrs. H. J. Powell, Mrs. Bert McDonald, Mrs. H. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Frank Clark, Mrs. R. A. Frater, Mrs. E. T. Hedges, Mrs. Everett A. Romig, Mrs. O. A. Jones and Mrs. Mitchell Barcus.

*Deceased.

The 1941-42 officers: President, (Mothers Study Club), Mrs. Mitchell Barcus; vice-president, (Missouri Pacific Women's Club) Mrs. L. W. Delaplane; corresponding secretary (Alpha), Mrs. Blanche Ferguson; recording secretary, (Travelers), Mrs. C. I. Douglas; treasurer (Child Study Circle), Mrs. B. R. Darst, and auditor, (Culture), Mrs. J. H. Hedley.

As noted above the federation now embraces five clubs: Alpha, Child Study Circle, Mothers Study, Culture, Missouri Pacific Women's, and Travelers.

Its executive board is composed of the officers of the federated clubs, together with two delegates from each club, their respective presidents and chairmen of all standing committees.

MATINEE MUSICALE

The Matinee Musicale was organized in 1906. It was Federated with National Federation of Music Clubs in 1907 and with the State Federation in 1919.

Its motto: "Music washes away from the soul the dust of every day life."

Past Presidents of this organization were the following: Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Mrs. W. H. Shepard, Mrs. J. H. Stephens, Mrs. Dora Guthrie, Mrs. W. E. Ziegler, Mrs. Harry Lang, Mrs. W. T. Terry, Mrs. S. F. McClelland, Mrs. A. J. Ogden, Mrs. C. D. Ise, Mrs. Fred W. Koch, Mrs. Theodore Brown, Mrs. A. J. Ogden, Mrs. Harry E. Carpenter, Mrs. Roy McNabney, Mrs. Carl Ziegler, Mrs. T. J. Gilstrap, Mrs. C. A. Diggs, Mrs. G. C. Mahley, Mrs. Earl Blount, Mrs. L. M. Clark, Mrs. O. J. Gregory, Mrs. Fred Rothrock, Mrs. Cecil Jones, Mrs. C. J. McKee, Mrs. Art Misch and for 1942-43, Mrs. Paul Kirkpatrick.

At one time, Mrs. T. J. Gilstrap served as Director from Kansas on the National Board, also as Vice-President of the State Board. At one time, Mrs. C. D. Ise was State Treasurer.

This organization has promoted some outstanding musical programs and brought numerous celebrities to Coffeyville.

THE J. O. D. CLUB

On October 20, 1911, a group of school friends met with Mrs. Ray Anibal, and organized what was

later known as the J. O. D. club. Their main object was for mutual enjoyment and charitable and relief work.

Through the years as members have moved away, others have been added, keeping the local membership at twelve. During all these years only two members have been taken by death.

The rosters is as follows: Mrs. Ray Anibal, Tulsa, Okla., Mrs. Cliff Herrick, Tulsa, Okla., Mrs. Joe Revis, Cushing, Okla., Mrs. Joe Dwiggins, —, Tex., Mrs. J. W. Sevier, Independence, Kan., Mrs. Loren Morgan, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Ben Morgan, Coffeyville, Mrs. Grover Mahley, Coffeyville, Mrs. Carl Pellett, Long Beach, Calif., Mrs. Ed Parent, Coffeyville, Mrs. Bill Noel, Coffeyville, Mrs. John Bentley, Coffeyville, Mrs. John Dennison, (deceased), Mrs. Ira Brighton, Mrs. Arlie Hunt (deceased), Mrs. Fred Dustin, Bartlesville, Okla., Mrs. Frank Cordell, Lawrence, Kan., Mrs. E. G. Coyle, Coffeyville, Mrs. Joe Brogan, Eagle Rock, Calif., Mrs. F. B. McBride, Cherryvale, Kan., Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Coffeyville, Mrs. T. M. Robertson, Coffeyville, Mrs. Merle Weible, Coffeyville, Mrs. John Gillam, Coffeyville, Mrs. Stanley Platz, Long Beach, Calif., Mrs. Allen Hamlin, Coffeyville.

THE B. P. W.

The Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc., is the outgrowth of a movement begun November 8, 1916. During the religious meetings by Rev. Chas. Reign Scoville, Mrs. Scoville conducted short Bible classes at noon in the Odd Fellows Hall for the working girls. There was no organization of any kind for these girls at that time, and the need was felt for a Y. W. C. A. or some similar organization. At the close of the revival meeting, two girls from each church met with Mrs. Scoville at the Tabernacle located at Ninth and Maple to discuss the situation and to name the time and place for a meeting of all women who were interested in such a movement. In response to this call, twenty-five women met in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, although the night was very cold and stormy. Mrs. George Boswell and Mrs. W. E. Ziegler discussed the need of an organization and it was voted to organize at once, the name to be "The Business Women's League."

The election of officers resulted as follows: Fern Bauersfeld, President, Edith Derigo, Vice-President Bertha Prather, Secretary, Iva Grove, Treasurer. Committees appointed were: Membership, Pauline Winn, chairman; social, Caroline Cottrall, chairman; Bible Study, Lillian Dean, chairman. Mrs. George Boswell, director of Bible classes. The charter members were Eugenia Moran, Grace Wilson, Ethel Shewmaker, Mable Karnes, Lillie Harwood, Dessa Hughes, Bertha Prather, Pauline Winn, Edith Stuckey, Millie Earle, Helen Huey, Hazel McCarty, Lena Davis, Ollie Wolf, Goldie Mecum, Marguerite McCurdy, Caroline Cottrall, Lillian Dean, Grace Burkholder, Amy Sevier, Gladys Misch, Mrs. Bertha Shanklin, Edith Derigo, Iva Grow, Fern Bauersfeld. There were no dues and any girl who came was a member. It is interesting to note the strong religious attitude at this time.

The meeting places were changed from time to time, but the first permanent place was in the rooms above the Wells Bros. Men's Clothing store. Many of the women in the city were interested in the League and helped in various ways.

Mrs. W. S. Upham gave the room rent free; donations paid rental of a piano. Mesdames Ziegler, Shepard, Rea and Rucker directed the work of moving. The club met every Monday night; Bible study was an outstanding feature, after which the girls played games and enjoyed a social time. By close cooperation and hard work, the League survived the winter of 1917. In the spring, the name of the Club was changed to the Business Women's Y. W. C. A. and it was affiliated with the County Y. W. C. A. at Independence. Dues were paid and the club began to take on new life, 150 members were on the roll in 1918. Money was being earned toward buying a camp site and the Club was taking part in civil welfare.

In 1918, the Club became the Business Women's club; less emphasis was placed on the religious part of the organization and a definite study program carried out, the material being furnished by a program committee. In 1919, the Club became the Business and Professional Women's Club and affiliated with the State and National Federations; the Coffeyville Club was the first Kansas Club to belong to the National Federation. Fern Bauersfeld was the first National vice-president from Kansas and chairman of the emblem committee which selected the design of the emblem. Pauline Winn-Smith bought the first emblem pin to be sold to a Kansas member. A water carnival was for many years a red letter event for the club and community.

During the World War No. 1, the club gave up their club rooms and moved into the basements of the library and of the Episcopal church, where they were very active in Red Cross Work.

The charter members belonging at this time were Gladys Misch, Edith Derigo-Crisp and Pauline Winn-Smith.

The following presidents have served, since 1916: Fern Bauersfeld, Edith Derigo, Consuela Krugg, Ida Romig, Mrs. Gay M. Jay, Edna Abell (resigned), Edith Derigo, Gertrude Baker, Mrs. Eva M. Powell, Hattie Cleavinger, Maude McCully, Myrtle Wilson, Mrs. Jean Foster, Mrs. Mayme Merrick, Mrs. Mildred Etter, Mrs. Ethel Minnick, Cecil Livingston, Mrs. Mary Knight, Mrs. Lois Mowery, Mrs. Blanche Krause, Mrs. Florence Severance, Mrs. Tillie Karns-Newman, Genevieve Baker, Hazel Shockey, Irene Rylander and for 1942-43, Frances Misch.

THE TRAVELERS

The Travelers Club of Coffeyville was organized Nov. 5, 1914. It was affiliated with district, state and national in 1920 and the city federation the following year. The Club derived its name from the expected purpose that the members would study the various countries of the world. Its charter members were Mrs. J. H. Pettiner, Mrs. W. I. Todd, Mrs. Earl Padgett, Mrs. J. Merriman, Mrs. H. H. Deichler, Mrs. Lillian Keefauver, Mrs. L. A. Davis, Mrs. W. P. Stanton, Mrs. Arthur Black and Miss Fern White. The limit of membership was changed in 1918 from ten to twenty members. The Club celebrated its tenth anniversary with a luncheon in the Noel Tree Tea Room at which all past presidents were honor guests. At times, the Club has sponsored girls, by helping them go through college.

The Past Presidents are Mrs. J. H. Pettiner, Mrs. L. A. David, Mrs. S. Hahn, Mrs. H. H. Deichler, Mrs. Edward Karns, Sr., Mrs. Roy Skinner, Mrs. J. J. McGuire, Mrs. S. P. Armstrong, Mrs. J. T. Graham, Mrs. J. L. Kleiss, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, Mrs. R. D. Fulton, Mrs. Arthur Black, Mrs. William Gulley, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. Earl Padgett, Mrs. W. J. Swisher, Mrs. Carl Douglas, Mrs. W. E. Maddox, Mrs. H. A. Alter, Mrs. E. T. Hedges, Mrs. E. O. Squire, Mrs. Albert Jackson, Mrs. J. A. Voshall, Mrs. J. D. Byers, Mrs. C. Barnett, Mrs. W. E. Burns, Mrs. Ben F. Brown, Mrs. R. E. Fulker-son and Mrs. Kurtz Kime, incumbent.

In memoriam: Mrs. Carrie P. Stephens, Dr. Lillian Keefauver, Mrs. Dorothea Karns, Mrs. H. A. Alter and Mrs. F. M. Gonder.

MOTHERS STUDY CLUB

This Club was organized February 28, 1922; federated with Parent-Teachers Association in 1924 and with the City Federation in 1932. Its motto is from Edgar A. Guest's poem: "It takes a heap o' livin' in a house to make it home."

The charter members were: Mrs. A. L. Wilcoxon, Mrs. Earl Brown, Sr., Mrs. Clyde Baker, Mrs. A. E. Hastings, Mrs. Clarence Kirby and Mrs. Charles Tudor.

The present membership consists of Mrs. M. F. Brown, Mrs. M. Burkhart, Mrs. Lyle Crattie, Mrs. Floyd Gerdes, Mrs. E. L. Haff, Mrs. J. W. Hiebert, Mrs. Lawrence Hower, Mrs. K. R. Jensen, Mrs. J. L. Keith,

Mrs. F. E. Kittell, Mrs. C. R. Lair, Mrs. K. M. Leibst, Mrs. F. J. Mann, Mrs. Loyd E. Martin, Mrs. Vern Martin, Mrs. Ralph Morgan, Mrs. George Reeves, Mrs. V. J. Sandon, Mrs. E. O. Squire, Mrs. H. L. Starmer, Mrs. Franklin Thompson, Mrs. Walter Waggoner and Mrs. George Young. Mrs. C. A. Reed is an Associate member and Mrs. A. E. Hastings and Mrs. A. L. Wilcoxon are Honorary members.

Mrs. Lyle Crattie is the President for 1941-43.

ATHENAEUM CLUB

The Athenaeum Club of Coffeyville was organized May 5, 1925, at the home of Mrs. J. H. Pettiner, the organizer, who became the Club's first President.

The Club was federated with the district and state federation July 26, 1925 and with the city in November 1925. Its motto: "As one lamp lighteth another, nor groweth less, so nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

The Presidents have been: Mrs. J. H. Pettiner, Mrs. Dorothea Karns, Mrs. George Prewitt, Mrs. W. O. Savage, Mrs. R. Harold Howard, Mrs. J. H. Pettiner, Mrs. J. S. Tate, Mrs. R. Harold Howard, Mrs. C. M. Masters, Mrs. F. L. Stewart, Mrs. R. H. Howard, Mrs. Esther Pettiner, and Mrs. David Smith.

This club has disbanded.

ALPHA CLUB

The Alpha Club of Coffeyville was organized May 3, 1926, at the home of Mrs. Carl Potteck. The Charter members were Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mrs. George Berry, Mrs. Glenn Beatty, Mrs. E. L. Brown, Mrs. Frank Clark, Mrs. C. E. Deeds, Mrs. T. M. DeShazo, Mrs. John B. Ellis, Mrs. W. E. Enos, Mrs. Carlton Hall, Mrs. James Kirby, Mrs. George Knotts, Mrs. J. D. Lander, Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Roscoe Maxson, Mrs. Lulu Neale, Mrs. Carl Potteck, Mrs. Harold Rauch and Mrs. W. B. Sherwood.

This club was federated with the city, district, state and national in 1926.

Its motto: "Our acts make or mar us. We are the children of our own deeds."

Past presidents of this club: Mrs. Frank Clark, Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Mrs. Glen Beatty, Mrs. W. H. Carter, Mrs. J. D. Lander, Mrs. C. P. Neis, Mrs. Carlton Hall, Mrs. Clovis Adams, Mrs. L. B. Simon, Mrs. J. R. Parrott, Mrs. Everett Romig, Mrs. E. L. Graham, Mrs. K. W. McFarland, Mrs. Mert McDonald and for 1942-43, Mrs. George Howard.

In Memoriam, 1942: Mrs. James Kirby, Mrs. E. E. Saunders and Mrs. T. M. DeShazo

JUNIOR ATHENAEUM

The Junior Athenaeum Club (The Rosebuds), was organized at the home of the President of the Senior Athenaeum Club, Mrs. J. H. Pettiner, September 27, 1927. On October 10th, 1927, the Junior Club affiliated with the district and state federations, and a year later with the National Federation. Mrs. J. H. Pettiner sponsored the club.

The charter members were Peggy Prewitt, Barbara Smith, Betty Clark, Narsona Lane, Ruth Lee, Grace Mecum, Kathleen Misch, Marylou Wall, Katherine Ackerman, Vieda Bowdley and Mary Cowham, who was first president.

The past presidents were: Marylou Wall, Margaret Ruhland, Margaret Miller, Margaret Ruhland, Barbara Smith, Pearl Anderson, Ruth Turner, Rosemary Bryant, Maryellen Wallingford, Lucille Erickson, Martha Hauser, Mrs. Harold Haggard, Mrs. S. S. Anning, Mrs. Jess Tovey and for 1942-43, Mrs. Clinton Cross.

The motto for this Club: "Live Nobly." Their study subjects: ethics, sanitation and parliamentary procedure.

ART AND LITERATURE CLUB

The purpose of this Club is what its name signifies: the study of Arts and Literature.

This Club was founded March 9, 1928, at the home

of Mrs. C. Carleton Winston, (Crysa Kevan). Mrs. C. A. Diggs, president of the Culture Club was sponsor. Charter members were Mrs. Joe Read, Mrs. W. J. Tatman, Mrs. Warren McNabney, Mrs. G. Quinn, Mrs. Ted White, Mrs. R. K. Belt, Mrs. Roba Fair, Mrs. H. G. Hodge and Mrs. C. Carleton Winston.

The presidents of the club, in their respective order from 1928 to 1942 inclusive:

Mrs. C. Carleton Winston (deceased), Mrs. H. G. Hodge, Mrs. F. W. Shanahan, Mrs. Joe Read, Mrs. Joe Cross, Mrs. Dick Becker, Mrs. Robert Janne, Mrs. Robert Parks, Mrs. Ed Brandt, Mrs. Warren McNabney, Mrs. Sam Carpenter, Mrs. Clyde Kiddoo, Mrs. Raymond Belt, Mrs. Aubrey Neale and Mrs. J. H. Benefiel.

Only three of the charter members are still members of the club. They are Mrs. Joe Read, Mrs. Warren McNabney and Mrs. H. G. Hodge.

JUNIOR TRAVELERS

This Club was organized in 1929 and Federated in 1929. Its motto: "He who educates the Nation's children shapes its destiny." The original sponsor was Mrs. Art Misch; Vice-sponsor, Miss Margaret Johnson. The first President was Rosemary Skinner, Vice-President, Ruth Turner, Recording Secretary, Maxine Brooks, corresponding Secretary, Mary Olive Pagett, Treasurer, Ellen Blanton.

The membership originally comprised the following names: Eleanor Abbott, Geraldine Alter, Ellen Louise Blanton, Maxine Brooks, Eloise Black, Florence Davis, Hollis Hobbs, Margaret Jackson, Mary Kane, Kathleen Misch, Roberta Mitchell, Mary Olive Pagett, Rosemary Skinner, Ruth Turner, Christine Walton.

The Presidents were: Rosemary Skinner, Ruth Turner (Mrs. Arthur Black, sponsor), Margaret Miller and Ruby Jane Douglass.

This Club was short lived, but served a definite social purpose from 1929 to 1934 inclusive.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN

The American Association of University Women was organized in Coffeyville in October, 1928, with Miss Anna Hancock as its first president. Meetings at first were held in a room at the then senior high school building, now the home of the junior college. It had two objectives: to unite colleges and universities throughout the United States and to provide financial aid through a fellowship fund to extend educational opportunities to women of unusual talent and ability. A scholarship fund for assisting high school and junior college girl students was established. To qualify for this aid, the applicant must have had a scholastic standing, be in need of assistance and to have rendered an outstanding service to her school. By amendment the fund of the Coffeyville chapter was made a loan fund instead of a gift fund.

An extensive rural school program was carried on for six years under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Bell Stagg-Ise, who in 1930 representing the educational committee of the local association, was a speaker at the national A. A. U. W., convention at Los Angeles, Calif.

A project that gave children an opportunity to take part in plays from well-known stories that most children know and love, was known as the Little Theater Group. Mrs. Adolph Boese sponsored this feature for three years. It culminated with the 2-year series of Clair Tree Major plays, brought here by the chapter.

The A. A. U. W. has been on the alert to bring cultural and educational programs here. Among these were John Mansfield Dickinson, from the school of speech in Tulsa; Billy Cooper of Neodesha, the state's charming poetess; Rabbi Mayerberg of Kansas City, Mo.; Pauline Drew, head of the art department Bacone university, Muskogee, Okla.; Dennis Shawn dancers, a program of Wagnerian music by Myra Brooks and Otto Fischer of Wichita. Also a group of Shakespearian players.

The Coffeyville chapter has furnished three state officers: Mrs. Carleton Winston, state secretary-treasurer,

Mrs. Charles Pine, state treasurer, and Miss Dorothy McPherson, who is now serving as state vice-president.

Each association president is expected to serve a 2-year term. That provision was adopted after the first president had served one year under the original rules.

Past presidents are Miss Anna Hancock, Miss Ruth Perkins, Mrs. C. S. Tayman, Mrs. Melvin Drake, Mrs. C. Carleton Winston, Miss Dorothy McPherson and Mrs. T. J. Gilstrap, incumbent.

DR CHAPTER P. E. O.

This Chapter of the P. E. O. was organized in Coffeyville, Jan. 19, 1932.

The Charter members were: Mrs. Margaret Brunner, Mrs. P. S. Townsend, Mrs. Cora G. Ball, Mrs. Wm. A. Ball, Mrs. H. L. Campbell, Mrs. Embree Morgan, Mrs. Carl Ziegler, Miss Leila Elliott, Mrs. Chad Ogden, Mrs. Roy McConnell, Mrs. Roy Clossen, Mrs. J. D. McMillion, Mrs. B. J. Bowlus, Mrs. Frances VanVoorhis, Mrs. Jessie M. Ziegler, Mrs. Fred Kistler and Mrs. A. I. Decker.

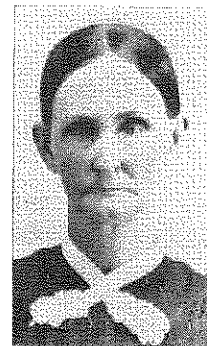
The past president: Mrs. Frances VanVoorhis, Mrs. H. L. Campbell, Mrs. Mable McBride, Mrs. Embree Morgan, Mrs. B. J. Bowlus, Mrs. C. D. Welch, Mrs. Carl Ziegler, Mrs. P. S. Townsend and for 1942-43, Mrs. Roy Clossen.

The purpose of the P. E. O. is Cultural and Educational. It gives scholarships to worthy girls seeking higher education and the Cottey College at Nevada, Mo., is owned by the P. E. O.

THE D. A. R.

Jane Dean Coffey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized December 7, 1933, in the Colonial Room of Hotel Dale, at Coffeyville, Montgomery County, Kansas. Incidentally, Montgomery County was named for the distinguished British Revolutionary patriot, General Richard Montgomery, who gave his life for the Colonial cause at the Battle of Quebec.

The Chapter was named for Jane Dean Coffey, mother of James A. Coffey, founder of Coffeyville, Kansas, and the wife of Achilles Coffey, a Captain in the Black Hawk War. She was the daughter of Rev. Jacob Dean, a Methodist Minister. The organizing Regent of the local chapter was Mrs. Earl Moulder (Grace Weisegerber) a descendant of Patriot Richard Henry Lee. Many distinguished guests were present at the organization event.



Jane Dean Coffey

The charter members of the Chapter were Mrs. W. A. Ball, Miss Tillie A. Bettisworth, Mrs. J. P. Blair, Mrs. E. C. Brandt, Mrs. H. L. Campbell, Mrs. E. A. Conkling, Miss Irene Elliott, Miss Leila Elliott, Mrs. William Finley, Mrs. R. B. Fuller, Mrs. J. T. Gilstrap, Mrs. E. H. Hess, Mrs. C. D. Ise, Miss Elizabeth Ise, Mrs. C. O. Jones, Miss Bee McClellan, Mrs. W. D. Moore, Mrs. Frank Wall, Mrs. D. E. Wassam, Mrs. H. C. Weible, Mrs. W. E. Ziegler and Mrs. Earl Moulder. Miss Cordelia Ann Everett was added to the membership before the expiration of Mrs. Moulder's Regency tenure.

The second Regent was Mrs. E. A. Conkling (Isobel Winston), a descendant of Lt. Col. Samuel Carleton, Sr., who served in 1938 and 1939, when nine members were added: Mrs. R. E. Benedict, Mrs. Ralph Copeland, Mrs.

J. B. Cross, Mrs. Harriet Holloway, Mrs. K. W. McFarland, Mrs. Margaret McNabney, Mrs. Tillie Karns-Newman and Miss Hazel V. Curtis.

Mrs. T. J. Gilstrap, (Jessie Stewart), descendant of Private James Bright, was elected and served the second half of 1939 to the first half of 1941, inclusive. During her tenure, 13 members, one a life member, were added. Miss Jean Campbell, Mrs. P. G. Cole, Mrs. C. A. Dial, Mrs. Robert W. Diver, Mrs. Swan L. Highbaugh, Mrs. James O'Connell, Mrs. C. P. Oakes, Mrs. H. W. Read, Jr., Mrs. Fred Rothrock, Mrs. Laura Tuttle, Miss Cora Lyons, Mrs. C. M. Williams and Mrs. L. E. Hoffman (life member).

The fourth Regent, Mrs. Robert W. Diver, incumbent, is a descendant of Private Charles Duncan. She served during the second half of 1941 and has added the following members to date: Miss Anella Blanton, Mrs. L. B. Brant, Mrs. Vena Dale, Mrs. W. M. Ostenberg, Mrs. Ralph P. Brown, Mrs. John R. Crisp, Miss Barbara Jean Hayes, Mrs. Norman Albright, Mrs. Vaughn L. Patridge, Mrs. Karl Wilson, Miss Roberta Campbell, Mrs. Ralph Grimes, Mrs. J. H. Lightstone of Coffeyville and Mrs. Chas. Gause, Mrs. J. T. Young and Mrs. Walter Connelly of Caney, Kansas.

The state meeting of the D. A. R. is scheduled to be held in Coffeyville, in 1943.

In 1941, Mesdames Diver, Ise and Ostenberg attended Continental Congress in Washington. Mrs. Diver and Mrs. Ise were delegates.

In 1942, Continental Congress was held at the Stephens Hotel in Chicago, on account of the crowded condition of Washington. Mrs. Diver went as a delegate and Mrs. Newman, on the Registration line of the House committee.

BETA SIGMA PHI

Beta Sigma Phi, a non-academic sorority for girls of outstanding achievement, was established eleven years ago and today has 1,350 chapters and 26,000 members. It has membership in every state in the union, in five Canadian provinces, the Territory of Hawaii, South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Kappa Gamma, the Coffeyville chapter, was organized in 1933, with Miss Georgia Cubine, as educational director, and Mrs. T. J. Gilstrap as social sponsor. Charter member were Marie Roberts-Baldwin, Wanda Todd-Oden, Madeline Mills-Kessler, Marguerite Moberly Ashcraft, Eva Taylor-Tew, Lois Tongier-Mowery and Miss Esther Jamison.

The purpose of the organization is to bring together those interested in literature, art, music, homemaking, welfare, community life, health and assist in war work. Each member is chosen because of her special talent or ability in some field of endeavor. The most recent action was making a contribution of \$2,500 for the purchase of a mobile kitchen and blood bank in Honolulu.

Past presidents in order are Mrs. Calvin Mowery, Miss Christine Baker, Mrs. Vern Baldwin, Mrs. John Franse, Mrs. Cale Oden, Mrs. Arthur Little, Mrs. Forrest Jamison, Miss Margaret McNabney, incumbent, and Miss Esther Jamison, charter president.

The 1942 membership includes Misses Georgia Cubine, Margaret McNabney, Ellen Stanley, Lena Fay Snow, Betty Cole, Esther Jamison and Mesdames Vern Baldwin, Cale Oden, Henry Blake, Arthur Little, Forrest Jamison, Frank Cronk, Jack Bair, Calvin Mowery, Frank Reiter and T. J. Gilstrap. Mrs. Gilstrap is sponsor.

MISSOURI PACIFIC WOMEN'S CLUB

The Missouri Pacific Women's Club was organized in Coffeyville, October 25, 1935, with twenty-five members.

Its objectives were to promote friendliness and good will among the families of employees; to promote worthwhile civic enterprises; to develop a higher moral standard; to cultivate cultural attributes and to improve relations

between the public and patrons of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

The club was affiliated with the City Federation in 1937. It publishes its own year book. The club now has sixty active members. The first officers were: President, Mrs. I. A. Cotton, Secretary, Mrs. Pat Gallagher, Treasurer, Mrs. Blanche Slezak.

The past presidents of the club: Mrs. I. A. Cotton, Mrs. Marsh Lane, Mrs. F. E. Griese*, Mrs. H. T. Mitchell and for 1942-43, Mrs. J. E. Padgett.

*More than one term.

OIL WORKERS AUXILIARY

This organization consists of the wives of the men employees of the Sinclair Refining Company. The object of this group is to educate the members and the general public in the advantages and principles of Union Organization, also for Social Service Work. The Presidents have been as follows: Mrs. V. L. Hayes, Mrs. W. O. Parker, Mrs. C. E. Favors, Mrs. W. J. Davis, Mrs. R. H. Dobson and Mrs. C. F. Lair, incumbent.

There were fifteen charter members and they organized December 2nd, 1935.

CHILD STUDY CIRCLE

The Child Study Circle was organized in 1937 and federated with the City Federation in 1940. Its First President was Mrs. Albert Cranor; its Charter members were Mrs. Jess Boehner, Mrs. Lester Cannon, Mrs. Albert Cranor, Mrs. Joe Dignon, Mrs. R. W. Obermueller, Mrs. Dan O'Connor, Mrs. Joe Soles, Mrs. Clyde Thomas, Mrs. Charles Wasson and Mrs. B. F. Darst.

Its Past Presidents are: Mrs. Lois Cranor, Mrs. Blenda Darst, Mrs. Jesse Boehner, Mrs. Carl Bergman, Mrs. Olin Burnett and for 1942-43, Mrs. Russell Baker. This Club studies Child life and its problems.

CHI KAPPA NU

Chi Kappa Nu was organized on "Founders Day," the anniversary of Kappa at Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, the date here being October 13, 1940. The purpose was to affiliate with the national organization and to work closer with the original purpose. Charter members were Maxine Almon, Barbara Jean Hayes, Mrs. Robert Belt, Lucille Bottom, Margaret Kelly and Mrs. Hayne Ellis. Miss Barbara Jean Hayes was the first president and Mrs. Robert Belt, secretary-treasurer.

Each holiday season a Christmas Tea is given for the mothers and daughters of members who are in school and for other Kappas in Coffeyville.

There are eleven members and Mrs. Blaine Brandenburg of Independence, Kansas, is president.

COFFEYVILLE SADDLE CLUB

By Mrs. L. J. Benefiel

The Coffeyville Saddle Club was organized in December, 1940 by a group of men who had long been interested in horses and who could readily see the advantages of such an organization. A drive was conducted, which resulted in a membership of over 100 men and women, some of whom advocate the Western style riding and some the English style riding.

Ralph E. Mills was the club's first President, Fred Johnson Vice-President, John B. Brittain secretary and B. H. Cornelius treasurer. The present officers are: Clyde N. Jones, President, Leonard Straub, Vice-President, Gus Platis, secretary and L. B. James, treasurer. Mrs. L. J. Benefiel is reporter.

Uniforms chosen for the Western style riders were wine and tan; for the English, black and white—each to be consistent.

Men and women alike have shared equally in all activities, achievements and entertainments of the club.

The purpose of the club was to unite a group of horse owners and riders for the furtherance of the pleasure of horseback riding and to represent Coffeyville in rodeos, fairs, horse shows and exhibitions in other places.

The activities of the club consist of local parades at the invitation of various sponsors, competitive participation in rodeos and rodeo parades at surrounding towns, group riding, coon hunts, short trail rides, etc. The club also enjoys basket lunches, dances (some as guests of saddle clubs in other towns) and many other things. One of the things the club did in its early organization was to form a drill team composed of an equal number of men and women, giving them the distinction of having the only drill team of its kind in or near this locality.

In the summer of 1941, among other things, the club supplied trophies and prizes for the winners at the Western Horse Show of the local fair; about 50 riders and horses participated in the parade at Tulsa during their fair; sponsored a queen candidate to the American Royal at Kansas City; supplied 12 horses and riders for the Coronado Pageant at Independence, Kansas. At each of these places the drill team presented its drill. The club has also assisted the local defense organization by the formation of mounted patrols. The club has always gladly and generously furnished riders and mounts to help locally in the observance of any occasion for which it is invited to help.

In the summer of 1942, the club sponsored a championship rodeo at Coffeyville which drew a crowd of several hundred visitors and over 500 horses; many attended the 4th of July rodeo at Moline, Kansas with all transportation costs paid. Some also attended the rodeo at Dewey, Okla., the preceding day. Incidentally, six other invitations to attend Fourth of July rodeos had been received.

Some of the achievements where judging was based upon appearance of both rider and mount, precision and manners during the parade and drill, are: American Royal, Kansas City—first prize; Vinita, Okla.—first prize; Bartlesville, Okla.—first prize; Tulsa, Okla., in which 22 saddle clubs competed—second prize.

Members and their horses have individually won blue ribbons and first prize money in the fine harness and Tennessee Walking horse classes at the Sedalia, Mo., Hutchinson and Winfield, Kan.; and in rodeo riding contests, blue ribbons have been won.

Each member finds his or her own particular pleasure and benefits from the association with the horse, whether it be riding for exercise, gaiting, schooling, breaking, breeding, showing, driving or riding for transportation. And between each horse and owner there is friendship, understanding and co-operation all its own, which add liberally to the physical and mental well-being of the rider.

N. B. Because so many women are in the Coffeyville Saddle Club, we have taken the liberty of regarding its history as germane to the general history of women's activities.—The Author.

GIRLS COUNCIL

June 20, 1941, headquarters for the Girls Council was opened in the 2-story building at 1415 Maple street, owned by Miss Ida Romig. The Colored Girls Council headquartered at the start in the basement of the Calvary Baptist church, but early this year headquarters was established in the Cleveland grade school.

It was in the spring of 1941 that the Sisterhood Church Council, appointed a committee to investigate and report on ways and means for improving the conditions existing among the youth of Coffeyville, particularly with reference to girls. Mrs. J. Roy Jones, 915 Lincoln street, chairman of that committee, following a study of conditions and questioning persons interested in civic betterment, recommended the creation of girls clubs for both the White girls and the Negro girls.

Accepting the committee's suggestions, such a council was organized with Mrs. A. E. Hastings, chairman; Mrs. Charles Barnett, vice-chairman; Mrs. J. L. McCoy, treasurer; Mrs. Henry Rhodes, secretary and Miss Wilhelma Garvin, publicity. Mrs. Rhodes also was appointed chairman of the colored girls club.

Miss Romig, it is explained, has donated six rooms of the building, which once was known as the Samaritan hospital, to the girls council.

Officers elected for the year 1942-43: Tillie Karns Newman, chairman; Mrs. K. R. Jensen, vice-chairman; Mrs. J. L. McCoy, treasurer; Mrs. Charles A. Wells, publicity, and Mrs. Charles May, secretary of the council and chairman of the colored girls club.

The Sisterhood Council is presumed to furnish educational, recreational and spiritual inspiration to the clubs and assist them in selecting and working out projects.

BUNDLES FOR AMERICA

Bundles for America was organized here in June, 1942, as a branch of the Tulsa unit. Its purpose is the sending of bundles to American soldiers, sailors, marines and aviators, wherever they may happen to be representing the armed forces of the United States. The club's charter covers a larger field than the gathering and sending of bundles. It depends for its working capital and goods on voluntary contributions by the public.

Mrs. Herbert L. Campbell is president of the Coffeyville branch, Mrs. Virginia Ziegler is vice-president and Mrs. R. A. Frater is secretary-treasurer. The club recently opened offices in a building in the 200 block on West Eighth street.

ROTARY CLUB

The Coffeyville Rotary Club received its charter in March, 1921. It had been sponsored by the Nowata Rotary Club, with Clyde A. King, a former Coffeyville citizen, doing the active organization work.

Charter members of the Coffeyville club:

Elmer J. Ross, Hugh J. Powell, Stanley Platz, Theodore P. Perry, Jess R. Sigsbee, Gordon B. Thompson, Elden J. Lowe, Bert L. Perry, Frank N. Skinner, Alvin A. Bessey, Ralph Brown, Douglas R. Brown, Abe W. Cline, Albert I. Decker, Fred W. Duncan, Pert B. Florea, Allison D. Gise, Ethan L. Graham, Hammond R. Heal, Dallas W. Knapp, Art F. Misch, Embree W. Morgan, W. T. Terry, Carl H. Weigle and Albert E. Wilson.

Past presidents are Jess R. Sigsbee, Gordon B. Thompson, Douglas R. Brown, Albert I. Decker, Stanley Platz, Herbert Forrest, Charles W. Huggins, Phil Carroll, Clarence B. Hill, Howard Nesbit, William W. Bass, Glenn Barcroft, Don C. Myers, Roy H. Clossen, Art F. Misch, Ethan L. Graham, Clement A. Reed, Kenneth W. McFarland, Earl Frazee, Dallas W. Knapp, Richard L. Becker, Harry A. Claussen and Joe Read.

Charter members who were members of the club as of a recent survey were Bert L. Perry, Alvin A. Bessey, Douglas R. Brown, Ethan L. Graham, Dallas W. Knapp, Art F. Misch and Embree W. Morgan.

The club has a membership of approximately 80 members.

PAST PRESIDENTS B. P. W.

This organization came into being April 27, 1938, at the suggestion of Mrs. Mildred Etter. The first meeting was in the home of Mrs. Mayme Merrick. Mrs. Edith Crisp was elected president. Meetings are held every fifth Tuesday. Only past Presidents of the B. & P. W. Club who hold membership, are eligible. The members are Mesdames Edith Crisp, Mayme Merrick, Mildred Etter, Cecil Little, Mary Knight, Blanche Krause, Florence Severance, Tillie Karns-Newman, Hazel Reiter and the Misses Ida Romig, Maud McCully, Gertrude Baker, Genevieve Baker and Irene Rylander.

SOCIAL EMBROIDERY

This club was organized in the fall of 1910. The charter members were: Mesdames E. L. King, Oscar Seaver, F. P. Miller, Albert Neville, M. S. McNabney and C. F. Belt.

The present members are: Mesdames C. F. Belt, R. F. Belt, Roy Benedict, D. E. Britton, George Coverdale, R. Y. Kennedy, W. J. Lambe, H. E. McCart, S. F.

McClelland, M. S. McNabney, F. S. Mitchell, Albert Neville, I. W. Potter and Z. C. Walton.

Deceased members: Mrs. J. F. Dennison, Mrs. H. J. Powell and Mrs. J. W. Ryan.

D. Y. T. CLUB

The D. Y. T. Club was organized in the home of Mrs. Fay Todd, 916 Lincoln in the fall of 1920. There were five charter members: Mrs. J. Brittain, Mrs. Albert E. Martin, Mrs. C. C. Russell, Mrs. W. W. Watkins and Mrs. Fay Todd. The object of this club is contact and sociability. The present membership includes three charter members, Mrs. C. C. Russell, Mrs. W. W. Watkins and Mrs. Fay Todd; Mrs. Carl Belt, Mrs. Grover Mahley, Mrs. Ralph Mills, Mrs. Frank Clark, Mrs. Wm. Bowman, Mrs. Sidney T. Long, Mrs. Mae Brighton and Mrs. Braum Bentley.

MIRTH AND WORTH

The Mirth and Worth Club was organized in 1913. Its purpose was social and literary. Mrs. A. J. Shaner was the organizer, also first President. The Charter members were *Mrs. A. J. Shaner, *Mrs. D. E. Shaner, Mrs. W. L. Lamb, Mrs. J. M. Carlyle, Mrs. W. E. Enos, Mrs. H. A. Dirigo, Mrs. E. L. Richardson, Mrs. L. S. Greer, Mrs. J. T. Graham, Mrs. A. H. Carnes and *Mrs. Ed Karns, Sr. (*Denotes deceased).

Mrs. Wm. Smalley is the present president.

COUNTY FEDERATION

Women's clubs of Caney, Cherryvale, Havana, Liberty, Independence, Coffeyville and rural clubs met at Hotel Dale, Coffeyville, April 6, 1928, pursuant to an invitation from the Coffeyville Culture Club for the purpose of effecting a county federation of women's clubs. Mrs. C. A. Diggs, president of the Culture Club, presented Mrs. H. J. Powell, district president, who, in turn, presented Dean Hattie Moore Mitchell of the Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg, who talked on "My Job." When Mrs. Mitchell had concluded Mrs. Powell presented Mrs. E. V. Lanyon, Third district vice-president, who explained the workings of county organizations and explained its advantages.

Mrs. Diggs was made temporary chairman of the meeting and Mrs. G. W. Noel, temporary secretary. A permanent organization was then effected, as follows: President, Mrs. Albert Brooks, Havana; vice-president, Mrs. Russell Schaub, Independence; secretary, Mrs. Roy B. Edmundson, Caney and treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Vance, Cherryvale. Mrs. A. G. Drake, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Lochmiller were named a committee on constitution and by-laws. At the first regular annual meeting, it was voted to have the first officers hold over for a 2-year term.

The department chairmen were chosen as follows:

Americanism—Mrs. Giger, Independence; Public welfare, Mrs. Dunnaway, Caney; American Home, Mrs. F. W. Swisher, Coffeyville; Literature, Mrs. Lochmiller, Independence; Art, Mrs. Armstrong, Cherryvale; Music, Mrs. T. J. Gilstrap, Coffeyville; press and publicity, Mrs. Clyde Knock, Independence; international relations, Mrs. Dewey Levy, Coffeyville; legislation, Mrs. C. H. Lindley, Havana; historical, Mrs. Robert Belt, Coffeyville, and applied education, Mrs. L. P. Becker, Cherryvale.

This so-called regular or first annual meeting was held in the Methodist church at Cherryvale, Oct. 5, 1928, arrangements having been made for the session by Mrs. P. P. Haney, Mrs. G. W. Noel, Mrs. J. L. McCoy and Mrs. Fred Helmering.

The address of welcome was by Mrs. Hughbanks of Cherryvale, response was by Mrs. Albert Brooks, the president, greetings were given by Mrs. H. J. Powell, while Dr. G. L. Gehman of Independence delivered an address entitled "Women's World." The Cherryvale high school dramatic club staged a playlet, Miss Virginia Van Voorhees of Coffeyville sang a solo, Miss Vernetta Fairbairn, county home demonstration agent, talked on "Work Among the Navajo Indians," and Mrs. T. J.

Gilstrap led the assembly in singing "America the Beautiful."

Present officers are: President, Mrs. C. W. Powell of Havana; vice-president, Mrs. S. Hahn of rural Coffeyville. Mrs. Manley Lindberg of Tyro preceded Mrs. Powell. Meetings are held twice a year, alternately at Independence and Coffeyville. Every year the federation sponsors sending a youth to Topeka for study and observation.

FOUR WOMEN FRIENDS

Four Coffeyville women, acquainted one with the other and all warm friends, were Mrs. C. J. Wilhaf, Mrs. Dan Wells, Mrs. W. T. Read and Mrs. Carlotta C. Clark. The first two were born on the same day and date, March 4, 1856, while Mrs. Read was born July 8, the same year and Mrs. Clark, the fall of 1855. Mrs. Read's death was first to break the link of that fine friendship. Mrs. Wells met with an accident that prevented her from walking. That was in 1917. Mr. Wells had installed in their enlarged home an elevator that enabled Mrs. Wells to go to and from the second floor of their home. Mrs. Clark lives with her daughter, Mrs. F. S. Wettack, 313 West Ninth street. Mrs. Wilhaf left Coffeyville 25 or more years ago.

LIONS CLUB

The Coffeyville Lions Club was organized February 18, 1921, by G. M. Cunningham. The chief purpose of the club is fellowship, education, recreation, spiritual progress. Its slogan is "Liberty, Intelligence, our nation's safety." The charter members were:

A. C. Bowman, N. A. Doolittle, Stuart Young, Ben F. Herrick, William Bain, Halsey Wiley, Blanton U. Bentley, Carl Ziegler, Jesse Graham, jr., Bert Kessler, Frank Wall, W. P. Turner, J. Newman, John H. Denison, W. S. Keith, E. C. Brann, Stanley Koch, L. H. Dalton, H. E. Hayes, F. G. Walterscheid, L. H. Tackett, Lloyd Brant, R. E. Fulkerson, E. E. Blount, C. H. Fortner, W. L. Harned, W. M. Casey, William Henderson, Joe Brogan and H. C. McMillin.

Blanton U. Bentley was the charter president and Walter S. Keith, the charter secretary.

Twenty-year members in 1942 were A. R. "Si" Lamb and Nathan Weinberg, and 10-year members were Bert Shores, J. H. Benefiel, Dr. A. E. DuMars, S. Hahn, C. L. Allan, Charles C. Drake, Aubrey Neale, C. P. Neis, Sidney B. North, and Dr. R. W. Diver. The latter had joined at another city.

Past president of the club: 1821-22, Blanton U. Bentley; 1922-23, William Bain; 1923-24, A. R. Lamb; 1924, John B. Gillam; 1925, Orley Beck; 1926, W. W. Dougherty (to 3-26); A. E. DuMars (to 8-26), and Harry E. Murphy; 1927, James Benefiel (to 8-27), Lin D. Cartwright (to 9-27) and J. H. Benefiel balance of year; 1928-29, W. H. Allcorn and Nate Weinberg; 1929, through to July 1930, John D. Evans; 1930, Clarence L. Allan, to July 1931; 1931, Charles W. Fisher; 1932, Rev. William I. Hastie, 12-31, 1931, through to December, 1932 and C. P. Neis to August 1933; 1933-34, A. R. Lamb; 1934-35, William H. Mifflin; 1935-36, Aubrey Neale; 1936-37, Warren McNabney; 1937-38, Howard Williams; 1938-39, Raymond Belt; 1939-1940, Jack Turner; 1940-41, C. R. Bohan; 1941-42, William M. Ostenberg; incumbent serving after July 1942, Dr. Robert "Joe" Diver.

Secretaries of the club: Walter S. Keith (to June, 1921); Carl Ziegler (to December 24); C. Russel Hamlin (to Decembr 1926); J. S. Ward (to September, 1929); A. R. Lamb, 1929; Ernest Reynolds, 1930; Raymond Belt (from Aug. 31, 1931 to Feb. 2, 1935); Corry L. Walton (from February, 1935, to the present time).

Among members of the Coffeyville club, A. R. Lamb was elected district governor of Kansas district No. 17K, Lions International for the year 1939-40 and C. C. Drake was his district secretary.

Agriculture and Dairying

Montgomery County comprises 648 square miles or 414,720 acres. About one-fourth is fertile valley land and at one time wheat production reached nearly 4,000,000 bushels, or an average yield of 26 bushels to the acre sowed. Corn, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, lespedeza, millet, sorghum, clover, timothy, kaffir corn, buckwheat, potatoes, are grown profitably here. Generally, corn takes up the greatest acreage. A peak year revealed that 91,000 acres of land was devoted to corn. Before the automobile had become general, Montgomery County sometimes boasted of 23,000 head of horses and 3,000 mules. It was milking 10,000 cows in 1910.

Total values of farm products in Montgomery county from the turn of the century to 1939, ranged from one and one-half million dollars to six millions. Proceeds from the sale of poultry and eggs was reported for the year 1931 as \$184,000. Butter in 1937 brought a similar amount.

CONDENSERY, CREAMERY HELP

Of course these figures do not mean a great deal because in the compound of Montgomery County's economic life today there are innumerable admixtures, such as oil, gas, manufactured goods, flour, labeled feeds and other activities which in point of money values are of more importance than the basic grains and livestock.

Dairying took on new meaning in areas suburban to Coffeyville about 15 years ago when the Page Milk Company's condensery was opened in the early part of 1929 and the Coffeyville Creameries Company, Inc., enlarged greatly the capacity for using milk products. Aided by the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, the Page condensery maintained for years a promotional campaign to increase and improve milk herds in Nowata, Montgomery and Labette counties. This progress in the production of milk, however, was checked with the advent of war with the Axis powers, which, among other factors of retardation precipitated a shortage in farm workers. Temporarily, dairying has encountered a most serious setback, apparently for the duration. However, the condition may be remedied at least in part by the possible diversion of manpower.

Indications are at this writing (November, 1942) that such dairies as those operated by W. Carlton Hall north of Coffeyville; W. E. Erne (Rose Hill Dairy) southwest of the city and Nelle Stover, West Coffeyville, will continue to produce well up toward the average production of their respective dairies in the past few years. Of course, too, many other local dairies will be continued in spite of help shortage.

GAS AND OIL IN PICTURE

Naturally and logically, production of gas and oil should be considered as a part of the agricultural resume of Montgomery and Nowata counties, since hundreds of farmers operate wells or have leased them to gas and oil concerns and receive a royalty therefrom—above the one-eighth automatic royalty. Gas and oil form another story in this volume, but that story does not touch this phase.

Horticulture in Montgomery County has developed into an important branch of agriculture. Science has solved many of the problems of the horticulturist, especially the pomologist's problems of raising profitably various orchard products. Where 30 or 40 years ago, orchards thrived, shriveled or died as nature seemed to will, now there are reams of horticultural information and every state has its agricultural college which teaches in the open class the things that men have developed or discovered for combating insects, root rot, rust and other orchard enemies. Floriculture, also has a place, though unimportant, in the general agricultural scheme of the county. Sebastian Hahn is the leading pomologist of the Coffeyville area.

BUREAU GREAT FACTOR

An outstanding factor in the improvement of farm-

ing, gardening, dairying, poultry raising, land improvement, terracing, soil preservation, etc., in Montgomery county has been its farm bureau and its 4-H clubs. The Farm Bureau under such men as H. M. Coe and A. W. Knott the last 15 years has accomplished great things for agriculture. It has shown the way for struggling farmers; it has shown how to restore impoverished soil, how to fertilize the soil scientifically by means of soil analysis, it has shown how to prevent land washing, how to drain without loss of important and necessary elements of the soil; it has shown how to raise livestock profitably; it has taught farmers to inoculate against cholera; it has shown how to prevent roop and other insidious and fatal diseases from mitigating possible profits in poultry-raising; it has shown how to obtain the best silage; it has shown the farmer how to make trench silos; it has shown the farmer how to rotate and diversify crops and rest land; in short, the farm bureau, home demonstration agent and 4-H club workers are progressively improving agriculture in all of its branches, and nowhere is that being demonstrated any more graphically than in Montgomery county.

NEW COUNTY AGENT

While along with that scientific program has gone hand in hand, the social and literary programs of the 4-H clubs and the women's department, which has had such capable home demonstration agents as Vernetta Fairbairn and Alice L. Lanz, incumbent.

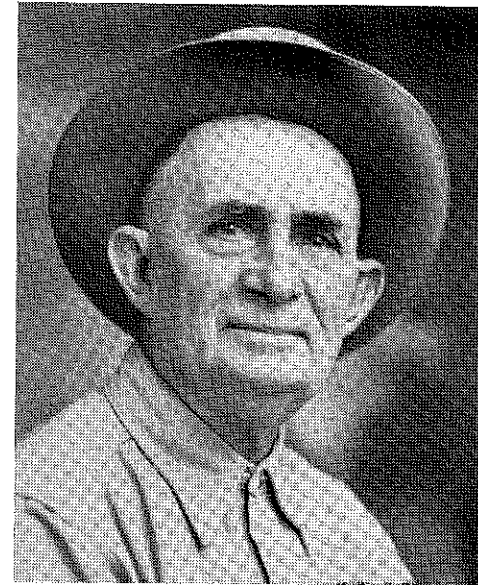
Leonard A. Rees, an experienced county agent from Riley county, stationed at Manhattan, the home of the state agricultural college, was recently named agent for Montgomery County, succeeding County Agent A. W. Knott, here for ten years, now in the U. S. armed forces. Mr. Rees is a young man, a product of the Manhattan college and filled with zeal for the cause of the farmer.



W. CARLTON HALL

W. Carlton Hall, owner of one of the finest Guernsey herds in Southeast Kansas, is shown here operating a combination bottling and capping machine at his splendidly equipped dairy two miles north of Coffeyville. Mr. Hall also has complete pasteurization equipment.

A Veteran Dairyman

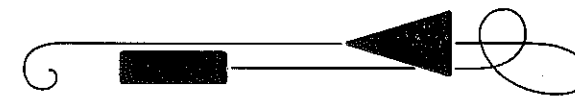


W. E. ERNE

William E. Erne, a progressive dairyman and ex-owner of Rose Hill Dairy, was born in Merton County, Mo., December 26, 1880, a son of Edward and Macklea (Warner) Erne. In 1884 the Erne family moved to a few miles south of South Coffeyville, Indian Territory. Approximately 20 years ago, young Mr. Erne started Rose Hill dairy. At times he has milked as high as 80 cows, but this year (1942) only 52 cows. He had a well-equipped dairy all through the years, to which two years ago he added a pasteurizing plant. All was recently sold.

Mr. Erne was united in marriage at Coffeyville, Kan., February 2, 1903, to Miss Mary Babb. They have five children, Carlos, born Mar. 27, 1904; Margaret (Conway), born Oct. 27, 1905; LaVelma (Hoffman), born Aug. 8, 1907; Orvel, born Oct. 30, 1912, and Dorothy, born August 18, 1918. Carlos, in recent months, has been employed at the National Refinery.

Mr. Erne was instrumental in the organization of the Coffeyville Saddle Club a few years since and was an active member until a short time ago. He is a member of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce.



Long a Source of Coffeyville's Milk Supply



A SCENE AT ROSE HILL DAIRY

Rose Hill Dairy, which was operated by W. E. Erne and family, is located about three miles southwest of Coffeyville. The picture is typical of the enterprise Mr. Erne has manifested over a period of 20 years. Late in 1942, because of labor and rubber shortage, Mr. Erne disposed of his herd and farm. This picture was taken by Haskell O. Hafford of Superior Studios, Coffeyville, Kansas.

Persons whose lives peculiarly touched Coffeyville history
ONCE NURSED HARRY SINCLAIR



MRS. NANCY MERRIMAN

Mrs. Nancy E. Merriman, 81, widow of the late Charles F. Merriman of Coffeyville, who recalls having nursed Harry Sinclair at her home, then on the present site of the Midland Theater. Mr. Sinclair had suffered a critical toe injury as the result of an accidental discharge of a weapon.

FIVE GENERATION PICTURE



Sitting (left) Mrs. Elizabeth (J. L.) Skinner, born January 26, 1849; standing behind her, Fred B. Skinner, born October 8, 1868; standing (right) Roy Skinner, born November 14, 1892; sitting (right) Mrs. Rosemary (Arthur) Tipton, born April 12, 1917, and in Mrs. Skinner's lap, Frances Lee Tipton, born July 4, 1937. The Skinners came to Coffeyville in 1876. Picture was taken in 1937.



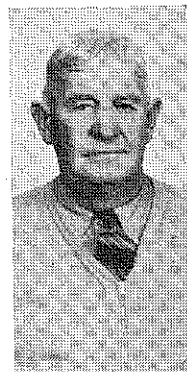
ELFRIEDA HOFFMAN-SHEPARD

Now of Kansas City, reputed to have been the first white female child born in new Coffeyville.



BILLIE BREIT

William Breit, born in Prussia, December 7, 1845, and died in Colorado, July 10, 1929. He grew up and fought in the Prussian Army and came to America to escape further military service. Conducted bootmaking business at Oswego in 1869, at Chetopa and Parker in 1870-71, came to Coffeyville in 1872. Lived at 207 West Ninth street (now absorbed by Sears Store) for more than a half century. Three children survive, Mrs. Nell Scotthorn, 910 West Third street, Coffeyville; Charles Breit, Aurora, Colorado, and L. H. Breit, Denver.



SIDNEY CLARK

First male child born in Parker (1875). Barber and brick-stone mason and early ballplayer. Laid brick in Old City Hall and other buildings.

Album Section

of

*Who's Who in Coffeyville
and Vicinity*

*Featuring some One-hundred and fifteen Local
Persons of the past and present who have helped
or are helping to make their Community a better
place by having Lived in it.*

The author deeply appreciates the courteous consideration accorded to him by those persons who became patrons of this volume.

1943





ROBERT FORESMAN ALLEN

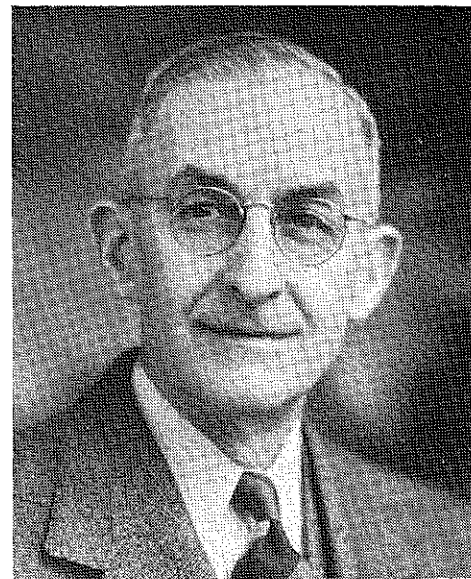
Mr. Allen was born in 1876 at Dayton, Ind., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen. He came with his parents to Kansas in 1883, their home being near Mound Valley, Labette County. Later the family moved to Edna, where Mr. Allen attended school until 1890, when he obtained employment at the R. H. Muzzy hardware store. Later, for a 5-year period, he operated a store at Centralia, Okla., for Mr. Muzzy. Also for a 3-year period he was employed at the Kline hardware store at Oklahoma City.

In 1911, Mr. Allen came to Coffeyville and got employment with the Long-Bell Lumber Company. After a few years he was promoted to manager of the hardware department of this concern, a capacity in which he has since continued to serve. On occasions he has also been manager of both the hardware and lumber departments.

He is a member of the Coffeyville Rotary Club, is active in Chamber of Commerce work and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

He was married October 26, 1904, to Miss Delva Webb of Dearing. They have no children.

His hobby is work.



ROBERT BELT



CARL BELT

For 36 years the name "Belt Brothers" has stood in the public mind for men's clothing and furnishings. For a period of 26 years, Belt's store has been at 804 Walnut street. Before moving to the present location, the store was in a building on the site of the present Condon National Bank, 814 Walnut street—and before that, it was just east of Kane's (now Harbourt's) drug store on East Ninth street. Robert "Bob," was born at Oswego, January 30, 1877, and Carl was born at Oswego, January 4, 1878, the sons of Dr. W. H. and Laura J. (Carpenter) Belt of Oswego. The brothers both grew to manhood there and attended the Oswego schools.

Robert came to Coffeyville in 1899 as bookkeeper at the Condon & Company bank. In 1902, he returned to Oswego, but shortly took part in the organization of the Citizens State Bank of Bartlett. In 1904, he sold his interest in the Bartlett bank and went to Parsons as secretary of the Parsons Natural Gas Company. In March, 1906, Robert came to Coffeyville for the second time, and with his brother, Carl, they opened a clothing store here. Robert was married June 28, 1910, to Miss Nellie Dow of Malta Bend, Saline County, Mo. They have two sons, Carl A., born April 26, 1911, now a captain in the U. S. Army, and C. Robert Belt, born February 18, 1914, a certified public accountant. Both sons were born in Coffeyville.

Carl Belt found his first employment in 1897, when he began working for Van Alstine & Carpenter, general merchants of Oswego. He remained with that firm until 1906 when he came to Coffeyville and with his brother, Bob, opened Belt Brothers Clothing store.

Carl Belt was united in marriage April 27, 1902 to Miss Jenevieve Richcreek, at Oswego. They have five children, Robert A., born April 8, 1903, at Oswego, now in business at Red Oak, Ia.; C. Raymond Belt, born here Jan. 29, 1907, now judge of the Court of Coffeyville; Mary Margaret Belt, born here Aug. 7, 1910; Bert Harvey Belt, born here Sept. 7, 1914, and Sarah Jane Belt, born here Jan. 24, 1928.



JAMES H. BENEFIEL

James H. Benefiel, serving his nineteenth year as principal of the Coffeyville Junior High School, was born at Coffeyville, June 6, 1892, a son of Frank M. and Lula V. (Hillis) Benefiel. He was graduated from the Coffeyville high school in 1911. In 1920 he received the Bachelor of Science degree from Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg, Kansas, and in 1927, he received his master's degree from the University of Chicago. Mr. Benefiel's first teaching experience was one year at Earlton, Kan., then in the high school at Edna, 1914-16. He was principal of the Chetopa high school, 1916-17, and 1919-20 he was superintendent of schools at Edna. He was principal of Longfellow school here three years, when he became the first principal of the newly created junior high school in its new building. He has since continued in that capacity.

He has long been a factor in boys work, a consistent member of the Lions Club since its organization, 20 years its organist. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and American Legion. In 1918, he was a member of Company 57, 164 Depot brigade, at Camp Funston. His hobbies have been music and choir work.

July 8, 1928, at Freeburg, Ill., he was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Winifred Rush. Mrs. Benefiel, too, is an able musician and has served liberally on all types of occasions where music was needed. Both are unstinting in giving of themselves to the service of the community and church. They are active members of the First Presbyterian church here.

Their children are James Mearl, born May 10, 1929, and Barbara Lou, born Sept. 3, 1931.



BRUCE M. BENTLEY

Bruce M. Bentley was born October 1, 1894 at Conway Springs, Kansas, a son of Albert M. and Nancy Jane (Wall) Bentley. January 1, 1900, the Bentley family moved to Coffeyville. Mr. Bentley attended the public schools and was graduated from high school with the class of 1913. In the 4-year period following, Mr. Bentley was salesman at the W. T. Read clothing store here three years and one year at Ottawa as manager of a clothing department. He returned to Coffeyville in January, 1917, and in April that year enlisted in the officers training school at Fort Riley. September 1, he was commissioned second lieutenant and on December 1, the same year was promoted to first lieutenant. He was a member of the 89th divisional machine gun battalion, which went over seas in May, 1918. Among the engagements in which this battalion participated were the Toul sector, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne campaigns. Mr. Bentley was wounded at St. Mihiel, October 8, 1918, just 33 days before the Armistice. His battalion was in the Meuse-Argonne when the Armistice halted all military activities. The battalion then went into Germany and became a part of the Army of Occupation. Mr. Bentley was discharged the following July and returned to Coffeyville, where with his brothers Blanton and Braum he formed a partnership that operated some 14 years as the Bentley Boys Clothing store. With the dissolution of that partnership, Mr. Bentley of this sketch, joined with J. H. Stephens under the style of Stephens-Bentley Clothing company and was manager of this clothing business, as a department of the Stephens-Hayes store for several years, or until Mr. Bentley organized a general insurance business, which he still conducts in the Condon National Bank building.

Mr. Bentley was a charter member of Coffeyville Post No. 20, American Legion in 1919, and in 1928 was chosen commander. He is a member of the Past Legion Commanders Club and a member of the 40 and 8 voiture. He belongs to the Blue (Masonic) Lodge, has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association. He has served on the Memorial Hall Board of Trustees for 16 years and Sept. 1, 1940, he was appointed chairman of the Selective Service (draft) Board and with the resignation of F. W. Sutton from the clerkship of that board to enter the army service, Mr. Bentley was immediately appointed to succeed Mr. Sutton.

Mr. Bentley was married August 17, 1917, at Ottawa, to Miss WaDean Rozell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rozell of that place.

Their home is at 1303 West Sixth street.



MRS. ROB ROY BITTMAN

Elizabeth Craddock Barnett Bittman, socially and politically prominent citizen of Independence and the wife of Rob Roy Bittman, was born December 22, 1880 at Olean, N. Y., a daughter of Craddock and Flora Adelaide (Lucky) Barnett. The Barnett family moved to Independence in the late eighties and Mrs. Bittman attended the schools there. December 10, 1902 she was married at Independence, Kan., to Rob Roy Bittman. Their home is on West Maple street, Independence. They have a son, Rob Roy Jr., born Oct. 27, 1915. He is an architect, holding degrees from Kansas University and Harvard University. Mrs. Bittman is a member of the Presbyterian church. She has served on the Kansas Federation of Women's clubs as chairman of Indian Welfare and was Kansas director of the general federation. She also has been active in the D. A. R., the Eastern Star, the P. E. O. and she is a member of the Kansas Authors Club. Politically, Mrs. Bittman was named in 1923 vice-county chairman for the Republican county central committee, and was the first woman to be elected Republican National committeeman from Kansas, in which capacity she served 12 years. Also she was a member of the "Women's Committee of 100" in the nation to serve on President Harding's advisory council. Mrs. Bittman, too, has the distinction of serving as acting postmaster at Independence from November, 1931 to June, 1936, succeeding Postmaster C. A. Connelly, resigned, and serving three and one-half years under the Roosevelt or Democrat administration. Mrs. Bittman is a fluent speaker and her subjects may pertain to club work, political issues, candidates, religious work or historical.

Mr. Bittman, head of the Bittman Brokerage Company, was mayor of Independence during World War I and he had completed all arrangements to go to France as a field director of the Red Cross work there, when word of the armistice reached him.



WILLIAM S. BLANTON

William Sneed Blanton was born in Belton, Tex., Oct. 29, 1885, a son of William Sneed and Annie (Henry) Blanton. Came here in 1907 as assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., later left and returned in 1912 as general secretary and so served many years. Mr. Blanton took a leading part in all of the civic activities that were instrumental in making Coffeyville the best town in Southeast Kansas. He was an active member of the First Baptist church, of the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce. He conducted numerous boys camps on the various creeks around the city and later helped to build and operate the Cedar Bluff Boys Camp north of the city, under the auspices of the Rotary Club. It also was Mr. Blanton's idea that resulted in the founding of the Door of Hope here, and he was chairman and directing force of the committee which obtained for Coffeyville the Memorial Auditorium. For years he was head of the committee that looked after the poor in the city. Mr. Blanton was married to Miss Mabel Bassel of Belton, Tex., in 1910 and to that union was born a son, Dr. Bassel Nelson Blanton, now serving in the U. S. Navy.

In 1916, he married Miss Nonie Neilson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. A. Neilson. To this union a daughter was born, Miss Nonie Anella Blanton, who is now a senior in law school at Washburn College at Topeka. Mrs. Blanton also has been active in church and club life of Coffeyville for more than 30 years.



OTIS G. BLOOMER

Otis G. Bloomer, assistant postmaster at Coffeyville, was born July 24, 1880, at Mt. Vernon, Rock Castle County, Ky., the eldest son of John C. and Mary Bloomer. When he was two years old his parents moved to Kansas, locating on a farm near Cherryvale. A year later the family moved to a farm about ten miles southwest of Independence. His father died there in 1906. Otis was educated in the rural schools and later was graduated at Ashland, Kansas. He taught one term of school in District 59, two terms at Bolton, two terms at Cherryvale and three terms at Coffeyville, the latter under the superintendency of W. M. Sinclair. He resigned from the school here and for a time stayed with his widowed mother on the old homestead. Later he was employed by the Union Traction Company, now the Union Electric Railway Company. Two years later he returned to teaching in what was known as the Peebler school. That was the term of 1909-10. April 1, 1910 he entered the Coffeyville postoffice as general delivery clerk, under Postmaster Ed Rammel. Under Postmaster Elliott S. Irvin, January 2, 1914, he was advanced to register clerk. He and Chas. W. Pfaffenberger, money order clerk, for a time, sold all stamps, registered all mail that was registered and sold all of the money orders and postal savings. July 1, 1915, Mr. Bloomer became assistant postmaster, succeeding Edgar Verry. By April 1, this year, Mr. Bloomer will have been in the service 33 years and served as assistant postmaster 28 years.



CLETUS R. BOHAN

Cletus Rogers Bohan was born at Alexis, Ill., July 16, 1894, the son of W. P. and Anna C. Bohan.

He was graduated from the Alexis high school, supplementing that education with two years of study at Northwestern University at Chicago. After leaving the university he was associated with his father two years in the general merchandise business at Alexis.

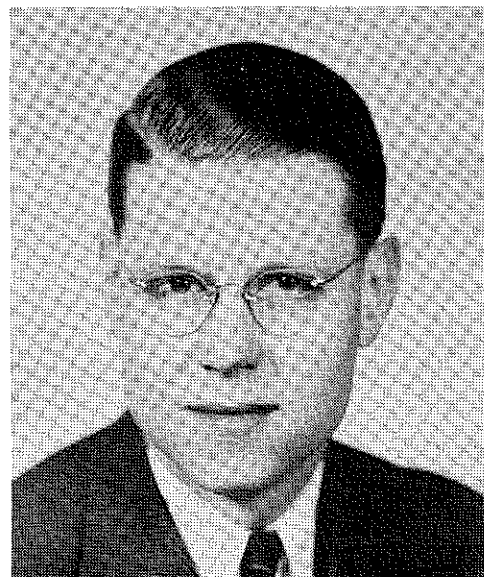
For the next 5-year period he was assistant cashier of the Alexis State Bank, except for time out while in the first World war service. He enlisted in the 113th field signal battalion of the 39th division, afterward being transferred to the 62nd (Rainbow) division. He was with the army of occupation six months.

Returning from war service abroad, Mr. Bohan was employed three years by the National Cloak & Suit Company of Kansas City, following which he entered the employ of Sears Roebuck and Company at Kansas City. There he was in charge of the leasing department, which leased sites and building for the retail stores. It was while so employed that Mr. Bohan came to Coffeyville and completed negotiations for the leasing of the Coffeyville store location, in 1928.

In 1930 Mr. Bohan assumed management of the Coffeyville store. He has continued in that capacity with his company and now is in his thirteenth year here.

From the beginning of his residence in Coffeyville he has been active in a civic, fellowship and fraternal way. A member of the Knights of Columbus order, he became a director of the Merchants association, director and later president of the Lions club, director and president of Hillcrest Country Club, member of the Salvation Army advisory board and director and past president of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as functioning on many important committees in that organization through the years.

Perhaps his outstanding achievement in Coffeyville besides a remarkable development of the Sears store, was the founding of the Coffeyville Stockyards. One year from the time he presented the plan of establishing a stockyards here as a trade builder for Coffeyville and proposed the chamber get behind it, the yards were open for business and the business of this institution has grown rapidly until today it rates as the most important new industry since the Page Milk condensery was located here in 1929.



FORREST W. BOONE

Forrest W. Boone, president and manager of Coffeyville Creameries, Inc., was born, September 4, 1908 at Coffeyville, Kan., a son of James C. and Mary A. (Hodge) Boone. Mr. Boone was graduated from the Coffeyville high school in 1924, after which he was a student of the Kansas State College at Manhattan, three and one-half years. In 1929, Mr. Boone began his employment with the Western Creameries, remaining with that concern in Coffeyville three years; then one year at Tulsa and four years at Bartlesville. He returned to Coffeyville in October, 1937 as president and manager of Coffeyville Creameries, Inc., and he has continued that connection since.

Mr. Boone was married April 5, 1931, to Miss Leona V. Schmutz, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Schmutz of Chanute. They have a daughter, Becky Ann, born Jan. 1, 1938. Their home is at 1318 West Third street.

Civically, Mr. Boone is a member and vice-president of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, a member and director of the Rotary club here, belongs to the Hillcrest Country Club and is an active member of the Coffeyville Methodist Church.



JAMES A. BRADY

Widely known as a corporation lawyer of the city of Cherryvale in her heyday and former city attorney there, James A. Brady was born May 22, 1879, at Chenoa, Ill., a son of James and Mary E. (McCoy) Brady. The Brady family came to Kansas in 1881, settling near Chetopa, where the elder Brady engaged in farming. A few years later the family moved on to a ranch, known as the Boodnot ranch, in Craig County, Indian Territory. At that time Fort Smith was their market. The elder Brady died at Parsons in 1933, while his wife had passed on in 1928. James Brady, the subject of this sketch, was graduated from the Chetopa high school, after which he attended the Kansas state normal school at Fort Scott, from where he went to Kansas University school of law. He was graduated from that school in June, 1905 and admitted to the state bar the same month. Shortly he began the practice of law at Cherryvale, where he still enjoys an excellent practice. He has not sought elective office, but served 14 years as city attorney of Cherryvale. The high points of his political career perhaps was reached when as a delegate to the Democrat National convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1936, Mr. Brady participated in the preliminary activities of that convention, just before it was formally opened by James A. Farley, chairman. He served as congressional chairman and as county chairman for his party in 1934. Among his corporation clients a few years ago, were the American Steel & Wire Company and the Gas Service, (formerly the Cities Service.) Mr. Brady regards as his outstanding service to the state of Kansas, drafting and obtaining passage of the first oil and gas inspection law that with amendments still stands on the statute books. A previous law had been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court on the ground that it was a revenue bill rather than regulatory measure. Civically, Mr. Brady was president of the Rotary club at Cherryvale in 1922, president of the Chamber of Commerce there earlier and for years active on some of its committees. He was instrumental in the organization of the Cherryvale Country Club and served on important committees during the construction of the improvements made at the lake southeast of Cherryvale. Mr. Brady will tell you that the Bender farm lay a half mile north of the Bender Mound, which is approximately 17 miles west of Parsons on the north side of highway 160, about two miles distant, and will add that the ghoulish farm is located wholly within Labette County.

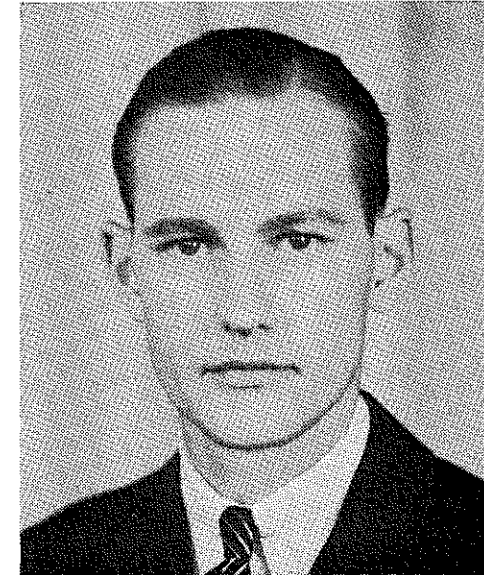
Mr. Brady was united in marriage June 22, 1911, to Miss Eilleen Broderick of Cherryvale. They have a daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth, who has a responsible position at the office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Brady is known for his veracity. He asserts that there is not a hole in the radius of 100 miles of Cherryvale in which he has not fished. However, in the last ten years his hobby changed to golf and farming. He has a sizable farm about four miles northeast of Cherryvale.



LLOYD B. BRANT

Lloyd B. Brant, for more than 20 years operator of a grocery business in Coffeyville, is a native of Neoga, Ill., and his birthday anniversary is also Washington's birthday anniversary, February 22. He came to Coffeyville in 1904 and for a number of years was employed in grocery stores here. In 1921, however, on the Plaza he went into the grocery line on his own. He soon had imputed to him a reputation of being one of the best grocers in the community and his store became tops, as it were, among stores of similar location. Energetic to a fault and endowed with a genius for dressing his store and its windows, Brant's soon became synonymous of high class goods. For 20 years he maintained the excellency of his store and in the fall of 1941 he sold to his brother, Roy T. Brant, and Frank Cronk, another employe of his store. After a rest period of several months, Lloyd Brant purchased the business of the Haney-Allcorn Mercantile Company and changing the name to L. B. Brant Mercantile Company, he has continued to operate this wholesale establishment, located in recent years on East Ninth street between the M.K.T. and Santa Fe railroad tracks. Mr. Brant has also been active in civic affairs. He has served on the board of the Merchants Association and Chamber of Commerce, on the advisory board of the Salvation Army, and is in his fourth 4-year term as member of the Board of Education. Mrs. Brant is the former Miss Myrtle Dirigo. They have two children, Mary Jo, now Mrs. Warren Cauble, stationed at the local air base, and Margaret, now the wife of Master Sergeant Bill Allen of the U. S. A. air corps, located at Tucson, Ariz. The Brant home is at 1211 West Fourth street.



ROBERT H. BRIGHTON

Robert H. Brighton, active proprietor of the Brighton Furniture Company of Coffeyville, was born in this city, March 10, 1914, a son of Ira E. and Anna May (Hill) Brighton of Coffeyville. Attended public school here and was president of his class when he was graduated from the Coffeyville Field Kindley Memorial High School, in 1933. Shortly after completing school, Mr. Brighton entered business, being at first associated with his cousin, Donald Brighton, in the furniture business which had borne the name of Brighton since it was started in 1904 by Levi Isaac Brighton, their grandfather, who died here May 10, 1918. The first Brighton store was on Walnut street, near the intersection of Eleventh street. Four years later it was located on Walnut street, south across the alley from the Long-Bell Lumber Company stores. Still later the store was in the Mecca Hotel building, now the Milner Hotel building. The management had passed to the sons of the founder, Dell Brighton and Ira Emmett Brighton. Envisioning a growing future for their business Brighton Brothers purchased a site on Maple street and erected thereon in 1922, a large brick building which is still the home of the Brighton Furniture store. Dell and Ira are both deceased, but they had built a large and prosperous business. Robert and his mother, Anna May, now own the store and Robert is vice-president and manager. In 1940 he departmentized the store into three general departments, namely: Interior decorating, appliance department and furniture.

Civically, Mr. Brighton is a member of the Rotary Club, Merchants Association and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce trade extension committee. He is president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce here.

Mr. Brighton was married Jan. 1, 1936 to Miss Eleanor Eckhardt, a daughter of Mrs. G. W. Eckhardt. Her father was mayor in 1931 and her grandfather, J. H. Wilcox, was several times mayor here.



JOHN B. BRITTAIN

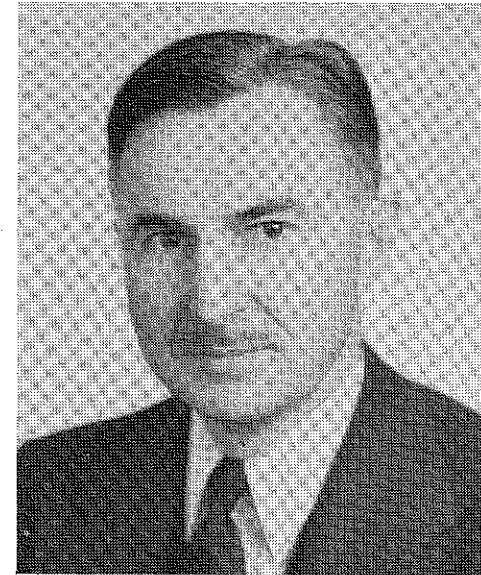
John Blaine Brittain, agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at Coffeyville, was born Feb. 2, 1886, at Gault, Mo., a son of M. F. and Alice (Toot) Brittain. He attended rural school near Gault until 1901, when his parents moved to Neodesha, Kan., and he obtained employment with the Hammond Packing Company at St. Joseph, Mo. In 1904 Mr. Brittain joined his parents at Neodesha and there served an apprenticeship in glass blowing, going to Sand Springs, Okla., when the Neodesha glass plant moved there. Later he went to Dunkirk, Ind., where he was employed by Hart Bros., Glass plant.

Mr. Brittain returned to Neodesha and on Aug. 26, 1913, began working for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, as a warehouse hand. He continued to work for that company, going forward step by step, until 1925, when he was transferred to Coffeyville and promoted to chief clerk to the agent. In 1935, he was made agent here, a position he has since held. He has been active in civic affairs in Coffeyville, having been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a director on its board and chairman of several committees. Since 1925 he has been elected chief booster three different times. He is an active member of the Lions club and is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

He was married April 30, 1908 at Neodesha, to Miss Nellie Higgins of that city. They have one child, a son, Earl, born Oct. 13, 1911 at Neodesha. Earl was graduated from Coffeyville high school, Coffeyville Junior College and since 1936 has been employed in his father's office.

The Brittains purchased in 1932 a 160-acre farm adjoining Coffeyville city limits on the north. Operating this fine farm has constituted Mr. Brittain's chief hobby and he makes farming profitable.

He will be eligible to retire August 26, which date will mark the rounding out of 30 years of service for his company.



DOUGLAS R. BROWN

Douglas R. Brown, president of Multiscope, Inc., was born September 19, 1889, at Angelica, N. Y., a son of Charles A. and Jessie (Gillies) Brown. The home of the Brown family was largely at Ithaca, N. Y., where his father, a paper manufacturer, was located for many years. Douglas attended high school, but received an appointment to the U. S. Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., before he graduated. However, he did not become a naval student, but found employment for a year with the American Monorail Company of Baltimore. He next went to Europe as a cadet on the American Line. That winter he was employed as salesman by a New York paper broker, who paid him \$6 per week. The following spring, having reached the mature age of 21, Mr. Brown became a traveling salesman, his territory being the New England states and his wares were books and magazines. Still thusly engaged he came to Bartlesville, Okla., where in the year 1912, he was employed by the Continental Supply Company as a concrete mixer. He remained with that company 14 years, during the latter years being district manager for Kansas with headquarters at Coffeyville. In 1919 he and W. P. Turner, manager of the Exner-Dodge Packer Company, organized the O. C. S. Manufacturing Company and began, in a limited manner, the manufacture and sale of oil country specialties. Mr. Brown was secretary and in charge of sales. The capital stock was \$15,000. In 1926, Mr. Brown resigned from the Continental Supply company. He was now vice president and general manager of the O. C. S. September 15, 1939, all of the common stock of the O. C. S. was sold to the Parkerburg, (W. Va.) Rig & Reel Company for a consideration of \$1,500,000. Mr. Brown had owned the largest block of this stock. He was elected president of the company under the assurance by him he would remain in that office for at least one year. In January, 1941, Mr. Brown was succeeded by Casper A. Ruf of Parkersburg. In July, 1941, Mr. Brown organized Multiscope, Inc., a company designed to help in defense work and war preparation by using the facilities of various manufacturing concerns in the Mid-Continent area. Multiscope, Inc., is essentially an engineering organization. After the Japanese blow at Pearl Harbor, Multiscope was given assemblage of a very important precision instrument for the use of the Naval ordinance. The company employs (January 1943) more than 100 persons, whose chief function is to assemble and test parts made by some 25 different manufacturing concerns in this area.

October 3, 1915, Mr. Brown was united in marriage at Bartlesville, Okla., with Miss Helen Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Ford of that city. In 1916, the Browns came to Coffeyville, where they have since continued to reside. A daughter, Beverly Jean, born May 31, 1918, died in Coffeyville, December 3, 1926, at the age of 8 years, 6 months and 2 days.

Interested in boys, Mr. Brown has long been a member of the Regional Committee for the Boy Scouts of America. He is now serving as chairman of the finance committee of the SeKan area, Boy Scouts. He was president of the Coffeyville Rotary club twenty years ago when the club purchased a 100-acre tract of land at Cedar Bluff for a boys camp and constructed thereon a 2-story lodge 24x48 feet with porches at each end. Mr. Brown is a member of the executive board of the Cedar Bluff Camp, Inc., present owner of the same site. He was organization chairman of the 1942-43 United Welfare Campaign, which raised a net budget of \$10,000, the largest in the history of Coffeyville community drives.

Nationally, Mr. Brown was a member of the executive board of the National Association of Manufacturers for three years.

Ernest Ackron "Ack" Brown, was born March 20, 1864, at Sedalia, Mo., a son of Joseph and Sarah E. (Conoley) Brown.

Joseph Brown was born May 25, 1935, and Mrs. Brown was born December 13, 1837. They were married Sept. 14, 1858. They had three children, Ackron, William and Lena. Mrs. Brown died June 21, 1921. Their son, William, died in March, 1921. Joseph Brown, a Confederate soldier in the Civil War, came to Kansas in 1869 and with a partner, Leander Wells, erected a steam sawmill on the east bank of the Verdigris river, choosing the site because of its proximity to a ford or river crossing. Eventually, Brown purchased 40 acres of land at the mill site. Their little son, "Ack" and his mother came to join Mr. Brown in 1870, "Ack" being six years old.

The projected town of Tally Springs was laid out about this time and little "Ack" shortly began going to school there. A claim cabin had been improvised as a schoolhouse and Miss Amanda Fike was young Brown's first teacher, but she was not the first to teach there. Dr. J. K. Counce had organized a school district, designated as No. 2, since Parker school district was No. 1, the first to be organized in Montgomery county.

Mr. Brown, although only six years old, recalls that among the Counce children besides John were Columbus, Elizabeth, Isaac, Sebastian and Virginia. Isaac, he says, was killed and scalped by a band of Indians after the family moved to Texas. Mr. Brown also recalls that Dr. Counce, while scouting in Texas, bought a large number of "mulefoot" hogs and sold them to farmers around Tally Springs.

Mr. Brown also recalled that another doctor named Dennison also had located in Tally Springs, presumably attracted by fame of the big spring there. Some called him "broom whiskers," because of his bushy beard.

With his brother, William, Mr. Brown recalls watching an aged Indian couple serve their camp meal near the Parker bridge one day. They had made coffee in a pot with a long spout and when it was ready to serve, each in turn drank from the spout.

When the Brown family moved into the Butler school district, in the late seventies, Ack Brown found that among his new school mates, a sweet little girl called Birdie Davis. She was pretty and provocative as only pretty little girls can be. He teased this little girl and was interested in her reaction. Well, on September 11, 1893, he led his young lady to the altar and she became Mrs. "Ack" Brown.

They have enjoyed a lasting romance. Both have worked hard and had their share of burdens. But it was all fun after all, for they were economically successful and there came to bless their home four sons and two daughters. They were:

E. Lester, born Sept. 27, 1897; Winifred, born Oct. 3, 1899; Ruth D. (Cattell) born July 14, 1895; R. Vernon, born Aug. 8, 1903; J. Milton, born Nov. 7, 1905, and Eugene A., born April 20, 1910. R. Vernon still lives at home.



BIRDELLA DAVIS-BROWN

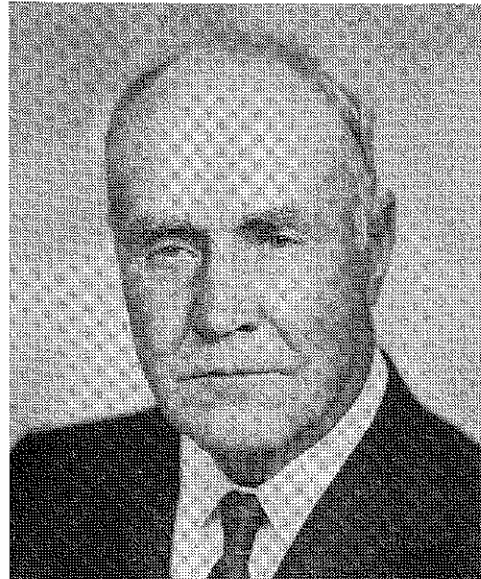
The Browns have a fine, large home and farm, 1¼ miles north of the Pumpkin creek bridge, near the Verdigris river bridge east of Coffeyville.

Sarah Birdella Davis-Brown was born December 15, 1870, at Enfield, Ill., a daughter of Milton and Elizabeth (Robinson) Davis. In August, 1873, the Davis family came to Montgomery county and located on a 323-acre farm in section 20, township 34 and range 17 east.

Milton Davis was born in Morgan county, Ill., December 24, 1840, a son of Joel Davis. Mrs. Milton Davis was born near Enfield, Ill., Sept. 12, 1845. They were married Nov. 3, 1867. Mr. Davis died here November 23, 1917 and Mrs. Davis died May 20, 1909. Their children, besides Mrs. Brown were Charles Davis, born Sept. 24, 1868; Richard F. Davis, born Oct. 19, 1872; Myrtle Davis-Jensen, born in 1881 and Nellie Davis-Allison, born in June, 1876.

Mrs. Brown attended school in district No. 3, known as the Butler school. As will be noted elsewhere, she was married to Mr. Brown, Sept. 11, 1893.

Milton Davis, a veteran of the Union (Civil war) army, was an outstanding citizen and the Davis family for more than 40 years stood out as a model pioneer family.



ERNEST ACKRON BROWN



HERBERT L. CAMPBELL

Herbert L. Campbell, president of the First National Bank of Coffeyville, was born at Alluwe, I. T., July 25, 1885, a son of J. E. and Emma (Journeycake) Campbell. He attended the Cherokee public schools at Nowata and later William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Nowata and Alluwe from 1907 to 1917. He became vice-president at first and later, president of the First National Bank of Nowata. He was made a member of the executive board of the Oklahoma Bankers Association and president of the Nowata County Bankers Association. In the meantime he served as president of the Nowata Chamber of Commerce and was for two successive years, 1926-27, president of the Rotary Club at Nowata. In the early part of 1930, Mr. Campbell and associates from the Fourth National Bank of Tulsa purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank of Coffeyville from the Wettack interests, which had been the dominating element in that bank for 40 years. In November (7), 1931, Mr. Campbell brought out his Tulsa associates and became controlling owner of the bank here. He continued his interests in the First National Bank of Nowata until Jan. 1, 1940, when he sold out to others. It is not generally known, but Mr. Campbell was offered the presidency of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita in 1937. It was a serious and hard decision to make, but after several days consideration, he decided to stay with his Coffeyville interests. The honor and advancement in the banking world that the Wichita offer held were considerations not to be easily rejected, Mr. Campbell admits. Had he not had at the time the double responsibility of the Nowata and Coffeyville banks to discharge, he indicated he might have been tempted to accept the Wichita opportunity.

Mr. Campbell was married July 26, 1916, to Jessie W. Campbell of Talala, Okla., and they have three children, Jean W., Roberta Ann and Virginia L. John Edward Campbell, a son by a former marriage lives in New Mexico.

In his religious faith, Mr. Campbell is a Presbyterian, and politically, a Democrat. His recreation and hobby is fishing.

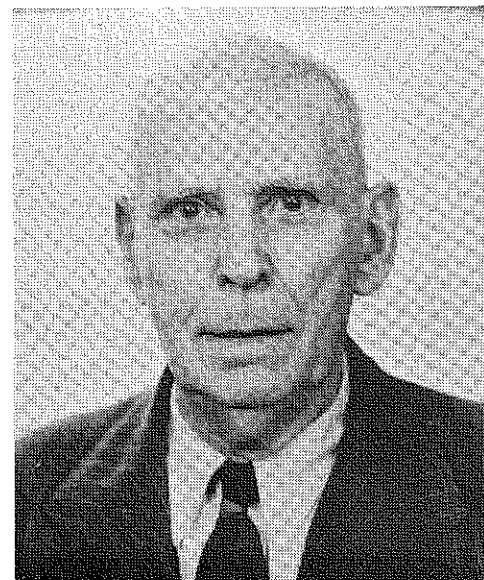
The Rev. Charles Journeycake, last tribal chief of the Delawares, was Mr. Campbell's maternal grandfather. The late Mrs. Roberta Lawson of Tulsa and Nowata was a sister. His father, J. E. Campbell, who died at Nowata in 1926, was of Scotch descent and one of Oklahoma's outstanding citizens.

In his civic relations here Mr. Campbell has served as director and vice-president of agriculture for the Chamber of Commerce here. He was chairman of finance of the Chamber of Commerce committee, which raised \$7,000 to finance Wendell Willkie Day in Coffeyville, Sept. 16, 1940. He has also served as chairman of the president's birthday celebration one year and performed a similar service as chairman of the USO campaign in 1941 when Coffeyville's quota was oversubscribed by \$600. He also headed successfully the 1942 USO campaign.



KENNETH R. CARD

Kenneth Raymond Card, secretary-manager of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, was born April 29, 1910 at Neodesha, a son of Walter William and Clella Edith (Murray) Card of that city. He was graduated from the Neodesha high school. However, he had lived at Topeka from 1919 to 1925. He took a college preparatory course at the Independence Junior College, supplementing it with extension work at Kansas State College at Manhattan. He also has attended two terms of the National Institute for Commercial Organization Secretaries. Mr. Card went to Fort Scott in 1940 as secretary-manager of the Chamber of Commerce there and in July, 1942 he came to Coffeyville to accept a similar position here. He succeeded Elton Weeks, who resigned to enter the service. October 12, 1935, Mr. Card was united in marriage to Miss Helen Rosemary Hopkins of Neodesha, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hopkins, the former having for many years served as president of the Standard Oil Company of Kansas at Neodesha. The Cards have one child, a son, Kenneth Hopkins Card, born March 23, 1937. Before taking up chamber of commerce preparatory work, Mr. Card was identified for five years with the Kansas State Highway Commission at Topeka. He is a Mason, Rotarian and a member of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries.



THOMAS TURNER

Tom Turner, an Englishman who never got over his "haches", was long regarded as Coffeyville's most remarkable citizen. He was a veteran Salvation Army worker when he came to Coffeyville 33 years before his death last fall. He personally knew General Booth, founder of the Army and his family of illustrious social workers. He had represented the Army in the Boer war in South Africa. The service he rendered in Coffeyville during the flu epidemic in 1918 was conspicuous. Night and day for weeks, Turner went from house to house and ministered to victims of the disease. That service placed Tom Turner on a pedestal of glory here, from which he never toppled. Eighteen years ago, he took his first vacation, going to England to rest and visit relatives. Tom gave \$500 to C. C. Drake four years ago to erect a building to house a workshop at Cedar Bluff camp. He dedicated it to the memory of Peter F. Tierney, pastor of Holy Name Catholic church. No single book is large enough to contain the full story of Tom Turner's good deeds. Turner was a man who saw beauty in illness because of the opportunity it afforded for service.



CHARLES T. CARPENTER

Charles T. Carpenter, pioneer banker, a former trustee of the Montgomery County high school, formerly a member of the board of education and its president for some time and the oldest Mason in Coffeyville, was born in Palmetto, Tenn., December 9, 1858. He was graduated from the University of Indiana in 1876. He came to Kansas in the early 80s and located at Oswego, where later he became associated with the C. M. Condon bank.

In 1886 Mr. Carpenter came to Coffeyville and opened the C. M. Condon & Company bank, which bank in 1903 developed into the Condon National Bank. He remained as vice-president in that bank until 1919, when he launched and became secretary of the Coffeyville Savings & Loan Association. He also has operated throughout his career here the Charles T. Carpenter Insurance Agency. Also he served as a city councilman just before the city changed to the commission form of government.

Mr. Carpenter was married November 16, 1892 to Miss Temple W. West of Rockport, Indiana. They have seven children. The sons are Walter, Samuel, Charles, Hugh and Wilson, while the daughters are Sarah of the home and Margery (now Mrs. R. L. McConnell) of Coffeyville. Mrs. Carpenter, like her husband, was active in educational and civic work and was a member of the board of education. She was graduated from the U. of I. in 1886. She passed away several years ago.

The present Carpenter residence at 1503 Walnut street, was constructed in 1903-1904. A part of this house rests on the foundation that supported the Col. J. A. Coffey house.

Mr. Carpenter is the only Coffeyville survivor of the bankers who were unsuccessfully held up and robbed by the Daltons, Oct. 5, 1892. His story appears elsewhere.

Tom Babb, president of the State Bank of Fredonia, bookkeeper in the Condon at the time of the raid is still living at Fredonia.



WILLIAM J. CAVANAUGH

Mr. Cavanaugh was born at Perry, Kansas, April 5, 1890, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cavanaugh. He attended rural schools and was graduated from the Perry high school. Later he entered Emporia Teachers College at Emporia, Kansas.

Before completing his course there, World War No. 1, had broken out and Mr. Cavanaugh enlisted in the United States Navy. For the major portion of his enlistment he was stationed in the Bay of Biscay, southwest of France. After being mustered out of the service in the spring of 1919, he returned to complete his work at Emporia Teachers College. His first teaching was in the Chanute high school.

In 1926 he came to Coffeyville to accept a position in the commercial department at junior college and he has since continued to teach in that department.

Mr. Cavanaugh was one of the organizers of the Eastern Kansas Business Teachers Association. He is also a member of the Coffeyville Teachers Association and is treasurer of its credit union here.

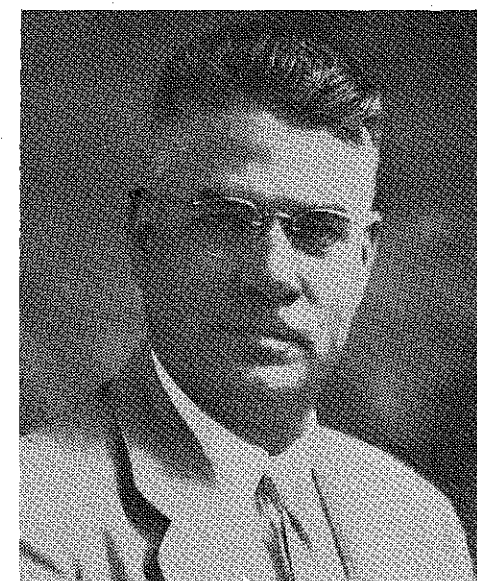
On June 9, 1926 at Salina, Kansas, he was married to Miss Martha Loux. They have a son, Jimmie, 14 years old.

For many years Mr. Cavanaugh was an active member of the Coffeyville Lions club. He is also a member of the American Legion and is correspondent for Voiture 186, 40 and 8.

Mr. Cavanaugh was chairman of the first penny ice fund campaign in Coffeyville and for two successive years, continued to direct the penny ice fund campaign.

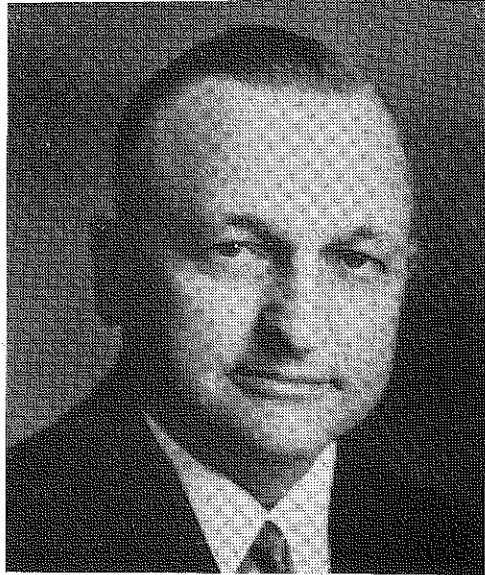
The Cavanaughs live at 808 West Fifth Street.

Mr. Cavanaugh's hobby is baseball.



FRANK R. CLARK

Well-known insurance man and church worker, Frank R. Clark was born August 24, 1895 at Marion, Ind., a son of Thomas M. and Hattie Clark. While still a child, his parents moved to Southwestern Missouri, then to Galena, Kan., afterwards to Iola, remaining there from about 1900 to 1916. Following his graduation from the Iola high school, Mr. Clark attended the College of Emporia (Presbyterian). Upon completion of his studies there in 1916, Mr. Clark came to Coffeyville and joined his father in business here under the title of T. M. Clark and Elmer Brothers Commission Company, wholesale dealers in fruits and vegetables. This business was dissolved in 1936, after it had operated just twenty years. Mr. Clark then entered the general insurance business and being of unusual energy and industry, he soon built up a profitable business. In 1938, Mr. Clark diverted some of his earnings to the founding of a nursery and orchard business on U. S. Highway 166, about four and one-half miles west of Coffeyville. Labor shortage has hit here too. November 5, 1916, Mr. Clark married Miss Leila Davis of Iola, whose death occurred a few years later. Their children were: Allene (now Mrs. Kenneth Osborn) residing in San Diego, Calif.; Miss Lila Clark of Los Angeles and Dorothy (now Mrs. Robert F. Smith) of Alhambra, Calif. Mr. Clark's marriage to Miss Caroline Denison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Denison, took place Nov. 28, 1923. They have two children, Caroline, 17, a student in high school, and May, 14, a student at Robbins school. Mr. Clark has ever been active in civic affairs. He has been a member and director of the Lions Club. He is general superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school; he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for more than 20 years and belongs to the Masonic lodge. He resides on the D. H. Shiles farm west of the city. His hobbies are his nursery, hunting and fishing—and hard work.



ABE WINFIELD CLINE

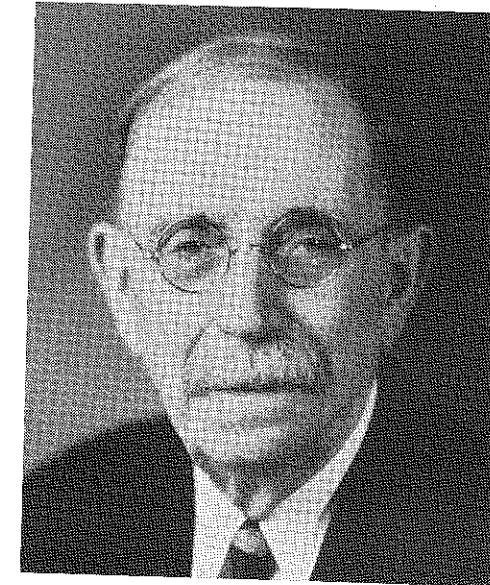
Mr. Cline was born on his parents' farm three miles west of Coffeyville, June 10, 1885, the son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Cline. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Coffeyville high school. Later he attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill. He also attended K.S.A.C. at Manhattan. Completing his technical education, he returned to the farm in 1907. He was employed by the Kansas Banking Commission in 1909-10.

In 1921, he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of county commissioners, resulting from the death of Commissioner F. E. Johnson (father of Walter Johnson). He was elected to the vacancy in the ensuing election and re-elected for a full term in the fall of 1924.

Greatly increased automobile and truck traffic had greatly increased the burden of maintenance for the county board and a new problem was developed, in which all sections of the county were demanding improved highways, especially arterial and market highways—at a greater cost per mile than ever before in the history of road building.

Cline's district represented one-half of the county's population, but he had but one vote as compared to two votes for the other population half. He fought for a more equitable distribution of population among the districts, taking his fight to the supreme court where he obtained a mandamus requiring the county board to redistrict as provided by the statutes. The redistricting thus obtained changed the status of county roadbuilding. Highway 166, for instance, ran through all three districts—and almost quicker than one could say Jack Robinson, all contracts on the Coffeyville-Caney road were let—while Cline was still in office.

Mr. Cline is the founder of Edgewood village, Edgewood Golf grounds and North Edgewood village.



JOHN F. CLOSSEN

John Franklin Clossen, oldest Coffeyville merchant and believed to be the oldest in Montgomery County from point of service and still (January 1943) actively engaged in business, first located in business at Liberty 63 years ago. Eight years later (1888), he came to Coffeyville and was employed first by Barndollar's and later by George F. Boswell, both mercantile lines. Then in 1898 he started a grocery store at 809 Union street, the site of the First National Bank at the time it was raided by the Daltons. For a time he had a partner named Geer. However that partnership in a short time was dissolved. Later he took into partnership Harvey H. Luken whose death 15 years ago dissolved that partnership. Since that time Mr. Clossen has been sole owner and operator of the business. He was not operating a business at the time of the Dalton raid, but he was an eye witness to that stirring episode. Closely associated with the civic, religious, fraternal and educational life of Coffeyville, Mr. Clossen served on the city council, was treasurer for the Methodist church a generation of time, served as city treasurer, treasurer and member of the board of education and has long been a member of the various Masonic bodies here. Mr. Clossen was united in marriage at Liberty, August 8, 1883, with Miss Ella May Hughs and to that union, two sons, Roy H. and Oren, were born. Mr. and Mrs. Clossen were outstandingly devoted to each other and Mrs. Clossen's death Nov. 18, 1934, was a severe blow to Mr. Clossen. Their golden wedding had been celebrated August 8, 1933 or slightly more than a year before. Mr. Clossen is associated with his sons in the Clossen Mercantile Company, wholesale, 1017 Walnut street. When Mr. Clossen had been a continuous customer of the First National Bank for a period of 50 years, the bank staged a banquet in his honor, with H. L. Campbell, president, as toastmaster. Responding to the signal honor extended to him, Mr. Clossen recalled that while running a store at Liberty Thomas G. Ayres, later founder of the First National Bank of Coffeyville, had called upon him to discuss Mr. Clossen's attitude toward subscribing to a fund to start a bank in Coffeyville. He placed the time as probably 1880. Mr. Clossen was born April 25, 1857, which means that on the coming April 25, he will be 86 years old. Yet every day sees this octogenarian reporting at his place of business as he did 45 years ago. Mr. Clossen has no hobby, unless it be Sunday school and church work. His religious faith greatly mitigated his sorrow and grief following the death of Mrs. Clossen, his helpmeet for 51 years.



FREDERICA COX

Miss Frederica Cox, veteran Coffeyville school teacher, who recently because of ill health was at her request placed on the teachers' reserve list here, is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cox and the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bell of this city. She began her teaching career at Chetopa in 1901, came to Whittier school of this city in 1902 and the succeeding four years taught in the Longfellow school. In 1907 she joined the faculty of Garfield school and ten years later was promoted to principal of that school, a position she continued to hold until 1935 when she became librarian at junior high school here and it was from this position that she retired from regular active school service. At the same time she qualified as the first Coffeyville teacher to become amenable to the provisions of the local retirement plan.

Miss Cox's parents moved from Montgomery county to Chetopa, Labette county when she was in the junior high school at Independence and she was graduated from the Chetopa high school. Since that time she has done post-graduate work at Kansas State Teachers' college at Pittsburg, Chicago university, University of Colorado and the Colorado State Teachers college.

Miss Cox lived with her mother, Mrs. Martha Jane Cox from 1905 until Mrs. Cox's death, Oct. 12, 1932. A sister, Mrs. C. D. Alspaugh, died at her home, 410 West Tenth street, Dec. 20, 1939. Mr. Alspaugh died Jan. 8, 1937, as he was preparing to go to Topeka to take up his duties as representative in the legislature from this district. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bell came to Montgomery county in 1867, settling first on a claim in the Clear creek vicinity. Miss Cox was born in Bentonville, Ark., where her parents were residing temporarily.

Miss Cox was active in the Garfield Parent-Teacher association, the Order of the Eastern Star and in the Business and Professional Women's club.

Caroline M. Bicknell-McGugin, a pioneer citizen of Coffeyville and a prominent church and civic worker here for a half century, was born September 14, 1860, in Jasper County, Iowa, where she grew to womanhood. She taught several terms of school in that state. At Creston, Iowa, in 1882, Miss Bicknell was married to William McGugin, a son of David and Harriett McGugin, who had located six miles southwest of Independence, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. William McGugin came to Montgomery County in 1883. They lived in the vicinities of Liberty and Parker until 1908, when they moved their residence to Coffeyville. Mr. McGugin died suddenly, January 26, 1920. They have two sons, Eldon and Harold. Their older son, Eldon was born in 1883. For a quarter of a century before his recent retirement to Coffeyville, he was general salesmanager for the John Deere Implement Company at Kansas City, Mo. Eldons have twin daughters, Dorothy and Doris, both graduates of Stevens College at Columbia, Mo., and of Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kans. Harold McGugin, himself a patron of this volume, is now a captain in the U. S. service in the Adjutant General's office.



MRS. WILLIAM MCGUGIN

Mrs. William McGugin lives at 206 West Fourth street. She is justly proud of her sons and their achievements. She is best known for her extended service in the Methodist church of Coffeyville, but she has taken an active part in civic and social activities and though now an octogenarian, she keeps informed and abreast of the times.



WILLIAM F. CURRIER

William Franton Currier, director of the new McFarland Trade School and director of vocational training, was born April 4, 1904, at Garnett, Kan., a son of Lloyd F. and Bertha J. (Chamberlain) Currier of that city. At the age of 12 years, William and his parents moved to Dodge City, where he was graduated from high school in 1922. William had also followed carpentry, having been an apprentice while attending high school and he became a journeyman carpenter shortly after graduation. March 14, 1922, he was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Markley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Markley, brother of Rev. Harry Markley, Presbyterian pastor here in 1917-20. He is now in a Nebraska pulpit. Both Mr. and Mrs. Currier attended the Emporia State Teachers College in 1926 and 1927. They returned to Dodge City, where Mr. Currier taught part time in the junior high school there and in 1928-29, he taught industrial arts and manual training in that school. He returned to E.S.T.C. for 1929-30 and 31, studying industrial arts and shopwork, and taught as a supply teacher, obtaining his B. S. degree. In 1931 he came to Coffeyville and for five years under the A. I. Decker regime, was instructor in vocational training and from 1941 superintendent of buildings and grounds. In 1941 he became director of vocational education and with the construction of the McFarland Trade School building he became also director of that school.

The Curriers have two sons, Clifford Franton, born Oct. 18, 1928, and William Walter, born Dec. 1, 1932.

Socially, Mr. Currier has been a member of the Rotary club here since 1936. His classification at first was maintenance engineer; now it is director of vocational education.

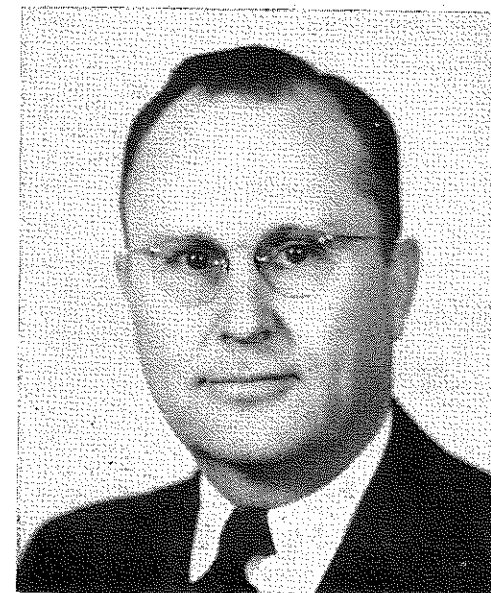
He is a member of the First Presbyterian church.



THE DALE FAMILY

These pictures represent four generations of the Henry W. Dale family. Originals of the above cut imprints are Mrs. Vena Dale, widow of Mr. Dale, their son, Capt. Edgar Hayden Dale I, killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne drive Sept. 26, 1918, and their grandson, Capt. Edgar Hayden Dale II, a wounded hero of the battles of Bataan and Corregidor and later a prisoner of the enemy Japanese. Mrs. Dale takes the position that the son and grandson came naturally by their inclination to the military, since her paternal great, great grandfather Hayden, came from England in 1630 in the British boat "Mary & John," and that his descendants fought in the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil war, the Spanish-American war, World War No. 1, and World War No. 2. Capt. Edgar Hayden Dale was honored at home when Hotel Dale was named after him, and Capt. Edgar Hayden Dale No. 2 was honored when cited for bravery in silencing a Japanese machine gun nest. Henry W. Dale was a public spirited citizen who served his community wholeheartedly, including several terms as a member of the old city council and was in that capacity when the first city hall was built in 1904. Capt. Edgar Dale I, served four years as a civil engineer on the then New Welland canal project in Canada connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario—before his military record begun. He was born at Larned, Kansas, Oct. 18, 1888. He was graduated from the Coffeyville high school in 1908, after which he attended and was graduated from the Gem City Business college at Quincy, Ill. That was in 1909. Sept. 5, 1909 at Coffeyville he was married to Miss Letha Gragg, 701 West Sixth street, in Coffeyville. Besides the son mentioned there was a daughter by this marriage, Mary Jane Dale, now Mrs. Harold Baker of Denver. Edgar II, was born in Coffeyville in April 1914. He was graduated from the Coffeyville high school in 1932, after which he attended junior college here one year. He received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and was graduated from there in 1938. He ranked high in academics and had excelled in swimming, the game LaCrosse, goat football and pistol sharpshooting. He was known among his fellow West Pointers as "Sparky." He was seriously wounded at Bataan. Sept. 5, 1938 Capt. Dale II, was united in marriage with Miss Amelia "Millie" Hughes of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and she and their son, Edgar Dale III, are living there at this time (December 20, 1942). The son was three years old last Sept. 16. The grandmother, Mrs. H. W. Dale, is a native of Memphis, Mo. She was a teacher at the time of her marriage to Mr. Dale, December 28, 1887. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and has taken active part in the work of other clubs. She is an honorary member of Company A Association by reason of her son's having recruited the original Company A. She lives at 608 West Sixth street, Coffeyville. She took over the custody of her grandchildren, Mary Jane at age 13, and Edgar II, at 11. She has two daughters, Helen Koch, living near Cairo, Ill., and Dorothy Bennett of Houston, Tex., whose husband is in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baker now have two children, Peter Baker, 3 years old, and Janet Ware Baker, born July 28, 1942.

Edgar H. Dale III, was born September 16, 1939, a son of Captain Edgar II, and Amelia (Hughes) Dale. His picture to the right was taken in December, 1942. No direct word has been received by relatives from this boy's father since last May. The father and son have not been together for 16 months. The father is believed at this time (January 15, 1943) to be a prisoner of Japanese military.

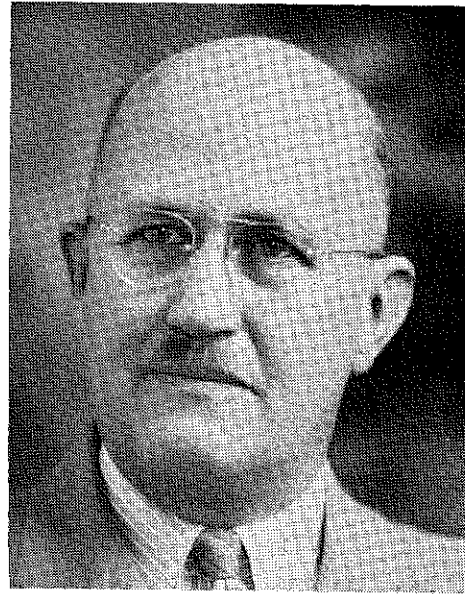


RAY L. DEHON

Automobile dealer and banker, Ray L. DeHon was born June 11, 1892, at Jeannette, Pa., a son of John and Laura DeHon. When a year old, his parents moved to Fostoria, O., and a year later they moved to Albany, Ind. Five years later they moved to Muncie, Ind., and four years later, or in 1903, the DeHon family came to Coffeyville. Three years later they moved to Caney, where Ray at 16 years of age found employment with the Baker Glass Company of Caney. Just before he reached the age of 18 years, Ray entered the Caney Valley National bank at Caney. Serving in various capacities, he remained in the employ of the bank for more than 20 years. In the meantime he had acquired an interest in the bank. Mr. DeHon was 39 years old when he returned to Coffeyville to make his permanent residence. At once he became associated with the First National Bank here in an official capacity, remaining in that capacity for two and one-half years, after which he resigned his position to form a partnership under the style name, Tournay-DeHon Motor company, to take over the Ford car agency in Coffeyville and vicinity. In 1938, the business was incorporated under the title Tournay-DeHon Motors, Inc., and Mr. DeHon became its president. Early in 1942, due to wartime regulations and the definite restriction placed on the manufacture and sale of motor cars, the business of the company was largely liquidated and Mr. DeHon returned to the banking business. He is a vice-president of the First National Bank, the same bank with which he was connected before. Mr. DeHon has always taken an active part in civic affairs. He was mayor of Caney when he decided to return to Coffeyville. He was appointed commissioner of Finance and Revenue for the city of Coffeyville and served 14 months, the unexpired term remaining when J. D. Byers moved up to the mayoralty job. Mr. DeHon is a past president of the Chamber of Commerce.

He was married at Independence, Kansas, August 28, 1913, to Miss Beulah Barr of Caney. They have a daughter, Lois Rae DeHon, born May 27, 1924. She is a freshmen in Junior College this year.

The DeHon residence is at 1102 West Fifth street.



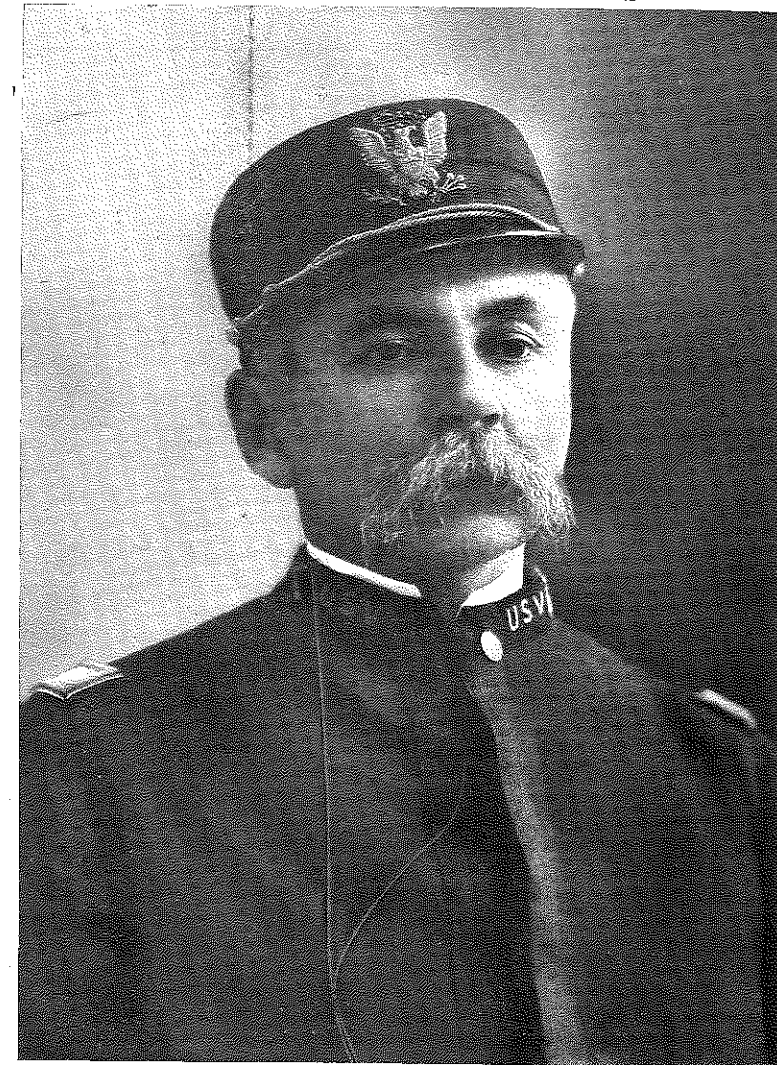
ROBERT W. DIVER

Robert Warren Diver was born September 24, 1893, at Denver, Colorado, a son of Charles Frederick and Anna (Cook) Diver. He attended public schools and in 1912 was graduated from the Yates Center, Kansas, high school. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Kansas in 1924. He had served a student's internship at St. Mary's hospital in Kansas City and following his degree he was interne at St. Joseph's hospital at Concordia, Kan. Dr. Diver has since taken post-graduate work in the New York Post-graduate Medical School, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Roosevelt Hospital and Bellevue Hospital. In the fall of 1930 Dr. Diver took post-graduate work in Vienna. In the first World War, he served as a private in the 81st company, 6th Machine Gun Battalion United States Marine Corps with the Second division. He was in engagements at Verdun, Aisne-Marne, Soissons, Marbach and St. Mihiel. He received four citations by the French and two by the United States. He is entitled to the Croix de Guerre and eligible to the Purple Heart. He was wounded in action three times. He is a past commander of the American Legion at Concordia, is a member of the Clay Center Post and of the Coffeyville Post, No. 20.

Civically Dr. Diver is a double-chevron member and president of the Lions Club of Coffeyville. He was a charter member of the Clay Center Lions Club and has organized numerous Lions club in Kansas. He has also carried memberships in the chambers of commerce where he has resided. He is a member of the American Medical Association of Vienna and of local medical associations.

June 14, 1924, Dr. Diver was married to Edna Lenora Duncan, who has been outstandingly active in civic and social club work. At one time she was corresponding secretary of the Fifth district, Kansas Federation of Women's clubs. At present she is a member and regent of the Jane Dean Coffey chapter, D. A. R. They came to Coffeyville from Clay Center in 1936 and Dr. Diver was the first secretary of the Coffeyville Newcomers Club. Last spring he was elected president of the Lions club here and took over that office Sept. 1, 1942. They have two daughters, Joan, 17, and Lue Edna, 9.

Mrs. Diver helped organize and was a charter member and first regent of the Nathan Edson Chapter, D. A. R. at Clay Center in 1933. Her parents were Lew Wallace and Annie May (Keyser) Duncan of Iola.



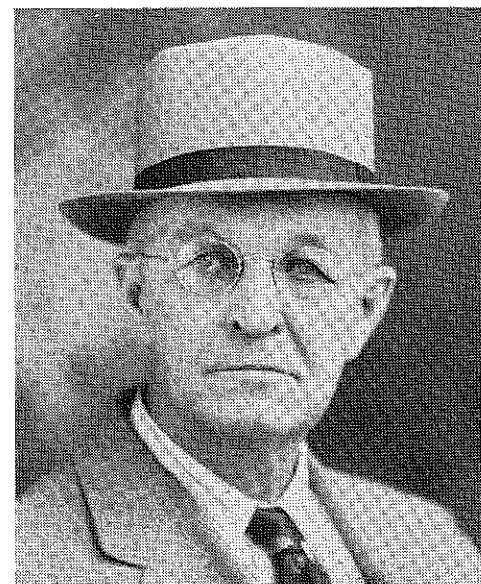
David Stewart Elliott

Capt. David Stewart Elliott, soldier, lawyer, editor, legislator, foremost citizen wherever he lived, was born in Bedford county, Pa., December 23, 1843. Enlisted in Union Army in April, 1861 in Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and reenlisted in Company E, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Was editor of Bedford County Press at Everett, Pa., 1863-73. Admitted to bar, Feb. 9, 1869. He was married December 24, 1874 to Miss Clara J. Barndollar. They had six children: John B., Leila C., Clara Irene, James Russell, Grace and D. Stewart, III. Settled in Coffeyville in May, 1885. Purchased an interest in and was editor of the Coffeyville Weekly and daily Journals until 1897. Served as state representative in 1889 session and was elected city clerk of Coffeyville in April, 1898. May 9, 1898 he was commissioned captain of Company G, Twentieth Regiment at Topeka. Arrived in Philippines in December, 1898. Began active combat duty February 5, 1899. He was fatally wounded February 28, 1899 by a Filipino sharpshooter. His sons, Russell and John, were in active service in the same company. The body of Capt. Elliott was interred in Elmwood cemetery with military honors, April 14, 1899. His widow and the three sons have died since. The daughters reside at 704 West Sixth street. The exact location of Capt. Elliott when he was shot was described as near Caloocan, a short distance north of Manila. With 26 others Capt. Elliott had enlisted at Independence, Tuesday, May 3, 1898. There were 84 in Company G. W. A. McTaggart of Coffeyville was commissioned second lieutenant. The company left Topeka, May 16, 1898. Capt. Elliott later returned here. He left Coffeyville the last time, June 16 with 26 new recruits. This contingent left San Francisco, Oct. 27, 1898.

Etchen Family Settlers on Sandy Ridge in 1877

In June, 1877, John P. and Elizabeth E. Etchen of Ohio located on a farm five miles northwest of Coffeyville. Their children at that time were William L., Clara B., David J., Albert M., and Marie L. Etchen. After settling on the farm here, these children were born: Charles A., Frank A., Fred R. and Elsie J. In 1905 the elder Etchens moved into Coffeyville, where most of the unmarried children continued to live with them. William L. Etchen became interested in the Isham Hardware Company in Coffeyville. Later he became manager of the John Deere Plow Company of Omaha, Neb. In 1908, he joined his brother in the real estate business in Coffeyville. Miss Clara B. Etchen in 1905 engaged in the millinery business here, afterwards taking on ladies ready-to-wear. Later the style of the firm was changed to Etchen & Lusk (Lusk being a brother-in-law of Miss Etchen and husband of Elsie J. Etchen). This business was continued until 1935. David J. Etchen had engaged in the oil and gas business in Oklahoma (then Indian Territory). In 1908, he also joined with his brothers in the real estate business here. Albert M. Etchen had become a lawyer and in the early days of Indian Territory had been appointed U. S. master in chancery of the northeast district of that Territory, his residence being at Vinita. In 1908 he joined his brothers here in the real estate business. Marie L. Etchen had become secretary and court reporter for the bankruptcy court of Denver, Colo., holding that position 14 years, after which she was married and now lives in Denver. Charles, Frank and Fred all engaged in the real estate business here July 3, 1902. They were joined by William L., David and Albert, in 1908. The six brothers, under the name of Etchen Brothers shortly after this time laid out and promoted the town of South Coffeyville, Okla., staging their town opening on Thanksgiving Day, 1908. That promotion took on all the earmarks of big time addition openings and for a time South Coffeyville was more widely known than Coffeyville, Kansas, older residents say. A few years later, Fred R. Etchen engaged in the automobile business and Albert M. Etchen opened a law office, in time moving to Kansas City, where he is still practicing law. The Etchen Bros. Real Estate and Insurance company today is owned and operated by Charles A. Etchen, Frank A. Etchen and Robert A. Lusk, a brother-in-law of the brothers, who is manager of the insurance department, while the two brothers manage the real estate department.

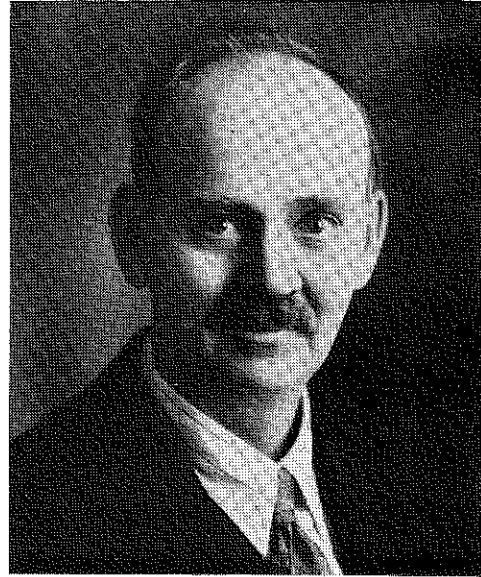
John P. Etchen, the father, died here in 1912 and his widow died in 1932. Thus passed two pioneers, who came to the vicinity of Coffeyville when this city was hardly a village, when public roads did not follow section lines, when there was no wire fencing and only occasionally did one see a rail fence. Game was plentiful and members of the Etchen family through necessity, all became hunters in their endeavor to provide for a large and growing family.



J. E. EXNER

J. E. "Ed" Exner, retired industrialist, was born at Savannah, N. Y., November 10, 1861, a son of Edward and Mary Jane (DeVoe) Exner. He was reared on a farm and about a sawmill. At the age of 18, he obtained employment in a wagon shop and at intervals on farms. Through two summers he performed chores for his board and attended school during the winters. For two years he was a brakeman on the New York Central railroad between Syracuse and Buffalo. While on the front end of the train, Mr. Exner learned how to run an engine. By making a home out of a caboose, he managed to save \$600 from his wages. Then, Mr. Exner says: "I felt that I needed more education, so I took a vacation and in the interim married my school teacher sweetheart, who is still with me." Mr. Exner had a longing to be an engineer so he went to Watertown and hired out as a fireman on the R. W. & O. (now New York Central). At the end of a year and nine months he was promoted to engineer, December 5, 1885. In the spring of 1886, Mr. Exner was assigned to a passenger excursion train between Oswego and Ogdensburg. The next winter he was returned to the freight train. Dissatisfied with small wage, he went to Bradford, Pa., on the B. R. & P. railroad and ran there during the year 1887. Still dissatisfied with his lot, Mr. Exner started westward, arriving in Little Rock, Ark., Christmas Day. "The M. M. told me he needed engineers," Mr. Exner relates, "but, I think you look too young," he added. "Well," Mr. Exner challenged, "examine me and if I don't pass then don't hire me." He was hired. He was there two years while the railroad line from Coffeyville to Van Buren was completed. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Exner was transferred to Van Buren and had a run on the newly completed railroad, remaining on that run 14 years. It was in 1903 that Mr. Exner resigned, put all his savings into the brick business in Coffeyville and directly moved his family here. During the ensuing 29-year period, Mr. Exner filled these positions:

President and manager of the Coffeyville Brick Company; promoter and president of the Robinson Packer Company; president of the Exner-Dodge Packer company and president of the Mid-west Brass Company; vice-president of the Denison Clay Company; vice-president of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company; and vice-president of the Oil Country Specialty Manufacturing Company. In 1933, Mr. Exner turned his factory property to his heirs and retired from the active management of any of the concerns. He has been a director in the Chamber of Commerce most of the time since it was organized in 1907 and he has been a member of the Board or Sessions at the Presbyterian church for more than 30 years. Mrs. Exner, "the same school teacher," he reminds, is still with him in their home, 610 Willow street. They have three daughters, Mrs. Ben Morgan and Mrs. D. C. Myers of Coffeyville and Mrs. L. B. Denison at Ashville, North Carolina. Asked if there was anything more connected with him, Mr. Exner replied: "Yes, I forgot, I am now vice-president of Coffeyville Improvement Company, which owns Hotel Dale."



CARL FARMER

Carl Farmer, well known produce man and grocer, was born in Cass County, Mo., January 27, 1877, a son of John Quincy and Amanda (Olds) Farmer. The family moved to a farm in Labette county, Kansas, in 1882. In 1900 Mr. Farmer moved to Coffeyville. His father in the meantime had moved to Chanute. Mr. Farmer was employed in the produce department of Wells Bros. Commercial Company for 17 years, the last seven years as manager of that department.

In 1918, he entered the produce business for himself, the location of his produce house being 125 East Eighth street.

At the April election in 1927, Mr. Farmer sought and was elected to membership on the Coffeyville board of education, a position in which he served four years.

In 1898 Mr. Farmer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Clark of Walnut, Kan. Four children were born to them; two sons, John Quincy and Carl Jr., both deceased, and two daughters, Mrs. Harry E. Hayes, deceased, and Mrs. M. H. (Irma) Patton, now residing at Fort Smith, Ark. The mother of these children died in 1912. Mr. Farmer's second marriage was in 1918, to Mrs. Virginia A. Fivecoat.

Mr. Farmer closed his produce business in 1936 and in 1938 he purchased a grocery store at 916 West Tenth street, known as the Carl Farmer Grocery & Market. This latter business he disposed of in 1942.

Fraternally, Mr. Farmer is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

All plans for the Field Kindley Memorial high school were worked out while Mr. Farmer was a member of the school board.



SHERMAN E. FORD

Sherman E. Ford was born in Lake County, Ill., October 1, 1868, the son of Hollis and Fatima Axie Ford. Hollis Ford, with his family moved to Kansas, first locating about three miles north of Coffeyville, where they lived in a log cabin. In 1878, the family moved one mile west to the present farm of Mr. Ford. About 1886, the elder Ford moved to Coffeyville and built and operated the Gate City hotel, leaving Sherman to look after the farm. Three years later he came to Coffeyville and for a time assisted in running the hotel. He also was engaged several months as a porter at the Willard hotel.

On October 1, 1890, when he was exactly 22 years old, Sherman Ford was married and on October 5, 1892, the date of the Dalton raid, Mr. Ford entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, firing for eight years and then was night roundhouse foreman for six years. In 1907 he obtained a contract for hauling at the Ozark Smelter. He continued that type of service for the smelter for 12 years, after which he has since continued to furnish teams for that work.

In 1923, Mr. Ford was elected commissioner of streets and public utilities. In 1927 he resumed farming. The following year, however, he was elected county commissioner of the Third district, taking over that office, Jan. 14, 1929. In 1933 he was succeeded by Perry Akers. For many years Mr. Ford has taken an active part in community affairs. He generally belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and was a charter member of Hillcrest Country club. He is a member of the First Christian church and has been an officer in its Men's Bible class. He has served two terms as president of the county fair association. Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Ford married October 28, 1912, Ethel Clare Cash. By this marriage there are two children, Clare, now in the service, and Virginia. His city residence is at 1315 West Eighth street. He has three children by the former marriage.

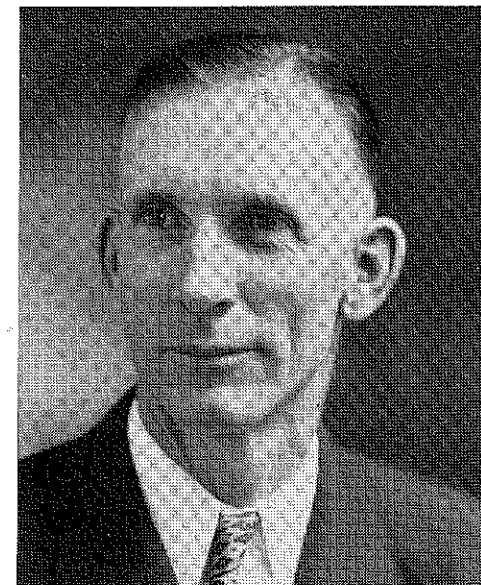


DR. C. H. FORTNER

Dr. Charles H. Fortner, well known physician and surgeon, hospital owner, builder of business blocks and owner of farm properties, was born at Kokomo, Howard County, Indiana, a son of the Reverend Edgar L. and Nannie (Edwards) Fortner. The elder Fortner was a minister in the Seventh Day Adventist denomination and traveled about. When 14 years old, Dr. Fortner found himself in Kansas City. In 1900, he became a student at the Medico Chirurgical College and later he attended the University Medical College, both in Kansas City. They were later absorbed by the University of Kansas. Religiously Dr. Fortner inclines to the faith of his parents; socially he is a Mason and Shriner and civically is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1904, Dr. Fortner came to Coffeyville to look after the office and business of Dr. A. A. Krugg, who was taking an extended leave of absence. The two were acquainted since being fellow medical students. Dr. Fortner soon began making realty investments here, his most notable one being the purchase of the Jefferson Theater building in 1920. This was a 4-story structure. Its auditorium would seat 1,200 persons and it had been equipped with the largest stage in Coffeyville. Early one morning in 1924, fire gutted the Jefferson building, causing a loss estimated to exceed \$50,000. There was no insurance. In a few months Dr. Fortner rehabilitated the structure for apartment and commercial purposes. In 1928 he purchased the Kellogg building. In 1929 Sears Roebuck & Company leased the first floor of the block and that space has since been increased by additional building on the west. The company's offices are located on a mezzanine floor. Early in 1924, Dr. Fortner built the structure which came to house the Coffeyville General Hospital on its second floor, the location being 209½ West Ninth street. For a time other physicians were associated in the operation of the hospital, but shortly Dr. Fortner purchased their interests. Dr. Fortner also erected a building facing Tenth street, at first occupied by the C. and B. bakery. His latest building was erected on the north side of Tenth street just east of the Van Gorder building and now occupied by the Holton Roofing Company. Besides this realty improvement, Dr. Fortner is a large landowner.

July 2, 1902, Dr. Fortner was united in marriage to Jessie M. Wintermute of Amsterdam, Mo. The Fortner residence is at 614 Elm street.

In 1941, with the organization of the selective service board, Dr. Fortner was named by the Montgomery County Medical Association to be head examiner for the board. He has continued to fill that post and he has been most freely assisted by other physicians here, he states.



EARL H. FRAZEE

E. H. Frazee, Texaco and Firestone tire agent here, was born at Appleton City, Mo., August 28, 1896, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Heazel) Frazee. At the tender age of 2 years, Earl came to Kansas with his parents, making the trip on an emigrant train. Their first location became the site of Treece. Two years later the family moved to a farm east of Columbus and five years afterward they moved to a farm west of that city. Earl was graduated from the Columbus high school in 1914. He obtained employment with the Central Coal & Coke Company of Kansas City, as agent, a connection he held until 1916, when he went with the J. J. Stephenson interests doing strip coal mining and shortly became associated with the Litchfield Coal company, the prime spirits of which were H. M. Miller and James Fenimore. Mr. Frazee was in charge of the office from 1919 to 1926, as secretary-treasurer, after which time he took on the duties of superintendent. In 1931 he sold out to Pittsburg interests.

In 1933, Mr. Frazee purchased the Texaco distribution agency from W. W. Somerville and is wholesale agent for Firestone tires. In 1938 he opened the local retail Firestone store and in 1941 he started a retail business at Parsons. Since 1929, Mr. Frazee has held an interest in the Joplin-Pittsburg Railroad company, which serves those two cities and many outlying points in Missouri and Kansas.

October 1, 1914, Mr. Frazee was united in marriage at Scammon, Kansas, to Miss Ruby Morton of that city. They have one child, son, Jack, born July 8, 1924.

Mr. Frazee arrived in Coffeyville May 1, 1933, placed his application for membership in the Rotary club here and May 15, was inducted into membership in that club. He was president of the Rotary club in 1939-40. He also was president of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce one term.

Mr. Frazee is a Mason and Shriner, a member of the Fort Scott Consistory.

He is an active member of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce and was a volunteer representative of this vicinity on the first industrial development excursion train from Kansas to eastern industrial points in 1937. This trip covered more than 2,000 miles and required 18 days time. Mr. Frazee today is one of the most ardent believers in the future industrial possibilities of Kansas.

His hobby, however, probably is hunting and fishing.



DR. J. E. FREELAND

Joseph Ed Freeland, a dean among practicing osteopathic physicians in Coffeyville, was born April 2, 1893 in Atchison county, Kan., a son of William R. and Lulu L. (Shell) Freeland of that county. He attended rural schools and was graduated from the Atchison County high school at Effingham, Kan., in 1915 and from the American College of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., in 1918. Dr. Freeland practiced his profession for one year at Pattonsburg, Mo., following which he returned to Kirksville to serve an internship at Laughlin hospital and do postgraduate work at school. In the spring of 1920, Dr. Freeland located in Coffeyville and with the exception of a 6-month period in 1923, when he assisted at the Southwest Osteopathic Hospital then at Blackwell, Okla., he has continued to practice osteopathy in Coffeyville. Several months ago, Dr. Freeland moved his offices from the second floor of the Columbia building where he was located for over 20 years to a ground floor location at 712 Maple street.

On August 10, 1929, at Independence, Dr. Freeland was united in marriage to Miss Inez Schatz of Coffeyville. Their home is at 1216 West Fifth street.

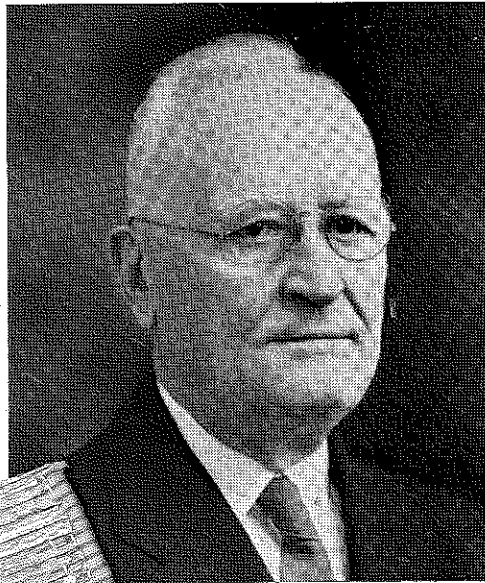
In 1927 Dr. Freeland was elected president of the Kansas State Osteopathic Association. In 1931; Governor Harry Woodring appointed Dr. Freeland to membership on the Kansas Board of Osteopathic examination and registration a, post to which he was reappointed in 1935, serving there until 1939, or nearly eight years, the last two and one-half years of the period as secretary of the board. He is now president of the Southeast Kansas Osteopathic Society. Fraternally, Dr. Freeland is a Mason. In recent years he has found diversion as Scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop No. 5, in Coffeyville. His real hobby is working on walnut wood and studying antiques. Dr. Freeland has managed to work in a lot of walnut framework in fitting out his new office.



ETHAN L. GRAHAM

President of the Acme Foundry & Machine Company of Coffeyville and a veteran hard-hitting, but trusty and valuable wheel horse in the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and other organized civic activities, Ethan L. Graham was born at Neodesha, June 25, 1877. When Ethan was eight years old his folks moved to Pittsburg. In 1901 Mr. Graham, who had in the meantime learned the trade of patternmaker, supplemented with a mechanical engineering extension course in I. C. S., assumed the superintendency of the Cherryvale Iron Works at Cherryvale. The plant was later moved to Independence and Mr. Graham went with it as superintendent there. October 14, 1914, the Acme Foundry & Machine company was organized to take over by purchase the Coffeyville Foundry & Machine Company. Mark Mitchell was president, Mr. Graham, vice-president and general manager and R. K. Graham, brother of E. L., was secretary-treasurer. Only \$500 cash was paid down on the purchase. But after a few years the plant began to prosper and in one instance it obtained a contract that exceeded in value the capital stock of the company by \$1,000. Mr. Graham usually is credited with putting in the final punch needed to raise the \$35,000 bonus to pay for the site for Hotel Dale and another outstanding civic achievement credited to Mr. Graham was the acquisition of additional site for the Ozark Smelter expansion program. The present personnel of the foundry company follows: President, E. L. Graham, who also is general manager; Vice-president, C. M. Hodshire, and secretary-treasurer, R. K. Graham. Assistant general manager is Glenn Graham.

June 5, 1906, Mr. Graham was united in marriage to Miss Maude Huff. They have four children. They are: Ethan jr., vice-president and general manager of the Acme Foundry & Machine company at Blackwell, Okla., Glenn, assistant manager of the foundry here; Marie (now Mrs. Fred E. Fogg, temporarily at Christiansburg, Va.) and Kenneth, instructor in dramatics at the University of Minnesota before entering the service.



C. E. GRIGSBY, M. D.

Clement E. Grigsby, M. D. was born in Carroll County, Missouri, a son of Ephraim C. and Sophia L. (Staughber) Grigsby. While still a young boy, his parents moved to Barber County, Kansas, where the elder Grigsby engaged in the cattle raising business and young Grigsby continued to live with his parents on their ranch. He attended rural school and after reaching manhood, began teaching school. He later attended the Emporia Normal School, (now K.S.T.C.) from where he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, followed by a course in the Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri. This foundation in his medical education was supplemented by internship and post graduate work at the Post Graduate School of New York City, also the Polyclinic of New York City, and a year at the School of Medicine in Vienna, Austria.

Dr. Grigsby began the practice of medicine at Spivey, Kingman County, Kansas. Later he served eight years as physician and surgeon at the Kansas State Penitentiary, an unusual record, serving under Governors W. E. Stanley, W. J. Bailey and E. W. Hoch.

Dr. Grigsby came to Coffeyville, July 7, 1907, expecting to take up the career of banking. The national depression of 1907 came to a head in that year and the bank did not open until 1908. It was named the American State Bank of Coffeyville, and he was to have been the vice-president of the new bank. In the meantime, Dr. Grigsby had been so successful in building a practice here, he decided not to change careers. In 1911 Dr. Grigsby purchased the site of 115-17 West Eighth Street, razed the two small buildings standing on it and erected a two-story brick structure, known since as the Grigsby Building, and in which he has his offices. In 1912 the ground floor was leased to the F. W. Woolworth Company, which continued to operate its 5c and 10c store therein for a period of thirteen years.

Dr. Grigsby was married at Attica, Kansas to Miss Lillian Haughland, of Evansville, Indiana.

Dr. Grigsby stands high as a physician and surgeon and has prospered through the years. His motto has been "Hard work and frugality."

The Grigsby home is at 415 W. Ninth street.



E. LAWRENCE HAFF

E. Lawrence Haff was born in Olsburg, Kansas, Nov. 11, 1895.

Attended public schools and later the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, majoring in electricity.

Later he was employed at Jetmore, Kansas, a position he held until he enlisted as an electrician in the air service in World War No. 1. Returning from military service Mr. Haff obtained employment at the Manhattan Ice, Light & Heat Company (privately owned), and from 1921 to 1925, he had charge of the municipal utility plant at Moran. The following four years he was superintendent of the Kansas Utilities Company (privately owned) at Fort Scott.

On November 18, 1929, Mr. Haff came to Coffeyville and was employed as electricity distribution engineer for the municipal plant here until 1936, when at the death of F. W. Hoover, he was appointed to succeed him as superintendent of the water and light departments, a position he has since continued to hold.

Mr. Haff was married at Hanston, Kansas, April 27, 1919, to Miss Henrietta Miller. They have three sons and two daughters. Mr. Haff is a member and pastmaster of Keystone Lodge 102, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Fort Scott Consistory. He is second vice-commander of the American Legion, a member of the Coffeyville Rotary club and an elder in the First Presbyterian church here.



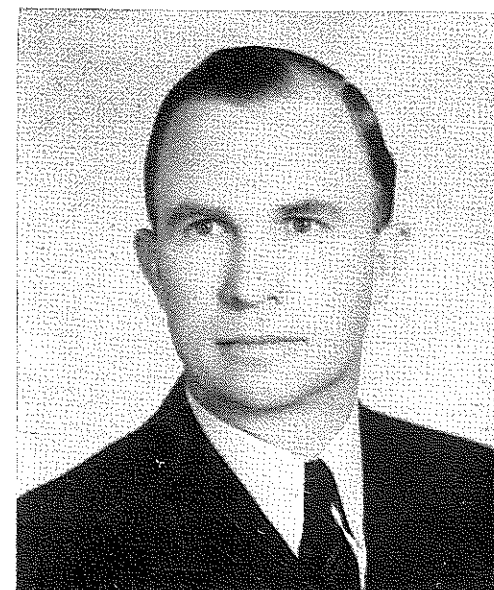
MR. AND MRS. SEBASTIAN HAHN

SEBASTIAN HAHN: Farmer, orchardist and horticulturist, was born near Bartlett, Kan., March 26, 1874, a son of Michael and Sophia Mary (Stoudinger) Hahn. He attended rural schools and in the spring of 1899 he was graduated from the Labette County high school at Altamont. He taught school in Labette county two years. He opened a cleaning, pressing and dyeing business in Coffeyville in 1902 and continued to operate same until 1909 when he went to Colorado, where he purchased and operated a large alfalfa ranch for two years. In 1918 he moved to his farm southwest of Coffeyville, where he put 90 acres of land to fruit and nut trees, vineyards and berries, besides doing general farming. Mr. Hahn has striven at all times to produce the best by adopting scientific agricultural methods and at this writing (December 20, 1942) is hoping to become a Master farmer as sponsored by the Capper Publications. April 16, 1902, Mr. Hahn was married to Bertha Horetta Reece of Bartlett. There were three children of this marriage: Clarke, born Aug. 10, 1905; Katherine, born Sept. 22, 1908, and Elizabeth, born Aug. 8, 1910. Their mother died Jan. 28, 1914. April 14, 1915, Mr. Hahn remarried, his bride being Miss Anna Creath, whose biography appears herewith. Mr. Hahn has been active as a member of the Farm Bureau board, is a member of the Grange, has served as clerk on school board, as president of Kansas State Horticultural Association, as trustee for six years of the Third District, Kansas, Tree Growers. He has attended Kansas State College at Manhattan each year during Farm and Home Week, for a decade. He is a member of the Methodist church, Lions club where he is a 10-year Monarch, and he has taken an active part in the annual Montgomery County Fair Association for 30 years. He has eighteen substantial buildings on his farm, a large modern electrically lighted home, with electricity wherever needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Hahn are unusually gifted in dramatics and either on a moment's notice can speak a piece or give a reading or even an address on almost any subject.

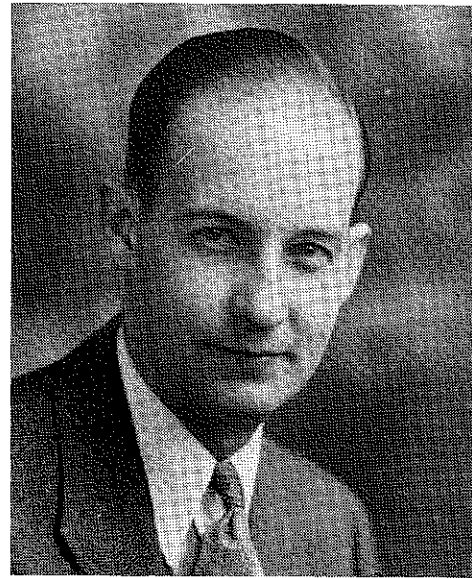
ANNA CREATH-HAHN: The fifth child in a family of four girls and two boys, was born January 31, 1877 near Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of John Milton and Nancy Jane (Davidson) Creath. Mr. Creath had served three years in the Union army. They were married Nov. 15, 1865. When Anna was only five years old, her parents moved to Kansas and purchased a farm nine miles northeast of Coffeyville on the banks of Pumpkin creek, where they lived and raised their children. Anna was graduated from the McKennen school at the age of 16, after which she attended the Labette County high school at Altamont and still later the Kansas State Normal School (as it was then known). Mrs. Hahn taught four years in rural schools and nine years in the Coffeyville grade schools.

As Anna Creath, she was employed at the Coffeyville postoffice four years. She is said to have been the first and only woman civil service clerk to be employed at the postoffice here. At 18, Mrs. Hahn had joined the Methodist Church. She has taught in Sunday school for nearly a half century. She taught the "King's Daughters," the oldest class in the Methodist church after 1933, and until so few members were left in the class that it was abandoned. She has been a member of the Farm Bureau since the first organization of Mothers and Daughters. She has been Home and Community chairman of the Third district for four years; she was the first president of the Loyal Workers F. B. unit; served two years when in November 1942 she was made president for the year 1943. She is now vice-president of the County Federation of Women's Clubs. She has also served as president of the Coffeyville City Federation and she has been a member of the Travelers Club since 1915. Mrs. Hahn assisted in organizing the 13 CC Club and was an active member until her marriage retired her automatically to the honorary list.



W. CARLTON HALL

William Carlton Hall, prominent in agriculture, dairying and flood control, was born in Coffeyville June 1, 1896, a son of W. C. and Sara (Hite) Hall. His father was a prominent physician and surgeon and city builder from the time of his locating here in 1887. Carlton was graduated from the Coffeyville high school and majored at Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan in animal husbandry. While still in his 'teens, Carlton had assumed management of the farm on which he still lives, consisting then of 326 acres, which he has since expanded to 416 acres. He also has acquired a 225-acre high class blue stem grass farm in Nowata County, Okla. On the home place, Mr. Hall maintains a Guernsey herd of some 125 head of which about 60 are milk cows. Mr. Hall has been director on the Kansas farm bureau 16 years, president of the Montgomery County farm bureau six years, has served as president of the state board of agriculture, of which he has been a member 15 years; he is an ex-officio director of the Hutchinson state fair and is president of the Verdigris Valley Drainage board. Twice he has represented flood control bodies at Washington, the first time in 1928 and the last time in 1941 when he was successful in obtaining the approval of the U. S. Army engineers and of the War Department and the signature of President Roosevelt, providing for reservoirs one each on the Fall and Elk Rivers and two on the Verdigris. He had gone to Washington after receiving a message from then Secretary of War Harry Woodring. The project is still pending. Mr. Hall has been a member since 1940 of Kansas appeal draft board No. 3, which now meets weekly at Wichita. In Coffeyville he is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club and member of the municipal band over an extended period. He is the American Legion post commander. During World War No. 1, he served with the First regiment Marines, Kansas State College having enlisted as a unit. While at the U. S. Navy yard, Marine Barracks, at Philadelphia, Pa., he met Miss Edna Chattam McCullough, beginning a romance which culminated in their marriage, April 12, 1921. They have a son and four daughters. The son is W. Carlton "Bill" Jr., a third year veterinary medical student at Manhattan and last year signed for the medical reserve. He was born Sept. 7, 1923. The daughters are Mildred Ilene, born May 8, 1926; Meredythe, born April 24, 1929; Marcia Janice, born Nov. 4, 1937, and Melinda, born June 11, 1942. The Hall family home is on his farm two miles north of Coffeyville. An avocation that might be called a hobby with Mr. Hall has been his participation in Boy Scout work and he is now chairman of the Scout Court of Honor. In 1931 Mr. Hall was chosen as one of the class of Master Farmers for that year. His livestock has been exhibited at the Tri-State Fair and Race Meet at Coffeyville and its predecessor the Montgomery County Fair and the Kansas state fair at Hutchinson and his male Guernseys and Chester White boars have won grand championships. A few years ago, Mr. Hall refused \$1,000 for a male hog, which died two weeks later.

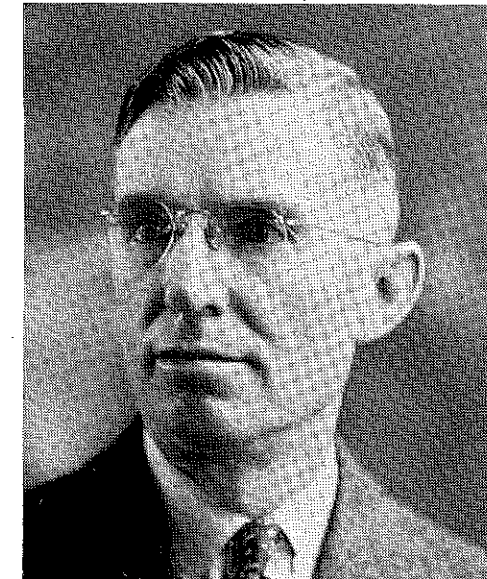


CHARLES A. HALL

Charles A. Hall, proprietor of Hall's Sport Shop, was born in Coffeyville, May 13, 1904. He was graduated from grade and high schools at Wellsburg, W. Va., and from Bethany College (W. Va.) in 1925 where he received his A. B. degree. He worked for the Widen (W. Va.) Y. M. C. A. as physical director and resigned a year later to enter the Chicago Y. M. C. A. college. He was graduated from this school in 1928 with a B. A. S. degree. He finished all work leading to his master's degree in sociology from the University of Chicago except the preparation of a thesis.

He accepted a position as Boys' Work secretary of the Parkersburg (W. Va.) Y. M. C. A. and left there two years later and returned to Chicago where he was employed by the DuPage County Y. M. C. A. He also did community recreational work for the Marshall, Ill., Congregational church before coming to Coffeyville in 1931. He was employed by the local Sears store for five years as division head of sporting goods, tires, and auto supplies. He opened up Frazee's Firestone Auto Supply store and managed the store until he resigned in the summer of 1940 to go into business for himself. He has been connected with sports ever since his high school days. He has played high school, college and independent basketball, college and independent baseball, college and club tennis, independent softball, club volley ball and other sports. He played guard on the West Virginia champion independent basketball team of 1929 and won numerous local tennis titles. He has always been a booster for clean sports as a participant or spectator.

He is a member and has served on the board of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Merchants' association and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has done considerable writing for the trade magazine, "The Sporting Goods Dealer" and his column, "Dear Public" has appeared each Friday in the Coffeyville Daily Journal for many years. He is always ready to help in any movement that will in any way promote Coffeyville's growth and advancement.



ALLEN CHARLES HAMLIN

Allen C. Hamlin, over 30 years a jeweler here, was born January 29, 1888, at Attica, Kan., a son of George C. and Susan Isabelle (Scott) Hamlin of that place. Before coming to Coffeyville in 1892, the Hamlin family lived at Dallas, Tex., and Wichita. Allen Hamlin attended the Coffeyville schools and early in the present century was apprenticed to Joseph Mosbacher, a jeweler, whose location was between Ninth and Tenth streets on Walnut.

In 1911, Mr. Hamlin entered the jewelry business on his own at 125 West Ninth street. He remained there until 1925 when he moved to his present location, 807 Maple street, on the ground floor of the Columbia building.

Mr. Hamlin was married December 11, 1911, to Miss Belle P. Cox of Coffeyville, the occasion being featured by a double wedding event, the other bridegroom being Frank Cordell, a druggist here.

The Hamlins have one child, a son, Allen C. Jr., born June 17, 1915, who was graduated from the Coffeyville high school and later from the University of Kansas. He is living at McLeansboro, Ill. He is married and has a son and a daughter.

The Hamlin home is at 706 West Sixth street.

Mr. Hamlin is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the Rotary club, has been a member, officer and director of the Merchants Association.

His hobbies are golfing and fishing.



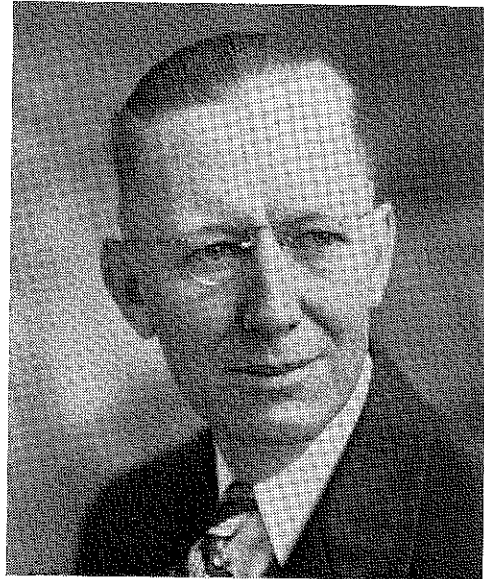
C. RUSSELL HAMLIN

C. Russell Hamlin, president of the Skinner Funeral Home Company of Coffeyville, was born August 20, 1900, at High Point, Moniteau County, Mo., a son of Claude and Anna Hamlin. Shortly, the family moved to Clarksburg, Mo., and in 1913 they moved to Windsor, Mo., remaining there two years before moving on to Booneville, Mo. Two years later, C. Russell Hamlin, striking out for himself, came to Coffeyville, Kansas, finding his first employment at the Ferguson Bros. furniture store. That fall he went to the M. Ladeson store, on Walnut street. His next employment was at the National Refinery, where he remained until early in 1919, when he became a salesman at the Perry Shoe Shop. In September, 1921 he went to the Skinner Funeral Home, where he has since rounded out more than 21 years of service, first as an assistant, then embalmer, then funeral director. Officially he was made secretary of the F. N. Skinner Funeral Home Company in June, 1925. The founder and early owner of this business was Frank N. Skinner, who began his training as assistant funeral director for the Lang & Lape furniture store in the 800 block on Walnut street. In 1889 Mr. Lape became manager of the Coffeyville Furniture Company and Mr. Skinner became manager of the undertaking end. December 1, 1917, he formally opened the Skinner Funeral Home in a brick building just west of the Milner hotel on Tenth street. Four years later the Luther Perkins residence at 812 Elm street, was purchased and converted into a modern funeral home and chapel. Frank N. Skinner died in March, 1925, at the age of 52 years. In June, 1925, the Skinner Funeral Home Company was incorporated, with Fred B. Skinner, president; Mrs. Mabel Skinner, vice-president, and C. Russell Hamlin, secretary. Mrs. Mabel Skinner died in February, 1940. Fred B. Skinner retired in 1939 and was succeeded as president by C. Russell Hamlin. June 11, 1921, Mr. Hamlin was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen H. Skinner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Skinner. They have a son, C. Russell Hamlin, Jr. Mr. Hamlin's hobbies are hunting, fishing and training bird dogs.



SOLOMON EVERT HANNA

Solomon E. Hanna, Coffeyville fire chief the last eleven years, was born in 1893 at Seneca, Mo., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanna. The family moved from Seneca to Carterville, Mo., while Solomon was a child. In 1911, Solomon enlisted in the regular U. S. Army for a 3-year period. In 1917 he was married to Miss Lourine Lansdown, at Miami, Okla. They have four living sons and one daughter. In the years 1916-17, Mr. Hanna operated a prospecting drilling rig near Miami, Okla. March 9, 1918, he re-enlisted in the regular U. S. Army at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and was assigned to the 73rd Railroad artillery, 46th division. He served three months overseas. He was discharged from service Jan. 14, 1919. Five days after his discharge, Mr. Hanna obtained employment at the plant of the Ozark Smelting & Mining Company at Coffeyville. Later in 1919, he was employed as motorman-conductor on the Union Traction Company's lines here. It was January 8, 1920 that he became a member of the Coffeyville fire department. Later the same year he was promoted to second assistant fire chief and in 1924 he was advanced to first assistant chief. In 1931, with the resignation of Harry E. McCullough, former fire chief, Mr. Hanna was appointed chief, a post he has since continued to hold. In 1942, Chief Hanna was faced with a busy year, when by virtue of his position he was burdened with many additional duties in the line of defense training and preparation. Chief Hanna is a member of the Coffeyville Masonic Lodge. One son is in the U. S. army, one in defense work, and two in civilian work. They have a daughter, also.



J. R. HARPER, D. D. S.

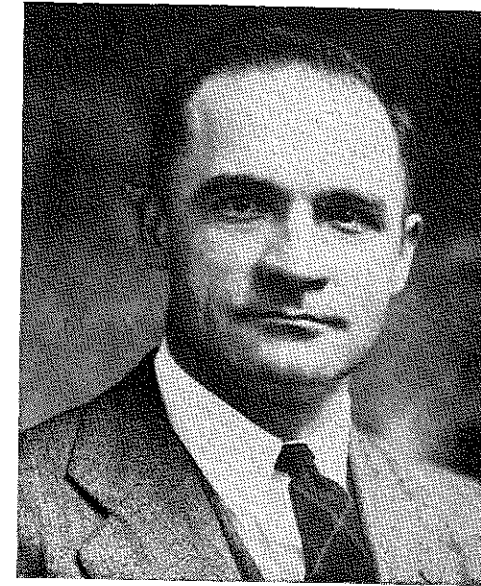
Jesse R. Harper, D. D. S., was born Mar. 23, 1895, at Gardner, Kan., a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harper of that city. He was graduated from the Esbon, Kan., high school in 1914 and in 1919 from the Kansas City Dental College of Kansas City, Mo. He located in Coffeyville in the practice of dentistry in 1921, and since that time has continued his profession here.

Dr. Harper has served several terms as president of the Montgomery County Dental Society and as secretary-treasurer at other times. For several years he was in charge of school dental examinations and conducted a dental clinic for school children. The board of education, acting on his suggestion about 1928, fitted up a room in the Junior High school building, equipping the quarters with strictly modern dental requisites. He is now an examining dentist for the selective service board.

Dr. Harper, outside of his profession, has been active in civic and patriotic affairs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants association, the American Legion Post here and often has furnished program features.

Dr. Harper enlisted in World War No. 1, on November 10, 1917, at Esbon, Kansas. He was discharged early in 1919 from Camp Funston, Kan., as sergeant in the 342nd Field Artillery division and was made a first lieutenant in the General Army reserve.

On October 31, 1921, Dr. Harper was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alice Hopkins of Frankfort, Kan. They have two daughters, Virginia Louise, born Sept. 25, 1924, and Marian Aldean, born July 12, 1926, and a son, Robert Joseph, born Nov. 23, 1937.



J. WILLIAM HIEBERT

Mr. Hiebert was born in Marion County, Kansas, October 6, 1900, the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hiebert. When he was seven years old his parents moved to McPherson, where his father became president of the W. R. Milling Company.

Mr. Hiebert attended the public school in McPherson and was for two years a student in McPherson College. In 1921 he entered Kansas University from which he graduated with an A. B. degree in the spring of 1923. The year 1924 marked his marriage at McPherson to Miss Eunice Moors. They have two sons, Robert, 16, and Channing, 14.

He was employed for two years as cost accountant for the Lee Hardware Company at Salina.

Later he was agent at McPherson for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis. He came to Coffeyville in 1927 as district agent for that company. He is now proprietor of the general insurance agency of Hiebert & Hiebert, which purchased Ellis & Ehart Insurance Agency in 1929.

Mr. Hiebert is a member of the First Baptist Church here and teacher of the Men's Bible class of that church, song leader and member of the choir. He was a member of the Lions club and chairman of its committee on constitution and by-laws.

For the last six years he has served as Scout commissioner for the SeKan area, Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Hiebert's hobby is singing.



AURELIUS P. IRVIN

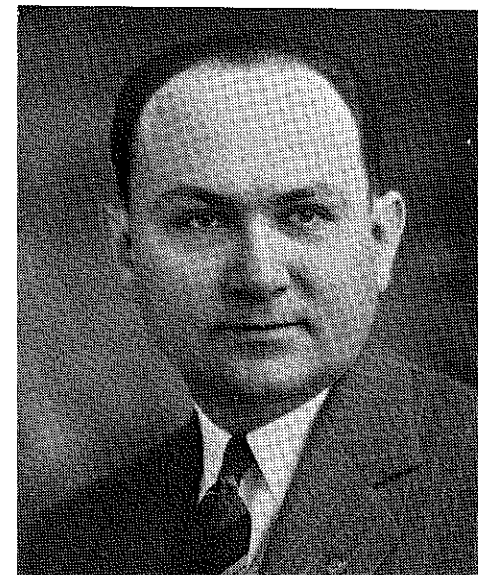
Born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 30, 1871, the son of Samuel Irvin. The Irvins moved to Kentucky in 1872 and to Coffeyville in 1880. Mr. Irvin attended the public schools here. His first employment was at the office of Wells Fargo Express Company.

Three years later he went to the First National Bank. Six and one-half years later he went to the Rea-Patterson Mills, where he remained for twelve years. Resigning there he went to Douglass, Wyo., where he found too much altitude. He returned to his position at the Rea-Patterson Mill, but soon went to the Kansas Oil Refinery. At the end of three and one-half years he went to the Condon National Bank, where he remained for seven years.

In 1927 he was appointed city clerk, a post he held until August 1942, when because of ill health he was relieved of the chief responsibility of the office and made deputy.

Mr. Irvin has been a Mason since 1894. He is a past high priest and past commander of Lochinvar Commandery No. 52. He is a member of the Fort Scott Consistory, Scottish Rites. As a result of achievement there he has been made a member of K. C. T. H.

On April 21, 1897, Mr. Irvin was married at Coffeyville to Miss Irene Anna McCreary, daughter of Joseph McCreary, an early postmaster here. Mrs. Irvin passed away in March, 1942. He has two daughters, Mrs. Virginia Huffman of Coffeyville and Miss Dorothy Irvin of Tulsa.



ROBERT C. JANNE

Robert Carl Janne, manager of the Coffeyville J. C. Penney Company store, was born November 17, 1901 at Dorrance, Kan., a son of Robert and Kate (Weinhardt) Janne. He attended rural public schools. In 1918 he was graduated from the Great Bend high school. He held position of salesman in retail stores of Great Bend until 1924, except for a short time when he attended the Koester Window Trimming school in Chicago. January 21, 1924, he obtained a position as salesman for the Arkansas City J. C. Penney Company store, his first employment with Penney's. On July 8, 1928, Mr. Janne was transferred to the Coffeyville store and promoted to position of manager. He has continued since to hold that rank here. The local Penney store opened April 1, 1920. Mr. Janne has taken part in civic activities here. He is a member of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce board, a member of the Salvation Army advisory board and in 1941 was a chairman of a successful united welfare campaign drive, raising a budget of \$7,500, largest budget to that time. Mr. Janne is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was united in marriage July 2, 1924, at Great Bend to Miss Melissa Ruble, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ruble, of that city.

The Jannes live in a fine new home at 1311 West Third street.



OSCAR JENSEN

Oscar Jensen, later to become prominent in the municipal affairs of Coffeyville, was born in Denmark in 1865. He died here May 9, 1942, survived by a son, Paul F. Jensen of Denver, Colo., and two daughters, Mrs. Ruth Linn, San Diego, Calif., and Mrs. Lillian Mixer, Midway City, Calif. Mr. Jensen came to Coffeyville about 1903 and purchased and operated a farm three miles southwest of Coffeyville. It was while serving as roadoverseer in Parker township that Mr. Jensen boldly constructed a concrete culvert or bridge over a depression on Buckeye street road a half mile south of Onion creek. Mr. Jensen moved to Coffeyville and built his residence on Elm street. He filled out an unexpired term as city commissioner of streets and utilities and later served four terms out of a possible five terms in the same office, his final term expiring in 1929. When Mr. Jensen was elected as commissioner, the light plant was in the red more than \$115,000. It had been burning oil. Jensen changed that by installing gas burners and using the more economic fuel. That indebtedness was soon liquidated and a surplus accrued in its place. In August, 1922, a special election was called at the behest of the Kansas Utilities Company to vote upon the issue of the sale of the light plant at a certain figure. Jensen bore the brunt of the opposition fight and it was he that caused to be inscribed high upon the plant's smokestack the legend, "This Plant is Not for Sale." That single proclamation is still conveying the information to the world that the plant is not for sale.

When there was agitation over the proposal to build a new city hall and courthouse, it was Oscar Jensen who sharpened his pencil and figured out a way to build the structure and have the bonds paid off from light plant earnings without the debt ever going on the tax rolls.

In 1917, Mr. Jensen constructed the Alamo building at 210 West Eighth street, until recently occupied by the Ford Motor Agency.



PAUL R. JOHNSON

Paul Rodgers Johnson, President of Union Gas System, Inc., and identified with companies supplying natural gas to Coffeyville for the past sixteen years, was born on April 12, 1888 at Buffalo, New York, a son of William Henry and Mary Spencer (Hill) Johnson. He was educated at Ridley College, St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada and became actively associated with his father in the oil and gas business in the Midcontinent field prior to the first World War. He served with the United States Naval Reserve Force during that war, with most of his service being rendered in Scotland.

Mr. Johnson has varied business interests, and in addition to being President of Union Gas System, Inc., he is also connected with the Coffeyville Creameries, Inc., and Coffeyville Ice Company. He is further President of Sagamore Oil and Gas Company, who actively operate in this area; The Union Appliance Company and Elk Valley Alfalfa Mills, Inc. He has long been actively identified with the American Guernsey Cattle Club and is a former President of the Kansas Guernsey Breeders Association, and at one time made a practice of showing his fine Glencliff herd quite successfully at national dairy shows.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1912 to Hazel Priestley of Bartlesville, Oklahoma and they have one son, Rodgers, and two adopted daughters, Deana and Katherine. The Johnson home, some two miles north of Independence on Highway 75, and known as Glencliff Farm, is one of the outstanding farm homes of Kansas, and the family also maintain a summer home at Parry Sound, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Johnson is a member of both the Coffeyville and Independence Chambers of Commerce and has always shown a keen interest in the business development of the entire Southeastern Kansas area served by Union Gas System, Inc.



WALTER S. KEITH

COW TOWN
1896

I have a graphic memory
Of scenes of long ago,
The bandstand on the plaza,
And maples in a row.

And down in Oklahoma
Were turkeys, deer and quail,
And dugouts and sod houses
Along the Texas trail.

And stores had wooden awnings,
And walks were wooden slats;
And men had saddle rifles,
And broad rimmed western hats.

Then Coffeyville was little
A lively border town.
And men trail-herded cattle
From Wade and farther down.

And one trail led to Dallas
For journey or for quest,
And one ran to Pawhuska,
Another one went west.

Then cowmen used to gobble
The fierce, wild turkey's call—
A sort of proclamation
To fight the world and all.

Now all of this has vanished
For better or for worse,
But still it's worth the telling
In either prose or verse.

WALTER S. KEITH

Born in Three Forks, Kentucky, October 6, 1890, Mr. Keith's life has been bound by unusual ties to that blue grass state. Son of John H. Keith, veteran lawyer and oil and farm operator here, Walter came to Coffeyville in 1893. Nine years later he returned to Kentucky. From there in 1907 he went to Cincinnati, O., where he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1914. Mr. Keith immediately came to Coffeyville and began the practice of law.

He was elected judge of the city court in 1916 and reelected in 1918, but resigned and enlisted in the U. S. Army at Cherryvale. Shortly he began serving in the Field Artillery at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. In December, 1918, the war having ended by Armistice, Mr. Keith was discharged from service at camp and returned to Coffeyville and resumed practice of law. In August, 1919, he and Harold McGugin entered a law partnership. This partnership was dissolved in 1928. He served as city attorney in 1927-29 and 1931-33.

Mr. Keith was married in Covington, Ky., that Blue Grass state again, January 16, 1911, to Miss Ida Roddy. Their home long has been at 601 West Fourth street, this city.

Mr. Keith is a member of the Montgomery County Bar Association and local post American Legion. Politically, he is a Democrat. His hobbies are hunting and fishing and his diversion, writing poetry. Mr. Keith has often been called the poet Laureate of the Montgomery County Bar. He is blessed with a keen mind, a reliable memory and remarkable vocabulary.

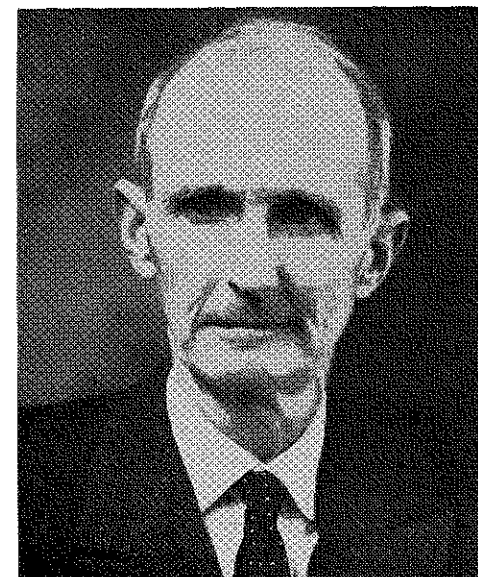
In November, 1942 Mr. Keith was named Chairman of the War Price and Rationing Board, for the Coffeyville area.

LOVE RODE A PINTO PONY

One Dalton rode a pinto pony
Up from the Rio Grande,
And overnighted on Onion creek
With the rest of the band.
And all that night with conscience burning
He thought of their bold plan
To rob two small banks in the morning
And to kill man for man.
But somehow he loved old Coffeyville,
For there he met a girl;
And it touched him when he remembered
Her smile and her curl.
Now he was not the least bit timid,
But love in the bloom of youth
Will fill a man with deep emotion
That sweetly tells the truth.

And he could not go with the bandits—
Her love had stayed his hand,
For she had seen him on the pony
In April gay and grand.
And that is why old timers have told
That six men rode to town,
And that about where Spruce street now is
A pinto horse turned down.
Yes, he rode to the south and away,
And no one saw his ruse;
But later on when he was alone
He heard the tragic news.
One Dalton rode a pinto pony
Down toward the Rio Grande,
And overnighted on the prairie
Where he wept for his band.

WALTER S. KEITH



JOHN H. KEITH

Born in Kentucky, December 3, 1867, the son of a Baptist minister, John H. Keith was admitted to the practice of law at Bowling Green, that state, Nov. 14, 1889. Mr. Keith left Kentucky in 1892, temporarily locating at Baptist Mission, near Watumka, Indian Territory. Later that year he had the distinction of teaching the first public school ever taught at Nowata, Okla., and of being its first teacher. Mr. Keith came to Coffeyville in 1893 and in the following year he formed what came to be an intermittent partnership with one H. C. Dooley, a lawyer, who died in 1905. At times, Mr. Keith also was associated with Preston S. Davis and with Judge S. J. Osborn.

In 1898, Mr. Keith was appointed city attorney; he continued to serve in that capacity for five years, at the end of which period he was elected to the Kansas state legislature, where he served as a member of the judiciary, railroad, mining and private corporations committee. However, Mr. Keith did not relish public office and the end of that term marked his last service as a public officer. In those days, Mr. Keith was regarded as one of the best trial lawyers in Southeast Kansas. Due, however, to an insidious impairment of his hearing, Mr. Keith turned more and more after that to other interests, notably oil, registered livestock raising, and he gradually relinquished active court practice.

Mr. Keith became owner of the Coffeyville Morning News in the late twenties and he was editor of that paper for a time. His editorial work, however, was ended with the sale of the News to The Coffeyville Journal. Mr. Keith was an able, forceful writer and he was heard to remark that had he acquired the newspaper when he first sought interests aside from the law, doubtless he would have tried to make that line his life work.

Politically, Mr. Keith was a Democrat and he served numerous terms as chairman of the Montgomery County Democrat Central committee.

He prospered and had large holdings in farms and gas and oil and he was regarded as among the wealthiest men of this section.

Mr. Keith was the father of Walter S. Keith, also a lawyer, and Paul G. Keith, both of whom reside in Coffeyville. His death occurred March 22, 1942.



DALLAS W. KNAPP

Mr. Knapp was born December 23, 1883, at Adrian, Mich., the son of L. Jay Knapp and Mary Catherine Knapp. After completing high school at Adrian, Mr. Knapp attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. His first legal experience came when he was employed as clerk in the office of the Michigan attorney general. He came to Kansas first in 1908 as receiver for the A. J. Yoke Vitrified Brick Company. In the course of winding up its affair, the business was sold in 1911 to the J. F. Denison Clay Company, which continued to operate the plant for many years.

Mr. Knapp was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1912 and immediately thereafter began the practice of law in Coffeyville. In 1917 he was appointed city attorney and reappointed in 1919. In 1920 Mr. Knapp was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives, serving there until 1924, after which he was three times elected to the senate and at the end of his 16-year tenure in the legislature was the dean of that body. He served as chairman of the ways and means committee for eight years and was president pro tem of the Senate. He was on the executive council of the state bar four years and served as a member of the school board code commission, whose codification was adopted by the 1929 legislature.

Mr. Knapp was a charter member of the Coffeyville Rotary Club, which was organized Mar. 2, 1921. He has served as its president and in 1934-35, he was district governor. He is a Mason, Shriner (32nd degree), a member of the Carnegie Library board, is a past president of the Montgomery County Bar Association and holds memberships in both national (American) and Kansas bar associations. He is a past president of Hillcrest Country Club.

June 21, 1913, Mr. Knapp married Miss Mildred C. Smith of Wichita. They have a daughter, Miss Mary Knapp, who is a teacher in Junior College here, and a son, Charles D. Knapp, a student at Ann Arbor until he entered the service of the United States Navy in the summer of 1942.

Mr. Knapp's hobby, if it may be so regarded, is deserving, making and holding friendships of value. A comment by him on this phase of his social life was: "I am very happy to have had the opportunity to form abiding friendships with such men as Ted Alford, Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star; Wesley Winans Stout, ex-editor of the Saturday Evening Post, once a reporter on the Journal here, Walter Johnson, famous as a baseball pitcher for the Senators and that big fine scholarly executive, Wendell Willkie, recently candidate for the presidency, receiving 24 million votes. I have regarded him as a close friend of mine since he taught history and coached in athletics at the Coffeyville high school in 1914-15. He had no unusual background then, but he had a magnetic personality, possessed dynamic energy and did more work that he wasn't paid to do than he did for what he was paid and he did a good enough job there."

Mr. Knapp and Mr. C. D. Welch for 30 years have been associated in the matter of their offices, libraries, office secretary and in the use of other facilities, but they are not, and have never been, partners at law.*



FRED R. KISTLER

Fred R. Kistler was born on a farm near Sylvan Grove, Lincoln County, Kansas, August 22, 1893, the son of L. D. and Nancy Ellen Kistler, pioneer homesteaders. At the early age of 17 years, Mr. Kistler entered the employment of the Wyeth Hardware Company of St. Joseph, Mo.

He remained in the employ of that company until 1923, except for a 2-year period in the U. S. Army, one year of which was with the 529th Engineers in France. Before going overseas he had been with the 89th Division at Camp Funston.

Before entering Army service, Mr. Kistler's sales territory of the Wyeth company was in Western Kansas, while following his return from France his territory was southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma.

Coffeyville was in his territory and he attributes his decision to headquarter in Coffeyville to the fact that he found here a friendly and welcome atmosphere. His earliest friendships were with A. D. Gise, then Buick sales agent here, and Roy Clossen, associated with Mr. Gise.

It was about July 1, 1923, that Mr. Kistler acquired his first filling station. It was located at the intersection of Sunflower and East Eighth street. His second station was at Twelfth and Walnut streets, the site of his present station and office building.

As time went on Mr. Kistler built or acquired other stations in Coffeyville and local points in Kansas and Oklahoma. He has been an important marketer in Southeast Kansas and Northern Oklahoma 19 years.

Mr. Kistler says he returned from France and the lot of a soldier there in World War No. 1, with a clearer conception of the meaning of American freedom. He had resolved that when he got back to America he was going to do something for his country, state and community to demonstrate his appreciation of the blessings, privileges and opportunities accorded everyone here. A philosophy he developed in this connection was that he would "help others, help his community and so live that when he left his life here he would have paid his rent in full for the space he had occupied while here."

He has served as president of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, as chairman of its road committee, as a member of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce committee, chairman of Red Cross and Welfare drives and has been identified with Highway 166 Association since its organization in 1928.

In 1940 at Wichita Mr. Kistler was elected president of the Kansas Oil Marketers Association. He also has served as national director for Kansas for the National Oil Marketers Association.



CHIEF SAM KNIGHT

Sam Knight, police chief at Coffeyville, was born March 22, 1891, at Findlay, Ohio, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Knight of that place. When Sam was 12 years old his parents came to Coffeyville and soon had found employment at the plant of the Sunflower Glass Company, where he served an apprenticeship at glass blowing. A few years later as glass production began to wane and threaten to close up, Sam went to other points seeking similar employment. He finally gave up the trade of glass blowing and returned to Coffeyville in 1918. Ten years later he went to Dewey, Okla., as operator of a moving picture theater there and in 1930 he returned to Coffeyville and shortly accepted a position on the Coffeyville fire department. After a few months, (about Nov. 1, 1931) he accepted a position as patrolman on the Coffeyville police department here. Three years later he was promoted to night captain of the department and on August 18, 1939, he was advanced to chief of police, succeeding Chief Clarence A. Lang, resigned. Chief Knight is a Mason, a Lion, and last November 12, at Hutchinson he was elected president of the Kansas State Peace Officers Association. He will preside at the 1943 meeting scheduled to be held in Wichita. A son, Richard Knight, is in the aviation service. Mrs. Knight is a past president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Coffeyville.



ALBERT A. KRUGG, M. D.

Prominent physician of Coffeyville for 45 years, Dr. Albert A. Krugg, was born in Dodge County, Wis., October 20, 1864. He attended the University of Ohio in the years 1886-87 and 88. He was graduated from the Medico Chirurgical College at Kansas City, Mo., in 1898. A consolidation of this college with Kansas University makes the latter institution his alma mater. Dr. Krugg holds M. D. degrees from those two institutions and Ph. D. degree from the University of Missouri School of Medicine. He came to Coffeyville March 28, 1898, from Clay county, Kan., where he had practiced medicine four years. Dr. Krugg founded the Coffeyville hospital, which was chartered in 1913, at 1102 Spruce street and conducted other hospitals at 514 Maple street and in the Duemcke building. He served as a member of the city council before its form of government was changed to commission. He also was a member of the board of education here and served as chairman of the committee on teachers and salaries during what was facetiously referred to as "The Sinclair Uprising." In World War No. 1, Dr. Krugg was commissioned by then President Woodrow Wilson as a member of the U. S. Volunteer Medical Service corps. In their heydays Dr. Krugg was an Elk, a Moose, and a K. P. In the last few years, following the death of Mrs. Krugg, Dr. Krugg has conducted most of his practice from his home. For more than a generation of time, Dr. Krugg enjoyed a large practice here, especially in surgery. October 16, 1893, at Lincoln, Neb., Dr. Krugg and Miss Eliza Montgomery were united in marriage. They have two daughters, Mrs. Consuelo Krugg-Cronk, of Kansas City, formerly an attorney here, and Mrs. Roy McNabney of Coffeyville.

Dr. Krugg is planning to top off his long career in medicine with the publication of "Facts and Fancies," an 18-chapter story of the doctor's experiences, observations and deductions of nearly 50 years as a visiting physician. The volume will contain many incidents, humorous and otherwise. In the work, Dr. Krugg has sought to interpret medical terms in ordinary street English.



MRS. HENRY H. KUBIK

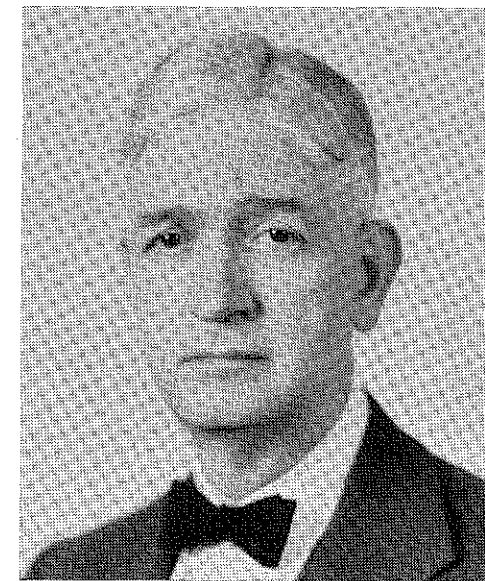
A dramatic soprano, concert singer and impresario, Mrs. Henry H. Kubik, formerly of Coffeyville, began her outstanding community musical career here in 1923 with a successful Schumann-Heink performance in the old Jefferson theater and concluded her contribution of music in 1934 with a "family" performance just prior to their appearance at the World's fair in Chicago. The city Federation of Women's Clubs had been experiencing a series of deficits in Coffeyville as the results of its efforts to bring notable persons to Coffeyville. Its executive board over the protest of Mrs. Kubik voted to abandon the promotion of music entertainments. That meeting was held in the home of Miss Margaret Allin, then president of the federation. Defeated there, Mrs. Kubik wept for a moment and then came her resolve that Coffeyville would continue to have performances by outstanding personages. She guaranteed Schumann-Heink \$2,000 for a performance at the Jefferson theater and spent \$650 in publicity. The event was a successful one. Her first impresario effort over with Mrs. Kubik moved ahead with other artists, including Galli Curci, Cyrena Van Gordon, the Criterion Male Quartet, the Cameo Concert Series, presented for three seasons at Hotel Dale. These programs included such artists as Mrs. Raymond Havens, John Thompson, the Zimmer Harp trio and a joint recital by Stanley Deacon and Mrs. Kubik. In 1931 Mrs. Kubik founded the Beaux Arts Club of 12 professional artist members and a similar number of talented junior members and 60 patronesses chosen from the most prominent literary women here, Independence, Parsons, Cherryvale and Nowata. Mrs. Kubik says that her study with such celebrated voice teachers as Franz Proschowsky of New York, Eduardo Sacerdote of Chicago and the great Schumann-Heink "certainly constitute a thrill for me to look back upon."

Speaking of her family, Mrs. Kubik says: "All three of our sons, after completing high school in Coffeyville studied at the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester (N. Y.). Howard and Gail received their degrees from that school, Henry, Junior, completed his college work B. A. degree at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., where he was professor of cello during his last three years of college work. Gail's master of music degree was received from the Chicago Musical College, after which he did one year at Harvard on his doctor's degree. Henry, jr., also had one year post-graduate work at Harvard. Gail was two years professor of musical theory at Columbia University, N. Y.; also he was a member of the advisory board and program director of the National Broadcasting Company. He is regarded as one of America's most prominent music leaders."

In the early fall of 1942 he was made head of all music for film propoganda for the OWI (Elmer Davis's office). He writes the music for all of the more important films such as "The World at War," which was simultaneously released by the five major Hollywood producers. Recently he was made head of music and film propoganda for the OWI.

Mr. Kubik, father of these talented sons, will be remembered here as an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Masons and the Lions Club; also for the two fine houses he built and occupied during the family's residence here. Dr. J. D. McMillion now occupies the 207 West New residence and Charles W. Fisher the suburban home on Walnut street.

The Kubiks now reside at Richmond, Va. They still retain a warm spot in their hearts for Coffeyville. Mrs. Kubik once said that despite all of their music advancement and the hundreds of busy hours of rehearsal that still the sweetest words to her were "Dear Mother."



ARNETT R. LAMB

Arnett R. Lamb, son of the late Senator G. H. Lamb of Yates Center, was graduated from Kansas University Law School in 1908. He came to Coffeyville and began the practice of law in the same year. He was twice elected judge of the Court of Coffeyville and to the 1915 Kansas legislature. He was city attorney in the McClellan administration. Since 1920 he has been a member of the law partnership, Lamb & Reed, his partner being his brother-in-law, Clement A. Reed. This firm was counsel for the board of education in the years 1924-27, inclusive.

In recent years Mr. Lamb has taken an interest in the promotion of financial and realty institutions. He is president of the Savings Investment company, and holds a similar position with the Home Company, Inc. He also has been active in civic work, having served as president of the Chamber of Commerce and as chairman of important committees. For 20 years he has been active in Lionism. He has served as president and as secretary of the local club and in 1937 was elected district governor of District 17K, Lions International. He is a double chevron Lion Monarch. He also has been a district deputy governor and zone chairman. He served one term as adjutant of the Coffeyville American Legion Post No. 20. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and an official of the Christian church.

He was married July 23, 1909 to Miss May Peak Davis of Parsons. They have two sons, Rex of Yates Center and Lawrence, here. Their home is at 807 Lincoln street. His law office is at 719 Walnut street.

Mr. Lamb in the months of latter 1941 and 42, devoted much of his time to assisting applicants and registrants before the selective service board.



JOHN F. LAYNG

John Fletcher Layng was born October 3, 1873 at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Frank R. and Estelle Tower Layng. He lived with his parents and received his education in the schools of Pittsburgh, supplementing the same with a course in electric engineering. Later he accepted a position as electric engineer for the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, with which firm he continued his services for twenty years. He then was identified with the Maryland Electric Railways company as field engineer, operating between Baltimore and Annapolis. At the expiration of four years he went with the General Electric Company and was with that company for an interval of nine years.

Following the termination of his employment there, Mr. Layng opened quarters in New York City as a consulting railway engineer, a business which took him to all parts of the United States. He continued that arrangement until he was called to Coffeyville to take the receivership of the Union Traction Company, which was in 1927. After piloting this receivership through the difficult years of the national depression when electric railways all over the country were facing crises, and getting the affairs of the Coffeyville concern on a self-supporting basis, the receivership was terminated in federal court in the year 1937. The reviving company was then completely reorganized under a charter as the Union Electric Railways Company and Mr. Layng was elected president. He became owner of the common stock. He has continued as head of the company and during the last five years has effected some changes to meet new economic conditions, substituting busses for the Coffeyville city cars, but continuing the interurban lines and operating a bus line from Coffeyville and Independence to the ordnance plant at Parsons.

Since coming to Coffeyville, Mr. Layng has taken an important part in civic and industrial affairs of the city. He has served as president of the Chamber of Commerce and several years was chairman of the industrial division of the chamber.

Several years ago he became interested in the development of Cedar Bluff Camp four miles north of the city and for the last three years has been president of that corporation. In that capacity he has not only directed the affairs of the camp, but personally has contributed substantial sums towards its development and maintenance.

Mr. Layng has twice married. His first marriage was in 1900. To this marriage three children were born as follows: Jack F. Layng, Jr., Coffeyville; Mrs. Noble (Estelle) Howard, Round Bay, Md., and Mrs. H. F. (Dorothy) Verity of Macon, Ga. His first wife died in 1924. In 1931 he was married to Mrs. Edna B. Horton. The family home in Coffeyville is at 111 West First street.



ALVA MANIS

Alva Manis was born east of Coffeyville, April 20, 1896, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Quillen Manis. His father died when Alva was six years old. At 14, we find Alva driving a steam tractor in New Mexico, getting his first lessons in engineering, that was to become his career. At 16, Alva returns to Coffeyville and finds employment with the Shepard & Chain Ice Company, where he remained three years, after which he was employed at the Sinclair refinery. He began his employment with the city of Coffeyville, October 15, 1916. At first an oiler, he was promoted to operator in a few months, remaining in that position almost four years.

Mr. Manis then went to the Page power plant at Sand Springs, Okla., as assistant engineer. In February, 1921, he returned to Coffeyville as chief engineer at the light plant, a position he still holds. However, he was absent four years during which interval he was chief engineer in the power plant of the Panhandle Power and Light Company at Mobeetie, Texas. He returned to the Coffeyville plant October 1, 1935.

Mr. Manis did not have a university course in engineering. His knowledge came by the road of hard knocks, experience and self-teaching through an I. C. S. course in steam-electric engineering, where he combined daily the theory and practice of engineering.

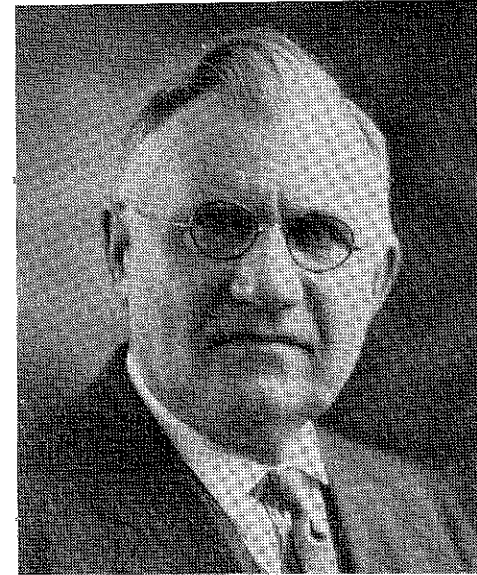
He has worked under five different plant superintendents here, Stromquist, Woolcott, Bailey, Hoover and Haff, from each of whom he managed to gain some valuable information. Since 1921, Mr. Manis has witnessed the overhauling, rehabilitation and enlargement of the Coffeyville power plant and doubtless many of his suggestions have been woven into the warp and woof of this modernized power plant fabric.

Mr. Manis was married at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, August 8, 1923, to Miss Pauline Gray. They have a son, Alva, Jr., born January 7, 1926. Their residence is at 504 Maple street, this city.



ROY LEWIS McCONNELL

Roy Lewis McConnell, born July 23, 1894, at Rantoul, Ill., a son of Oren and Ella Louis (Norton) McConnell of that place. A few years later the family moved to Vernon County, Mo. Roy was graduated from the grade school at Shell City, that county, in 1909. His family then moved to Loveland, Colo., and following his graduation from high school there, Roy attended the Colorado State College at Fort Collins, Colo., one year, majoring in agriculture. In the late spring of 1917, young McConnell enlisted in Battery A, 148th field artillery, a college National Guard unit. He was overseas 17 months and his unit was engaged in five major battles. He served six months in the army of occupation and then was discharged in June 1919. He filed on a homestead in Colorado and proved up on same in 1923, in the meantime working in the oil fields near Okmulgee, Okla. Mr. McConnell decided at this juncture to continue his educational career, and in 1928 he was graduated with high honors from the Kansas State College at Manhattan, with degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. He then came to Coffeyville and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been highly successful. In 1931 he was appointed captain of the veterinary corps of the Coffeyville Medical detachment of 114th Cavalry unit, a post he held seven years. Dr. McConnell was a charter member of the Okmulgee Legion post. After transferring his membership to Coffeyville Post No. 20, American Legion, he was elected vice-commander. He also belongs to the V. F. W. here. With the launching of the Coffeyville Stock Yards, Dr. McConnell was made veterinary inspector for the yards. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mercants association, was a member of the Lions club and is a member of the Rotary club, is a Mason and elder in the First Presbyterian church. He is a member of the national A. V. M. A., Oklahoma Veterinary Association and Kansas Veterinary Association, having served in 1940 as president of the last named. Dr. McConnell was twice married. His first marriage occurred Nov. 18, 1920, when he was married to Miss Evelyn McNabb of Fayetteville, Ark. She died here in November, 1929. May 6, 1931 at Pittsburg, Dr. McConnell was married by the Rev. A. B. Miller to Miss Margery Carpenter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Carpenter of Coffeyville. They have two children. Margery Faith, born Nov. 25, 1934, and Aura Ethel, born June 30, 1936. The McConnells reside in a fine home at 2704 Walnut street. A few feet to the south, well back from the street, is located Dr. McConnell's veterinary hospital and office. Mrs. McConnell, in addition to her home duties, is hospital and office assistant.



J. L. McCOY



MRS. J. L. McCOY

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCoy came to Coffeyville in 1906 and they have remained here since that time. They were married at St. Paul, Ark., October 28, 1891 and in 1941 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom survive. They furnished three soldiers to World War No. 1. They were Clarence, Lawrence and William McCoy. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are staunch Democrats and loyal Methodists. Both at this writing (December 20, 1942), are in excellent state of health and their looks belie their years. Their home is at 410 Elm street.

Mr. McCoy was born May 21, 1862, in Atchison County, Mo., a son of Mr. and Mrs. William McCoy. The latter at the time of the Dalton raid was conducting a general merchandise business on the site of the First National bank of today. He died here in 1905. He had preceded J. L. twenty years in settling in Coffeyville. J. L.'s grandfather, Andrew Cartwright, was a first cousin of the famous evangelist of his time, Peter Cartwright. J. L. McCoy in 1908 purchased the Lapsley Lumber yard in Coffeyville (Eighth and Santa Fe streets) and he conducted this yard until a few years ago when he retired from the lumber business here, though retaining his lumber yard at Edna.

Mrs. McCoy was born March 4, 1870, Katie May Bretz, a daughter of John and Angeline Bretz, Moccasin, Ill. She chose a teaching career. She taught in Effingham County, Ill., and in Madison County, Ark. In Coffeyville she has been active in church and politics. She is a member of the Methodist official church board. She served from 1934 to 1938 as vice-chairman of the Montgomery County Democrat central committee. Civically, Mrs. McCoy has been identified with the Culture Club some 33 years. For 30 years she served as officer in the Kansas Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society, first as treasurer and later as president.



JAMES B. McCUE

James B. McCue, dean of Coffeyville drug store operators, was born August 19, 1890, at Fulton, Mo., a son of Daniel Hillman and Idealia (Fletcher) McCue of that city. While James was still a child his parents moved to Kansas City, Mo., and later to Cherryvale, Kansas. James attended public schools of that city. In 1908, he obtained employment in a drugstore at Pittsburg, remaining there until 1912, when he went to Independence to operate the Sunflower Pharmacy. In 1917, when the United States joined the allied nations in their conflict with the Central Powers, Mr. McCue sold his drugstore interest and entered the U. S. Army. He was in the 110th Engineers of the 35th Division, serving overseas one year. On his return to America in September, 1919, Mr. McCue came to Coffeyville and opened the Terminal Confectionery in the Terminal building. In 1921 he converted the confectionery into a drugstore and eleven years later his business was moved diagonally across the intersection of Eighth and Walnut streets to its present location on the ground floor of the Read building. Mr. McCue is a past commander of American Legion Post No. 20, a member of the "40 and 8" Voiture, a past president of the past commanders group of the American Legion, a Mason, member of the Merchants Association and has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce executive board. For nearly ten years he has been chairman of the Board of Trustees, Memorial Auditorium and a few months ago he was appointed chairman of the Selective Service Board for the local district. He was chairman of the last American Legion membership drive.

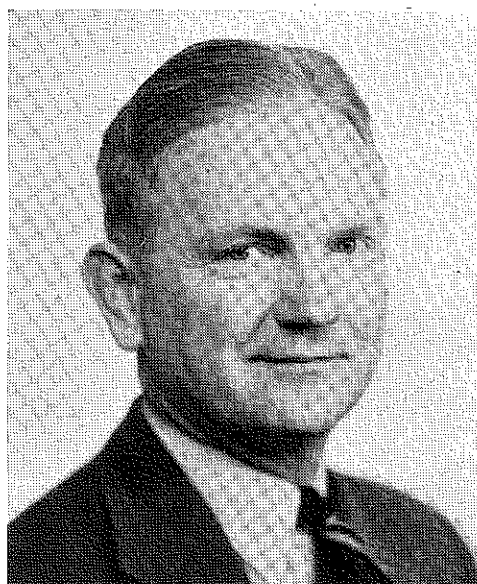
Mr. McCue was married in 1917 to Miss Myrtle Reamer of Coffeyville. Their home is at 213 West Second street.



CAPTAIN HAROLD McGUGIN

Harold McGugin was born on a farm near Liberty, Kan., November 22, 1893. Attended rural schools, and high school at Coffeyville, from which latter he was graduated in 1912. Studied law at Washburn College at Topeka and was admitted to the Kansas Bar in 1914. Immediately began the practice of law at Coffeyville. This practice was interrupted for 20 months while Mr. McGugin served in the U. S. Army, World War No. 1. Resumed the practice of law in Coffeyville and for nine years was a partner in the firm of Keith & McGugin. In 1926 was elected to the Kansas legislature from the 26th district. His tenure was marked by the passage of two significant laws: One lifted the ban on cigaret sales and enabled the state to realize a tax on the same and the other law provided for a division of the Montgomery County district court, one to sit in Independence and the other in Coffeyville. The law resulted in the establishment of branch offices here for the probate court, sheriff's office and county attorney's office. Mr. McGugin was elected Third District Representative to Congress in 1930 and again in 1932. He was defeated in 1934. He is rated as an able lawyer, an orator of no mean ability and possesses an excellent radio voice. He is known to be fearless in denouncing any cause in which he does not believe. In the spring of 1942, following the outbreak of war with Germany, Italy and Japan, Mr. McGugin enlisted in training and a few months later he was commissioned a captain. He is now an administrative inspector, headquarters for the First Troop Command, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. McGugin was married at Nowata, Okla., February 27, 1921, to Miss Nell Bird, the marriage being the culmination of a romance begun while Miss Bird was a reader on the Redpath-Horner Chautauqua circuit. Their home is an apartment at Hotel Dale and a farm northeast of Coffeyville.

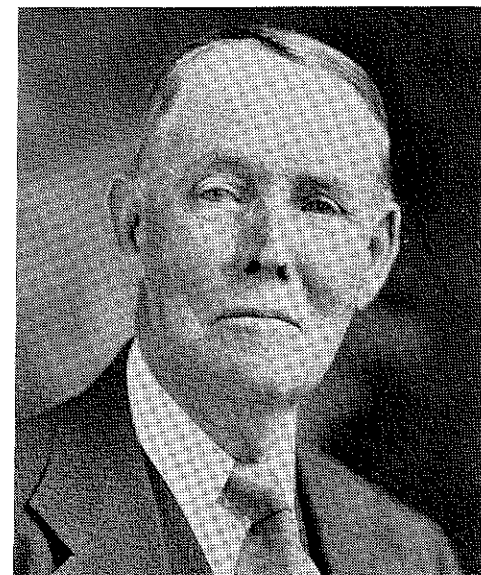


JOHN W. MCGUIRE

John Weiss McGuire, president of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company of Coffeyville, Kansas, was born September 10, 1902, at Topeka, Kansas, a son of Frank A. and Louis (Stenman) McGuire. The family moved to Coffeyville the same year since the elder McGuire already was in the employ of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company here. Young McGuire was graduated from the Coffeyville high school in 1921, after which he attended Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan for two years. In 1923, he began his employment with the company of which his father had become president. In 1932, John McGuire became vice-president of the Coffeyville Mercantile Company and succeeded to the presidency upon the death of his father in February, 1938. Civically, Mr. McGuire was a director of the Junior Chamber of Commerce at its organization in 1933, has long been a member of the senior chamber, and his company has membership in the Merchants association. Fraternally, Mr. McGuire is a Mason, and religiously, he is a member of the First Presbyterian church here.

June 28, 1932, Mr. McGuire and Miss Veva Josephine Woodard of Pittsburg were united in marriage. Their home is at 1312 West Third street.

Col. George F. McGuire, who was recently awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, is a brother of Mr. McGuire here.



MR. AND MRS. F. B. McNULTY

FRANK BERNARD McNULTY: A former teacher, farmer and more recently a citizen of Coffeyville, was born October 14, 1865, at Olathe, Kans., a son of Joseph and Bridget (Doud) McNulty of that town. He attended public school, later adding a course in the Spaulding Business College at Kansas City, Mo. He taught one term of rural school in Johnson County, Mo., before coming to Montgomery County in 1888. His father had preceded him here by a year and had purchased a farm, later known as the W. P. Brown farm at the south edge of Coffeyville and now owned and operated by the latter's daughter, Violet Brown-Kohler. After working on the farm two years, Mr. McNulty returned to teaching, continuing that career until 1895, when he purchased an 80-acre tract of land in Parker from Mrs. Carrie Wagner, widow of an early Parker physician. He lived on this farm 33 years, in the meantime acquiring a similar sized tract lying on the west side of the Verdgris river and south of the Parker bridge. In 1929, Mr. McNulty purchased an 80-acre farm lying east of the old airport road, known variously as the Beasley, Billie Cox and McGugin farm. It was long ago improved by the construction of a 10-room, 2-story-and-attic house, the carpenter being the late Albert Neville. November 6, 1937, the McNultys moved from that farm to their present home, 113 West Martin street, Coffeyville, which they had already purchased. Also, they have acquired a 40-acre tract lying north and east of their first purchase at Parker.

KATHERINE GENTNER: Born February 10, 1876 on the farm of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. (Fred) Gentner, two and one-half miles southwest of Coffeyville. Her father was a merchant in Parker from 1869 to 1872. On Thanksgiving Day (November 29), 1894 Miss Gentner and Frank B. McNulty were united in marriage. They have four children as follows:

Frances Blanche McNulty, born May 19, 1899. She is now teaching at a boys' mission school at Lenoir, North Carolina.

Anna Ruth McNulty, born August 30, 1901. Now a bookkeeper for a Hominy, Okla., firm.

Joseph F. McNulty, born June 21, 1907. On October 21, 1930, he was married to Miss Mildred Wynns, who might have been his twin, since she was born on the same day and date. They have four children and live on the farm first purchased by his father.

Eva Kathryn McNulty, born September 4, 1909. She married S. E. Boatright. They have one child. They live near Caldwell, Kansas.



FRANK P. MILLER

Identified officially with business and finance in Coffeyville for 36 years, Frank P. Miller was born December 12, 1871 on a farm near New Franklin, O., a son of John F. and Amanda Jane (Hahn) Miller and the first child in a family of seven boys and one girl.

In April, 1885, the Miller family moved to a 440-acre farm near Marshfield, Mo., purchased by the elder Miller. This move was the only one ever made by this family. Mr. Miller of this sketch, attended public schools, the while continuing to work on the farm. At the early age of 17, Mr. Miller began a teaching career that continued for 17 years, the while devoting his vacation periods to normal school and college studies. He was principal of the Marshfield schools three years following which he purchased a one-half interest in the Queen City Business College at Springfield, Mo. He was a graduate of this college and also of the Springfield Teachers' College.

In 1905, Mr. Miller disposed of his interest in the business college and accepted a teaching position in a business school at St. Louis. Later in the same year he accepted an office position with Wells Brothers in Coffeyville, Kan. In February, 1906, this firm was incorporated as the Wells Bros., Commercial Company and Mr. Miller was elected secretary-treasurer of the new corporation. He continued in that capacity until 1914. He shortly became identified with the Coffeyville Mercantile Company of this city, as secretary-treasurer, a connection he held until 1937, when he associated himself with a group of business men, who organized the First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Coffeyville. Mr. Miller was elected president of that institution and has since continued in that capacity. In November, 1937, The Coffeyville Loan and Investment Company, Inc., was organized and he was elected secretary-treasurer of that institution. He is actively interested in the conduct of this business.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage May 7, 1899, to Miss Stella Lee Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Owen of Springfield, Mo.

There were five daughters, three of whom are living. They are Mrs. D. A. Willbern and Mrs. J. Lloyd Keith, both of Coffeyville and Mrs. R. R. Hare, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Mr. Miller has been a member of the First Baptist church here since 1907, and served on the board of deacons from 1907 to 1938. He also long has been an active member of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. He has been a property owner in Coffeyville since 1907.

Mrs. Miller's death occurred August 5, 1942.



RALPH EMERSON MILLS

Ralph E. Mills of Coffeyville was born April 5, 1891 at Cedar Vale, Kansas, a son of Orville and Emma J. (Hawkins) of that place. When Ralph was one and one-half years old, his parents moved to Guthrie, Okla., where they resided five years. They then returned to their farm near Cedar Vale, where Mr. Mills continued to farm and raise livestock until 1936 when he came to Coffeyville and opened the Perrill-Mills Funeral Home, 412 West Ninth street, his partner then being Robert W. Perrill. Early last year, Mr. Mills purchased the interest of Mr. Perrill and the latter retired from the firm to move to Emporia. Mr. Mills was president of the Coffeyville Saddle Club in 1941 and he had been instrumental in organizing that club here. He is a Mason, a Lion, Odd Fellow and Modern Woodman. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association of Coffeyville. His most active civic task here was performed as chairman of the American Red Cross drive. March 5, 1913, Mr. Mills was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Kennedy of Cedar Vale. They have four children, Floyd, of Cedar Vale, Olive (Mrs. Rainey), Ray, student at K. S. C., at Manhattan, and Duane, high school student here.



EMBREE MORGAN, SR.

Embree W. Morgan, Sr., was born in Coffeyville, January, 1878, a son of Jesse K. and Mary (Jessup) Morgan. He was graduated from Coffeyville high school in 1897. In 1904 Mr. Morgan entered the real estate business, a business he still continues. Civically, Mr. Morgan has always been active, having served two terms as president of the Chamber of Commerce; he was instrumental in getting a White Way for the city and of putting through the interurban to Nowata. He was leader of the movement that brought Cudahy Packing company (now Sinclair Refinery) to Coffeyville. The new hotel (Dale) project was first investigated by Mr. Morgan. He is a Mason, a Mirza Temple Shriner, member of the Fort Scott Consistory, a charter Rotarian and a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Morgan was married November 22, 1899 at Coffeyville to Miss Caroline Parent of this city. Besides the son featured in this page, they have a daughter, Miss Betty Morgan of New Mexico. Mr. Morgan's mother, Mrs. Mary Morgan, is featured elsewhere in this volume.



CAPT. E. W. MORGAN, JR.

Captain Embree W. Morgan, Jr., was born Sept. 22, 1909, at Coffeyville, Kansas, a son of Embree W. and Caroline E. (Parent) Morgan. He was graduated from Coffeyville high school and junior college. November 9, 1937, at St. Louis he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Elliott, a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Malcolm Elliott of St. Louis. April 29, 1942 he entered his country's service and in September, 1942 was a first lieutenant in Company D, 330th Engineers regiment. He was stationed "somewhere in Canada." In November, 1942 he was promoted to a captaincy. Later he was at Camp Claiborne, La.

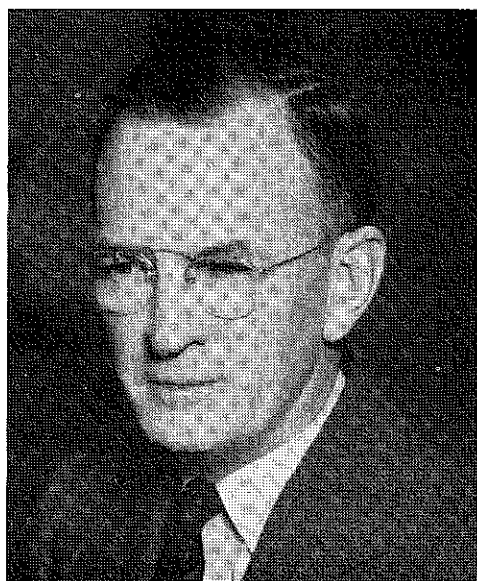
For the last seven years he had been associated with his father in the real estate and insurance business in Coffeyville.

Lieut. Morgan was enroute to camp and was looking at his father-in-law, sitting at the table to his left, but who does not appear in the picture. Colonel Elliott is in charge of great construction projects. His offices are in St. Louis.



RALPH MORGANS

Ralph Morgan was born April 21, 1899 at Oswego, Kansas, a son of M. J. and Alice (James) Morgan. When he was four years old, Ralph's parents moved to Cherryvale and in 1908 to Dearing. In 1910 they moved to Coffeyville and in 1916 to Checotah, Okla., where in 1917, Ralph was graduated from high school. He returned to Coffeyville in 1918 and attended Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., one year. It was in 1920 that he and his brother, Charles, opened the Elite confectionery at 313½ West Eighth street and the Morgan & Hampton confectionery at 721 Union street. The firm purchased the Terminal News in 1931 and the Oasis in Mar., 1941. Since 1923, the firm is composed of Ralph and Alice Morgan and John Hampton. Ralph Morgan was elected to membership on the Coffeyville Board of Education in April 1935 and reelected in 1939. He was one of the organizers and members of the board of directors as well as charter member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Ralph was well known in athletic circles. He played in the Industrial Baseball league here and is a director of the Edgewood Golf Club. He is a member of the Methodist church. April 29, 1921, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Merica J. Winchell. They have three children, Dorothy Merica, Shirley Nadine and Ralph, shown with his father in the above picture.



RALPH CHARLES MITCHELL

Ralph Charles Mitchell of the Mitchell Bakery of Independence, and former mayor of that city for nine years, is original in many ways and to be true to form his biography must needs be written in the Mitchell style. When interviewed for this, he said: "I was born May 20, 1890, in Neodesha, Kansas, (for no good reason that I have ever been able to determine), son of Isaac Augustus and Mattie Jane (Whitlock) Mitchell. My parents moved to Colorado when I was six years old, for my mother's health. The Mitchells were very poor and if we children got to see a circus it was because we had found enough empty bottles to sell for the price of admission. I am a graduate of the University of H. K. & E. of Colorado and Kansas, (Hard Knocks and Experience). At the age of fifteen I went to work under Walter P. Chrysler as a coppersmith and machinist apprentice. After three years and armed with the proper credentials I answered the call of the road, impregnated with the idea that the world needed me, only to soon find myself with a circus.

"I suppose it may have been this show experience combined with the economic distress of the family during my childhood that inspired me when the time came, to build a zoo where children, regardless of race, religion, creed or financial standing could have a circus every day and no tickets to buy. I then took another branch of railroading, train service, where I remained for several years, both in Colorado and Kansas, finally locating in Independence in 1918, where my parents had since established the present Mitchell Bakery.

"You ask my hobby? If I have one it is (living), living so as to get out of life all one possibly can, fully realizing that you can't get any more out of it than you are willing to put into it. Some say my hobby is crocheting. They error. That is just part of my living.

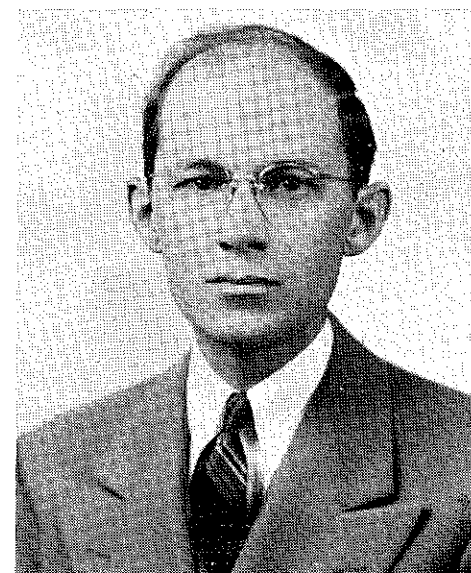
"Being the only person in the world ever to crochet himself across the nation and to a baseball world's series I am only amused when I am called a sissy.' Besides, remember when 'drinkin' hard likker and smokin' was supposed to be only a man's job."

(Mr. Mitchell lays no claim to the title but he has been proclaimed the nation's outstanding, champion male crocheter, enjoying not only national, but international fame as well.)

"I like good fun, but I have never tried to exploit myself or my deeds and even now I do not feel equal to a place or mention in any record of Montgomery County. It is needless to say that I am proud that as a result of my inspiration and the assistance of others we were able to give to Independence, possibly the only cemetery in America where all races and creeds may find lasting peace enclosed within the same stone wall. Tiresome yes, building zoo with only meager finances, but a fine zoo was built, not only for Independence but for Montgomery County. But in all this achievement I do not claim or seek personal honor. Had it not been for the unemployed it could not have happened. I regard it as more to their honor than to mine. They built this park, I didn't, I only inspired, designed and stocked it."

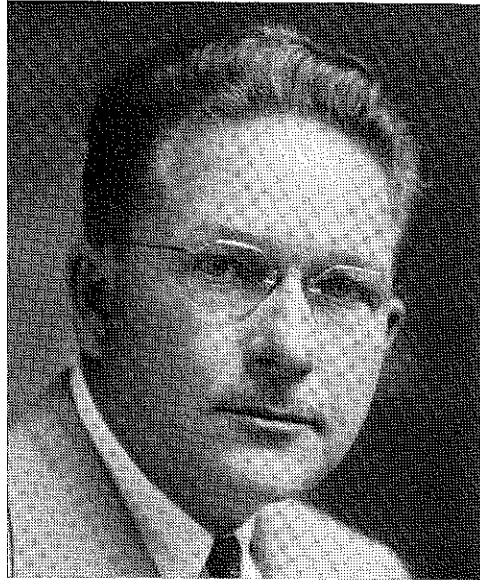
On July 3, 1910, Mr. Mitchell married Helen Augusta Percy of Chanute, the daughter of his boarding house landlady. They have no children. He is a member of the First Christian church at Independence, a Shriner and 32nd degree Mason and is still affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

MR. AND MRS. EARL MOULDER, COFFEYVILLE, KAN., AND SPRINGFIELD, MO.



EARL MOULDER: Born in Linn Creek, Mo. Attended Linn Creek schools and summer term of Cornell University School of Hotel Administration. Engaged in automobile business until the death of his father. Moved with mother to Lebanon, Mo., where they operated the Laclede Hotel until 1925. Opened and operated the new Hotel Ripley at Newton, Kan., in 1926. In fall of 1927, disposed of that hotel and in the same fall purchased Hotel Dale in Coffeyville, assuming management January 1, 1928. Later he and his mother leased the then unoccupied building formerly known as the Hotel Mecca, at Coffeyville and they operated it as Hotel Parker for several years. In 1939 the Moulders purchased the Kentwood Arms hotel in Springfield, Mo., and Mr. Moulder moved there to operate that property, his mother remaining at the hotel in Coffeyville. However, he is a frequent visitor to Coffeyville as he endeavors to divide his time between the two cities. Mr. Moulder is a member of Abou Ben Adhem Temple of the Shrine; and while in Coffeyville he was a member of the Rotary Club there; also of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church and the church treasurer. The Moulders have one son, E. Thomas Moulder, a student at the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.

GRACE WEISSGERBER MOULDER: Born in Lebanon, Mo. Attended public schools there; St. De Chantal Academy, Springfield, Mo.; Lindenwood College and studied organ later with private teachers in New York City. Married Earl Moulder, January 1, 1926. While residing in Coffeyville, Mrs. Moulder organized the Jane Dean Coffey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was president of the Research Club; charter member of the Girl Scout Council; president of St. Paul's Guild and for two years was organist at St. Paul's Episcopal church. She is a member of Colonial Dames of America in Kansas and Daughters of 1812.



DONALD W. MYERS

Donald W. Myers, vice-president of the Parkersburg (Va.) Rig & Reel Company, O. C. S. division, was born December 30, 1895, at Dover, O., a son of George Y. and Lillian (Corts) Myers. His parents later resided in Cleveland, O. Donald came to Coffeyville, Kansas, in 1915. September 4, 1920, he was united in marriage to Miss Mayte Exner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Exner of this city. They have a daughter, Donaldine, born in 1922. Mr. Myers became officially connected with the Oil Country Specialties Manufacturing Company here in 1925, when he was made secretary-treasurer, a position he continued to hold until the common stock was purchased by the Parkersburg Rig & Reel Company, at which reorganization, Mr. Myers was made vice-president. Mr. Myers has always taken part in civic affairs, is a past president of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Hillcrest Country Club. He and Mrs. Myers are active members of the First Presbyterian church, where Mrs. Myers has devoted much time and effort in promoting the Earnest Workers unit, one of the oldest suborganizations of that church.



F. A. NEILSON

F. A. Neilson, prominent in Claremore merchandising early in the present century, where the firm was known as Barndollar, Bartles and Neilson, spent his last years with his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Blanton and Mr. Blanton, 612 Elm street, in Coffeyville, Kansas. Mr. Neilson was born in Oxford, Miss., January 2, 1860. He grew to manhood there and was graduated from the Mississippi State University. He came to Coffeyville in 1907. On March 18, 1888, he was married to Miss Ella May Pratt. They had two daughters, one early deceased. Mr. Neilson was often quoted by his friends as facetiously remarking that when he left Mississippi to come to Oklahoma he boasted that he would grab himself a few Indians there. The promise became a joke when Mr. Neilson did woo and win an Indian girl. Mr. Neilson, socially, was known for his prominence in Masonic circles, where he had gone to the top, save the 33rd degree. He was regarded at one time as the best drill instructor in Masonry in this section of the country. He died July 27, 1929.

WINFIELD SCOTT WRIGHT

Winfield Scott Wright, superintendent of distribution at the city power plant system, was born in Girard, Pa. He was employed there after leaving school by the Girard Street Traction company.

A few years later he went to Oxnard, Calif., where for several years he was employed in electrical work.

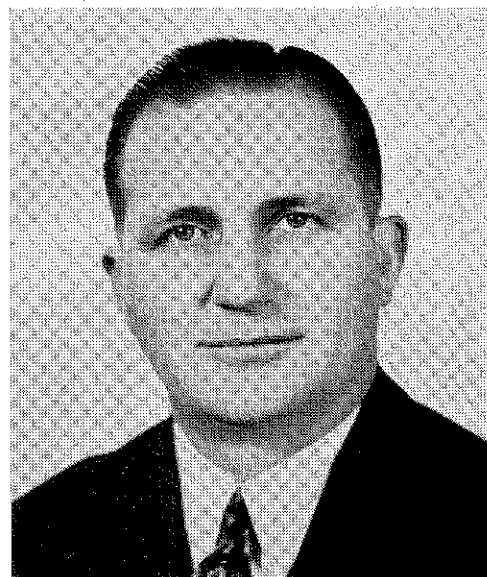
In 1917 Mr. Wright enlisted for service in the first World War. He served overseas nine months in the 145th company, Infantry, 37th division. He received his discharge in April, 1919. He saw action at Flanders and the Argonne-Meuse drives.

In 1920, Mr. Wright came to Coffeyville, where, shortly, he obtained employment in the municipal power system.

For many years he has been superintendent of electric distribution.

He is a member of both American Legion and V.F.W. posts here, a member of the Blue Lodge and a member of the I. B. E. W. (union).

On December 29, 1939, Mr. Wright was married to Mrs. E. C. Losh of this city. They reside at 1218 West Sixth street.



CHARLES P. NEIS

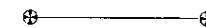
Charles Peter Neis is a native of Hope, Kansas, a son of Charles and Louise (Kolzow) Neis. He was reared on a farm and attended rural school near Hope. In 1922 he was graduated from Emporia State College and in the same year he went to the Concordia high school as coach and instructor in social science, remaining there six years. In September, 1928, Mr. Neis came to the Coffeyville high school, where he continued his work as coach and instructor in social science. In 1937 he received his master's degree from Kansas University. Throughout his school life Mr. Neis has been active in athletics. As a student at Emporia college, he earned ten letters, four in football, three in basketball, two in baseball and one in track—a record seldom achieved by any student anywhere. He was captain of the college football team in 1921. As tackle he was chosen for the All-Kansas football team, two consecutive years. Mr. Neis also plays golf on the side. In 1942 under his direction the local high school team won the Kansas championship in tournament at Emporia. It was their first win in eight similar tournaments. Mr. Neis modestly admits he has won the state championship for Lions in Kansas four times out of a possible seven convention contests. June 30, 1924, at Milford, Kansas, he was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Heath of that city. Mrs. Neis is a graduate of Kansas University and has had teaching experience. Besides the Lions club, Mr. Neis had membership in the Concordia Kiwanis club. He was president of the Coffeyville Lions club in 1932. He was recently awarded a 10-year Monarch chevron in Lionism. Religiously he is a Methodist and patriotically, a Legionnaire. He stands high as a civic worker and is a dependable consistent result getter. The Neis home is at 408 Central Avenue.



TILLIE KARNS-NEWMAN

Martha Matilda (Tillie) Karns came to Coffeyville with her parents and brother. Her education was cosmopolitan. The itinerant nature of the oil game pursued by her father, Ed Karns I, meant that she seldom completed one term of school before a new location lured to a new place. Fortunately, Tillie's mother was graduated from Tecumseh, Mich., high school and from Raisin Valley Seminary and her father was regarded as a whiz in mathematics. With their help Tillie was able to catch up with the regular class. She took post-college work at different colleges, not for hours or even degrees, but rather for obtaining whatever she deemed most interesting. In this city, she became a stenographer for V. W. Moore, an attorney. Later she went to the North Star Manufacturing Company as secretary-stenographer to F. O. Weis, general manager. June 24, 1908, she was married to Rufus P. Newman, then manager of the Ziegler Neckyoke Company. In 1909, Mr. Newman engaged in the real estate business at Del Norte, Colo. July 24, 1909, a son, Karns R. Newman, was born. In 1911 the family returned to Coffeyville and Mr. Newman resumed charge of the neckyoke concern. October 7, 1912, a second son, Edward A. Newman was born, and June 4, 1916, a daughter, Jane Newman was born. In 1916 with his brothers Allen and Walter, Mr. Newman entered the banking business. The bank was closed in January, 1921. Tillie Karns-Newman returned to the stenographic field first as public stenographer and then as a stenographer for the Rea-Patterson Milling Company; later, she resigned to promote an antique business. In 1927, she came into a portion of her father's estate, consisting of oil holdings and farm lands. She drilled new wells on this production and constructed two air-pressure plants at a considerable cost—on borrowed funds. However, she was able to repay the obligation from the increased production represented. Also she improved the farm property, building six cottages at Chouteau Lake, located on her farm southeast of South Coffeyville, Okla.

Mrs. Newman has served as president of the Business & Professional Women's club, president of the Republican Women's club and chairman of the Council of Church Women, which sponsors the Girls Club, designed for the lesser privileged girls of the city. In 1941 and 1942 she was chairman of the united welfare budget committee. She is president of the Third District Kansas Authors' club. She has written numerous poems and historical articles. She is historian for the Jane Dean Coffey Chapter, D.A.R., and for the the B.P.W. club.

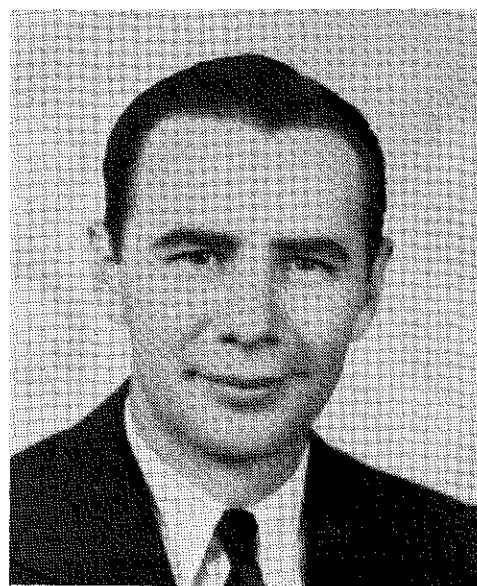


Charles Edward (Ed) Karns was born August 13, 1861, in Venango County, Pa., the seventh son of Matilda and William Karns. His ancestors had settled in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1737. December 24, 1883, he married Dorothea E. Wilson of Lenawee County, Mich., and since it was a runaway marriage, against the wishes of her stern Quaker father, they were not particular where they were to live. So when a pumping job in the oil fields, with a 2-room tool house, presented itself atop the Allegheny mountains in Cataaugus County, N. Y., they embraced the opportunity. Their daughter, Martha Matilda (Tillie) was born there, now known as Rock City. From there they moved to Findlay, Ohio, where they lost their first savings in a dry hole. They moved on to an oil field near Rudolph, Ohio, thence to Rising Sun, Ohio, to Mermill, Ohio, back to Rudolph, to Bowling Green, Ohio, to Van Buren and Marion in Indiana, thence to Neodesha, Kansas, back to Marion, Ind., from where they came



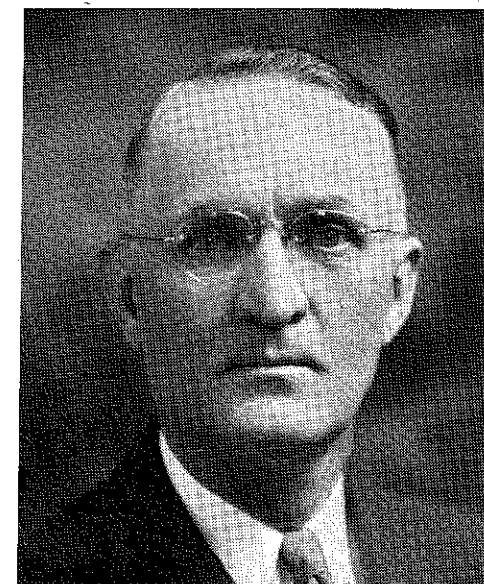
CHARLES EDWARD KARNS

to Coffeyville. At Rising Sun, Ohio, their son, Ed Dee Karns, was born. Charles Edward (Ed) Karns was superintendent of the Sun Oil Company while in Ohio, and was field superintendent for other companies in various towns in which they lived during oil booms. It was in 1904 they came here. Mr. Karns was first superintendent for Duncan and Odell, then in a similar position for the Atlas Oil Company; later he bought the properties of the Atlas Oil Company northeast of Coffeyville and further developed that field. Also he was in partnership with Jesse Graham, Sr., whom he had known in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Still later he developed extensively in the Alluwe, Chelsea (Okla.) field. In 1909 Mr. and Mrs. Karns built a residence at 513 West Eighth street. November 17, 1909, a company of oil men organized a club for social benefit with rooms in the Read building. Mr. Karns was president and L. P. Clark, secretary and treasurer. The Karns Oil & Gas Company was organized to develop leases in northeastern Oklahoma. Mr. Karns' death occurred March 2, 1920, at the age of 58. He left quite a handsome fortune in oil and farm properties.



MARK D. FERRELL

Mark D. Ferrell, proprietor of a grill on West Eighth street, was born at Landers, Wyoming, July 30, 1906, a son of William Enoch and Rose Mary (Evans) Ferrell. When he was 9 years old, Mark's parents moved to a farm east of Coffeyville, Kansas. The elder Ferrell died while Mark was still in his early teens, so he left the farm and moved into Tyro, where he was graduated from high school in 1927. Shortly he moved to Coffeyville where he attended junior college and found employment at the Columbia No. 1 drug store. In 1932 he purchased an interest in the store's fountain and lunch department, which he operated until 1940 when he sold out and purchased the site of the present Ferrell's Grill, 1304 West Eighth street, which he opened nearly two years ago. It has proved a popular eating place and its patronage is its capacity for serving. Mr. Ferrell was married in 1928 to Miss Margaret Newton of Coffeyville. They have a daughter, Virginia Lee, born Feb. 11, 1931. Their home is at 1306 West Eighth street. Mr. Ferrell has been active in all civic lines. He is a charter member and past president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He has been interested in Boy Scouting and has served as assistant Scout coach. He has been a successful chairman of several community promotional events. He is a member of the Methodist church here.



GEORGE W. NOEL

George William Noel, was born Oct. 6, 1882, at Milford, Ill., a son of W. S. and Nellie H. (Carroll) Noel. The family came to Coffeyville in 1885. G. W. Noel was graduated from the high school here in 1902. He then obtained employment in Chicago with the Rock Island Railroad Company. Two years later he was employed a similar period with the Badger Lumber Company in Kansas City, Mo. In 1906 he went into partnership with his father, who already was established in the plumbing and heating business, here. The elder Noel died in 1937, and G. W. Noel is now proprietor of the business. "Bill" as he is known to his friends, always found time for other activities. In school he played halfback on the first football squad, was in the first competition game between Coffeyville and Altamont, when the local team won. "Hurry up" Yost was the team's coach. In 1908 he joined Company K, First regiment Kansas National guard, under Col. Chas. McCrum, remaining in the company until 1912. In 1917 he joined Troop B, 114th regiment, Kansas National Guard cavalry unit. Successively he became second, then first lieutenant, then captain, the latter step-up in 1923. He remained in the troop until 1928. He was in charge of the troop the night of Coffeyville's incipient race riot, Mar. 18, 1927 and later received a citation from the secretary of war commending him for the manner in which he had suppressed the rioting without loss of life and with little bloodshed. He was a first lieutenant of the troop when the unit served in the Parsons strike disturbance in 1922 and in Crawford county in 1921. He served in the reserve from 1928-41 with rank of captain. Mr. Noel played a French horn or saxophone in the Coffeyville State Band in 1908, and until 1922 in the city band. He is a member of the Rotary club and chamber of commerce and Presbyterian church. His largest plumbing contract was obtained at Parsons (with a development company in 1942). Other sizable contracts were Memorial Auditorium and Journal building.

Mr. Noel was chief of police here 1931-33, which was during the Mayor G. W. Eckhardt administration. The first radio was installed in the police department while Mr. Noel was chief. It was installed by John Lindquist, later a desk sergeant and still later on the Wichita and Palo Alto police forces.

April 15, 1908, Mr. Noel was married to Miss Nellie G. Boothby, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Boothby. They have one son, W. J. Noel, born July 20, 1911. He is a lawyer and is in the employ of the R. E. Crummer & Company, investment bonds, Chicago.



SIDNEY B. NORTH

Sidney B. North, born in 1885 in Syracuse, N. Y., started his sales career at the age of 9 years, newsboy and bootblack at 12 years, followed by 3 years in a dry goods and shoe store at Oneida, N. Y. He completed a training course with the Bond Institute of Mercantile Training, New York and at 17 accepted a position as window trimmer and advertising manager with Heyman Bros. Dep't. Store, Wheeling, W. Va. Came to Coffeyville in 1906 to manage the Kress store, preceded by five months training in the Kress Stores at Memphis, Hot Springs and Wichita.

July 8, 1908, Ethel Jones, daughter of J. H. Jones of Coffeyville, became the wife of Sidney B. North, being the first wedding in the then new Methodist church. Before her marriage, Mrs. North had been pianist for the Methodist church for several years. In 1909, Mr. North received a diploma as a graduate from the Sheldon School of Business Psychology, Chicago. He was two years, 1910-11, manager of the Kress store at Memphis, Tenn., and then joined his father, E. E. North, in opening and operating a chain of variety stores in Oklahoma and Kansas, known as North's 10c stores; 1917 and 1918, President of National Association of 5-10 & 25c Stores; 1918 charter member and first President of Claremore, Oklahoma, Lions club; 1919 President of Claremore, Oklahoma, Chamber of Commerce; for more than 20 years actively connected with the Boy Scouts of America, at present Scout Master of Troop 47, sponsored by the Coffeyville Methodist church.

One of the incorporators of Cedar Bluff Camp, Inc., and its secretary-treasurer.

Entered the Real Estate and Insurance business in Oklahoma in 1926; returned to Coffeyville in 1932 and after being employed by the late Geo. N. Upham for two years, established his own business known as the S. B. North Agency, 717 Walnut street. The S. B. North Agency is an exclusive Real Estate and General Insurance business in which both Mr. and Mrs. North are actively engaged, in addition to having solicitors and office employees. Mr. North's business philosophy is "the wagging tongue of a satisfied customer is the best advertising medium." They have three children, graduates of Kansas State college; Earl, electrical engineer, Kearney, Neb.; Sidney B. Jr., National Secretary of Boy Scout Fraternity; Mildred, wife of Laurence Edwards who is a surveying engineer for the Natural Gas Pipe Line Co. of America.

Hobbies: Two. Viz: "Boys" and "Stamp Collecting."



WILLIAM O'DAY

William O'Day, chief engineer of the Coffeyville city water department, was born in Louisville, Ky., youngest son of John V. and Jane (Higgin) O'Day. He received his academic education in the schools of Indianapolis, Ind., and later under the supervision of his father mastered the machinists trade. That was in the elder O'Day's factory, the Indianapolis Machine and Supply Company. In 1907 Mr. O'Day came to Coffeyville to be machinist and mould-maker for the Mason Fruit Jar Company. Later, Mr. O'Day was employed by the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, (paper mill), while for the last ten years he has been chief engineer at the filtration plant and city pump station. Mr. O'Day is twice a pastmaster of the local Masonic lodge, having served as master in 1915 and again in 1929. He is a member of the Kansas Water and Sewage Works Association. In 1907 he was united in marriage to Bettie Wilson Hardy. Their home is at 212 West Martin street.



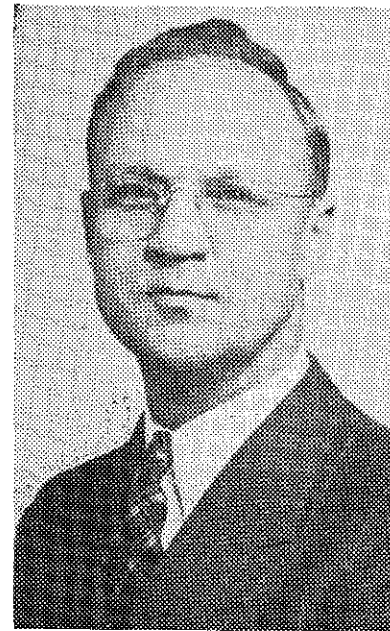
FRED C. OEHLER

Fred C. Oehler was born January 18, 1875, at St. Louis, Mo., a son of Capt. R. and Minnie (Frazier) Oehler, his father being a veteran of the Civil War. Young Oehler attended public schools and was graduated from Kansas University in 1894. He enlisted in the Spanish-American war in 1898, being a member of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which did service in Cuba. He was hospital steward for his regiment. Mr. Oehler remained in Cuba to start the first American newspaper in that country. It was called the "Times of Cuba." Later the name was changed to Havana Post. Selling out his paper there, Mr. Oehler's next newspaper venture was at New Britain, Conn., where he published a daily for some time, eventually selling it and settling in Cherryvale in 1902, where he opened a drug store. He continued to operate this drug store until 1911, when he was appointed postmaster under the Taft administration. He served in that capacity until 1915. He served as mayor of Cherryvale from 1919 to 1921. In the meantime he had gone into the automobile business at Cherryvale. In 1923, he came to Coffeyville to assume the Buick agency here, located at 222 West Ninth street. In the Herbert Hoover administration, he was appointed postmaster at Coffeyville, effective February 16, 1932 and Mr. Oehler served until succeeded by the incumbent, John Brogan, May 26, 1936.

Among other activities here was Coffeyville Airways, of which Mr. Oehler was president from its organization in 1928 to 1941. The city leased the municipal airport to the Coffeyville Airways and the latter conducted its activities. Mr. Oehler was president of the Home Building Company of Cherryvale. He has membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, Masonic lodge and Shrine and Sigm Chi, a fraternity.

August 27, 1922, Mr. Oehler was united in marriage with Miss Frances Liens, a daughter of A. J. Liens, a prominent Chanute contractor.

J. J. Dalke, supervisor of music in the Coffeyville public school system, was born October 14, 1906, near Newton, Kansas, a son of Jacob and Katherine (Schmidt) Dalke. He received his elementary education in the rural school there. He was graduated from Moundridge high school in 1926, after which he taught two terms of rural school in Marion County. He was principal of the grade schools at Ramona, Kansas. Later he attended Bethel College at Newton, from which he was graduated with the degree in music education. Next he was supervisor of music two years at Ford, Kansas and for seven years he was supervisor of music at St. John, Kansas. Incidentally he coached in athletics two years at Goessel and a similar period at St. John. At St. John he had a first divisional band, which won three years consecutively, first at Kansas City, then at Colorado Springs and the next year at Topeka. From St. John, Mr. Dalke went to Arkansas City as head of the department of instrumental music. In August, 1942, he came to Coffeyville to be supervisor of music in the public schools here, succeeding C. J. McKee, who went to Topeka schools. June 26, 1936, Mr. Dalke was united in marriage at St. John with Miss Katherine Shaler, who was also a music teacher in the St. John school system. They have two children, John David, 5, and Judith Kay, seven months.



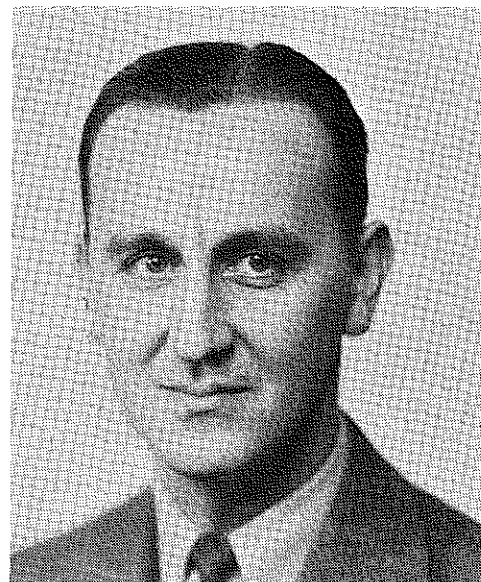
JACOB J. DALKE



WALTER M. OSTENBERG

Walter M. Ostenberg, superintendent of the Coffeyville public school system, is a native of Marquette, McPherson County, Kansas, a son of Henry and Jennie (Swanson) Ostenberg. He was graduated from the Marquette high school and immediately went into the armed forces of World War No. 1, where he served for a period of five months. With his brothers, Oscar, now director of athletics at Great Bend, and Joe, now superintendent of the Elmwood, Kans., schools, he attended Bethany college at Lindsborg. All three brothers entered Bethany the same year and were graduated at the same time. Our subject went to Eureka as teacher of speech and journalism in high school. Incidentally he coached the state debate championship team in 1928. At the end of four years he was promoted to the principalship at Eureka and three years later he was elected superintendent of the Eureka school system, holding that position from 1931 to 1937, six years. From Eureka Mr. Ostenberg came to Coffeyville as dean of the Junior College and after an administration of five years, he was elected superintendent of the Coffeyville school system, succeeding Dr. Kenneth W. McFarland, who went to Topeka to head the schools there. Mr. Ostenberg has done graduate work at Kansas University and Columbia (N. Y.) University and received his master's degree from the Colorado State College of Education. Patriotically, Mr. Ostenberg is a member of the Coffeyville American Legion Post No. 20, and in 1936-37 he was chairman of the American Legion state committee on Americanism. Civically he is past-president of the Eureka and Coffeyville Lions clubs and a director of the Chamber of Commerce board in Coffeyville. Religiously he is an elder in the First Presbyterian church. Educationally he is a director on the board of the state teachers association. He was campaign chairman of the first USO drive in Coffeyville in 1941.

August 14, 1937, at Colorado Springs, Mr. Ostenberg was united in marriage to Miss Grace Smith of Kingsdown, Kans., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Smith, ranchers in that vicinity. Mrs. Ostenberg was graduated from the Kansas State College at Manhattan and later did graduate work in New York, majoring in home economics. She has been active in club, Red Cross and welfare work in Coffeyville. The Ostenbergs live at 1004 West Fifth street.



JIM C. PAGE

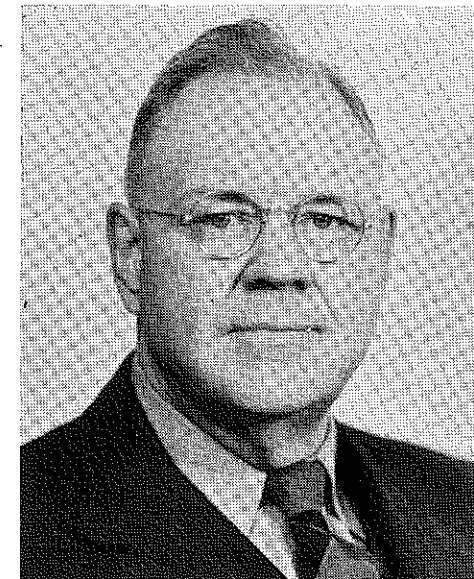
Jim C. Page, manager of the Page Milk condensery and distribution in Coffeyville, was born January 12, 1912 at Lock Haven, Pa., a son of R. B. and Gertrude (Blackman) Page. The family moved to Potsdam in 1917 for a residence of seven years, after which they moved to Merrill, Wis., and the elder Page became interested in dairying and the later operation of a condensery. Jim Page attended public school at Potsdam and Merrill, afterward taking a 2-year course in dairy manufacturing at the Pennsylvania State College. He returned to work in the Merrill plant, after which he was employed for a year by the Racquette River Paper Company of New York state.

Mr. Page came to Coffeyville, October 1, 1937, following the death of W. E. Entriken, to accept the management of the Coffeyville condensery. He has since continued in that position.

Immediately after locating here, Mr. Page entered into civic activities. Almost at once he was elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce and to membership on the board. Shortly after coming here he became a member of the Rotary Club and for the last two years has been a member of the club's board. He also is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

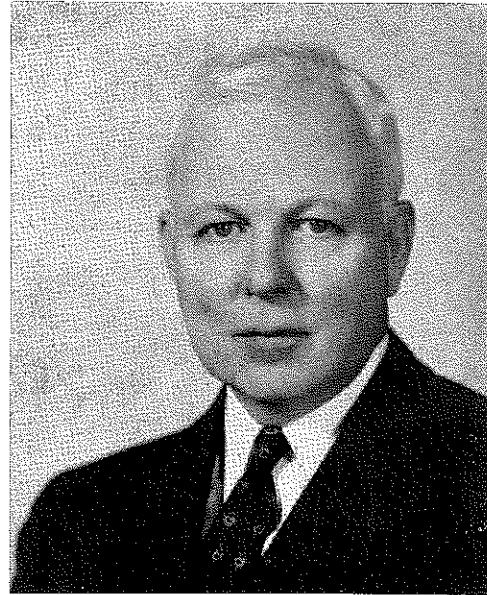
When the matter of the reorganization of the Montgomery County Fair Association came up two years ago, Mr. Page took an active part and in 1941 was elected president of the reorganized fair association, which in the same movement became the sponsor of the annual Inter-State Fair & Race Meet. In the reorganization project, the property of the old association was transferred to the city, which with the aid of the Chamber of Commerce and members of the fair association, put over a \$100,000 bond issue and with the proceeds virtually built all of the present facilities and improvements at the park.

On August 17, 1935 at Sterling, Ill., Mr. Page was married to Miss Rita Wirts of La Farge, Wis. Their home is at 108 North Park.



HERBERT DWIGHT PARKER

Herbert Dwight Parker, vice-president of the Robinson Packer Company, was born in Parker's Landing, Pa., a son of James Terry and Alice (McNutt) Parker. When Dwight was 14, his parents moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was graduated from the Pittsburgh high school. Mr. Parker came to Coffeyville in 1913 and established himself as a sub-contractor in the roofing and heating business. He went to Tulsa the same year, remained a year and then returned to Coffeyville, where he has since made his home. When the Robinson Packer Company was organized in 1916 to take over the business of the Robinson Packer & Machine Company, Mr. Parker was made president of the new company. At present he is vice-president of the company. Socially, Mr. Parker has been active in Masonry, going to the top, and active in Shrine. Civically, he has long been an active member of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. In 1932, Mr. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Sandon. They have a daughter, Alice Victoria "Vici," five years old. An infant son, John Dwight, is deceased.



BERT L. PERRY

Mr. Perry was born September 25, 1887 at Barnard, Mo., a son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Perry. Four years later the family moved to Maryville, Mo., from where, five years later, it moved to St. Louis, Mo.

At the age of 17, Mr. Perry of this sketch, quit school to accept a position as clerk in the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis. In 1912, Mr. Perry went to Moberly to become assistant cashier of the Moberly Trust Company. Four years later, Mr. Perry resigned to accept a position as traveling representative of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City.

In 1918 Mr. Perry came to Coffeyville as vice-president of the Condon National bank here. Following the death of C. M. Ball, long head of this bank, Mr. Perry succeeded him as president. He has since continued in that office.

Mr. Perry has been active in civic achievement. He was president of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce in 1920, when C. J. York was secretary. For years following he was vice-president in charge of production and divisional vice-president in charge of agriculture and later chairman of the chamber industrial committee. Perhaps his greatest achievement was in connection with a dairy survey in 1927-28 which led to the subsequent location of the Page Milk Company condensery here in 1929. As preliminary steps, Mr. Perry visited the leading condensed milk factories of the United States. He was the central figure in the raising of \$100,000 at a breakfast during the campaign to start a condensery here. He also has headed numerous other successful campaigns for funds. In 1926 he headed a committee which raised a \$50,000 industrial fund. In 1932 he raised a \$5,000 fund for the unemployed.

Mr. Perry was married in St. Louis, December 1, 1911 to Miss Edith Puckett of that city. They have two sons, Robert, 29, and Edward, 23. Robert is with the Container Corporation and lives at Dallas, Tex., and Edward is in the U. S. Navy. The Perry residence is at 209 West Martin street.



THEODORE P. PERRY

Theodore Peter Perry, veteran shoe dealer and repairer, was born January 5, 1879, in Johnson County, Mo., a son of Henry C. and Sarah Rebecca (Walters) Perry. In 1881 his parents came to Kansas, settling at Independence. Six years later they came to Coffeyville, the date being March 1, 1887. He attended grade schools here and as he reached adulthood, he learned the trade of shoe repairing. However, from 1902 to 1905, Mr. Perry was employed in the oil fields. He returned to the shoe repairing business and later added a stock of shoes for sale. He has since remained in the shoe business. He began early to build up in Masonry. At this time his record runs like this: Pastmaster of Keystone Lodge, high priest Coffeyville Chapter No. 89, R. A. M., past commander of Lochinvar commandery No. 52, Knights Templar, past grand commander of the grand commandery of Kansas (1929), past worthy patron of Coffeyville chapter 112, O. E. S., a 32nd degree Mason and K. C. C. H. of Fort Scott Consistory, a member of Mirza Shrine, past grand marshal of the grand lodge (1938) and pastmaster of Independence Council No. 15, R. & S. M. Mr. Perry has the distinction of being a life member of Keystone lodge, of Independence Council, No. 15 and of Lochinvar 52, K. T. and of the Fort Scott Consistory. He has been a Mason more than 36 years. Mr. Perry was chairman of the finance committee when a \$35,000 improvement was made in the temple here in 1922; he was chairman of the Christian church finance committee when the brick auditorium was constructed, with Dan W. Wintrode as contractor, the building having been dedicated in 1924. He was chairman of the Chamber of Commerce industrial committee when the Jensen Bros. Manufacturing company was brought to Coffeyville and he was superintendent of the Christian Sunday School from 1921-29, largely under Rev. Lin D. Cartwright's pastorate; Mr. Perry was chairman of the Memorial Hall site committee and later one of the appraisers.

In 1920 he was appointed to the board of education. He was vice-president two years and president a similar period of time.

October 24, 1906, Mr. Perry was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Nelson of southwest of Coffeyville. They have six children: Willard H., of Lawrence; Wilma B. Lightwine, Tulsa, Okla.; Sarah D. Huffman, Fort Worth, Tex., and Orphena Cahill of Charleston, West Virginia; Marilyn Wentworth, Coffeyville and Lin D. Perry (named after Rev. Lin D. Cartwright) now attending Kansas University. He is in the 1-7 military reserve.

KANSAS

the heart of a Nation,
they call me the Sunflower State.
et you with cool balmy breezes,
y free rolling plains compensate
the loss of a restless ocean,
ounding away on the shore,
ashing in angry fury,
ashing up devastation galore.

the heart of a Nation,
nd must with sympathy cling
aws that are pure and holy,
ith strength that can baffle a thing
world calls, "Anti-Prohibition,"
he curse of a Nation's poor.
eople must produce the gammon,
eating the charge as of yore.

am the heart of a Nation,
a the heart shall come light and life,
or justice is an approbation
elieve from sorrow and strife.
m the heart of your Nation,
essage I bring from above,
o plead pure laws, less taxation,
enforcement and brotherly love.



MRS. J. H. PETTINER

Esther Roberts Pettiner, Kansas poet and author, life member of Kansas Author's club, teacher and prominent local club woman was born near Liberty, Kansas on Dec. 13, 1876. She was the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Roberts, and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers college. On April 30, 1896 she was married to Joseph H. Pettiner, owner and operator of the basement barber shop under Kane's Drug store (now Harbourt's). She died at the age of 62 years at her home 601 West Fifth street on Jan. 18, 1939. One daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Pettiner-Howard and the husband survive. A grandson, Ross Howard was born May 25, 1924, now in service.

MY DREAM TRIP

ll choose for this trip an old "Memory Ship"
urning backward the helm of time.
ll then sail upstream 'til I see in my dream,
hat one face, to me, most sublime;
re three kids—ages nine, found the swimming so fine,
en our bathing suits never wore out,
ndressed on the sand, straying far, far from land.
ith many a joyful shout.
the golden sun sank to rest.

a remembering her warning, given only this morning,
e rushed for our clothes to get dressed—
y smoke, and shin twisters" how we feared those blisters,
other promised, if ever again,
wam the cow-pon' without our clothes on.
nd "I'll watch you," she said, quite distressed.

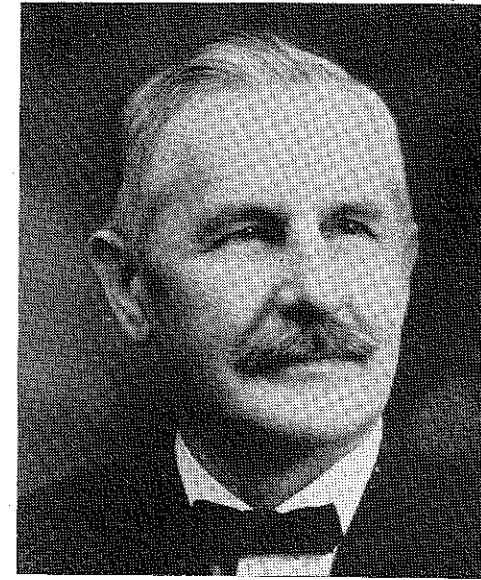
'Our dresses! O where are our dresses?
me culprit has stolen them away!
can we get home and up to our room
ithout mother discovering, Pray?"
a just like a kid, we reasoned and did
hat children of nine would today.

We hunted 'till dark, then, "Hush," and "O Hark!"
"Children!" came shrill through the trees.
Truly frantic we ran for there stood a man
Waiving our clothes in the breeze.

We were in such a plight the moon shown so bright—
Far from home without any cover.
To hunt was in vain; to stay meant no gain.
So we beat it towards home and Mother.

We reached there at last, Mother's window slipped past,
And leaped through our own to discover
"Lo and Behold!" with her slipper so bold,
Just inside my window stood Mother.

O! The tune she did play will forever and aye
Leave its imprints on my mind-or other,
She spared not the rod, or the slipper half shod,
But she's the best friend I have,
"Darling Mother."



GEORGE J. PFISTER

The late George Joseph Pfister, pioneer settler, farmer, livestock raiser and Coffeyville realty owner, was born in Mount Vernon, Ind., May 17, 1866, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Pfister. The Pfister family moved to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1866 and to Labette county, Kansas, in 1869, settling on a farm eight miles east of Coffeyville. Mrs. Frank Pfister died there in 1882 and her husband in 1907.

George Pfister remained on the home farm until 1884. He had attended rural schools in Labette county and later the (then) Osage Mission (now St. Paul's College). Mr. Pfister soon entered the livestock and general farming lines, locating in the Indian Territory, about nine miles southwest of Coffeyville. November 12, 1889, he was married to Miss Rhoda E. Jones, a daughter of Edward and Bodelia (McCauley) Jones of Eureka Springs, Kan. Ten years later, Mr. and Mrs. Pfister moved to Coffeyville. A large brick house was erected at 1002 Spruce street and this house was long occupied by the Pfister family.

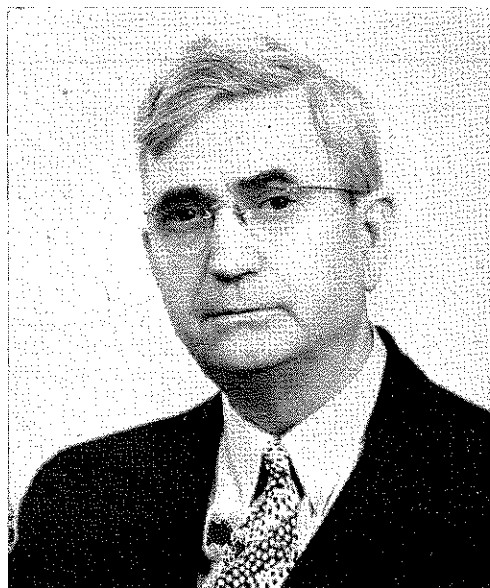
Mr. Pfister served as councilman from the then Third ward in 1903-04. During his tenure, the first brick paving (36 blocks) was laid. In the spring of 1908, while Mr. Pfister was president of the Chamber of Commerce, that body raised a \$100,000 industrial fund.

Mr. Pfister was not only a public, but a private builder as evidenced by the series of building operations which he began soon after taking up residence here. His first venture was a 2-story structure at 123 West Eighth street, completed in 1905; two years later, he erected a 3-story building at 126 West Eighth street; in 1909 he constructed a building to house the Isaacs Carriage works at 207 East Eighth street; in 1913 he erected a 50-foot frontage building at 220-222 West Ninth street; in 1921, he erected a 3-story building at 128 West Eighth street; in 1923 he built a 1-story 50-foot brick building at 205-207 West Eighth street.

In 1924, Mr. Pfister was instrumental in the organization of the Coffeyville Improvement Company which built and owns the Hotel Dale. Mr. Pfister's last important building is at the intersection of Spring and East Eighth street; it has a 70-foot frontage with a depth of 108 feet, a 1-story structure.

But all the while, Mr. Pfister had other interests. He had retained a 480-acre farm in Labette county. In 1893 he added to his land holdings by the purchase of a considerable tract just north of Coffeyville; in 1902 he added to that farm and in 1906 he purchased a tract roughly lying about Waterworks Hill, 360 acres from W. S. Upham and 88 acres from Harkin Brothers. In 1923 Mr. Pfister sold to the Hillcrest Country Club, 222 acres lying along the Smelter road. He gave outright to the city of Coffeyville a 60-acre tract, ever to be known as Pfister park. He sold to the city of Coffeyville a 147-acre tract for airport purposes.

Their children were Hazel, Stella (Mrs. Ryan), Stafford and Raymond. Hazel and Raymond are deceased. Mrs. Ryan and Stafford and their mother all live in Coffeyville.



HUGH J. POWELL

Hugh J. Powell, editor-owner of The Journal and owner-operator of radio Station KGGF, was born at Braidwood, Ill., Mar. 13, 1877, a son of Morgan and Jane (Parry) Powell, natives of Monmouthshire, Wales. His parents had come to the United States in 1869, first locating at Hannibal, Mo. Later they migrated to Kansas, where, in Republic County, they took up a claim. After a few years, they left Kansas and located in Braidwood, Ill. They lived there about five years, after which they returned to Kansas, this time to settle on a farm four miles southwest of Iola.

At the age of 19 years and equipped with a teacher's certificate, Mr. Powell began teaching rural school. He taught four years in Ness County. Following this experience, he became joint owner of a business college at Iola, where he invested four years of his time, the first year as partner of Scott Fesler, and the three succeeding years as a partner of John T. Tyler.

On June 19, 1905, Mr. Powell found himself owner and editor of The Cherryvale Republican, a daily publication.

In 1914, Mr. Powell sold the Republican and purchased The Coffeyville daily and weekly Journals. They were then being published at 128 West Ninth street. In 1919 the Coffeyville Daily Sun was merged with The Journal and its owner, Stanley Platz, became a partner in The Journal. This partnership endured for 20 years, during which time (1920) the weekly issue was discontinued, a new home for the plant was erected at Eighth and Elm streets (1929-30) and radio station KGGF acquired (1930). In 1939, the partnership with Mr. Platz was dissolved and Mr. Powell became their sole owner.

Besides being a newspaper publisher and a radio station operator, Mr. Powell has found time to acquire land and to operate successfully several large farms.

His interests have widened even farther. Back in 1924 he cast his lot with a group of men determined that Coffeyville should have a modern hotel. The group formed an operating and holding company known as The Coffeyville Building and Improvement Company and Mr. Powell took a one-fifth interest, a holding that he has since enlarged. Only J. E. Exner and Mr. Powell remaining in the company as original investors. Jess Sigsbee several years ago, sold his interest and W. E. Ziegler, George Upham and George Pfister, are deceased. In 1929, Mr. Powell made a substantial contribution to the stock of the Page Milk Company and in the same year acquired The Morning News, a daily paper here.

Mr. Powell had not been in Coffeyville long before he became active in civic affairs and in 1917 he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce here. On June 15, 1910, at Cherryvale, Mr. Powell was united in marriage to Ora Gertrude Rennick of Cherryvale. Mrs. Powell's death occurred May 5, 1935. They have no children. Mr. Powell, now in his 29th year as the head of The Journal, has faithfully attended the annual meetings of The Associated Press and has served on its advisory board and on committees. The Journal building for the last several years has housed both The Journal and radio station KGGF. His next important investment, awaiting only the duration perhaps, will be the erection of aerial towers and power building in Kansas. That equipment is now just over the line in Oklahoma.



J. C. RAUCH

The man who claims the distinction of having "placed more people in homes in Coffeyville during the last 40 years than any other man," was born at Virden, Ill., June 14, 1865. His patriotism has never been questioned, since his anniversary was later made national flag day. In 1886 he migrated to Oregon where he lived until 1898 when he came to Coffeyville. He was elected principal of the Whittier school in September, 1898. In December of that year the Whittier school building was totally destroyed by fire. For a time he continued teaching the school being established temporarily in the Sardis Baptist church, finishing the year at the Lowell school. For a time he had a position as bookkeeper at the office of the Pierce Iron Works. On July 1, 1900, Mr. Rauch went to the Upham Bros., realty company as salesman and bookkeeper. In 1906 he formed a partnership with Walter Newman in the realty line. In 1909 Mr. Rauch went to Colorado, returning here in 1911 when he resumed his employment at Upham's Realty company, remaining there until 1926. Since that time he has conducted a realty and insurance business of his own, being located in the Centropolis building. He has been successful in this venture. Before going to Colorado he had been elected a trustee of the Montgomery County high school at Independence, but did not serve on the board because of his removal to Colorado. He has long been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and still longer a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Rauch was married in Auburn, Ill., November 14, 1899 to Miss Elizabeth Woolsey of that city. They have three sons, Harold and Erville, both married and living in Coffeyville, and Wayne, is married and is a geologist for the Lion Oil Refining company at Eldorado, Arkansas. Wayne is a graduate of the school of civil engineering at K. U.



HAZZARD W. READ, SR.

The late Hazzard W. Read, Sr., a pioneer Coffeyville merchant, industrialist and civic builder, was born April 22, 1850, at Metropolis, Ill., and he died in Coffeyville, March 29, 1929, at the age of 78 years, 11 months and 7 days. He first came to Kansas in 1867, stopping off at Solomon City. He returned twice to Illinois and in one interval in Kansas he worked in a salt mine. In 1872, in partnership with W. T. Read, his brother, he opened a merchandise store in Coffeyville (Old Town) and in the following year, the business was moved to New Town. A few months later they purchased and erected a store building at the northwest corner of the intersection of Ninth and Walnut streets. Read Bros. continued for 32 years, when in 1904, their partnership was dissolved. In the dissolution, H. W. Read took over the drygoods and accessories, while W. T. Read retained the site, building and the men's clothing department.

H. W. Read was not long in establishing a reputation for being a man possessing sound judgment, a desire to help make Coffeyville grow, and having the courage to take chances and to spend even large sums of money, once he made up his mind that the venture offered was fundamentally sound. An illustration of this attribute is seen in the instance, when the Citizens Commercial Club was considering a bonus offer to get the Ozark Smelting & Mining plant for Coffeyville and other sites were being offered in other cities. It was the consensus that if this city offered the site the plant would come here. Mr. Read arose in the meeting and said he wished to go on record as being willing to buy the site personally, but on behalf of the club. At that meeting were such men as E. S. Rea, Daniel Wells, W. H. "Jack" Shepard, F. O. Weis and others. The site was purchased and offered as a bonus and the plant was located here. It is still a highly important Coffeyville industry.

Mr. Read was not familiar with the milling business, but he was satisfied it was a sound and necessary industry and when it was proposed that a company be organized here (in 1893) to start a large milling business, he again plunged, holdly offering to match any other subscription. The Rea-Patterson Milling Company was organized. Mr. Read became president and E. S. Rea, secretary, manager and treasurer. It is now more than 70 years since H. W. Read first became identified with Coffeyville and today, the name H. W. Read's still stands for dependable merchandise. As the elder Read left the stage, his son, Joe Read was preparing to take over, and almost daily the younger man is waiting on customers who have patronized Read's for 40, 50 and even 60 years. This page appears here by courtesy of the son in memory of his father.



CLEMENT A. REED

Clement A. Reed, lawyer, church worker, business man and head of the Coffeyville Board of Education, was born June 19, 1892 at Burlington, a son of Everett M. and Minnie (Long) Reed. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas and in 1916 was graduated from the University of Kansas school of law. He began practice at Caney. Six months later he became associated with his brother-in-law, A. R. Lamb in the practice of law at Coffeyville. With the declaration of war in 1917, Mr. Reed entered an officers training camp, remaining in the service 22 months. As first lieutenant he commanded and trained companies at New Orleans, Slidell and Mansfield in Louisiana, and at Houston, Texas. Upon returning to civil life he resumed the practice of law at Coffeyville. From 1921 to 1928 inclusive, Mr. Reed was the teacher of the Men's Bible class of the First Christian Church in Coffeyville, the average attendance of which class was 200, while on two occasions it was 1,000 and on one supreme occasion it was 2,200. This class was almost tops in the United States in those years. Fraternally, Mr. Reed is a Knight Templar, a member of the Fort Scott Consistory and of the Royal Arch Masons, Independence Council No. 15 and is a charter member and Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kansas. He is a past Master of Keystone Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M. of Coffeyville. He is a charter member and past commander of American Legion Post No. 20, Coffeyville, and is a member and past president of the Coffeyville Rotary Club. Four years ago he was elected a member of the board of education and three years ago, he became its president. Mr. Reed is an officer in the Savings Investment Company and of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association. He has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years.

On August 17, 1917 he was married to Miss Hester Lamb. They have three children, Clement A., Jr., Marjorie Jean and Elizabeth Louise.



ELMER J. ROSS

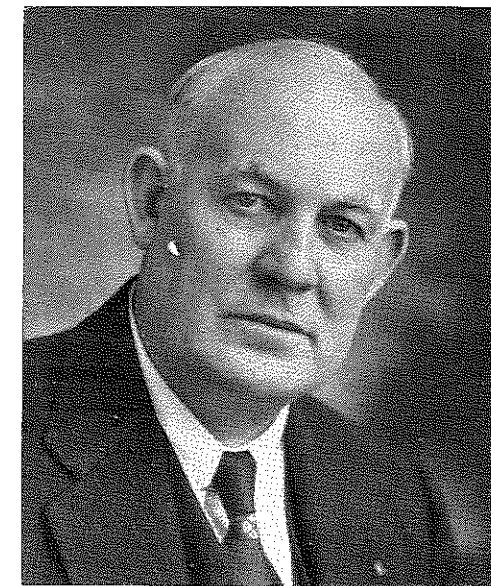
Elmer J. Ross, owner of Ross Sales Company, 115 West Eighth street, was born at St. Louis, Mo., June 14, 1891. While still a small child his parents moved to Parsons, Kansas, where in 1911, Elmer was graduated from high school. In 1914, Mr. Ross came to Coffeyville and for a period of three years was employed as a salesman at Belt Bros. Clothing store. In 1917, Mr. Ross formed a partnership with his father-in-law, F. E. Workman of Parsons, and under the business style of Workman-Ross Motor Company, they assumed an automobile agency in Coffeyville.

At the close of 1921, the automobile agency was sold and Mr. Ross became secretary of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. An outstanding achievement of his administration as secretary was the consummation of the Hotel Dale construction project, a chamber hotel finance committee actually raising \$35,000 to pay for the site.

A delicate, but significant accomplishment by Mr. Ross while secretary, was the successful ironing out of a controversy between a large local industry and the bricklayers union, which threatened to suspend construction work of thousands of dollars then in progress. It was not generally known, but Mr. Ross personally went to Indianapolis, there conferred with union officials and then successfully negotiated with officials of the construction work and in the role of silent arbitrator, effected a reconciliation of the differences involved and averted a further delay in construction.

In March, 1923, Mr. Ross resigned the secretaryship of the chamber to re-embark in private business. He and Mr. Workman had purchased a business to be operated under the title of Ross-Workman Music company. Later, when Mr. Ross purchased the interest of Mr. Workman, the title was changed to Ross Sales Company. This business has since greatly expanded and besides musical instruments, electrical appliances and furniture have been added.

February 15, 1913, Mr. Ross and Miss Ethel Workman of Parsons were united in marriage. They have two sons, the elder, James E. Ross, now (December 18, 1942) is a representative of the U. S. Flight and Service department at Pensacola, Fla. He had been employed in construction work at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, Calif., manufacturers of airplanes and bombers. The younger son, William D. Ross, who last June completed a 6-year course in architectural engineering, October 28, entered the U. S. Navy and at this writing is taking a special course at Columbia University, New York City.



WILLIAM PEARL ROYER

Mr. Royer was born on a farm near Liberty, Kansas, December 11, 1880, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Royer. He was graduated from the eighth grade, rural high school, April 23, 1898, after which he attended Montgomery County High school at Independence until 1901. He then went to the Gem Business College at Quincy, Ill., from which he was graduated February 27, 1902. He was appointed as clerk in the Coffeyville postoffice Sept. 1, 1903, under then Postmaster George I. Barndollar (at a salary of \$500 a year).

Mr. Royer was transferred upon his own application from Coffeyville to the postoffice at Newton, Ia., Oct. 16, 1913. Exactly two years later he was transferred back to Coffeyville.

In 1921, Mr. Royer was promoted to the position of superintendent of mails, a capacity in which he has continued to serve.

Entering his 40th year of continuous service for the department, Mr. Royer is the dean of employes in the Coffeyville postoffice. No other person has served continuously as long as Mr. Royer.

Outside of his official duties, Mr. Royer has found time to assist in community work. He was instrumental in the organization of the Southern Kansas Poultry association in November, 1909. He assisted in staging the annual shows which followed. He is a life member of the American Poultry association.

Mr. Royer became a director of the executive board of the Montgomery County Fair Association in 1924. He has served as treasurer and president of that association and many times has been elected a delegate to the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Topeka. He is a member of the Montgomery County Farm Bureau and is a member of the Kansas State Association of Postal Supervisors. He is a charter member of the Moose.

January 12, 1905, Mr. Royer was married to Miss Magdalena Rhynearson of Coffeyville. They have four children: Charles, a practicing physician, now a lieutenant in the U. S. A. Medical corps stationed at Miami, Fla.; Harry, a practicing lawyer at Fort Scott; Mrs. Carolyn McGovney of Coffeyville and Miss Lila Royer, a student of K. S. T. C. at Pittsburg.



MR. AND MRS. H. B. SETZLER

HORACE BROWNBACK SETZLER, early superintendent of the National Refining Company at Coffeyville, was born July 13, 1869 at Parker Ford, Pa., a son of Washington F. and Margaret (Brownback) Setzler. His death occurred here July 5, 1939.

Mr. Setzler attended Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, Pa., from 1893 to 1896 and studied at the University of Pennsylvania, from 1896 to 1901, obtaining a bachelor of science degree from the latter school. He had majored in chemistry and later was author of "Patents for Refining Petroleum."

His first important employment was as chemist and assistant superintendent for the Gulf Refining Company at Port Arthur, Tex., a position he held from 1901 to 1904, when he became superintendent of the Lake Carriers Oil company at Corapolis, Pa. In 1908 he resigned to assume the superintendency of the National Refining company's plant at Findlay, O., and the following year he was transferred to Coffeyville as general superintendent, retaining supervision of the Findlay, Petolia, and Marietta plants. From 1910 to 1914, he was a director of the company, which was early located at Cleveland, O.

Mr. Setzler was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society for Testing Material and locally a member of the Rotary club, member and president at one time of Hillcrest Country club and a member of the Coffeyville Chamber of Commerce. He was a Master Mason, Knights Templar, Shriner and 32nd degree Mason.

Mr. Setzler also frequently accepted positions of community responsibility in welfare drives, usually handling solicitations at industries. He was ever a student and meticulous and thorough in everything he undertook.

On Oct. 24, 1906 he was married to Sarah Arminta Tuxford-Hancox at Corapolis, Pa.

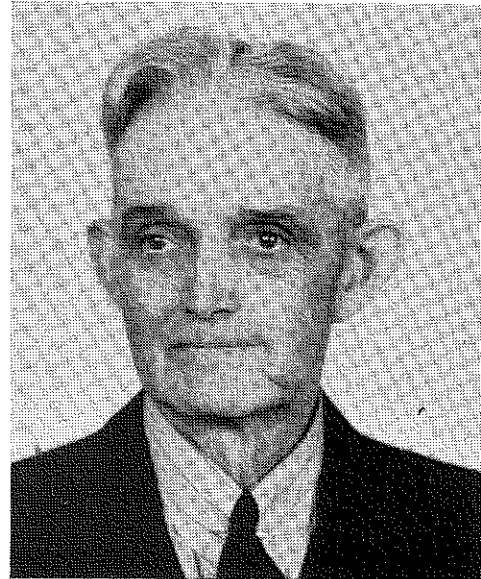
SARAH ARMINTA TUXFORD was born Dec. 21, 1868 at Freeport, Pa., and at the age of 18, was married at Knapps Creek, N. Y., to Amos Sheffield Hancox, who was proprietor of the Eagle House in Pleasantville, Pa. Mr. Hancox died in June, 1905. On Oct. 24, 1906, at Corapolis, Pa., she was married to Horace B. Setzler, then superintendent of the Lake Carriers Oil Company. The beautiful Setzler home at 608 Willlow street, built in 1920, continues to be the home of Mrs. Setzler.



MR. AND MRS. A. L. SEVERANCE

ARTHUR LA GRANGE SEVERANCE was born May 31, 1877, at Huntington, Ind., the son of LaGrange and Henrietta (Drummond) Severance. At the age of 15 years, Mr. Severance made his first visit into Kansas. Shortly he returned to Indiana, but came back to Kansas about 1899. He was employed in laundries in several cities in this state before coming to Coffeyville. In 1919 the Severance Laundry Company was incorporated and in the same year opened for business at 105 West Eleventh street, its present location. This laundry is now in its twenty-fourth year as a successful business institution. Paternally, Mr. Severance early negotiated both ladders of Masonry and is a member of the Fort Scott Consistory. Socially he is a member of the Rotary club and civically, he has long been a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1912 he was united in marriage with Miss Florence Amick (right in picture) a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Amick of Tyro.

FLORENCE AMICK SEVERANCE was born in Johnson County, Mo., a daughter of L. L. and Martha Amick. She has been a resident of Coffeyville since 1903. She became Mrs. Severance in 1912. She has been active in the Order of the Eastern Star and at one time served as a grand officer. She is a past president of the Business & Professional Women's Club of Coffeyville. In business, Mrs. Severance has been an active partner of her husband and their success has been shared in work and ability as well in profits. She is also active in P.-T. A. and other club work. Their home is at 710 Lincoln street.



BERT SHORES

Bert Shores, well-known contractor for the past 30 years, was born near Roper, Kansas, April 19, 1879, a son of George D. and Christina (Elder) Shores. His mother died when Bert was 10 years old. When only 17 years old he began braking on the Missouri Pacific Railroad lines. Later he learned carpentering and in a few years he began contracting, still later forming a partnership with Richard (Dick) Shrum under the title of Universal Construction Company. This firm has rather specialized on school buildings, church edifices and residences, in Oklahoma and Kansas. Among local buildings constructed by the Universal are Memorial Auditorium, Brighton Furniture store, McFarland Trade School, Parish Hall, Page Condensery, Clossen Memorial building of Presbyterian church. Among the latest structures is a substantial addition to Memorial hospital in Bartlesville, Okla. Mr. Shores served as vice-president of the board of education for one term and as a member of the board 15½ years. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce and civically he has been an active member of the Coffeyville Lions club, while religiously he has been a member of the Christian church board for many years. August 20, 1902 at Sedan, Kansas, he was united in marriage with Miss Osia Townsend. They lived in Wichita for a time but shortly after their marriage they came to Coffeyville, which has since been their home. Their residence is at 114 North Elm street. A hobby of Mr. Shores may be said to be Lionism and attending state and national conventions of the International Association of Lions Clubs. He has been a man of almost tireless energy. "Come on; let's go!" has been canonized by Mr. Shores. At 11 o'clock one morning the city commission declared Universal Construction company lowest responsible bidder for the construction of Memorial Auditorium; at 12:30 o'clock, just 90 minutes after the letting of the contract, Shores had teams at work excavating for the foundation. That action is typical of Mr. Shores..



HARRY F. SINCLAIR

Harry F. Sinclair, internationally prominent oil figure, once a druggist in Coffeyville and still executive head of the concern which owns and operates the Sinclair Refinery here, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, July 6, 1876, a son of John and Phoebe Sinclair. While still a child, the parents moved to Independence, where Harry grew to manhood and entered business life. In the early nineties he opened a drugstore at Independence and about 1897 in partnership with Harry Hinds, under the business style of Sinclair-Hinds, he opened a drug store on the West side of Walnut street on the site of what is now occupied by the north half of the J. C. Penney Company, Coffeyville store. While that store was operated by him he lived at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Baldwin, whose residence was on the site of the present postoffice at Eighth and Elm streets, as did George Bassett, his pharmacist who died only a year or two ago in Wichita. Bassett was a brother-in-law of the Tackett brothers here. After selling the drugstore in 1898, Mr. Sinclair returned to Independence and very shortly afterward made fortunate strikes in oil and gas ventures. About 1902 he planned and began the construction of a beautiful and spacious home in the same block where the more modest Sinclair home had been. A picture of this home is shown elsewhere. But Harry Sinclair's fortune grew by leaps and bounds and about 1905 he moved to Tulsa, where again he built an ornate home. Then ten years later, as one of the largest oil executives in the country he proceeded to build a home on Long Island in keeping with the best homes there. He has retained that home, but in recent years he has found hotel facilities on Fifth Avenue serve his business life better than a suburban home. Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company represents one of the largest production, transportation and distribution oil concerns in the world. Coffeyville will long owe Harry Sinclair a deep debt of appreciation for the highly satisfactory manner in which the Coffeyville plant and business of the Sinclair Refining Company has served Coffeyville, virtually always running at capacity and paying the highest wages to its employes, a major proportion of whom own or have purchased their own homes. The plant here, begun as the Cudahy refinery, was purchased by the Sinclair interests in 1916 and after World War No. 1, a contract running upwards of \$3,000,000 was let to the Leonard Construction Company. And even since that time vast and costly improvements have been made, the most recent of which is the re-vamping of a portion of the plant for the production of high octane gasoline. Mrs. Phoebe Sinclair lives with her son. Her husband died many years ago. Mr. Sinclair early in the century was united in marriage with Miss Siddie Ferrill. They have no children. Mrs. Sinclair's brother is Monsignor William (Father) Ferrill at Wichita. Mr. Sinclair has one brother, Earl Sinclair, whose fortune in life has paralleled that of his more illustrious brother, but on a less spectacular scale. Harry Sinclair is recalled here ever ready to assume risks in investment as long as there seemed an opportunity to realize on it. His first large profit margins were made in the Bartlesville region. One of his earliest big returns came from the sale of drilling rig timber, his friends recall. Mr. Sinclair's business title is chairman of Sinclair Consolidated. Throughout his career he has kept associated with him friends he made in Independence before large winnings were his. The author regards this fact one of the highest tributes that can be paid to any man.



ROBERT LEE SINGLETON

Mr. Singleton was born at Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky, July 9, 1868, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Singleton. The family moved to the vicinity of Coffeyville in January, 1880. At first the family lived in the Snow creek valley in Indian Territory, later moving to the Kansas side east of Coffeyville.

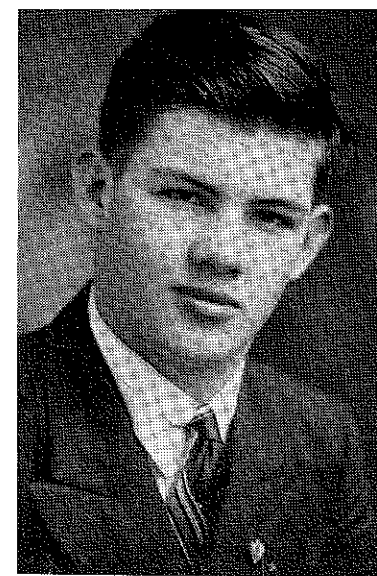
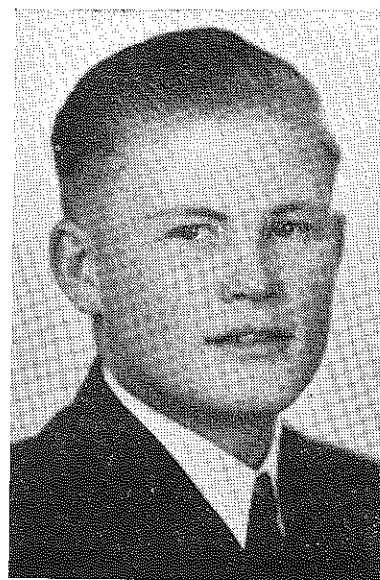
Mr. Singleton was engaged for many years in farming, stock raising and dairying. Coffeyville was his market.

Politically, he served several terms as clerk of the Cherokee township board. For 15 years he was clerk of the board in drainage district No. 1. In 1925 he was elected commissioner of city parks and public buildings, serving one term. The white way lighting system about Memorial park and expert landscaping of that park was accomplished during Mr. Singleton's tenure.

In 1931, he was appointed sanitation officer and dairy inspector. When those offices were separated, Mr. Singleton continued as dairy inspector, a post he still holds. In August, 1931, the city commission adopted a drastic and sweeping milk ordinance, which was slightly amended in 1933. Some opposition developed against provisions of these ordinances, but they were upheld in district court in a test case.

Mr. Singleton was an original stockholder in the Montgomery County Fair association and a director for several terms, prior to the recent reorganization.

December 23, 1891, Mr. Singleton was married to Miss Mattie A. Richardson. They have a son, W. B. Singleton of Wichita, and a daughter, Mrs. Myrtle Singleton-Dack. The Singleton residence is 707 Beech street.



MRS. E. A. SMITH AND SONS DAVID AND WILLIAM

One must have examined the records of many families before finding as industrious a family as that of the E. A. Smith group living at 107 West New street. Mrs. Smith, formerly was Pauline Winn, native of Columbus, Kansas and daughter of James Edward and Elizabeth (Conaway) Winn of that place, who harked back to pioneer covered wagon days. The Winns moved to Coffeyville in time for Pauline to be graduated from high school here. Her father was a construction foreman for the Cudahy-Sinclair company. Later Pauline was graduated from K.S.T.C. at Pittsburg, with a degree of B. S. (Biological science). She also attended for a time the University of Chicago. At first a substitute teacher and tutor, Mrs. Smith as she is now known, taught school at Whittier, in Bartlesville, at South Coffeyville and at Edna and Valeda. She is now principal of the Valeda grades. Her first school was taught at the Blue Ribbon school (Dist. No. 51 Labette County). She was a charter member and helped organize the B. P. W. club here and was its historian for several years. She helped write the emblem service for the B. P. W., and was twice vice-president of the club. She was chairman of the program committee when the P.-T. A. was organized in Coffeyville. Charter member of Coffeyville Branch, American Association of University women. She was president of the Travelers club and is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary and Order of the Eastern Star. She was married at Pittsburg, Oct. 30, 1920 to E. A. Smith, a National Refinery employe. Their children were David Lawrence, born May 28, 1923 and William Everett, born October 12, 1924. The boyhood lives of the sons parallel in many major respects. Both began Scouting as cubs. David at 14 became an Eagle Scout and William at 13½ (youngest boy in Coffeyville to get this honor at that time.) David was graduated from senior high school and junior college and Bill was graduated from senior high school. David is known for his work in Scouting, as a musician and soloist on trumpet and bugle player. Both attended Boys State. David assisted in organization of a Lions Scout troop, played with the city band, school band and Manhattan College band. Bill plays the Sousaphone and has taken honors at Pittsburg and Winfield as a tuba soloist. He is playing in the K. U. band and is a member of city band. He is a student in chemical engineering. At high school he was elected to the National Thespian Society and later the Men's Residence scholarship at K. U., both symbols of high scholastic attainment. He also passed entrance examination to Harvard in 1942. He recently enlisted as a cadet in the Army air force reserve. A hobby with him is collecting historical works. David is taking veterinary medicine at K. S. T. C. at Manhattan and last September, enlisted in the medical reserve of U. S. A. Both boys have been outstanding in Coffeyville for their utilitarian abilities. Both have records for dependability.

Other attainments of Mrs. Smith are painting and clay work. She has done much painting of china-ware and natural scenes. She is a versatile clay modeler. Some of her talent went to cartooning accompanied usually by ironic humor. She is a descendant of Capt. Peter Winn, an official of the London Charter Company, which was in charge in Virginia during the "Starving time of 1608." In 1921, Mrs. Smith was a delegate to the B. P. W. national convention at Cleveland, O.

Stephens-Hayes Mercantile Co.

Store opened in the Spring of 1904

Early in the spring of the year 1904, Messrs. G. H. Logan and A. L. Snow came here from Oklahoma in search of a location for a store to accommodate an expanding and successful mercantile business such as they were conducting at Kingfisher, Okla., and other localities. These merchants had operated in Oklahoma since the opening of that country to settlement in the year 1889. Various localities were visited by these able merchants who were then most favorably impressed with three very progressive-like cities, namely, Tulsa and Bartlesville in Oklahoma, and Coffeyville in Kansas. The deciding factor in locating was conditioned largely upon the securing of an adequate and suitable store building. Through the good offices of Wilson & Ellis, the former being the present city finance commissioner here and the latter the late, likable John B. Ellis, (they were then co-partners in the real estate business), a lease was obtained on the Theodore Stamm building at 126 West Ninth street. Thus the firm, Logan, Snow and Company came into being in Coffeyville. They have practically remained at that location since 1904, the present location being 122-124 West Ninth street, except for the early 8-month occupancy of the Stamm building next door.

Throughout this entire time, Mr. J. H. Stephens, one of the owners now, has been with the local store, remaining through its various and succeeding name changes. Mr. Harry E. Hayes became a member of the organization in 1916.

The foregoing is a historical sketch of the founding and activity of one of Kansas' substantial institutions, the Stephens-Hayes Mercantile Company. This firm is a Kansas corporation, the stock of which is largely held by Mr. Hayes, Mr. Stephens, John L. Stephens and Julia Stephens-McCoy.

This firm has ever kept abreast of the times and strictly adheres to the policy of handling only good merchandise in a manner as to make business a pleasure for themselves and all those with whom they deal.



DONALD W. STEWART

Donald W. Stewart, Vice President and General Counsel of Union Gas System, Inc., the distributor of natural gas in Coffeyville, maintains his residence at 415 South Penn Avenue, Independence, Kansas, but has long been actively associated with the business life of Coffeyville and Montgomery County. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri on November 12, 1894, the son of Arthur T. and Zell Wilson Stewart, who were natives of Independence, Kansas, and the grandson of E. E. Wilson and Watson Stewart, both prominent pioneer residents of Montgomery County. Donald Stewart was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri and graduated in law at Washington University in that city in 1917.

During the World War he spent more than two years in active services with both the French and American Armies and upon discharge from the service commenced the practice of law at Independence with Thomas E. Wagstaff, an uncle by marriage. He served as Assistant County Attorney of Montgomery in 1920 and as County Attorney in 1921 and 1922. He was Assistant Attorney General of Kansas under Chas. B. Griffith in 1923 and became attorney for the Southwestern Gas Company (now Union Gas System, Inc.) in 1924. For the past fifteen years he has been both Vice President and General Counsel of that company.

Mr. Stewart has long been active in veteran affairs, serving as Commander of the Independence Post of the American Legion and as Commander of the Department of Kansas, and is a member of the Montgomery County 40 et 8 Voiture. He has served as President of the Independence Rotary Club and on the Independence Board of Education. He is a member of both the Coffeyville and Independence Chambers of Commerce, the State Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber of Commerce. He is chairman of the Advisory Board under Selective Service Regulations and is Commander of the Independence Civilian Defense Corps. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter at Independence. He represented the western half of Montgomery County in the 1941 session of the Kansas legislature and will serve in the 1943 session.

Mr. Stewart was married on November 6, 1921 to Dean Revelle of Gulfport, Mississippi and they have four living children. A son, Jock enlisted early in 1942 in the U. S. Army Air Corps and while serving as a second lieutenant, Pursuit Pilot, with the 98th Fighter Group, he was killed at Drew Field, Florida, September 18, 1942.



MISS NELLE E. STOVER

One of the most gifted and versatile personages in Coffeyville, Miss Nelle E. Stover has chalked up an enviable achievement. She has left a significant impress on the music history of Coffeyville the last 34 years and in the more recent years of that period she has added the business of agriculture, specializing in dairying. In her repertoire as a music teacher, were included instruction in violin, cornet, clarinet, trombone, cello, pipe organ, piano and voice. Incidental to the maintenance of a studio downtown or at her home, was the profession of chorus directing. This began with choir directing at the First Christian church. Twice over extended periods of time she was chorus and music director at that church. She also was for a period in charge of music activities at the First Baptist church. After taking up dairying, Miss Stover conceived and carried out the idea of the Rainbow Choral club, composed of singers throughout the county, trained in choral work for public appearance anywhere under the auspices of the Farm Bureau. She still teaches music and voice in the Liberty public school.

Throughout the past 34 years Miss Stover has staged countless recitals and has featured Christmas and Easter music programs and pageants. Possessing a remarkable voice in her own right, for many years she was one of the outstanding soloists of Coffeyville. Among the groups she directed in Coffeyville were the Coffeyville Ladies Orchestra and the Cecilian Choral Club. Her preparations for her career in music consisted of work on the piano and cornet taken under Chicago artists and her violin study and work in the teachers' department of the Kansas University. It should be noted that for the period of the duration of the present war, her teaching at Liberty is restricted to two afternoons a week and the Choral club activities will be suspended. Her farm consists of 160 acres of land situated three miles west and two miles south of the Page Milk condensery. Besides a herd of 35 registered pure bred Jerseys, Miss Stover has been gradually stocking up with other livestock, including sheep and hogs. At this time (January, 1943), she is selling her milk production directly to the grocery stores. She lives in West Coffeyville. Her sister, Mrs. Laura Ford, Miss Exie Mae Peeler, Robert Brooks and Clyde Gatewood are her able assistants. Mrs. Ford has been with her sister eight years.

Miss Stover also takes a keen interest in public improvements and she was largely instrumental a few years ago in the successful promotion of an adequate rest room and lounge for women. The governing board, following her suggestion, converted certain rooms at the southwest corner of the municipal building in Coffeyville into those accommodations and constructed a concrete walk from the Seventh street sidewalk to the entrance of the new restrooms. The value to rural women especially those with small children, who have occasion to come to Coffeyville is almost inestimable, Miss Stover has since reported.



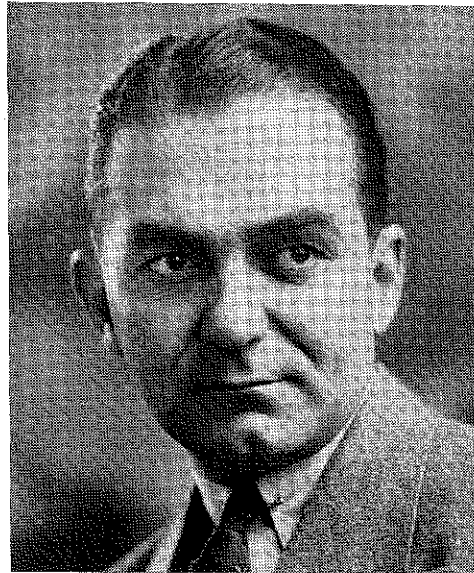
HARRY STRASBURGER, SR.

Harry Strasburger, Sr., for many years a widely known clothing merchant of Coffeyville, was born in Duren, Germany in 1863. He came to America when he was 12 years old and at once began clerking in a ladies' ready-to-wear store in the east. Early in 1917, Mr. Strasburger opened a women's apparel shop in Parsons and made his home there until 1923. In 1919 he sold his store at Parsons to G. H. Hooper and retired from the retail field for a time. Forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, M. C. Rice, he purchased the Palace Clothing store from Isador Litman, placing Mr. Rice in active management of the business. In 1923 Mr. Strasburger came to Coffeyville and shortly afterward took over the active management of the store. Mr. Hooper, in the meantime had come to Coffeyville and until a destructive fire in 1930, operated a women's apparel shop in the south part of the Strasburger store. Following this fire, Mr. Strasburger entirely remodeled his store and since that time the store has been Coffeyville's leading exclusive clothing store devoted to the outfitting of men and boys.

Associated with Mr. Strasburger from the establishment of the Coffeyville store, was his son, Harry, Jr.

Mrs. Strasburger died June 11, 1934, and three and one-half years later, or January 18, 1937, Mr. Strasburger followed his wife in death. Besides the son, Harry, Jr., mentioned, a daughter, Mrs. Helene Missildine of Tulsa, survives.

Arriving in America at the age of 12 years, unable to speak a word of English, and no money with which to go to school, Mr. Strasburger nevertheless prospered, rose in the business world and left a heritage of merchandising principles and a large going business to his son, in addition to giving him a fine education along commercial lines, an education of which he himself had been denied.



HARRY STRASBURGER, JR.

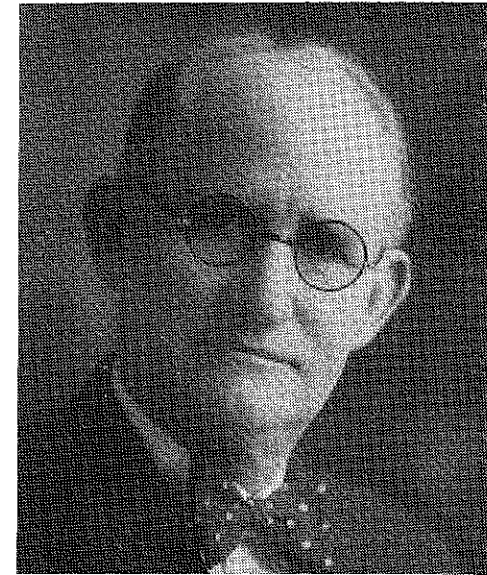
Harry Strasburger, Jr., proprietor of Strasburger's, Coffeyville's leading exclusive clothing store, was born in Parsons, July 7, 1903, the son of Harry and Sophia (Loeb) Strasburger. From Parsons high school, Mr. Strasburger went to Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill., after which he attended the University of Missouri, taking commercial studies. He returned to Coffeyville and became associated with his father in the Strasburger store here. Mr. Strasburger had a flare for golf and during his freer days he won the Colorado state championship in 1932, the Broadmoor invitation tournament in 1927 and again in 1934 and was runner-up for the Kansas state championship in 1930.

Mr. Strasburger is a member of the Masonic blue lodge, for several years has been one of a restricted membership in the Mallard club, is a member of the Hillcrest Country club, a member of Jewish society B'Nai B'rith and for several years was a director in the Chamber of Commerce.

January 11, 1941, Mr. Strasburger was united in marriage at Topeka, to Miss Catherine Dunkel, daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Dunkel of the regular U. S. Army, at Topeka.

Mr. Strasburger's hobbies are golf, fishing, hunting and the camera.

The Strasburger home is at 411 West Second street.



JOHN B. TACKETT

John B. Tackett, Coffeyville's pioneer photographer, builder of theaters and motion picture producer, was born Aug. 31, 1874, at Pittsville, in Johnson county, Mo., a son of Commodore and Carrie Tackett, Polk Tackett, father of Commodore, first pioneer in Johnson county early in the last century, engaged in farming and preaching. Carrie Tackett, still a resident of Coffeyville to which place she, with her four children, came in 1890, was born on a ranch at Santa Rosa, Calif., Mar. 10, 1854. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lloyd of Ray County, Mo., had gone to California in 1852, they being two of 14 survivors of a caravan of 110 persons who started out seven months before the vanguard reached California. Sickness, hunger, exposure, desertion and other conditions had taken a terrible toll of the party. A few years later they returned to Holden, Mo., where they resided for the remainder of the lives of the Lloyds and Commodore Tackett.

Mrs. Carrie Tackett and her son, John, opened a photograph studio in the building now housing Isaacs Transfer, in 1890, and for many years they continued in that line. The Dalton raid was Mr. Tackett's opportunity. He was everywhere that fateful day, Oct. 5, 1892 and he made scores of pictures of the Daltons, the one showing them laid out in a row of four, being the most popular picture taken of the bandits. Tackett saw Emmett, bleeding from a dozen wounds and watched the doctors dress his wounds and set his arm. This incident led to an unusual tryst between Tackett and Emmett Dalton, who was charged, tried and found guilty of first degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, in connection with the deaths of Lucius Baldwin, Charles Brown and George Cubine during the raid.

About 1908 Dalton was released from prison on a parole to Sheriff Chalk Beeson of Ford County. Later, Emmett returned here and at the request of John Tackett, he consented to take his own role as the bandit in a feature picture reproduction of the Dalton raid.

It is asserted that the Tackett-Dalton film, for the first time in motion pictures, featured a man and the first time that a man in pictures played the part of himself as a criminal in a real life action.

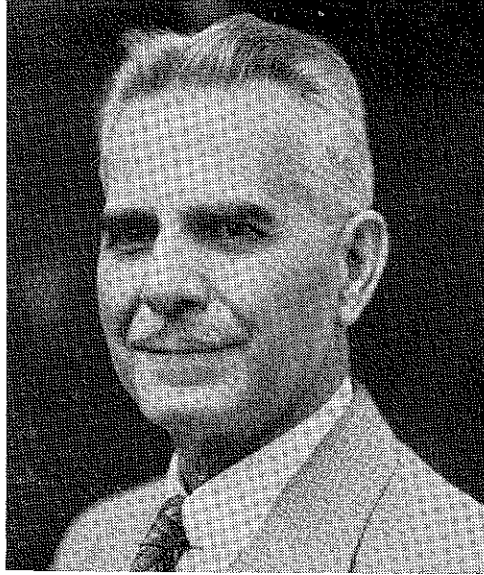
John Tackett alone took the pictures, wrote the scenario, produced the film and then presented it to audiences of a half dozen states—and was in the black when he withdrew the film from public entertainment.

John Tackett began his career in theaters and stage performances as manager of Perkins opera in the Plaza building. He had been building the Tackett orchestra into a widely known local group in which he and his brothers, Eck and Lloyd were featured. John also taught dancing and his class in Claremore included the late humorist, Will Rogers and Dr. Bushyhead, a cousin of Will.

About the turn of the century, Tackett built the Auditorium theater on the site of the present Standard filling station at Seventh and Maple streets, he built an airdrome on the site of the Columbia building, he ran an airdrome on Walnut street for colored persons, he had a vaudeville theater on Union street. At the conclusion of World War No. 1, Tackett built the Tackett theater where it now stands and in 1929 he completed and opened the Midland theater and in 1924 he built a large theater at South Coffeyville. In 1930 he negotiated a contract with the Fox Film company to operate his two theaters and since has devoted his time to travel, farming and town property improvement.

Mr. Tackett's first marriage was to Miss Stella McCullough, a trained nurse, who died in 1919, a victim of the flue epidemic.

On September 1, 1925 he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Louise Miller of Coffeyville. Their home is at 607 Elm street.



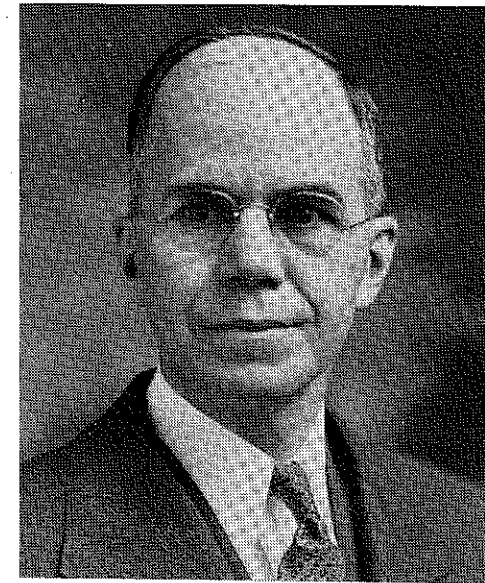
MR. AND MRS. W. T. TERRY

WILLIAM T. TERRY, 40 years an agent for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, was born Aug. 12, 1874, (the famous grasshopper year in Kansas), at Pardee, Atchison county, this state. In 1884 his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Terry, moved to Nortonville, Kan., where Young Terry completed his public school education and mastered telegraphy and worked as night operator for three years. Later he was agent at Olpe five years, then transferred to Moline, where he served a similar interval. In February, 1906, Mr. Terry was appointed Santa Fe agent at Coffeyville, where he served until his retirement in 1936 due to ill health. He had served under five different division superintendents during his agency.

Mr. Terry has a son, Bennett F. Terry, by a former wife. He resides in Stamford, Conn. August 9, 1931, Mr. Terry was married to his present wife, Blanche Akers. They reside at 615 West Eighth street.

Mr. Terry has taken an active interest in civic affairs. He was a member of the Citizens Commercial Club and later the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Mason, Shriner and Rotarian. He served as secretary of the Rotary club here ten years, and had a perfect attendance record. In 1931 he transferred his membership in the Methodist church to the Presbyterian church where he later served as an elder. For three years Mr. Terry was a talented member of a minstrel cast directed by John Drake and which appeared weekly over KGGF.

BLANCHE MAXWELL AKERS TERRY is a native of Lebanon, O., the daughter of B. F. and Ora H. (Hackendorf) Maxwell, both practicing physicians of that city. Later the family moved to Oklahoma and eventually to Nowata county. Before becoming Mrs. Terry she had taught school in both Oklahoma and Kansas (Logan school here). She is a graduate of Junior college here. Her first husband, Robert M. Akers, was fatally injured in 1926 by electric shock while employed at the Denison Clay company's plant. They had two children.

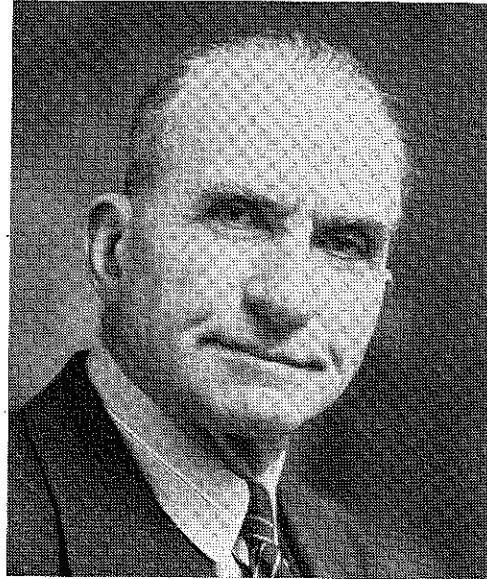


JAMES STEPHEN WARD

Born in Columbia County, Arkansas, December 31, 1883, Mr. Ward was said to have watched the old year out and the new year in. He attended high school at Bodcaw, Ark., supplementing his education thus gained, by systematically attending "Y" summer schools. He entered Y.M.C.A. work in March 1912, as assistant secretary under Secretary W. S. Blanton at the Coffeyville Railroad Y.M.C.A., located at Spruce and Thirteenth streets.

Mr. Ward went to the Chicago organization, railroad Y.M.C.A., in 1913. During the World War No. 1, Mr. Ward did "Y" war duty at Camp Mills and at Fort Slocum, on the Mexican border and at Denver, Colo. After the close of the war, Mr. Ward returned to regular "Y" work in Iowa. He returned to the Coffeyville Railroad Y.M.C.A. in November, 1924, as secretary, succeeding W. S. Blanton, retired. Mr. Ward was married at Little Rock, Ark., June 24, 1924, to Miss Mamie Sandifer of Stafford, Kan. They have a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, born January 11, 1928. Their home is at 1302 West Fifth street.

Mr. Ward has always found time out of his busy life to participate in recreational work for the boys and girls of the community. He has promoted industrial league activities, volley ball and gave valuable assistance and encouragement to the upbuilding of Cedar Bluff Camp, of which he is a member of the executive board. As "Y" secretary, Mr. Ward is a member of the operating board of the Coffeyville USO.



GEORGE H. WARK

George H. Wark an attorney at law now residing in Caney was born on a farm west of Liberty, Kansas, the son of E. M. and Lydia M. (Long) Wark who located on a claim in that neighborhood during the year 1870. They were among the pioneers of Montgomery County. Mr. Wark attended district school, and was graduated from the Montgomery County high school and the University of Kansas Law School.

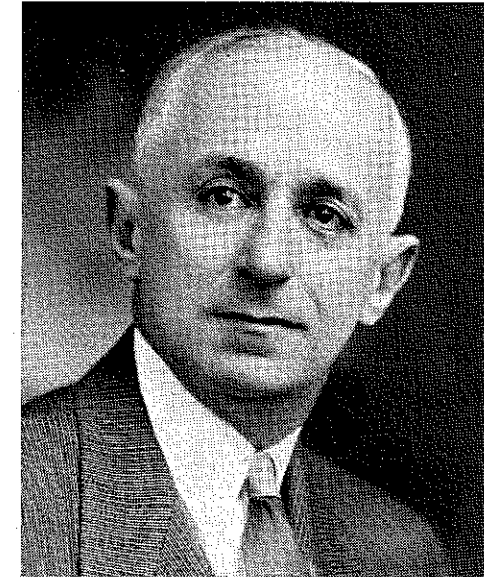
In the autumn of 1903 he commenced the practice of law in Caney and that city has been his residence since that date. For a number of years he has served as attorney for the city and the Board of Education. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Kansas State Senate.

He is a World War veteran and served overseas with a machine gun unit. For more than twenty years Mr. Wark was active in the military affairs of the State of Kansas.

On his return from military service in 1919 he resumed his practice at Caney. He served as one of the Judges on the Court of Industrial Relations of the State of Kansas.

April 16th, 1921, he was united in marriage to Margaret Porter, daughter of the late Senator and Mrs. S. M. Porter of Caney.

For almost fourteen years he was with the Treasury and the Justice Department, Bureau of Prohibition.



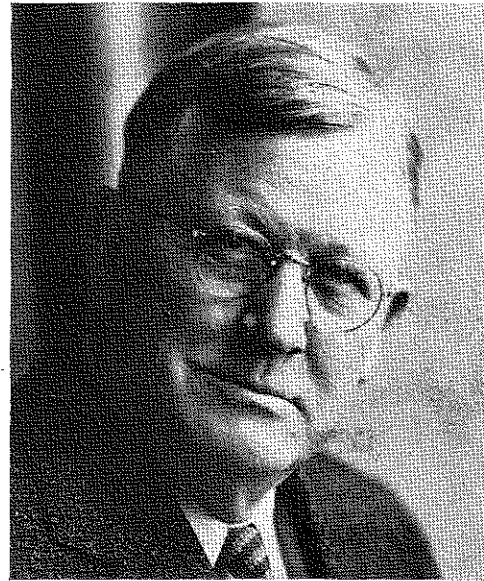
NATHAN WEINBERG

Nathan Weinberg, Coffeyville merchant, was born October 27, 1885, at Brooklyn, N. Y., a son of Adolph and Mary (Rashbaum) Weinberg. While he was still a very small boy, his parents moved to New Orleans. When he was 10 years old, they moved to Eldorado, Ark. At the age of 15, Mr. Weinberg returned to New Orleans, where he was employed until 1905, when he came to Coffeyville and obtained employment in Col. A. Sharpe's Peoples Store, then at Eleventh and Walnut streets. The store was later moved to West Ninth street. After a few years, Mr. Weinberg accepted the management of the Bee Hive store at Black Rock, Ark., where he remained until 1915. He returned to the People's Store in Coffeyville in 1915. A year later he went into the merchandising business here on his own hook, and now Weinberg's department store is in its 27th year of existence.

Mr. Weinberg was married Jan. 5, 1913, to Miss Zillah Kasselberg of Little Rock, Ark.

They have two sons, Bernard, born Mar. 25, 1916, a practicing physician and surgeon in Chicago, who recently enlisted in the U. S. A. Medical corps with rank of first lieutenant. His officers training was gained at Carlisle, Pa.; and Maurice, born May 20, 1919, now associated with his father in the department store here.

Mr. Weinberg is a double-chevron Lion Monarch, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association the order of B'Nai B'rith, and has been active in all civic and fund drives.



CHARLES D. WELCH

Chas. D. Welch came to Coffeyville in 1905. Since arriving in Coffeyville, he has been connected with important litigation in southeastern Kansas.

He was chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Montgomery County, Kansas, for six years. He is a graduate of Washburn College and the Kansas City School of Law.

Before coming to Coffeyville, he was Auditor for Shawnee County, and after coming to Coffeyville, he was attorney for the State Board of Health of Kansas for four years.

He was city attorney of Coffeyville for two years.

In 1931, he was appointed by Governor Woodring as special attorney for the State of Kansas, in the action by the State for a reduction of the gate-rate charged by Cities Service Gas Company to the Cities of Kansas served by it.

This hotly contested action was tried in the state court, the United States district court, the supreme court of Kansas and the supreme court of the United States.

In 1937, he and Mrs. Welch spent six months in a trip around the world, and on this trip attended some of the courts in session in the various countries, particularly in India. During this trip they visited many of the places which are in the headlines of the war news of today.

Mr. Welch is now president of the Kansas State Bar Association.

He is interested in war work and is government appeal agent for the local draft board.



ROSCOE E. WHITWORTH

Roscoe E. Whitworth, vice-president and general manager of Nutrena Mills, was born at Fort Smith, October 26, 1899, a son of William W. and Julia (Troop) Whitworth. When about a year old, the family moved to Oklahoma City, Okla., the elder Whitworth starting one of the first daily papers published there. Three years later he died and in 1905, his widowed wife moved to Iola, Kan., where Roscoe attended public school. However, he was graduated from high school at South Pittsburg, Tenn. In the fall of 1916, Mr. Whitworth entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. On December 28, 1917, he enlisted in the 89th division, 341st machine gun company, World War No. 1.

Mr. Whitworth was discharged in April, 1918 to accept a commission in the adjutant general's department, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he served until Mar. 30, 1920. Returning to private life, in 1921 Mr. Whitworth entered the feed business with the Southard Feed & Milling Company at Kansas City. In succession he was clerk, salesman, state sales supervisor and general sales manager.

In August 1935, Mr. Whitworth became identified with the Nutrena Mills as vice-president and general manager of the company's southern division. He came to Coffeyville, September 25, 1935. Since coming to this city, Mr. Whitworth has taken an active part in the civic affairs. He has served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the civic division of the Lions Club and director of the Montgomery County Fair Association. He was president of the chamber when that body sponsored the Willkie Day celebration here, Sept. 16, 1941, when 25,000 to 30,000 persons assembled in Smelter field to hear the Republican candidate for president, and former history teacher in high school here, deliver his kick-off speech of the campaign.

Before coming to Coffeyville, Mr. Whitworth was for two years, president of the Kansas City Feed Manufacturers' association. He also assisted Major Foster in the task of setting up an audit for the federal government in the so-called million dollar scandal at Camp Funston over camp activities and amusements, an audit that was said to have saved the government \$266,000.

April 2, 1924, Mr. Whitworth was united in marriage to Miss Leona Fern Chambers at Kansas City. They have three sons, Roscoe, jr., Clarence Lloyd and Richard Dwain, and two daughters, Delores Pearl and Shirley Jean.

The family home is at 614 Lincoln street.



DAMON A. WILLBERN

Damon A. Willbern, secretary-treasurer First Federal Savings & Loan Association and president of the Coffeyville Loan & Investment Company, was born Nov. 17, 1900, at Llano, Tex., son of A. H. and Mary C. (Longfellow) Willbern. He was graduated from the Llano public schools and from the Nixon-Clay Business College of Austin, Tex.

He was employed by the state of Texas for one year, after which he entered the milling business. He was employed by the Quality Mills of Austin, Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., and lastly the Sparks Milling Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Willbern's employment in these companies was in the export markets department and this employment represented personal visits to the large flour mills in Brazil, and other points in South America. In the late twenties when the export business in the markets of Latin America became demoralized, Mr. Willbern returned to the United States and shortly was representing the creditors of the Rea-Patterson Milling Company of Coffeyville and its branch agencies.

He remained throughout the period of liquidation and re-incorporation and later sale of the assets to the Moore-Lowry Mills and represented that company in the southern states for a time.

In 1937 he was instrumental in organizing the First Federal Savings & Loan Company and the Coffeyville Loan & Investment Company, both Coffeyville concerns. He has continued his identification with these companies, as secretary-treasurer of the first and president of the second.

Mr. Willbern has taken an active part in civic affairs, including important committee positions with the Chamber of Commerce and was the successful director of the first United Welfare Campaign in Coffeyville in 1940. In 1942 he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce.

He is a Mason and Shriner and director in the Coffeyville Rotary Club.

In 1936, Mr. Willbern was united in marriage to Marjorie Miller-Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Miller.

Their beautiful new home is at 1215 West Fourth street.



ARTHUR RICE WILSON

Arthur Rice Wilson was born in Neodesha, Kansas, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wilson. His father was a banker and merchant.

While still a child, his father moved to Oswego, where he was employed by the C. M. Condon bank and later he was employed by the same firm at Mound Valley.

Arthur was graduated from the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott.

He was later employed at the C. M. Condon Bank at Oswego then by the C. M. Condon & Company private bank in Coffeyville (now become the Condon National Bank).

For a time he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business here. In 1909 Mr. Wilson went to Colorado and later to California. He returned to Coffeyville in 1925, where he became a state bank examiner, functioning as such for a period of three years.

In the years 1928, 29 and 30, he was employed by the George Upham Realty Company here.

In 1931 he was elected commissioner of finance and revenue in Coffeyville. He failed of re-election in 1933, but was a successful candidate for that office in 1935 and he has since succeeded himself in 1937, 1939 and in 1941.

Upon his first election the city was in debt a million dollars. Since that time that debt has been wiped out and the bonded debt now is only \$200,000 all of recent issue. During the same interval the city has constructed many improvements, including a swimming pool, sewage disposal plant, a secondary dam in the Verdigris river, a new turbine and improvements costing \$300,000 at the city power plant, blacktopped some 32 miles of streets and made extensive park and airport improvements, including a \$56,000 reservoir and pump at filtration site.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Olive M. Boothby, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Boothby of Coffeyville. There are two sons, Glenn D., vice-president First Security bank, Rock Springs, Wyo., and Donald B., in U. S. Army, stationed (in Jan. 1943) at Hawaii, and a daughter, the latter being Mrs. Ray Miller, 610 West Sixth street, who in December, 1942, moved to California. Mrs. Wilson is deceased.

With the outbreak of war with Germany, Japan and Italy, Mr. Wilson was made commander of the Coffeyville Civilian defense corps.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Coffeyville Lions club. Bowling is his hobby.



KARL WILSON

Karl Wilson, dean of the Coffeyville Junior College, was born at Concordia, Kan., the son of George C. and Mildred (Lamb) Wilson. He was graduated from high school there, then attended the University of Chicago one year, entered Kansas State College at Manhattan and was graduated in 1924, taught at Junction City, Kan., high school four years and completed master's degree at Kansas State, Manhattan, in 1929.

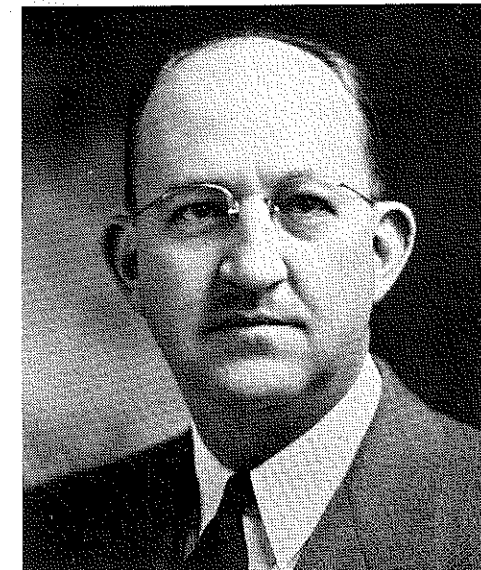
Mr. Wilson came to the Coffeyville Junior College in 1929, teaching English and Debate. In 1932 he was made assistant dean of junior college, as the college came into its own building. Has continued work on his doctor's degree at Kansas and Minnesota universities. Mr. Wilson made history as debate coach. In 1937 his teams won both state and national junior college championships and in 1938, the same team won the national championship. Debate under Mr. Wilson made a substantial contribution to extra-curricular activities of junior college.

Mr. Wilson was promoted to the deanship of junior college in February, 1942, effective as of the following July 1, succeeding W. M. Ostberg, promoted to the superintendency of schools here.

Mr. Wilson was married Jan. 1, 1931, at Manhattan to Miss Alice Fisher, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Fisher of Manhattan.

Fraternally, Mr. Wilson is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, honorary educational society; of Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalism fraternity and of Tau Kappa Epsilon, a social fraternity. He is chairman of the Kansas State Debate association. Religiously he is an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Coffeyville and civically he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served a term as vice-president of Cedar Bluff Camp, Inc. He is vice-president of the Coffeyville Lions club.

Mr. Wilson also is coordinator for War Training Service.



CARL E. ZIEGLER

Carl E. Ziegler, Sr., attorney and former state representative, was born August 15, 1894 at Independence, Kansas, a son of William E. and Jessie M. (Raisor) Ziegler.

He attended the Coffeyville public schools and in 1916 enrolled in law at Washburn College at Topeka, from which institution he enlisted in the U. S. Army in April, 1917. Upon his return to private life, Mr. Ziegler was employed in the law office of his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1923, at which time he became associated with his father in the practice of law. He is licensed to practice law in both Kansas and U. S. courts. At his father's death, November 11, (Armistice day), in 1930, Mr. Ziegler assumed the law business of the elder Ziegler, which majored in indemnity insurance claims and matters. The elder Ziegler was admitted to the Montgomery county bar in 1878 and he was county attorney at the time of the Dalton raid in Coffeyville and through his prosecution Emmett Dalton pleaded guilty to first degree murder in connection with the raid killings. His widow still lives in Coffeyville.

Carl Ziegler served in the legislature at Topeka, three successive terms, 1929, 1931 and 1933. He declined to run for a fourth term.

He was elected commander of American Legion Post No. 20, here for the year 1936, the fiscal year starting then in August. He is a past Grand Chef de Gare, department of Kansas 40 and 8 and a past Chef de Gare of Voiture 186, whose jurisdiction embraces Coffeyville. He recently enlisted in training in an administrative inspector school at Fort Logan, Denver. His rank is first lieutenant.

Mr. Ziegler was united in marriage in 1920 to Miss Virginia Dumm. They have two children, a son, Carl Edwin, Jr., a student at Iowa University at Iowa City, but has taken a leave of absence to enter military service, and a daughter, Joan Marie, 12, a student in junior high school here.

Mr. Ziegler's hobby is broiling steaks two inches thick over a charcoal fire and he is regarded as a pastmaster at that task.



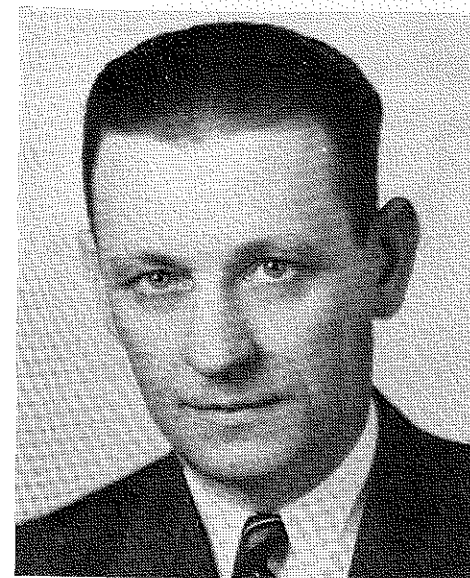
HELEN BANOWETZ

Helen Wilkinson Banowitz was born May 17, 1920, in the home of her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Wilkinson of Delaware, Okla., a daughter of Frank E. and Vashti (Wilkinson) Banowitz. In 1923 the family moved to Coffeyville. Miss Helen attended the Coffeyville public schools. She was graduated from high school in 1937 and from junior college in 1939. In 1941 she was graduated from the Oklahoma State University at Norman. She had majored in speech and forensics throughout her higher school career. In high school she was selected for the National Honor Society; member of the Quill and Scroll club, charter member of the high school drum and bugle corps and was its drum major in 1936-37. She was selected by the Jane Dean Coffey Chapter, D. A. R., as the first annual entry in Kansas for "Good Citizenship."

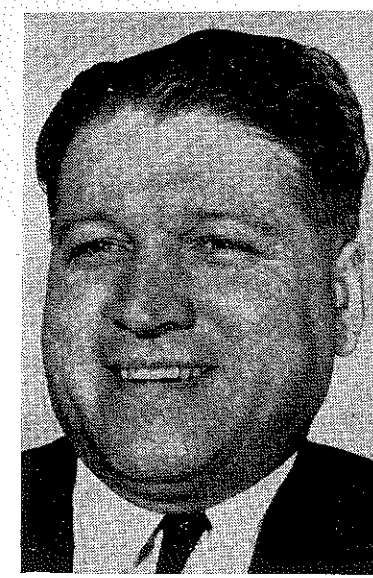
She attended Denver University two summers on scholarships recommended by her principals, Bass and Klotz. She also participated in numerous plays evincing a talent for dramatics. A distinguished honor from a purely academic standpoint was that she qualified for an average "A" grading throughout her years in high school. In junior college (1937-38), Miss Banowitz won in the Kansas state forensic tournament and was accorded similar honor at the national forensic tournament, women's division, at Norman, Okla. The following year (1938-39) she again won at the national tournament held that year in Virginia, Minn. This was the first time that a student had won in two straight national contests. Miss Banowitz was elected to the Phi Rho Pi, a junior college speech fraternity. In winning the state forensic contest at Manhattan in July, 1940, Miss Banowitz was listed as a speaker for the Democratic National Committee, Woman's division, which sponsored the contest. That contest was state wide and more than 30 entries were listed in the preliminaries. Miss Banowitz is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority and Delta Sigma Rho, a forensic society. During these years in school she participated in all speech activities. After her graduation from Oklahoma University, Miss Banowitz taught in the Sulphur school system for one year. There she taught speech and her students under her direction won all county and district contests. In recognition of her attainments, Miss Banowitz was elected to the advisory board of the Oklahoma State Speech Institute and appointed by the O. U. Alumni Association to serve as a member of the Murray County, Okla., advisory council.

Directly after the conclusion of her school at Sulphur, Miss Banowitz became the bride of First Lieutenant Merle Dean Bridges of the United States Army, who at this writing (January, 1943) is in line for promotion to a captaincy. The marriage took place June 6, 1942, at Yuma, Arizona.

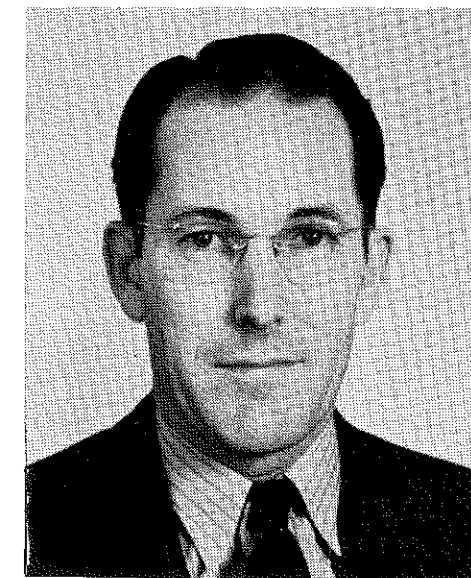
Official State, National and Local Representatives of Labor



GEORGE A. MAIDEN



"TOM" CROWE



SIDNEY CARAWAY

GEORGE A. MAIDEN, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas State Federation of Labor since 1937, was born December 1, 1896 at Grapevine, Texas. He is also state legislative representative at Topeka. Formerly he was president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, local 54. Also in World war No. 1, he was a member of Company D, 139th regiment (of Caney) 35th division. He was for a time Labor relations representative for the local district W. P. A. He is also now state chairman for volunteer war bond sales in Kansas. November 2, 1928, Mr. Maiden was married to Miss Madeline Lightfoot. Their home is at 114 West Fourth street, Coffeyville.

TIME MAGAZINE, issue of October 19, 1942, made this feature write-up of a former Coffeyville champion of the cause of labor, Thomas Crowe: "Boss of all this size, wealth and glamor. (it had mentioned the shipbuilders union as a \$7,500,000 unit) as top man of the West Coast boilermakers, is square-jawed, hotheaded Thomas "Tom" Crowe, 47, IBBMISBWHA's Pacific coast representative. He started as an apprentice at 13, earning 10 cents an hour heating rivets at Parsons, Kansas, and has climbed the ladder rung by rung. Belligerent, tough, willing to crack heads if necessary, Tom Crowe has the reputation of being a square shooter. When welders tried to break from IBBMISBWHA and form a union of their own, Tom snapped them back into line. Said he: 'We're going to have peace among unions if we have to fight for it.'" Crowe formerly was a boilermaker at the National Refinery in Coffeyville and his home was at 702 East Seventh street. He still retains title to that property.

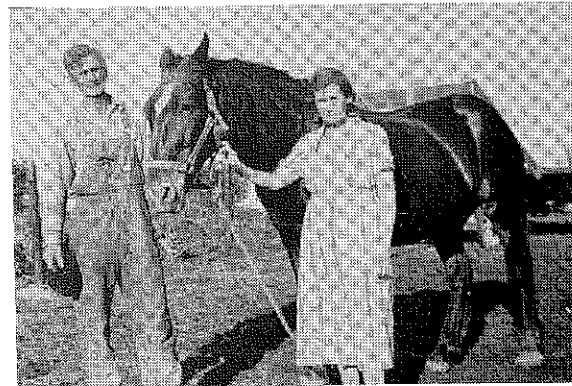
SIDNEY CARAWAY, president of the Coffeyville Central Labor Union, was born January 28, 1897 in Davis County, Missouri, a son of George N. and Rowena (Murry) Caraway. He grew up on the home farm. At the age of 20 he was enlisted in the 110th Ammunition Train, 35th Division that went overseas in the first World war. After 25 months of service he was discharged at Fort Riley. Mr. Caraway returned to the farm for a year, then was employed by the Empire Oil Company at Bartlesville, Okla., for another year, going to Hale, Kansas, for the Southwest Gas Company in 1923. In 1924 he was employed at the Strand theater in Independence, Kan., learning the art of moving picture operator and joining the I. A. T. S. E. M. P. M. P. During the next few years he was employed in his line at Bartlesville, Tulsa and Kansas City Mo., coming to Coffeyville in 1935 from Bartlesville. Central Labor Union had just been reorganized with J. A. Panches, president and E. W. Latchem, secretary. In 1937 and again in 1938, Mr. Caraway served as secretary of C. L. U. Also he has served several years as secretary of Local 495, moving picture machine operators. In 1942, Mr. Caraway was elected president of the Coffeyville Central Labor Union and is the incumbent in that office. He was married in 1920 to Miss Pearl Phelan from whom he was divorced. August 1, 1938, he married Miss Ethlyn Sneed of Chaffee, Mo. A daughter, Judith Ann, was born Nov. 21, 1939. Miss Sneed was a graduate nurse of the Southeast Kansas Hospital in Coffeyville. The home is at 306 East Seventh street.



HARRY A. HAMLET

Harry A. Hamlet, manager of the Squaw Transit Company of Coffeyville, was born May 29, 1895, at Crestline, Kansas, a son of W. E. and Isabelle (Harmon) Hamlet. He attended public school at Crestline and later when his parents moved to Columbus he attended high school there. His first employment was with the M.K.T. Railroad company at West Mineral, Kansas. Later he obtained employment with the Meyer Coal & Coke Company of Kansas City, Mo. In 1918, Mr. Hamlet was admitted to the U. S. A. officers training school at Camp Pike, Ark. After leaving the service, his next employment was with the G. D. Milligan Company at Springfield, Mo. In May, 1920, Mr. Hamlet went to the Central Motor Sales Company of Springfield, remaining with that concern eight years, the first four years at Springfield and the remainder of the period at Joplin. In 1928, he went to the R. & S. Motor Company of Joplin and in June 1929, came to Coffeyville as that company's Coffeyville manager. He remained with that company seven years, when he became identified with the Squaw Transit Company as manager and he has continued since in that capacity. Mr.

Hamlet was united in marriage June 6, 1917, at Fayetteville, Ark., with Miss Peggy Butler of that city. They have two children, a son Charles Eugene "Jim" Hamlet, born July 7, 1919, now (January 1943) a staff sergeant at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and a daughter, Betty Jeanne, born Jan. 16, 1921, who was married recently to Lieut. John Shaver, in the service. The Hamlets live at 102 North Willow street.



Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Deetz, near Dearing

Ora A. Deetz, veteran of the Spanish-American war, was born June 17, 1875, near Auburn, Indiana. He was recruited in May, 1898 with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment in Company G, of which D. Stewart Elliott was captain and William A. McTaggart was second lieutenant, both being from Coffeyville or vicinity. Mr. Deetz served in the Philippines. February 2, 1902, he was married to Miss Louetta Royer of near Liberty. They have eight living children, four boys and four girls. In the order of their ages: Ceneta, Coffeyville; Clare, married and living at Independence; George, married and stationed at Camp Adair, Oregon; John, single, stationed at Camp Pickett, Virginia; Juanita,

Gillette, Wyo.; Annetta (Mrs. Cecil Johnson) route 4, Coffeyville; Arlette, at home, and Audray, stationed at Camp Hood, Texas. It will be noted that they have three sons in the armed forces. Mr. Deetz is a member of D. S. Elliott Camp No. 43.

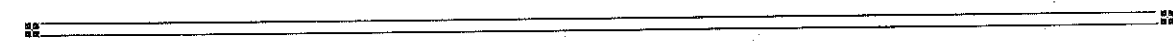
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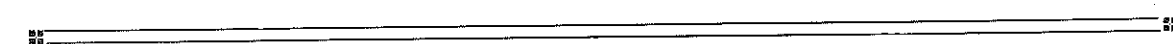


JESSE N. MOON

Mr. Moon represents one of the pioneer families of Coffeyville and his father early acquired land in the vicinity of Moon and East Eighth street. That street derives its name from this pioneer settler. Jesse Moon is best known as a grocer, his store for many years having been located at 1001 East Eighth street. He has served as a member of the Coffeyville board of education and for several years was a member of the Lions Club. His wife, Mrs. Carrie Moon has helped him look after the store, especially in certain recent years when Mr. Moon's condition of health was unsatisfactory.



Reference note: On page 194, in the write-up of Sebastian Hahn, it is mentioned that he was hoping to qualify as a Master Farmer as sponsored and determined by the Capper Publications. Since that write-up was printed, Mr. Hahn, the author is glad to mention here, has been advised that he has been so selected.



Franklin Dalton's Grave, Elmwood Cemetery