

CHARLES F. BABCOCK

was born May 22, 1848 at Broadalbin, Fulton, New York. He moved with his parents to Plattsburg, New York while young. There he received an academic education in the Franklin Academy, then attended a business college in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1869, he went to Helena, Arkansas, and clerked in a hardware store for a time, then went into the retail furniture business for himself. He was married in Chicago, January 17, 1876, to Mary E. Wygant of Plattsburg, New York. They left Helena, Arkansas and moved to Cambridge, Nebraska in 1880. He engaged in the stock business with his brother T. B. Babcock. He left the ranch in 1882 for Indianola and entered the employ of the Frees & Hocknell Lumber Company. That fall he was elected representative from this district to the legislature and in 1883 he was appointed receiver of the United States Land Office, which had just been located in McCook. He filled this position for five years, when a change in the administrative party occurred and his official position expired. He then operated a real estate business in McCook. In 1900, he suffered a stroke of paralysis which led to his health failing. He entered a sanitarium in Lincoln for treatment, undergoing an operation to arrest the spread of a diseased foot. This afforded but temporary relief. He was taken to the home of his brother, hoping that different climate might be beneficial. His death occurred at the home of his brother in Cambridge, Nebraska on Monday, June 18, 1906. He was buried Wednesday, June 20, 1906, in the Cambridge Cemetery.

ALFRED HORACE BAGLEY

was born in West Liberty, Iowa in 1867. In October 1891, he became a brakeman for the Burlington Railroad. He was married to Ollie N. Cook on July 13, 1892 in McCook. They were the parents of three children: Mary, Ian and Rex. In 1893, he made conductor and served in that capacity on this division till the time of his death. He was the conductor on the Zephyr after that high speed train was instituted. He was a member of the O.R.C., the Burlington Veterans Association. He was a charter member of the Odd Fellows at Akron, Colorado, which was organized in 1889. He passed away at the home of his son Rex, in McCook on Wednesday, August 25, 1937. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

THOMAS HIGGENBOTTOM BALES

was born October 20, 1845 at Winchester, Indiana. He enlisted, November 18, 1861, in Company E Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry at Richmond, Indiana, shortly after his sixteenth birthday. During the Civil War, he was in many battles. Among them were: Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and the Battle at Stone River, where he was wounded in the right foot. His father and a brother were both killed in the war. He was discharged February 4, 1865. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he returned home and completed his education in the public schools. He taught school for three or four terms but he disliked the confinement of the school room; so devoted himself to out door work. In 1871, he came to eastern Nebraska. In 1878, at Seward, Nebraska, he was married to Mrs. Delsina Jeffers, and they were the parents of ten children: six girls and four sons. In 1879 the family moved to Red Wallow County, where he farmed north of town, and then moved into McCook in 1882. He was a local contractor and was the best ditch and cellar digger in McCook. He also spent time in his garden and orchard. He died at his home in McCook on Friday, April 13, 1934 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery, Tuesday April 17, 1934.

ALBERT PIERPONT BARNES

was born October 10, 1896 at McCook, Nebraska, to Charles Wood Barnes and Rose Lily Lee. He graduated from McCook High School, was an honor student, and was active in dramatics, debates and many other activities. At an early age he began working in his father's newspaper office, and became a very proficient newspaper man and job printer. During the summer months he worked as machinist helper in the local railroad shops. Following graduation, he entered the University of Nebraska and in the fall of 1917 was elected to teach mathematics in McCook High School where he taught until the end of the school year. He was a faithful member of St. Alban's Church and aided the church in every way with his talents. For years he was a member of the choir, while at the University he studied voice and music. In May of 1918, he went to Denver and enlisted in the calvary, and was sent to Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyoming for training. After but a few weeks there was sent to A. Field Artillery School for officers training at Fort Knox, Kentucky. There he received his commission as a second Lt. in the field artillery, in August 1918. After a brief

visit home, he was sent to South Carolina, where he was to embark for France. The Armistice was signed just before his unit was prepared to leave. He transferred into the regular army with rank and was stationed at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. Over the years he was stationed at many of the famous military installations, plus attending officer classes. He also was personal Aide-De-Camp to General Rockenback at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. He was married to Neva Hartwell in 1933. In 1936 he was transferred to Ft. Sheridan, Illinois. On March 10, 1939, while at Ft. Sheridan, he met his death in an accident. After the arrival of his family, Capt. Albert Barnes was honored with a military funeral. Capt. Barnes burial, on March 15, 1939, was in the family plot, in the Indianola Cemetery, Indianola, Nebraska.

CHARLES WOOD BARNES

was born February 27, 1860 at Wilmington, Venango, Pennsylvania. He was the eldest child of James Barnes and Julia Ann Rose. His boyhood and young manhood were spent in Franklin and Pittsburgh, Pa. During his early life he was an accountant in a large mercantile establishment, an instructor in an academy and learned the printing profession. He had been connected with the printing business as a newsboy, etc. since a boy of eight or nine years. In 1878 he and his father came west, going overland with a team, and homesteaded north of Indianola. That same year his mother, brother, Albert and sister, Tillie, came west to join them. After proving up on the homestead, the family moved to Indianola to make their home. Later they moved to a farm just south of McCook, where his parents lived until the death of his father in 1913. In 1887 Charles came from Pittsburgh to visit his parents, planning to stay only a short time. He however, liked the country so well, and seeing a future in the development of this county, decided to locate here. He purchased the Red Willow County Times, published at Indianola, founded by the Watkins brothers in 1888. He then purchased the McCook Democrat of the Wahlquist brothers and consolidated the two publications under the head of the Times-Democrat, and moved to McCook in 1890. The name of the paper was changed to the McCook Republican in 1894. E. J. Mitchell had purchased the Indianola Courier, the first paper founded in this county. George S. Bishop began its publication in 1880. In 1896 The Courier was moved to McCook at the time the county seat was changed to McCook. It was consolidated with the

McCook Republican in 1902. Hence the lineage of this paper traces to the first paper published in this county and the first paper west of Arapahoe to the state line. The Republican was published by Barnes & Mitchell until 1910 when Mr. Mitchell sold his interest to Charles. Mr. Mitchell moved to Deshler, Nebraska where he was the editor and publisher of the Deshler Rustler. The Barnes family have seen important factors in the early development of this county and vicinity, helping in every way possible for the advancement and betterment of its citizens. Although urged by his many friends to run for county or state office, he never was a candidate. He thought he was more useful and helpful in serving in other capacities. He did however, serve on the school board from the early 1890's to 1914. In 1899 he was appointed, by President Roosevelt, as Receiver of Public Money and Disbursing Agent for the Department of Interior and closing the U.S. Land Office here in McCook about January 1, 1903. On January 20, 1894 he was married to Rose Lily Lee in McCook. They were the parents of four children: Theodore F., Albert P., Julia C. and Maryette Lee. Charles Barnes was a member of two fraternal orders, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. During the hay-day of the famous McCook Band, he played solo and first cornet, and later was bass drummer of the organization. He enjoyed his association with the band and often related the many pleasant times he had during the life of the organization. He was also a member of the K of P Orchestra and other musical organizations. Charles was a great lover of music. While living in the east, he played baseball with the Pittsburgh Nine, being catcher for the club, (this was in the days before mitts were used.) When the National League was organized, many of the players on his team played in the League, and had he chosen to do so; no doubt could have followed a baseball career. He was a lover of good sports and fun. After coming west and entering into the newspaper business, several printers in the east sent their sons here so that they might finish learning their trade under his tutorship. It was a great pride to him that partially all of these men have become foremen or executives on large eastern dailies or in job printing offices. Every Christmas brought the yearly greetings from his boys to Charlie. Being the dean of newspapermen in this part of the state, he was much beloved by the members of the newspaper fraternity. At the last annual meeting of the Southwestern Nebraska Editorial Association, that body

bestowed the honor of president upon him. He was serving his term of office at the time of his death. He was a devout member of the Episcopal Church and was appointed as lay-reader of that Church under the Rt. Rev. Anson R. Graves, D.D., Bishop of Kearney. He served in that capacity holding services here in McCook, Benkelman, Culbertson, Trenton and Stratton. Although he was a Republican in politics, he was very firm in his belief that, two political parties was a necessity. He believed in everyone having the right of their opinions and the privilege of voicing them, although they might not agree with him. His thoughts and actions were of others more than of himself. Many people in distress were befriended by him. Often he gave to needy families and worthy causes, more than his means afforded. His life was an exemplary one and proved the old adage that actions speak louder than words. His health began failing but he continued to work until August 1933. Even then he continued writing, proof-reading, etc. at home, until he was forced to his bed. Although he must have suffered greatly at times, he never complained. On Saturday, December 9, 1933, life began to ebb from him. He was conscious until the last and in a peaceful slumber, his spirit departed from the body at his home in McCook, Tuesday, December 12, 1933. Funeral services were held Thursday December 14, 1933 at the St. Alban's Church in McCook. Burial was in the Indianola Cemetery.

JAMES W. BARNES

was born July 1, 1830 in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. He married Julia Ann Rose in 1854 and they were the parents of four children, three of which were: Tillie, Albert, and Charles W. In 1878 they came west, driving overland with a team, and homesteaded north of Indianola. He moved to McCook in 1896. James passed away January 3, 1913 south of McCook and was buried in the family plot, January 4, 1913, at Indianola Cemetery, Nebraska.

Wife of JAMES BARNES

JULIA ANN ROSE

was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania near what is now known as Grove City, on December 26, 1831. She was united in marriage to James Barnes on October 12, 1854, and to this union four children were born. She came to Red Willow County in 1877, to join her husband who had taken up a homestead north of Indianola. She passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Mitchell, at Deshler, Nebraska on Sunday,

December 24, 1916, after being an invalid for over half a century. Her remains were brought to Indianola, where she was layed to rest beside her husband and son, Albert H.

Wife of CHARLES WOOD BARNES

ROSE LILY CEPHERNETTE LEE

was born near Schoolcroft, Michigan on November 26, 1868 to Joel T. Lee and Orressea Cephernette Simonds. She was the youngest of three sons and two daughters. She spent her girlhood in Michigan and graduated from High School in Schoolcroft. She lived for a time at Elkhart and other cities in Indiana. Her parents homesteaded near Sterling, Colorado in the late 1880's. She came west to join her brother Joe who was a Burlington Engineer in McCook. She was married to Charles Wood Barnes in McCook, January 1894. They were the parents of four children. She assisted her husband in publishing the McCook Republican. Mrs. Barnes was a member of the Episcopal Church and was active in it's work. She served in all women's organizationa and during the early days helped with the building of the Little Chapel, now used as the Parish Hall of St. Alban's Church. She was a charter member of the Pythian Sisters, served in all local and state offices, and was a Past Grand Chief of the organization. She also represented the state organization at the Supreme Lodge. She was a charter member of The American Legion Auxiliary. She was active in war work during World War One. She was a charter member of The McCook Woman's Club, and served as it's first treasurer. After a long and active life, her death occurred on January 11, 1949 in McCook and was buried January 14, 1949 in the family plot in the Indianola Cemetery.

THEODORE F. BARNES

was born in McCook, Nebraska on June 12, 1900, to Charles Wood Barnes and Rose Lily Lee. He grew up in McCook and graduated from McCook High School and attended the University of Nebraska. He spent three years at West Point during the time that General Douglas Mac Arthur was Superintendent. Ted, as he was known, was a Printer's Devil, working with his father on the McCook Republican newspaper. He also worked for a time with the C.B. & Q. Railroad, and with a newspaper in New York state. He was a veteran of World War One. From 1921 to 1924 he homesteaded in Colorado and returned to McCook in 1924, where he again worked with his father at the newspaper. Ted

was married to Belle Zorick on April 5, 1931 at St. Alban's Episcopal Church, McCook, Nebraska. Ted was a supervisor of the 9th District 1930 National Census, first Adjutant and Commander of The American Legion Post, a member of the State Publicity Commission, Past Trustee of the Episcopal Church also serving as a Lay-Reader for fifty-five years. Ted died at the Hillcrest Nursing Home in McCook on January 28, 1979 and was buried, February 1, 1979, in Riverview Cemetery, McCook.

ALBERT BARNETT

was born, November 25, 1855, at Knoxville, Illinois. As a young man, he worked on farms, taught country schools, and later went to the Chicago lumber docks to work. There he became acquainted with B. M. Frees who had extensive lumber interests all through the west. In 1882, Albert was sent to McCook by Mr. Frees, to open a lumber yard. He helped unload the first carload of lumber shipped into McCook by rail. He remained here for four years, and then was transferred to Stuart to work. He operated the lumber business in Stuart with Mr. Frees, and returned to McCook in 1893. After being employed by Mr. Frees for some time, he became manager of the yard here, and later was manager of some twenty-eight or more yards in this territory. He gained an interest and later became owner of the yards. Some of the businesses he controlled at various times were: Barnett Lumber Company of McCook, Warren Lumber Company of Ft. Morgan, Colorado, Cox Lumber Company of Scotts-Bluff, Nebraska, the J. S. Hatcher Lumber Company of Curtis, Barnett & Brantley of Culbertson, and other individual yards, and the McCook Cement and Stone Company which he operated in conjunction with H. N. Rosebush. He was instrumental in erecting the Masonic Temple, the Y.M.C.A. (funds for which were contributed by Mr. Frees), and the Keystone Hotel. He also built and owned the Fox Theater building, the Nebraska Light and Power Company office building, the Addams Hotel, the Hormel Motor Company building, Johnson Fruit and Parts Company building, among others. Mr. Barnett's civic activities were as many and as varied as his own enterprises in later years. There were few major promotions for betterment of the community in which he did not have a hand. If any proposition included the building of an improvement, he was more certain than ever to be one of the prime movers, often contributing money in addition to his time to propositions he deemed of worth to the vicinity. He was a member of the Chamber of

Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Y.M.C.A., and various committees of which he was an active member. He was Mayor of McCook in 1900. For twenty-nine years, he served on the McCook Board of Education. For eight years, he was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Good Roads Committee, an assignment he enjoyed. Mr. Barnett was not a member of any church, and yet he built and presented to the Methodist congregation of McCook an imposing church on Main Avenue, as a memorial to his mother. He specified in turning the building over to the Church Board that the edifice was to be made available to any organization that might desire a meeting place. The last major civic effort with which he was identified, was his active membership on the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium Committee. As one of the men first assigned to that promotional venture in 1936, he wanted very much to see a Municipal Auditorium constructed here. Even while he was confined at the McCook Hospital, he was kept up to date on the progress of plans for this project. One of his first gifts, the installing of a Town Clock in the tower of the old Court House, came from money paid him for jury duty. He felt he shouldn't take this money and so, he wanted to return it to the people to use. He served on the Associated Charities Board for years, and was mindful of the misfortunes of children particularly. He was an ardent supporter of St. Catherine's Hospital and served on the lay board for many years. He was the Drum Major for the old McCook Band, and he remembered those years with fondness. When in the regular costume of that post, he lead the finest band ever, in southwestern Nebraska. He went to the McCook Hospital for treatments, April 1938, his life slowly ebbing away, and his condition became more serious. Mr. Benett, aware of his condition, reorganized his mahor business interests. Under his direction, Roland Larmon replaced him as President of the First National Bank and R. A. Young became President of the Barnett Lumber Company. Death came on Wednesday, June 1, 1938 at the McCook Hospital. Specific directions for his funeral, left in a letter to be opened upon his demise, were followed. His funeral was held at the Memorial Methodist Church with Rev. William Kilburn of Wahoo, who was Pastor of the Church here at the time of it's building, conducted the funeral. His pallbeares were his intimate business employees. His interment was in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Sunday, June 5, 1938. He was survived by a daughter, Mrs. J. Raymond McCarl, and one son, Frank, and his second wife.

CHARLES HENRY BARRETT

was born about 1844. He enlisted in Company 6, Fourth Michigan Infantry. In the spring of 1864 he was commissioned Captain. During the Civil War he participated in forty battles and mustered out on February 26, 1866. His first wife died 1899 and on December 5, 1904 at McCook, Nebraska he married Mrs. Ellen Canaga. They moved to Idaho in 1908 and in 1910 to Lebanon, Oregon where he was to meet his death on April 23, 1927.

ALLEN K. BARTLEY

The Rev. and Mrs. Allen K. Bartley came to Nebraska in 1881. He helped plat the townsites and served on the first Board of Directors when the little town of Bartley was organized in 1887.

One of the laws put into their charter was that alcoholic beverages should never be sold in the town and that still holds today. Several have tried to abolish this rule with no success.

Bishop Mallalieu visited the site and he and Rev. Bartley decided it would be an ideal site for a school of higher learning and they would sell lots in the town to help build the school.

Using what buildings were available, they started the school with 60 students enrolled. They named it Mallalieu University and the first class was graduated in the spring of 1888. The bricks for the school were hand fired locally and laid with a lime base.

Due to the drought and lack of funds, the school had to close. The bricks were used to build the Methodist Church in Bartley and it is still used. It was eventually covered with cement to protect the bricks.

The wooden dormitory was used as a farm home for many years and still stands on the farm of Levi Burton west of town.

Rev. Bartley served as circuit rider from Cambridge to Culbertson as well as the ministry in Bartley. He was soon transferred further west and his dream of a university here in the town of Bartley was never realized. But due to his early day efforts, Methodism is very much alive in Red Willow County.

A historical monument has been erected in the City Park in memory of Mallalieu University and the Rev. Allen Bartley.

ELMER PAUL BARUTH

Although born in Alexandria, Nebraska on July 21, 1906, he immigrated to Red Willow County at the age of four, bringing with him his parents, Fred and Martha Baruth, who farmed north of Indianola. Infamous across the state due to his numerous aliases, such as: E. P., Mr. McCook, Mr. McCook Junior College, and the Tootsie Roll Kid, among others, he was christened Elmer Paul.

E. P. attended high school at Indianola, graduating in 1925. He then enrolled in Hastings College, where he graduated in 1929. While at Hastings, E. P. also served in the Nebraska National Guard. Fleet of foot, he was a member of the relay team of Hastings College which set a record in the mile relay that stood for 40 years. However, he was not fast enough to outrun a javelin at Scottsbluff in 1969. Evidently the intervening 40 years slowed E. P. down although this did not show when he kept statistics for the football team. He is the only man that I've ever seen who could be at one end of the football field to watch a kicker kick the ball and still be down at the other end to watch the opposing player catch the ball.

After graduation from Hastings College, E. P. began his teaching career at Madrid, Nebraska where he met his lifemate, Laura Dale George. To this happy union which began in 1931, was born two sons, Robert and Donald. Both boys, following in their father's footsteps, became teachers--Robert in Kingman, Kansas, and Don at Hemingford, Nebraska.

Prior to returning to Red Willow County in 1950, E. P. taught at Madrid, Elgin, Genoa, and Columbus. Also in 1950, a Masters Degree in Business Education was granted to E. P. by the University of Nebraska.

Arriving at McCook Junior College in 1950 when the college was 24 years old, E. P. taught typing, shorthand, economics, accounting and salesmanship for 23 years. In addition to teaching, his other duties included coaching the track teams to national honors at the National Junior College Track Meet in Big Springs, Texas. Representing McCook College, the "Tootsie Roll Kid" served three years as treasurer of the Mountain and Plains Business Educators Association and several years as secretary-treasurer of the Empire Athletic Conference.

An outstanding Christian, E. P. is a member of the United Memorial Methodist Church where he has served on numerous boards and commissions. Of his many contributions to the religious life of Red

Willow County, Mr. Baruth is probably best known for two. First would be his sermonizing in almost all of the pulpits in Southwest Nebraska and Northwest Kansas when the local minister was ill or had to be gone. His second contribution would be to the many athletes whom he coached and counseled and to his well-known sign-off on the Saturday Coaches Coffee Club when he always said, "Today is Saturday, tomorrow is Sunday. Go to Church on Sunday. Go to the Church of your choice, but go."

E. P.'s civic service has been varied, including several years of service on the Civil Service Commission of the City of McCook and as a member of the Board of Directors of the YMCA.

During his years here in McCook, E. P. has held most every office in the various Masonic Groups, Eastern Star and Shrine Club. Also, he has represented McCook in numerous committees at the state level and has been the Nebraska representative to different states. His work with the Order of Rainbow for Girls and the Order of De Molay for boys has been outstanding. In 1970 he was the first to receive the Eagles Lodge McCook Citizen of the Year award.

SAMUEL GEORGE BASTIAN

was born April 21, 1855 in Mercer County, Ohio. He was the eldest son of George and Mary Bastian. He lived on a farm with his parents in Ohio, until the spring of 1880, when he came to Red Willow County and homesteaded the farm which he still owned at the time of his death, just northwest of Danbury. He was married to Florence Amelia Akers on March 16, 1886 in Red Willow County. To this union three children were born: George William, Homer Clyde, and Marie who lived but a short time. Except for a short time which he spent in Indianola, he has lived in the Danbury area since his coming to Red Willow County in 1880. He was in the meat business for five years when he first moved to Danbury, and then went into the mercantile business which he conducted for twenty-two years. He was a member of the Lutheran Church from infancy, but when the Congregational Church was organized in Danbury, he became a charter member. He passed away in his home in Danbury Friday, July 31, 1925 and his funeral was held on Saturday, August 1, 1925. He was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

AARON BATES

was born near Centerville, Iowa on March 7, 1861. He came to Nebraska in 1880 and worked near Grand Island, and later near Wilsonville. He returned to Iowa and in 1884, he and his mother came to this territory and settled on a homestead just across the Kansas boundary. He still owned eighty acres of his original homestead at the time of his death. When his mother became an invalid, they moved to Danbury in 1906. His mother passed away in 1909. He passed away in McCook on June 29, 1940 and was buried July 5, 1940 in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

JOSEPH MATTHEW BEHNKE

was born March 19, 1844 at Danzig, Germany. He came to America in 1872 and settled near Wenona, Illinois, where he was later united in marriage to Margaret White. They were the parents of five daughters. His wife Margaret died June 18, 1884. On February 13, 1887, he was married to Mary Myer of Wenona, Illinois. To this union were born six children. The family came to Nebraska, settling north of Indianola where he homesteaded. He lived on this farm until 1919, when he and his wife retired and moved into Indianola, where they lived until his death. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and when able attended church regularly. He suffered a stroke in 1921 from which he never fully recovered. He died January 7, 1926 at his home in Indianola, and was buried in the St. Catherine's Indianola, Nebraska Cemetery on January 13, 1926.

ALFRED H. BELL

was born September 25, 1839 in Camden, Carroll County, Indiana. On April 4, 1861 he was married to Amanda J. McCormieg, in Camden. They were the parents of three children. They had known each other since childhood. He enlisted in Company B Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry on January 4, 1864 and was mustered out September 3, 1866. After serving in the Civil War, they made their home in Logansport, Indiana until 1881, when they moved to West Liberty, Muscatine County, Iowa. In 1889 they moved to Red Willow County, Nebraska and in 1891 moved to Indianola. He passed away at his home in Indianola on December 25, 1916 and was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery, Indianola. He was survived by one son, Charles, and one daughter, Mrs. Frank Gage.

WILLIAM HENRY BENJAMIN

was born at Middlehope, Orange County, New York on April 22, 1832. He moved with his parents from Orange County to Schuyler County, near Watkins, New York. He was married to Hannah Margaret Travis at Honnby, New York on October 28, 1857. During the Civil War, he enlisted in Company I, 107th. New York Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged for disabilities contracted during the service. After returning from the front, he moved to Corning, New York, where he resided until 1866 when he came west and settled in Pottwatamie County, Iowa. In 1884, he moved to Red Willow County, where he homesteaded at Banksville. There he resided until his death on December 3, 1905. He was buried on December 5, 1905. He was survived by one daughter Clara G. and five sons: Travis W., Harry H., Alvin M., Bertram W., and Ray E.

Wife of HENRY H. BERRY
AMANDA LOUISE MITCHELL

was born May 25, 1852 at Virginia, Illinois. She was married to Henry H. Berry on December 27, 1870 at Virginia, Illinois, and to this union seven children were born. The Berry family was one of the earliest residents of McCook, coming to this city about the time the railroad reached here. They lived here until their death. Amanda was prominent in social and church affairs until her health failed. She was a charter member of the Methodist Church. Amanda was always aligned with any movement for the good and improvement of McCook and in every local charitable organization for the relief, comfort or betterment of those in need. She passed away, Thursday, April 14, 1927 at her home in McCook, and was buried in the Longview Cemetery, Friday, April 15, 1927.

JOHN BETZ

was born January 2, 1838 in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He was united in marriage on July 25, 1861 to Elizabeth Matkin, and seven children were born to this union. He enlisted on August 1, 1862 in Company D, One Hundredth and sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Latham commanding. He served 362 day. He was in a number of skirmishes and also forty days in the famous Seige of Vicksburg. His shelter at night was a gum tree and if he did not awaken at daylight a Mocking Bird would waken him each morning. He was mustered out at Schneider Bluff Landing, Mississippi. His first wife died on January 1893. He later married Laura

Grove, November 11, 1902. His departure from this life occurred on August 16, 1920 at his home in Culbertson and was buried on August 17, 1920 at the Riverview Cemetery in Mc Cook.

GEORGE S. BISHOP

was born in Cuba, New York on May 9, 1849, and with his parents moved to Dwight, Illinois in 1851, and then to Iowa. He graduated from the Iowa Law School and practiced with his father at Waterloo, Iowa. He came to Indianola in the early 1870's and practiced and proved up on a homestead near by. He returned to his home, and later came back to Indianola and started the Indianola Courier in 1880, the first paper published in the county. He continued until 1890 when he sold it and moved to Tennessee. Later he moved to Georgia and then again returned to Indianola. In 1893 he started the Indianola Reporter which he sold and came to McCook to work for the Republican. He was elected twice as County Judge. George married Maria Shaw and they had three children, Mable, Jane and Marion. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and the Masonic Lodge. He died at his home in Indianola, Monday, December 9, 1901 and was buried on Thursday, December 12, 1901 at the Indianola Cemetery with the Knight Templar's in charge of the services at the grave.

Wife of GEORGE S. BISHOP
MARIA SHAW

was born June 11, 1850 at Marion, Indiana. She was married to George S. Bishop on May 13, 1877. They came to Red Willow County about 1873, and to Indianola in 1897. She died at her home in Indianola on Tuesday, May 6, 1903, after suffering intense pain from a tumor on her brain. Services were held at her home and burial was in the Indianola Cemetery next to her husband.

CHARLES BLAKE

was born December 27, 1871 in Boone County, Iowa. In 1878 he moved with his parents to a farm in Red Willow County, Nebraska. Charles was married to Jennie M. Schoonover on June 7, 1895 in Red Willow County. To this union were born fifteen children. On September 11, 1940, he passed away at his home in Indianola, after suffering from arthritis for fifteen years. Most of this time was spent in his wheel chair. He was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola, Nebraska.

Wife of CLYDE L. BODWELL

FRANCES ANN MURPHY

was born September 23, 1868 in Harrison County, Missouri. She came to Red Willow County, Nebraska in the early 1870's with her family. She was married to Clyde L. Bodwell, and they were the parents of four children. Her husband ran a general store in Lebanon, and she spent many hours in the store, helping to make it a success. She passed away in her home in Lebanon, after illness which required two trips to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, trips to Lincoln and Omaha, and one operation. She was confined to her bed for the last three weeks. She was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery in 1926.

STEPHEN D. BOLLES

was born March 3, 1842 in Wisconsin. He came to Red Willow County in the spring of 1873, settling on a farm on the Red Willow Creek, where he lived until his death. He was married to Marilla Vaughn, to this union three children were born: Stephen D. Jr. Charles M., and Orlie. He was active in all affairs for the betterment of this section of the state, and was a County Commissioner of Red Willow County for fifteen years. His record in office was something for him and his family and friends to be proud. He also was an active worker in furthering the agricultural development of this section, and he would have agricultural exhibits at both county and state fairs. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a member of the Masonic Order. On Tuesday, May 2, 1911, the earthly career of Mr. Bolles was closed and Red Willow County lost one of its earliest and most prominent and best known citizens, at his home on his farm in Box Elder. His funeral was held May 4, 1911 under the auspices of the Masonic Order, and he was buried in the Box Elder Cemetery.

HOWARD W. BOURNE

was born in Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa on July 16, 1873. He spent the early part of his life near Knoxville. Howard was married on October 1, 1902 to Bessie L. Cannan, at Gallatin, Missouri. To this union five children were born: Buella, Ruth, Ross, Ray and Rex. The family moved to McCook about 1915, where he was hired by the C. B. & Q. Railroad. On Monday, December 15, 1919, while inspecting cars, he was injured. He passed away Tuesday, December 16, 1919. He was buried Thursday, December 18, 1919.

BENJAMIN FRANCIS BOWEN

was born July 3, 1868 at Waverly, Iowa. He was united in marriage to Hattie Clark at Waverly on December 18, 1889. The family came to McCook in 1888. He took a job with the Burlington Railroad as a fireman. He was advanced to engineer a short time later, and remained in the employment of the company until shortly before the war, when he retired because of his health, and entered the insurance business. He was associated with Clint Hamilton in the business. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and the Elks Lodge. He was stricken with a stroke on Tuesday, December 26, 1933, and while the doctor in attendance tried to do everything humanly possible, he passed away on Friday, December 29, 1933. His funeral was held Sunday, December 31, 1933 and he was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery. He was survived by his wife Hattie and two children, Blanche and Guy C.

W. E. BOWER

(written by W. E. Bower in 1934)

I was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1848. When two years old I emigrated to Ohio with my parents and then on to Wisconsin at the age of six. We lived there through the hard times, until the war broke out in 1861. My oldest brother went to war. I was thirteen years old at that time and worked out for thirty-five cents a day hoeing broom corn. I carried my dinner with me, and worked from sun-up to sun-set and then walked three miles home.

In 1868 we moved to Boscobel, close to the Wisconsin river, where there was a new railroad being constructed.

I married on May 17, 1876 in Wisconsin. She died September 8, 1905 here in Nebraska.

In February, 1872, I went to Nebraska and homesteaded land in Harlan County, eight miles north of Orleans. I put out two crops there and the grasshoppers ate all the young growths of growing trees and plants.

In April of 1873, my companions and I made a great many hunts up the Beaver. We saw many herds of buffalo, southwest of what is now McCook. There must have been a thousand in the herd. We got a load and started back. It began to snow, and continued for three days. That was the worst blizzard I was ever in. We stopped at a shanty at the mouth of the Sappa and when the blizzard was over, we ford-

ed the river and went over to Orleans and sold most of our buffalo meat. Also we made a great many hunts over the Republican, Frenchman and Arickaree rivers. The government had sent soldiers there to shoot buffalo for the settlers, as they had not been able to raise anything, and were almost starving.

In August, 1873, we went on a hunt up the Platte. On Sunday we stopped to get our meals and the boys went to the section house to water their horses. The section boss came out and ordered the boys away from the well, which was sixteen feet deep, and with eight feet of water. The boys proposed to have water, but the section boss threatened to shoot them so Whitney (one of the boys) called for me to bring the revolver. I met him on the railroad track with three revolvers and he took two and hammered on the door to get the section boss out, but he wouldn't come out then. The boys drew the water with a hook and pole. We continued on west and passed through many cattle ranches. We saw one bunch of Indians, but they seemed very peaceable.

As we continued on westward, Whitney became sick, but we went on up the trail to Greeley and Ft. Collins and from there to LePort. There he took seriously ill, so we hired a bed for him from a French woman and went to Ft. Collins for a doctor. We had to give him \$10 in advance each time before he came to see Whitney. We were at LaPort three weeks and by that time Whitney was better so we struck out for Cheyenne. There we met the big negro barbers, with their stovepipe hats. They came there from Ft. Russell. After four days there we went down Pole Creek on a hunt, as we were out of meat. I went up into the hills and ran into a large bunch of antelope. I killed five, so we had plenty of meat to last for awhile. I cut off two saddles, put them on my gun and carried them to camp.

We then moved on down to Sidney and camped on the creek by the beaver dams. There were lots of beaver there. We caught fish which we called Chubs. From there we went to Julesburg and crossed the river over to Ft. Sedgwick and a rain storm came up during the night. We crawled backward into a bake oven made from sod, for protection. While there the sheriff came over to see us for there had been some horses stolen at Greeley, and he believed that we were the ones that had stolen them.

The next day we started again on the trail, for we had fifty miles of divided country to cross. We drove till ten o'clock at night to get across. What

we used as guides, were cedar tree and sand holes. It rained very hard that night and the next morning we struck out to find the spring. We knew we were within 80 rods of it. This was the head of the Frenchman river. While there we noticed a herd of buffalo coming from the north. We shot and captured three. That night two strangers camped with us and we gave them a supply of meat. We followed down the Frenchman to a stream called the Stinking Water, and hunted for a number of days back in the north hills and canyons. We stopped at the dam at Wauneta where there were many cattlemen, but very few settlers.

Hopkins went down the river for some grub and with some hides to sell. While he was gone Whitney and I rode out to the divide and shot two big buffalo. He crippled one and followed it until 11:00 that night. This journey soon became monotonous to me, so I went back down to camp, and hundreds of coyotes followed. I tried to head them off, and when I arrived at camp I lit the lantern and put it at the head of my bed to keep them away. Finally Whitney came and we went back where Hopkins was and baked some bread at one o'clock at night. The next day we moved down to where Oxford now is and camped there before leaving for home.

In January, 1874, we split up camp. Hopkins went back home. Whitney started for Puget Sound, and I stayed until the last of January, then went back to Wisconsin and went to work in the elevator by the year.

After marrying in May of 1876, I continued work at the elevator until the spring of 1879. We then went to California. We went to Council Bluffs and from there went on an emigrant train which consisted of seven passenger cars of the Union Pacific. We had a grand time all the way. There was a preacher, a doctor, a lawyer and many musicians in our car. When we got as far as Wyoming, on Bear River, the train stopped for a while, and I jumped off and bought some bear and deer meat. We went to Sacramento and came out to San Joaquin Valley at midnight. The next day we went out to my wife's brother, ten miles from Stockton. We farmed there for the next two years. We put out 600 acres of wheat, rye and barley. It was a very dry year, and we didn't get a bushel to the acre. There were five months without rain, but the next year we raised a wonderful crop.

We didn't stay in California because the climate did not agree with my wife's health, so we went back to our old home in Wisconsin and lived there until 1884. I rented a farm in Iowa then and we lived

there for thirteen years.

In February, 1898, we sold out and moved to Nebraska where I had purchased a farm. We raised good crops while there. In 1905 my wife died, leaving seven boys and three girls. I sold the farm and bought a fruit track near Wheatridge, Colorado. This business did not seem very profitable so I traded it for 480 acres of land in Kit Carson County.

After farming there for three years I came back to McCook in 1925 and bought the farm south of town where we are now living.

My two youngest sons who live with me, are successful farmers and have raised wonderful crops here but the past few years have been the worst crop years I have ever seen since I have lived in Nebraska. Although I have experienced hard times, even harder times than this, I believe this year and the coming years will be hard to live, but more power to those who can make it, regardless of hard times and depression. I believe there are great things ahead of us, and I realize that I cannot live to see them. I have found that it takes a firm grip on life to face the unknown, and we have a great obligation to hand on to posterity what we ourselves have received. But I believe in God, the moral frontiers of our time, and the spirit of dare and faith is required of the most significant relationship of our modern world.

Yes, my pioneer memories of the unspoiled west, out-laws and rodeo days are precious, and I am glad that I have lived to glance backward to the land of yesterday and look forward to the reality of today.

THOMAS BOYD

was born November 19, 1852, at Kilray, County Derry, Ireland. In 1871, he came to America landing in New York City, later going to Philadelphia, and then to Chicago, where he resided until 1880. He came to Nebraska, and settled in Red Willow County, and took up a homestead a few miles west of Lebanon. Returning to Chicago, he was united in marriage to Anna Jane Leighton on January 2, 1880. In the spring of 1882 they came again to Red Willow County and established their home on the homestead, where they made their home until the spring of 1908. At this time, they moved to Lebanon where they lived until his death. While a young lad, he was united with the Episcopal Church, and remained a member of that church through life. He was also a devoted member of the Masonic Lodge, having become a member of Boaz Lodge at Danbury, Nebraska soon after it's organization. He was a charter member of Hope Chapter #234,

Order of Eastern Star of Lebanon. He passed away at his home in Lebanon on November 23, 1927 and was buried in the Danbury Cemetery on November 25, 1927, beside the body of his wife who had died October 3, 1927.

Wife of JACOB F. BOYER SARAH ELIZABETH SHOCKLEY

was born near Talleyrand, Keokuk County, Iowa, and grew to young womanhood in that vicinity. She was married June 21, 1865 in Keokuk County, Iowa to Jacob F. Boyer. To this union eight children were born. The Boyers came to Fillmore County, Nebraska in the fall of 1870. Then in the fall of 1875 they settled on a homestead west of Danbury. Mr. Boyer died December 28, 1895. In 1876 was a "grasshopper year" in western Nebraska, and what little garden stuff the settlers raised was eaten by the hoppers. As Mrs. Boyer remembered, "Why they even ate our onions right out of the ground, leaving nothing but the roundholes they grew in". The first fourth of July celebration ever held in Red Willow County was staged in 1876, on what was known as the Andy Kincaid place, at the mouth of "Happy Hollow" between Lebanon and Danbury.

Sarah died on June 3, 1939 at Danbury, Nebraska and was buried June 5, 1939 in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

CHARLES HOWARD BOYLE

was born April 1, 1859. He was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Peter Boyle. He came to McCook with his aunt, Mrs. Henry Mitchell, from Prophetstown, Illinois. When the first United States Land Office opened here, he became a clerk in it, and in December of 1884, when he was succeeded at the post by John E. Kelley, he went into the land business on his own. In June 1885, the firm of Boyle and Kelley was formed. They had their office on the lot where the Keystone Hotel is located. Next door stood the government land office. The partnership was dissolved in 1887, but they continued to read law together, and in 1889, both were admitted to the Nebraska State Bar. They took their examination on the same day. On August 10, 1887 in Red Willow County, he was married to Gladys Northrup. Charles was associated in several firms during the course of his business career. Between 1904 and 1910, he was associated with District Judge Charles E. Eldred, in the law firm of Eldred and Boyle. He was for many years President of the McCook Co-Operative Building and Savings Association.

He also was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank. Between 1920 and 1927 he was the president of the McCook School Board. He resigned this post because of ill health. According to accounts of Superintendent J. A. True, Mr. Boyle was the one who originated the plan for the McCook Junior College, with the sole idea that McCook should maintain educational leadership in Southwestern Nebraska. He was a member of the Congregational Church, Rotary Club, Knights of Pythias and A.O.U.W. In early January 1930, the Boyles left McCook with Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Mills for a trip to California. The party left in the Mills automobile, and were to take the southern route to the coast. Near Flagstaff, Arizona, they were caught in a great desert snow storm. Mr. Boyle suffered so greatly from exposure that he was unable to recuperate and fell victim to pneumonia. He was taken to Los Angeles, California for treatment, but passed away on Thursday, January 23, 1930. His body was returned to McCook, and his funeral was held in the Boyle residence here in McCook, and he was buried Tuesday, January 28, 1930 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

EBEN BRAY

was born February 9, 1837 at Belfast, Maine. His birthplace was on the Atlantic coast and at the age of twelve years, he hired out as a cabin boy and roustabout on a sail boat and from this position he gradually rose to that of captain. For several years he operated his own boat, the "Ben Franklin", a sailing vessel of some seventy ton capacity. He was married when he was a middle aged man in 1864, to Angie Holiday. The following year, after quitting the life of a sailor, he moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, and shortly after was notified by his friends of a birth of a son, Henry. In 1872, he came to Nebraska and settled as a homesteader about where the town of Gibbon is located. While there he was visited by his son, Henry, who was at this time twenty-one, and had come all the way from Maine to take his first look at his father. Later Mr. Bray moved to the territory around Kearney, and in 1886 came to Red Willow County Except for a short period of time he made the Marion area his home. He was one of it's first settlers. After an illness lasting for several months, he died in McCook on October 5, 1926. He was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery on October 6, 1926.

RALPH G. BROOKS

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and get ready and my chance will come." From the time that Ralph G. Brooks was born, July 6, 1898 until his death, September 9, 1960, that was his motto. His mother, Tina Sophia Olsen, his father, Adam Hansford Brooks, two older brothers, Raymond H. and William P., all were determined that he should excel. His grandfather, having sold his land in Iowa, took a homestead and timber claim, purchased a section of land northwest of where Eustis, Nebraska is now located. He wrote to his daughter, Tina and her husband, Hansford Brooks, urging them to come and settle in the area near them. In August, 1885 they came. Two of Mrs. Brooks' sisters, Anna (Mrs. Miles McGrew) and Lissa (Mrs. I. M. O. Tucker) joined them. Both girls had graduated with highest honors from the Marengo High School in Iowa, both started teaching in Frontier County. Anna rode five miles to her school on a pony and sidesaddle. Mrs. Tucker, with her husband taught the first school that was located in Eustis.

Ralph attended school in Elm Creek, Nebraska. His parents moved there and his brother, Raymond carried the mail on a rural route and was killed when a Union Pacific train hit his carriage in Elm Creek, in 1902. In 1905 William P. graduated from Kearney High School and the family moved to Sargeant, Nebraska. Ralph graduated from High School in 1916 and taught schools in Custer County and Cherry County for four years. His parents moved to Lincoln in 1920 and Ralph entered Nebraska Wesleyan University and graduated in 1925. He took time out to teach speech and debate at Superior, Nebraska.

Through high school and college, Ralph was on the debate teams. He entered the College of Law at the University of Nebraska in 1925, graduating from the University with a Master of Arts degree in 1932 and was admitted to the Nebraska Bar.

Ralph remained in the teaching field, becoming Superintendent of Schools at Cedar Rapids, Hartington, Wymore, Audubon, Iowa and McCook, Nebraska. From McCook, he was elected Governor of the State of Nebraska in 1958.

While a student at Nebraska Wesleyan University, he married Opal Cembler. From this union was born one daughter, LaVonne Marie at Cedar Rapids, Nebraska in 1927.

Adam Hansford Brooks, was born in Cambridge, Illinois, on February 17, 1858, the son of Adam Brooks and Nancy Curry. Adam (grandfather) Brooks came to

Nebraska and is buried at Elm Creek, Nebraska.

Darleene Lenore Day started teaching school at Hartington, Nebraska in 1929, Ralph was the Superintendent of Schools at that time. They were married at Barneston, Nebraska December 24, 1934 and both remained in the teaching field.

Ralph was a member of the Rotary Club, Masonic Lodge, Shrine, Elks, Eagles, Chamber of Commerce, Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Kappa Delta, Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Rho Pi, American Academy of Political and Social Science and the National Forensic League.

Ralph wrote many articles for newspapers and periodicals as well as writing a weekly column for the Wymore Arbor, ranging over a wide variety of subjects. His two mystery plays, "The Midnight Marauder", and "The House of Laughing Horrors," were played by high school students at Hartington and Wymore.

Wymore was in the midst of the great depression when Ralph took over as Superintendent of Schools, in 1934, the C.B. & Q. Railroad had moved their shops to Havelock, twenty-five hundred people moved in one week and homes were setting empty, and the School district was thirty-four thousand dollars in the red. No one could pay their taxes. The HOLC was renovating all of the homes and they were for sale at a fraction of their cost and the dust storms and the drouth added to the woes. Ralph fought for the continuation of the branch lines of the C.B.&Q. Railroads. He was on the committee, "The Greater Nebraska Club", a special state promotion department.

When the Lions Clubs were just being organized and Ralph was District Director of 38-B, all of the territory north of the Platte River, he continued to drive and organize the clubs. The Brooks drove to Mexico City in the summer of 1935, to attend Lions International Convention. At the same time, The Rotary International was holding their conference and there were ten thousand of us from the United States. The Mexican government was building the highway from Laredo, Texas to Mexico City, with pick-axes and shovels, so we ferried all of the rivers and waited in some places for them to clear the mountain side of dirt slides. We joined the caravan of cars in San Antonio, Texas and Ford Motor Company had given the Montreal Lions Club, four purple and gold cars.

In 1942 he ran for Congress from the First District. At that time the first district was the southern two tiers of counties across the state. He lost to Carl Curtis in the general election.

Ralph G. Brooks ran for Governor of Nebraska in 1958 and was elected the 29th governor of the State of Nebraska. When we moved into the Governors Mansion in 1959, it was a beautiful shell. We were the first to occupy it and none of the necessities for managing a home were there. My seven brothers, three sisters and their families, Ralph's daughter, LaVonne, a granddaughter, sister-in-law, two nieces and their families all came. Hosts of friends brought flowers, baskets of fruit and their good wishes to the first Democratic Governor elected in eighteen years.

Ralph met the approval of the poet Robert Browning: "But a man's reach should exceed his grasp, else what's heaven for?"

The story of Ralph G. Brooks was written by his wife, Darleene Lenore Brooks.

Wife of RALPH G. BROOKS

DARLEENE LENORE DAY

William T. Day and Sarah Ellen Harman were married at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee in 1885. They and a one year old son, Henry Ellsworth, came to Nebraska in 1887 and purchased a farm at Barneston, first on the west side of the Big Blue River and then across the river to the east giving them both sides of the river. Here they raised their family educating them in the Barneston, Beatrice and Peru State Normal Schools. Later the children attended the University of Nebraska and Grinnell College in Iowa.

A group of investors built the largest electric plant on our farm. It is now the Norris Public Power Company. The dam flooded hundreds of acres of land and it took years to settle the claims. Ray Day started working for them in 1919 and continued as manager until his retirement. Now his son, Larry Ray Day manages it.

Roy and Cillis Harman Day opened an appliance store in Wymore when the family moved from the farm in 1943.

Mrs. William T. Day had one sister, Mrs. Sterling Keck, living at Summerfield, Kansas, one brother, William Louis Harman at Liberty, Nebraska and one brother, Henry Clay Harman who had fought in the Civil War and who lived at Greenlief, Kansas.

They built a new house on the farm in 1915 and a big new barn in 1918, both are still used by the tenants on the farm.

Darleene Lenore Day started teaching school at Hartington, Nebraska in 1929. Ralph G. Brooks was the Superintendent of Schools at that time. They

were married at Barneston, Nebraska on December 24, 1934 and both remained in the teaching field. Mrs. Brooks organized and drilled the Zephyr Cadets. They were the only group of girls in the state to perform close-order military drills. The mother's of the Zephyr Cadets cooked the food and the girls served for our banquets. The banquet tickets cost thirty-five cents and we were trying to raise money to buy new uniforms. When we organized we wore white duck trousers, white sweat shirts and red pill-box hats. Our new uniforms were red skinner satin blouses with brass buttons, black twill trousers with red stripes down the side and red satin pill-box hats. We drilled for all occasions, Fourth-of-July parades, Lions Club State Conventions, University of Nebraska basketball games, State meetings of Federated Women's Club, football games and many other occasions. The machinists for the C.B.&Q. Railroad at Wymore built a miniature train that we used for parades. The girls had reached their peak in 1939 and the Omaha World Herald newspaper published a full page in the Rotogravure Section. During the second World War they thought we should turn in the train for scrap, which we did. We have always had the feeling that they did not destroy it and have tried to locate it for the Centennial year.

Following World War II, conditions seemed to improve, corn was eleven cents a bushel, the boys came home from service and spirits were on the rise.

I had seven brothers and three of them, William L., Jesse El and John J. served in World War II. One brother, Cillis Harman Day and seven nephews, Jack, William, Dean, (from Barneston) L. Bill Sailors and Gordon Byron Sailors (from Riley, Kansas and Charles Edward Day, from Beatrice.

We moved from Wymore to Audubon, Iowa in 1945 after eleven years in Wymore. After five and one-half years teaching at Hartington, Nebraska. We drove from our farm at Barneston, to the University of Nebraska, up to Lincoln on Sunday and back on Friday, taking with us produce from the farm to last a week. My two sisters and I attended many sessions of summer school at the University. Our apartment at 1500 R Street, (where the State Historical Museum is now) was two blocks from most of our classes. Lulu B. Estelle, Julia and I were all school teachers. Lulu B. (now of Wymore taught for thirty years in the schools of Nebraska, Kansas, Montana and California. Estelle taught at Barneston, Lincoln, Grand Island, before moving to Las Cruces, New Mexico where she finished her Masters Degree and continued teach-

ing, head of the TEPS program for Las Cruces Schools. Julia Sailors taught in Gage County and Rosalie, Nebraska before moving to Riley, Kansas.

This story was written by Darleene Brooks.

JOHN R. BROWN

was born at Baring, Missouri in 1865. He was the son of David and Sarah Brown. At the age of twenty-one, he came to western Nebraska in a covered wagon. He lived on his original homestead for over fifty-nine years. In June 1894, he was united in marriage to Anna May Henton, and they were the parents of ten children. He was a member of the Christian Church, the Masonic Lodge, and the Order of the Eastern Star. In 1942, he was given his fifty year pin by the Masonic Lodge. He died at his home near Danbury on December 17, 1945, and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery on December 20, 1945.

WILLIAM PARKER BURNS

was born at Maran, Pennsylvania on February 25, 1845. When but a lad of nine years old, he came to the state of Illinois, with his parents, who settled near LaFayette. He was educated in the common schools of that state where he grew to manhood, in the occupation of a farmer. He enlisted and served in Company C Third Illinois Infantry, until October 16, 1865 when he was mustered out of the service with a record of Honorable Service. He was married to Mary J. Downs at West Jersey, Illinois on June 27, 1870. To this union four children were born: Rose Ann, Lilly, Ada, and Hattie. In 1880 the family moved to Red Willow County and settled on a farm seven miles east of McCook. In 1908 they moved to McCook. After suffering from heart trouble for over two years, he died at his home in McCook, Tuesday, January 16, 1917. He was buried on Friday, January 19, 1917 at the Riverview Cemetery.

Wife of WILLIAM PARKER BARNES

MARY JANE DOWNS

was born in Madison County, Indiana on March 28, 1852. While still young her parents moved to Knox County, Illinois and on June 28, 1870 she was united in marriage to William Parker Barnes. To this union four daughters were born. In 1880 the family came to Nebraska and settled on a homestead nine miles southwest of Indianola. Enduring all the hardships of the early settlers was hard. In 1907 they moved to McCook, here her husband died on January 16, 1917. Mrs. Barnes died on Sunday, February 22, 1920

at her home in McCook and was buried in the Longview Cemetery on Tuesday, February 24, 1920. She was survived by one daughter, Mrs. Hattie Dragoo, and two brothers, Joseph and Nelson.

Wife of WILLIAM A. BUSEY,
JOHN WALTERS, and G. ANDY FOLDEN.

FRANCENIA SHEPHERD

was born October 16, 1847. She was first married to William A. Busey, who lost his life in a hunting accident. Later she was married to John Walters, with whom she came to Red Willow County from Missouri to homestead on the Willow Creek, in 1879. She was to suffer through the many Indian scares and the other trials of pioneering. On July 25, 1895, she was married to G. A. Folden at Marysville, Kansas. In 1905, they moved to McCook. She spent a considerable amount of time at landscape painting and was well known for her skill at intricate needlework. In 1905, she received much publicity thru her selection, along with eight other women in the United States, for mention in an article called "Women's Hand in the World's Work". Her selection in this citation was for her ingenuity as an inventor. She passed away, Saturday, March 8, 1930 at St. Catherine's Hospital in McCook after an illness lasting for several months. Her funeral was held on Sunday, March 9, 1930 and she was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

was born October 28, 1843 in Scotland, and moved to Canada with his parents about 1848. He worked there on a farm during his boyhood and then learned the blacksmith trade at which he worked until about 1863. He worked for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company until he came to Nebraska in 1869. His connection with the Burlington is practically a history of the road west of the Missouri River. He entered the employ of the Burlington in December 1869, as a section hand. The railroad at that time was just three miles out of Plattsmouth. His ability was soon recognized by Col. Doan, Chief Engineer, and he was made foreman. From then on his promotions were rapid. He was made Assistant to the first Roadmaster of that division, then Roadmaster and finally superintendent. He assisted in the construction of the road in the west. The track arrived in Lincoln on July 4, 1870, from there to Kearney; in the fall of 1871, from Crete to Beatrice; Hastings to Denver, Edgar to Cheyenne; Red Cloud to Wymore; Republican to Oberlin;

Orleans to St. Francis; and the other branch lines. With the completion of the railroad to Denver, Mr. Campbell was made superintendent of all lines west of Hastings and Red Cloud. He held that position until June 1905, when he was forced to retire because of ill health. He was married July 24, 1880 at Hastings, Nebraska to Mary A. Vaughn and they were the parents of seven children: Norman J., George A., A. Bruce, Elsie, Walter V., Leslie and Ethel. As a citizen of McCook, he took pride and pleasure in the welfare of not only the town but rejoiced in the success of others. He was a member of the McCook School Board, and was at one time its president. He suffered from pernicious anemia for the last two years of his life. He received treatment at Excelsior Springs, Missouri and then finally in Chicago, Illinois. His health gradually declined until at his request, he was brought home. He died at his home here in McCook, Monday, August, 28, 1905. His burial was on August 30, 1905 in Longview Cemetery at McCook, was attended by many notable railroad men. Services were held under the auspices of the Knights Templar, and full Masonic ritual service was held at the grave.

Wife of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

MARY ANN VAUGHN

was born on March 1, 1857 at Albion, New York. She was married to Alexander Campbell in 1880 at Lincoln. With the railroad being built to Denver, they came to this city in 1882, with Mr. Campbell as Division Superintendent. He held this position until he retired in 1904. He passed away in 1905. From the first, the Campbells took an active part in the civic, Church and social life in the city and were active in everything for the betterment of the community. Mary Ann Campbell passed away at her home in McCook on May 1, 1942 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on May 4, 1942. With her passing, the community mourns one of its true pioneers.

ALEXANDER W. CAMPBELL

was born in Rone County, Tennessee on August 22, 1831. On June 24, 1852 he was married to Nancy Johnson, who died November 30, 1900. They were the parents of 12 children. Living in the south in the days of slavery and in the midst of the trying times previous to and during the War of the Rebellion, he remained loyal to the Union. Although conscripted by the Confederates, as soon as he could he went to the Union Army, but was advised not to join as it