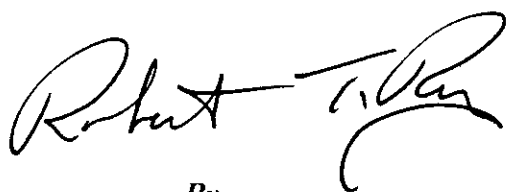


***Trails West To
Red Willow County Nebraska***

***Past and Present
Family History
and
Biography***

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert T. Ray".

***By
Robert T. Ray
and
Lois Rutledge***

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lois Rutledge".

We wish to dedicate this book to the pioneers, settlers and all those who have made this area grow.

Most of the facts in this book have been taken from other printed materials and other sources. We are sorry for any mistakes and/or omissions in this book.

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FAMILY HISTORIES
and
BIOGRAPHIES

A

WILLIAM F. AKERS

was born February 13, 1848 in Belmont County, Ohio. During the Civil War he served in Company I, twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers. He married Mary E. Nutt in 1866 and they were the proud parents of five girls and three boys. The family came to Nebraska and settled in the Danbury area. For an extended period of time his health was very bad; so his death on Saturday, January 24, 1914 in Danbury was not unexpected. He was buried in the Indianola Cemetery, Sunday January 25, 1914.

CHARLES F. ALLEN

was born November 6, 1881 in Culbertson, Hitchcock County, Nebraska to Franklin P. Allen and Julia A. Stiewig. When but ten days old on November 16, 1881 his mother bundled him in comforters and a bear robe, and carried him out to the buckboard wagon. His father helped his wife and newborn son into the wagon, and shouted a gruff "Giddup" to the horses. The team was pulling the Allen family and belongings east, -- East out of Culbertson along the banks of a near frozen Republican River, towards the newly created division point of the B & M Railroad, McCook, Nebraska. Late that evening, the Allen's surveyed what was to be their future home and town. What they saw was one sod trading post standing near the banks of the Republican River. That was McCook at that time. That building was the Post Office and Mercantile store. Their first home on the prairie was a canvas tent banked with sod. Franklin Allen and his wife, Julia, had come up from Texas in April 1871. Julia's father was a Christian Minister, and preached the first sermon in Red Willow County. Charles' father was the proprietor of a livery stable and a dray line. He was the first of his trade in McCook and unloaded the first load of freight and lumber at the B & M Station. Charles attended his first school in the "Old Toley" building. It was located upstairs in a one-room affair where "Ogier's" downtown station was located. McCook made strides in educational lines and he finished his education in a new one-room

schoolhouse erected on the site of the present West Ward School.

The blizzard of 1888 hit McCook when Charles was seven years of age. He remembered starting out with his mother in a wagon for Ash Creek. The Allen's had a herd of two hundred cattle on the Creek. The horses pulled the double-tree loose after they had traveled less than a hundred yards. The pioneer mother and son started out again the next day on horseback, and found that their herd had weathered the storm. He recalled that his father sold the herd for twelve dollars and fifty cents a head the next spring.

Charles went to work for his father in 1894, as a youth of thirteen. A year later, he joined the well-known Church of Everetts Outfit. This big cattle outfit drove beef from Texas to Nebraska. He remembered the abundance of wild game, and how his mother once looked out the window of her kitchen one evening and turned to her son and told him not to say a word. She took the saddle rifle down from the wall, aimed it out the back door of their shanty and fired. He went with his mother and helped her drag back a freshly killed deer. In 1903, he started to work with the "Q". He was married to Ethel M. Sheridan in Indianola on July 3, 1904. They were the parents of two children: Virgil and Edna. Ethel died in 1918. On February 18, 1923 he was united in marriage to Anna E. Glog at McCook. He retired from the Burlington in 1946. Charles passed away on Sunday, December 19, 1948 in a Lincoln hospital, following an operation. His body was returned to McCook, and was buried on Wednesday, December 22, 1948 in the River-view Cemetery.

FRANKLIN P. ALLEN

one of the pioneer settlers of Indianola, Culbertson and McCook, Nebraska, was born in St. Charles, Illinois, June 13, 1853 to John P. Allen and Julia Mercham. Franklin came west for his health; crippled in one limb and foot, he rode the range as a cowboy in Kansas and Nebraska. Cattle were brought from Texas and turned over to the cowboys to herd on the plains of Kansas and Nebraska.

After marrying Julia A. Stiewig in Indianola in 1879, he started to haul freight from Indianola to Culbertson (no McCook between these points at that time). He started a livery stable in Culbertson at the time of the Indian Massacre (Pawnee and Sioux tribes). He was living with Bertha Kleven and her

husband, who was the Postmaster of Culbertson. People were notified the Indians were coming. Not being able to get his boot on the crippled foot, he ran and walked with other people carrying his boot in one hand, to the Fort, eight miles away. Living in the valley near the Republican River, Mr. and Mrs. Burtless and Frank and Julia Allen toured the ground where the massacre had taken place. At one point they heard a baby crying. Mrs. Burtless found the baby; its mother had hidden the baby in thick bushes to protect it from being killed. The Burtless took the baby home, gave the child a good education, and she grew to be a nice young lady. She and the Burtless son were married and they had one baby girl who received a college education and taught in the McCook Junior High School between 1900 and 1913. The Burtless home property was sold by the daughter to W. H. Reynolds. The location of the property being 407 West D Street.

Frank and Julia had four children: Charles, Jesse, Ida and Cassie T. As small babies wearing long dresses they lived, ate and slept in a large dug-out. When a huge prairie fire came, horses with the harness on were led into the Frenchman River. The straw roof on the barn was burned, tents were burned, chickens ran around without their feathers. On account of the intense smoke and heat, the family was rushed onto sand bars around the waters of the Frenchman River. The fire was gone as fast as it had come.

January 7, 1879 they moved to McCook and lived in a tent south of the railroad track, waiting for a house to be built (the first frame house in McCook), at 204 Edison Street. When the house was finished, people gathered and danced all night. Charlie Allen was the first baby boy to live in McCook and Gurlie Plunket was the first little girl. The business men presented Gurlie a doll and buggy and to Charles was presented a hobby horse.

The only entertainment for young and old was square dancing. On the night of a dance families drove from Culbertson to Indianola. One night a blizzard turned up, nobody could go home so they danced all night to keep from freezing. On another night, Frank and Julia bundled their young baby boy in blankets; Frank was driving a young high-spirited team and they became uncontrollable and started to run. Julia became so frightened she threw the baby out of the buggy, or wagon, into a snowdrift. When the baby was picked up he was still asleep.

Frank started a transportation and livery business with two hacks, transporting people from Indianola to Culbertson and Culbertson to Indianola. Mr. Bill Porter and Joe McBrayer drove these buses. Steve Finn, Mr. Bennett and Oscar Russell had charge of the dray lines. Frank had a deep well and large windmill on the southwest side of the yard and sold barrels of water for domestic use, and in large covered containers, he sold and delivered drinking water.

In 1892 Frank started the construction for the Burlington Railroad on the Beverly Line from McCook, through Palisade and Wauneta. He had seventy-five teams, seventy-five men and two cooks, besides a dishwasher. Water had to be carried for domestic use from the Frenchman River. The men slept in tents. Another tent housed the kitchen and long dining table. The table was made of boards covered with oilcloth. Another tent was a chicken house with plenty of eggs. There were two cows for milk as well.

One spring we had a drouth set in, wind, heat and grasshoppers ruined all crops for the farmers. No matter how much money you had, you couldn't buy food to eat. Mrs. Allen tied a cow in the shade by the house and took long sticks, tied paper or rags on the ends of the sticks and Jesse and Ida kept the grasshoppers and flies off the cow. Mrs. Allen would let the milk clabber and the children would eat sugar on that clabbered milk. That is all the children would have to eat for ten days. One night, after midnight, a knock came at the door and Mrs. Jim Harris was there with a sack of flour. She said, "those children must have bread." The Railroad had brought in two carloads of flour and other necessary food. Others with large families were worse off than the Allens. President Grover Cleveland was criticized for the drouth.

After an illness which lasted for several years, the last two was under constant care, Frank died Thursday, May 16, 1929 in McCook. Funeral services were held on Saturday, May 18, 1929, and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

JOHN C. ALLEN

As a pioneer businessman of McCook, he built and operated the original store on the site now occupied by DeGroff's. He sold this business to DeGroff and Weller. While residing in McCook he served two terms as Councilman and for over three months, in 1890-1891, served as Mayor of McCook. He later served as

Secretary of State of Nebraska for two terms. In 1895 he moved to Monmouth, Illinois, where he was a well-to-do banker. He served three terms, from 1924 to 1930, as a Congressman from Illinois. John passed away on January 1939 in Monmouth, Illinois.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN

was born near Springfield, Illinois on April 21, 1844. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War. During this time he received a wound which resulted in his becoming blind. He was married to Sarah A. Gerver at Polk County, Nebraska on December 1, 1869. They were the parents of nine children. The family moved to Red Willow County in 1881 and they homesteaded near Danbury. They moved to Indianola in 1891. His wife died on October 17, 1920 and he died January 13, 1924 at his home in Indianola. He was buried January 15, 1924 at the Indianola Cemetery.

CLYDE ALSTOT

was born at Arapahoe, Furnas County, Nebraska on the 2nd. of June, 1885. His parents had come there from Iowa and had homesteaded the land about 1883. Two years later, Clyde arrived to help on the farm and grew up as a farmer. He remained until 1916 when he departed for Powell, Wyoming. He was unable to stay and so returned to Nebraska, settling in McCook. While in his twenties, young Clyde became interested in a young lady that lived just across the county line in Boone County, just a few miles from his farm. He managed to get the girl friend interested and in February 1914 he was married to Nora Bowers. They were the parents of two children: Corvin and Gary. His chief occupation after his return to McCook in 1916 was running a tire shop. Clyde Alstot was a member of the Rotary Club of McCook, and belonged to the McCook Chamber of Commerce. He died at the Hillcrest Nursing Home in McCook on May 6, 1964 and was buried at the Memorial Park Cemetery, McCook, Nebraska on May 8, 1964.

JOHN WALKER ANDREWS

was born June 5, 1839 in Vermont. During the Civil War he served with Company D, Fourth Iowa Calvary. He was married twice. His first wife was the mother of two children: Milo and Leonard. He married his second wife, Mary Jane Milligan, on September 27, 1878 and they were the parents of three children. John passed away in Indianola, Nebraska on March 29, 1925 and buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery.

Mary Jane Milligan, wife of John Walker Andrews, was born 1854. She married John, a G.A.R. veteran, on September 27, 1878, who was an early-day homesteader in Red Willow County. He passed away in 1925 after being in poor health for over a year. She passed away in Cambridge Hospital on Saturday, February 15, 1941. Mary was buried Tuesday, February 18, 1941 in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola, Nebraska. She was survived by one daughter, Nellie and one son, Herman.

Wife of CHARLES H. ANGELL
CORA A. SMITH

was born April 28, 1868 at Lansing, Michigan. At the age of eleven, she moved to McCook with her parents who homesteaded south of McCook. She was married to Charles H. Angell on March 27, 1889, and she was the mother of seven children. They resided in McCook until 1932, when her husband was pensioned, and they moved to Denver, Colorado to make their home. She died at her home in Denver on Thursday, April 23, 1936. On Sunday April 26, 1936, her funeral was held in McCook and she was buried in the Riverside Cemetery.

Wife of JOHN ARCHIBALD
DORA BENNETT

Born in Cork, Ireland on December 16, 1827, she was married to John Archibald 1851 in Ireland. They came to America in 1862, and later settled at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where they lived until 1892 when they moved to McCook. Her husband John, died in 1898. Her death came as a surprise to her family, on Sunday, January 3, 1901 in McCook. She was buried in the Longview Cemetery, January 6, 1901.

H. MARION ASHMORE

was born in 1836. During the Civil War he was a Lt. in Company H, One hundred twenty-third Illinois Infantry. During the war his health was so badly undermined by exposure, that he suffered from ill health later. He and his wife, Catherine, were the parents of two children, one boy and one girl. The family came to Red Willow County in the early days and settled in Indianola. He was County Judge for two terms. He moved to Colorado in 1891. He died near Denver, on Monday, January 28, 1895. His remains were brought to Indianola for burial. He was buried on Wednesday, January 30, 1895 in the Indianola Cemetery.

BARNETT H. ASHTON

was born November 25, 1845 at Paris, Indiana. He was the son of John Ashton. During the Civil War, he was a member of the one hundred twentieth Indiana Volunteers. He came to Nebraska with his brother, J. C. Ashton, in 1871. They were first in Lincoln, then to Harlan County, and finally coming to the Beaver Valley in 1873, where he remained on the homestead. In 1879 he was married to Mary Clark, who was to die before many months were to pass. On November 12, 1885 he was married to Lydia D. Smiley in Red Willow County. He died April 15, 1916 at his home in Danbury and was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery April 16, 1916.

JESSE CLAY ASHTON

was born April 5, 1847 at Paris, Indiana to John and Elizabeth Ashton, who were both born in England. Jesse and his brother, Barnett, came to Lincoln, Nebraska in 1871. They obtained work hauling stone to build the state penitentiary. In 1872 they moved to Turkey Creek near Lexington, where they met some trappers who informed them that the Beaver Valley was the place to homestead. They came as poor men, compared to many of the pioneers who came with wagons loaded with provender, household equipment, grain seed and farm animals. Locating midway between Danbury and Marion in Red Willow County. They were some of the earliest settlers in Red Willow County. One of them brought a vest pocket full of alfalfa seed from Indiana. This was planted in a carefully selected plot and nursed along to maturity with the same care that might have been given to a favored rose bush. Seed taken from this first planting was replanted. It provided the stock which won the Ashton's national renown. At one time they were known as the "Alfalfa Kings", having held the record for yield per acre. Jesse and Bernard were so poor when they first settled in Red Willow County, that it was necessary for one of them to seek work. While one took care of the homestead, the other would walk to North Platte, or other frontier towns to obtain a job. Wages from which would keep them both going. In later years they were regarded as numbered among the most substantial men in the valley. They added many holdings to the land to which they held homestead rights. The town of old Danbury was started on the four corners of sections 22-23-26 & 27 very close to the Ashton dug-out, about one-half mile south of the present Danbury cemetery. Jesse

owned considerable stock in banks and other enterprises. He married Sarah Margaret Hess, June 3, 1879 in Red Willow County. They were the parents of four daughters: May, Lenna, Ethel and Christine, and one son, Alfred. Jesse departed this life at his home in Danbury, Nebraska on April 20, 1932 and was buried April 21, 1932 in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

Wife of JESSE C. ASHTON
SARAH MARGARET HESS

was born December 6, 1863 at Springfield, Illinois to Frank and Melissa Hess. She spent her early childhood in Illinois, then came with her parents to Nebraska in 1877. One June 3, 1878 her parents settled on a homestead near the old Danbury Post Office then located just south of the Danbury Cemetery. This was a thriving trading center on the state route from Indianola to Oberlin, through the country which then was sparsely settled. The Hess family were among the pioneers of this vicinity and endured all the hardships common to the lot of settlers in a country subject to sudden extremes of temperatures, visitation of insect pests and periodic droughts. On June 3, 1879, she was united in marriage to Jesse Clay Ashton, and they were the parents of five children. Mrs. Ashton was a member of the Methodist Church and an active helper of the Ladies Aid. She was also fond of attending meetings of the Dorcas Society of the Congregational Church. Even after becoming lame from a broken hip suffered in 1933, she attended those meetings when ever possible and especially enjoyed her visit with her friends. During her last illness she suffered greatly, but maintained a cheerful, courageous spirit and a will to live that prolonged her life considerably. Her spirit left her body 21 June 1943 at her home in Danbury. She was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery on June 23, 1943.

EUGENE B. AUSTIN

was born near Lockport, Niagara, New York on June 7, 1839. He moved to Millington, Illinois in the spring of 1859. He enlisted at the first call of his country for volunteers in 1861, in Company B, fourth Illinois Cavalry. He served three years and three months, being Honorably Discharged and returned to Illinois. He was united in marriage, April 19, 1877, to Ellen McNett at Streator, Illinois. To this union were born two children: Newman F. and Edna. In the fall of 1888 he moved to Fairmont, Nebraska and in the spring of 1889 he settled on a homestead in

Frontier County, where he lived until 1912. They moved to Maywood and lived there till 1915 when they moved to McCook. He was an active and influential citizen, in all affairs of his state and country. He was a member of the G.A.R. Post, and of the I.O. O.F. Lodge #234 at Maywood. He also was a member of the Rebekah Lodge No. 118 of McCook. He was a member of the Methodist Church and remained a faithful member until his death. For the last two months of his life he was confined to his home. He bore his affliction bravely and uncomplaining. He was able to walk about and sit up until within three days of his death which was on February 29, 1920 at McCook, Nebraska. He was buried March 2, 1920 in Memorial Park Cemetery, at McCook, Nebraska.

FRANCIS M. AUSTIN

was born in Jackson County, Iowa on October 21, 1846. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was married twice. He and his first wife, Lucasy Jackson, were married September 24, 1874 at Ogden, Utah. They were the parents of two daughters: Bertha M. and Martha J. Lucasy died in 1884. He later was married October 29, 1889 at Jackson County, Iowa to Ella Bell and they were the parents of five children: Marion, Baxter B., Charles M., Bessie B., and Ruth. The family moved to Red Willow County and made their last home in McCook where he died January 29, 1922. He was buried in the Longview Cemetery, McCook on January 31, 1922.

ROBERT W. AUSTIN

was born May 30, 1858 in Pennsylvania. He moved to Illinois at an early age. He was united in marriage November 25, 1880 to Sarah Augusta Troxell at Mt. Carroll, Illinois. They were the parents of three children: Roscoe O., Howard Douglass and Hattie May. The family moved from Stockton, Illinois, where he was engaged as a general contractor. He came to McCook about 1916, where he worked for the lumber mill operated by the firm of Garret & Evans. He served as Police Magistrate and during John E. Kelley's mayorship served as water commissioner. He died Wednesday, July 22, 1936 in his room in the National Hotel. He was buried Saturday, July 25, 1936 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

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

would be certain death if he were captured by the enemy. He remained and worked with the Union Army until 1863, when he was ordered to return home and given transportation to the North by the Government. He with his wife and children settled in Washington County, Iowa, where he lived until 1875. He moved to Saline County, Nebraska and three years later, in 1878, he came to Red Willow County, where he homesteaded. He died February 15, 1917 at Ingleside, Nebraska and was buried February 18, 1917 in Box Elder Cemetery, Box Elder, Nebraska.

JOHN MILTON CAMPBELL

was born August 12, 1841 at Dyersville, New York. In 1859 he moved to Wisconsin with his parents, and was married to Matilda Ellen Holmes in August 1862. Five children, three boys and two girls, were born to this union. He enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the end of the Civil War. When he returned to Wisconsin and later he and his wife moved to Fairfield, Nebraska, where they lived for five years. They then moved to Logan, Kansas, from where they moved to McCook in September 1919. He died at his home in McCook on Thursday, June 10, 1920 and was buried on Sunday, June 13, 1920 in the Longview Cemetery.

Wife of MacFARLAND CAMPBELL

LOUIE PRATHER

was born on June 15, 1849 at Greencastle, Pennsylvania the year of the gold rush to California, and her life covered several varied and dramatic periods in National history. Her grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War. Living in Pennsylvania, not far from the Mason-Dixon line, many of the happenings of the Civil War took place nearby. She remembered the time that the county seat, Chambersburg, was burned by the Confederates. Her hometown, Greencastle, once was placed under a heavy levy of gold because two citizens had freed a consignment of negro captives who were being marched back to the slave states. The town also was threatened with being sacked and there was the frantic effort of the citizens trying to save their belongings. The town was alternately filled with Union and Confederate soldiers. The railroad passed directly through that town and Lee's Army passed through the city enroute to destiny at a little town called Gettysburg. She was a young and impressionable girl and could remember the roar of the cannons off in the distance and the trains passing nearby, day and night, carrying

soldiers to and from the front. She remembered also having seen a messenger captured in front of her home carrying Confederate mail. John Brown and his peculiar Conestoga Wagon was a common sight in Greencastle. Once one of the Prather boys was stranded in a neighboring town and slept in the same hotel room with Brown. Coming west in 1872, she passed through Chicago just after that city's disastrous fire and glimpsed at the charred ruins from the train. She traveled as far as Auburn, Nebraska with her sister and husband, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Strickler. On March 10, 1875 she was united in marriage to MacFarland Campbell, a Civil War veteran, who had served throughout the war under General Sheridan. They were the parents of three sons. In 1884 the Campbell's came to Hitchcock County and settled on a ranch west of Trenton, where she resided until 1919, after which time she moved to McCook. She passed away at the home of her son, Dr. M. Campbell, in McCook on Monday, May 1, 1943 and was buried in the Trenton Cemetery near the side of her husband who had died in 1899.

Wife of M. T. CAMPBELL

MARTHA ELIZABETH JOHNSON

was born April 3, 1871 in Douglass County, Illinois. Her parents moved to Nebraska when she was eight years of age. She attended the McCook schools and the State Normal School and taught successfully for eight years. She was united in marriage to M. T. Campbell on May 11, 1898 in Red Willow County. They made their home on a farm in Box Elder precinct and also conducted a store and the post office there for several years. Then they moved to McCook. She had joined the Methodist Church and had been very active in church work. After a short illness, she died at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Shields, in McCook on Wednesday, January 15, 1930. She was buried in Memorial Park Cemetery.

WILLIAM HOMER CAMPBELL

was born September 7, 1845 at Syracuse, New York. He came west and located in Lincoln, Nebraska. After he had grown to manhood, he came to McCook. He married Frances Wygent, who died in September 1907. For sometime he has been suffering from an internal ailment, which it was thought, an operation would remedy. This operation was performed on Friday, September 28, 1917 and he seemingly was recovering, but died on Saturday, September 29, 1917. His funeral was held Monday, October 1, 1917 and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

JAMES H. CARR

was born in 1844 in New York state. He enlisted in Company G, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. He served at Gettysburg and in a scrimmage at Appomattox Courthouse, where General Robert E. Lee surrendered. After the Civil War he returned to New York and was married on September 9, 1866, to Mary M. Van Wagoner. They were the parents of two children: Abbie S. and George. They moved from New York state in January 1869, settling in the state of Missouri. In 1886 they moved from Missouri settling in Red Willow County near Bartley. They moved to Bartley in 1898. He departed this life on February 13, 1936 in Bartley and was buried in the Bartley Cemetery near his wife, who had died on October 26, 1929.

Wife of JAMES H. CARR

MARY M. VAN WAGONER

was born May 14, 1848 at Northumberland, Saratoga, New York. She was united in marriage on September 9, 1866 to James H. Carr, a Civil War veteran. Two children were born to this union. She moved with her husband to Missouri and then to Nebraska, residing in Bartley since 1898. She died October 26, 1929, at her home and was buried October 27, 1929 in the Bartley Cemetery.

Wife of JOHN CASTOR

MARY ANN JOHNSON

was born October 13, 1838 at Dayton, Ohio. She was married to John Castor on April 10, 1858. After the Civil War, they moved to Missouri. They came to this area from Missouri in 1880, homesteading southeast of Lebanon. After Mr. Castor's death in 1914, she moved into Lebanon. Following an illness of several weeks, she passed away on Sunday, July 8, 1928 at her home on the east side of Lebanon. Her funeral was held Tuesday, July 10, 1928 and she was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

LUKE H. CHENEY

was born June 27, 1864 at Randolph, New York. He moved to Nebraska with his parents, when he was six years old, settling on a farm near Lincoln. He graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1887 and from the University of Michigan Law School in 1889. He started practicing in Lincoln, but decided that he would follow the old advice of "Go west, young man--go west," and so in 1891 found him on the road out. Stockville was as far as he got. After prac-

ticing law in that little western village for some time, he decided that regardless of his financial status or anything else, he was going to try the old proverb that two can live as cheaply as one. His suit was successful and on November 14, 1894, he was married to Clara Vance at Stockville, and they were the parents of four children: Dorothy, Newel S., Vance, who was killed as a small boy, and Wendell P. The family moved to McCook in 1923. Luke was very active in both civic and social organizations. In the line of lodges, he was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Knights Templar, Shrine, Elks Lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star as well as Modern Woodman. He was once Commander of St. John's Commandery. He was also a member of the Royal Arch Masons. At one time he was Worthy Patron of Eastern Star. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and was a life member of the Nebraska and Michigan alumni associations. He was one of the directors of the Associated Charities and had been since its organization. He was a member of the Fourteenth Judicial Bar Association, Nebraska State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He was active as a member of the state senatorial committee and the Republican senatorial committee. He was on the McCook School board and at one time was director for the fifth congressional district for the Nebraska alumni Association. Luke was Red Willow County Attorney for fifteen years and was City Attorney for the City of McCook, as well as County Judge for Red Willow. He was interested in the Agricultural Society of Frontier County and secretary of the fair board there from 1897 to 1917. He was very active in the First Congregational Church, in fact he was honored at a special candlelighting for his long and faithful service in December 1938. He died and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on November 12, 1948.

Wife of LUKE H. CHENEY

CLARA VANCE

was born March 23, 1875 at State Center, Iowa, the daughter of William Vance and Jennie Bradbury. She moved to Stockville, Nebraska in October 1892, where her uncle, W. A. Bradbury, was deputy County Clerk. On November 14, 1894, she was united in marriage to Luke H. Cheney, and she was the mother of four children. They resided in Stockville, where Mr. Cheney practiced law until May 19, 1923 when the family moved to McCook. They made their home here until she passed away. She was very active in church, lodge and social work. She was a member of the

First Congregational Church, it's affiliated ladies' organization, a Past Matron of the Eastern Star, a member of the Royal Neighbors, and of the Research and Coffee Clubs. She passed away at her home in McCook on Thursday, September 1, 1938. Her funeral was held on Sunday, September 4, 1938 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

THOMAS ROBERT CHENEY

According to Civil War pension papers, Thomas Robert Cheney was born 12 July, 1842 in Lake County, Ohio. In 1850 Thomas, his parents, Benjamin and Nancy Cheney, and five other children were living in Erin, Stephenson County, Illinois. His parents were both born in Vermont.

Thomas enlisted in the Union Army on March 23, 1862 at Freeport, Illinois. He was assigned to Company C, 2nd. Battalion, 12th. Regiment of the Infantry, Regulars. He was wounded twice and was to die years later of complications from an embedded shot. On December 13, 1862 the Union Army advancing against the southern troops at Fredricksburg, Virginia was cut to pieces by grape shot and musket ball. The wounded were left lying in the breezing cold for 48 hours before makeshift hospital quarters could be readied. Thomas was wounded in the right thigh. They were unable to remove the embedded shot and he was moved to Washington seventeen days later, where he was "absent sick" until April 30, 1863. The "Battle of the Wilderness" in Virginia was fought in a densely wooded area, the trees so thick that the battle was hand to hand and musketry combat. Thomas was shot in the arm and received hospital treatment in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

After the war, Thomas moved to Minnesota where he married the widow Sarah was born on April 14, 1846 in Chenango, Broome County, New York. Three children, Nancy, Thomas and Benny, were born in Minnesota and Olive Pearl was born in 1884 in or near Ft. Dodge, Webster County, Illinois.

In the early spring of 1884 the family loaded their possessions in a covered wagon and took off for the west. On June 19th. Thomas filed a homestead entry for a quarter in Red Willow County, Nebraska, two and a half miles southeast of the present site of Lebanon. He also filed for a tree claim. Upon arrival the family began setting up a tent but kindly neighbors living in a sod and willow home on a claim a few miles away asked them to share their home until theirs was built. They lived with them until December 18th. when they moved into their own

sod home. A year later it was replaced with another soddy 18 x 35 feet. This was plastered, floored and had a board roof. Thomas also built a sod stable, a frame corn crib, dug a deep well and put up a windmill. When he filed his final certificate for the homestead in January 1890 he had 135 acres fenced, 25 acres broken and had 55 fruit trees and 418 forest trees. He listed a mower, rake, cultivator, 2 plows, 35 head of cattle, 7 horses, one hog, 3 beds, a sewing machine, a table and chairs and 2 stoves. He raised corn, hay and oats. His trees were growing and healthy, average diameter being 4 inches and 10 feet tall.

In the next seven years the family finances were to decline drastically. Thomas was ill much of the time, their family was large and their life on the homestead was very hard. Thomas died on their claim on August 6, 1897 of infection in the abdomen and thigh caused by the embedded Civil War shot. In October of that year Sarah filed for a widow's pension listing 5 children under the age of 16. She had a wagon, a team of ponies, a set of harness and a milk cow. Her two quarters of land were mortgaged for \$500, "about all it's worth", one observer was to write. Today that land south and east of Lebanon would bring almost that much an acre. Sarah married Peter Franklin on October 16, 1900 at Oberlin, Kansas. He died in 1907 and Sarah made her home with her children for most of the remainder of her life. Thomas and Sarah are buried in the Lebanon Cemetery. Their children were: Nancy Leota, Thomas Jester, Benny (who died at about two), Olive Pearl, Robert Orin, Lillie Mae, Myrtle Ive, and Willie Smith.

Wife of THOMAS CHENEY

SARA VAN HORN

was born April 14, 1846 in Bloom County, New York. She grew to womanhood in the state of New York and was united in marriage to Thomas Cheney at Blureth, Minnesota in 1878. To this union eight children were born. Mr. Cheney was a Civil War Veteran serving in Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry. They came to Red Willow County in the spring of 1884, Homesteading two and one-half miles southeast of Lebanon, where they lived for a number of years, enduring the hardships of pioneer life and rearing children. Her husband died in August of 1897. She again was united in marriage to Peter Franklin in the spring of 1900. He died in March 1907. She became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and during her long illness, her mind dwelt much upon the

thought of religion and she passed on with the serene conviction that her spirit was going to it's maker. She died on March 7, 1929 near Lebanon, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Pearl Gay, and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

EARL CLARENCE CHITWOOD

was born 1902 to Sam and Lippe E. Chitwood. He spent his youth in Franklin, Nebraska and graduated from the high school there. He attended the University of Nebraska for a year. Returning to Franklin he operated a small theater for a year. on 1924 he came to McCook and entered the hog buying business. Success in that business led to him branching out into the wholesale grocery business with Walter Had-dock. He bought a packing company which was unable to progress and it was re-organized by him. Under his driving genius, the company began to expand. A market for cattle and hogs processed here was wid-ened out to include Grand Island and Lincoln. In 1933, it became necessary to build an addition to the plant. Capacity was again strained when in mid 1934 he secured a contract for killing distressed cattle bought in the government's drouth relief pro-gram. He also ventured into the gasoline business in connection with the Town Pump, a mechanical dis-penser of gasoline on which he, in partnership with O. Fred Glass, had secured exclusive rights on the entire United States and which promised great poss-ibilities. He also was the director of a state-wide hog buying organization. For a time he was distrib-utor for the Studebaker Corporation in this section of Nebraska, selling the Studebaker agency to Gaud-reault & Lancaster in 1927. He was president of the McCook Chamber of Commerce, serving his third term at the time of his death. He was a member of the Elks, Rotary, Masonic Lodge and the Hastings Shrine. He was married to Alice Thuman on January 19, 1931 at Omaha, Nebraska, and they were the parents of one child, Anna Thuman, who died April 1934. He was en-route to Omaha, with Ray Budig, when the automobile he was driving missed a turn and crashed. He died in this accident, and his body was returned to Mc-Cook. His funeral was held Tuesday, August 28, 1934, and was buried near his daughter in the Mem-orial Park Cemetery.

HIRAM CORNELL CLAPP

was born May 11, 1878 at Allegan, Michigan, the son of Ervin Clapp and Delora Sherwood. His father, who had always been a merchant. When young Hiram's

schooling was well along his father got him a job in a store at Allegan to learn bookkeeping by actual practice. He was married to Cora Borne in Allegan, Michigan, who died in 1924. Hiram came to McCook in 1902 to work in the dry goods department of old "Honest John" Grannis' store. Three years of labor for that employer brought him up to the point of opening his own store in 1905. Twenty-one years later, the Clapp Store, then specializing in ladies ready-to-wear was sold, and for three years, his time was devoted to other interests. Then in 1929 he again took over operation of his old store. He retired from business in 1951. He was very active in civic and church organizations. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, all Masonic bodies in McCook, Tehama Shrine Club, Kiwanis Club, B.P.O. Elks Lodge, Y.M.C.A. board, Chamber of Com-merce (he served as president two terms), Director of the First Congregational Church Choir, plus sec-retary of the Republican Valley Conservation Assoc-iation. On November 1927 at "The Little Church around the corner" Brooklyn, New York he was married to Mrs. Bertha Swinehart. He died in St. Catherine's Hospital at McCook on January 2, 1967. Funeral ser-vices were held in the First Congregational Church, with the Knights Templar Guard of honor in attendance. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Bertha, two daughters: Elsie and Patricia, and one son, H. Cornell.

Wife of HIRAM CLAPP

BERTHA A. LUSSEN

was born October 16, 1898 in New York City, New York, the daughter of George and Bertha Lussen. She grad-uated from a nursing school at Lakeside Hospital, New York City. She was first married to Mr Swine-hart. On November 10, 1927, she was married to Hiram C. Clapp at Brooklyn, New York. They were the parents of three children: Elsie, Patricia and H. Cornell. She died at the McCook Community Hospital on Sunday, October 2, 1977 and was buried Wednesday, October 5, 1977 in the Memorial Park Cemetery. Ser-vices were held at the St. Alban's Church.

MONROE J. CLARK

was born July 3, 1830 in Livingston County, New York. He moved to Bremer County, Iowa in 1864, and was mar-ried there to Mary Harris on March 14, 1867. To this union three children were born. They came to McCook in 1891. He purchased property where **the** Bullard's Lumber Yard was located. He ran a livery

stable on that location for many years. His health had been failing for some time, and he passed away Wednesday, April 11, 1917 and was buried Saturday, April 14, 1917 in the Longview Cemetery at McCook.

JOHN COLEMAN

was born September 28, 1825 near Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, where he worked on a farm till he grew to manhood. He was joined in marriage to Permelia Banks on March 31, 1846. To the fruits of this marriage, eleven children were born. They moved to Muscatine County, Iowa in 1848. In 1868 they moved to Dallas County, Iowa. Here on November 16, 1878, Permelia departed this life. He and the family remained there until the spring of 1885, when they came to Red Willow County, Nebraska. On December 12, 1889, he was united in marriage to Anna M. Jeffries. They were the proud parents of one child. On Monday morning, November 28, 1898 he had a stroke of paralysis, and lingered until Thursday, December 1, 1898 when he died at his home in McCook. He was buried in the Longview Cemetery on December 4, 1898.

Wife of WILLIAM COLEMAN

FANNIE WHITE

was born in Derbyshire, England on January 17, 1841 and came with her parents to America when she was one and a half years of age and settled near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They remained there until 1853, when they moved to Muscatine County, Iowa. She was married to William Coleman on September 2, 1861 and to this union nine children were born. The family came to Red Willow County, Nebraska on October 1881, where they lived until the death of William in 1906. She passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bert Wales, in Palisade, Nebraska on October 27, 1919. Her remains were returned to McCook for burial on October 29, 1919 in the Longview Cemetery.

WILLIAM COLEMAN

was born August 1, 1839, in Davis County, Indiana, where he lived until 1852 when his parents moved to Muscatine County, Iowa. There, at the age of 22 years, he was united in marriage to Fannie White. Nine children were born to this union. In 1881, they moved to Red Willow County, Nebraska locating in Coleman Precinct, which was named after him. "Uncle Billy" as he was known and called by nearly everyone, had many beautiful and excellent traits of character. His love for children and their sim-

ple trust in him was a noticable one. He joined the Methodist Church when quite young and for years was superintendent of the Sunday School in Coleman. He was probably the most widely known man in this part of the state through his letter to leading agricultural papers in the middle west, praising the productiveness of the western Nebraska soil and of Red Willow County particularly. He was in ill health for several months before his death on May 29, 1906 in McCook. He was buried May 31, 1906 in the Longview Cemetery at McCook.

HENRY COLLINS

was born in 1833 in Germany. He came to America in 1855, and a few years later came west and located near Indianola. He passed away at his home in East McCook on Sunday, December 17, 1899. His body was taken to Indianola and buried on Tuesday, December 19, 1899 in St. Catherine's Cemetery at Indianola, Nebraska. He was survived by his wife, one daughter, and six sons.

SILAS HOMER COLVIN

was born 1857 in Union County, Iowa, the son of William Colvin and Mary Ritchie. His parents immigrated to southwest Nebraska settling in Furnas County in 1872, where the town of Arapahoe is now located. In 1880, he moved to Red Willow County, homesteading where the city of McCook is located. Some of his land was sold to the Lincoln Land Company, which platted the city of McCook. He was the first Postmaster of Fairview (now McCook) and a storekeeper on the banks of the Republican River. His store was in a soddy, in which both the store and Postoffice were kept. After the town of McCook was platted he built the first hotel, later called the National. He was married to Sarah Rebecca Russell on July 4, 1880 in McCook. He remembered an example of "frontier justice" while living in Iowa. It was the hanging of three drunken horse thieves who, although they had pleaded guilty to the offense, were nevertheless "strung up". After selling his hotel they moved to California. He died in Turlock, California in February 1937. The city of McCook lost one of its founders.

Wife of HENRY CORCORAN

CATHERINE PARKS

was born 1848 in Vanderburg County, Indiana. She was married to Henry Corcoran in 1884 at Evansville,

Indiana. They were the parents of three daughters. The family moved to Red Willow County in 1884 and lived in Coleman Precinct. On Saturday July 29, 1905, while Mr. Corcoran was unloading the wagon, a barking dog frightened the team and Mr. Corcoran was knocked to the ground. Mrs. Corcoran, who was partly out, was getting some of her things from the wagon. She was thrown in front of the wagon, which was loaded with cement and groceries, and the wheels passed over her abdomen crushing the bones and injuring her internally. A Dr. Duncan was sent for and everything medicine and love can do was done for her. She died the next day on Sunday, July 30, 1905. Funeral services were held Wednesday, August 2, 1905, and she was buried in the Calvary Cemetery, McCook.

JOHN FRANCIS CORDEAL

was born 1873 in Pontiac, Illinois to Sylvester Cordeal and Martha J. Hull. On November 27, 1885, a 12 year old boy told his chums goodbye and with his family set off for the west. They arrived in McCook in 1886, where his father established a real estate office. When the Cordeal family arrived in McCook, there was twenty-five feet of board sidewalk, horses drew wagons and buggies through the mired streets, and there were no walks north of C Street, as well as not a tree in the town. There was an ugly wooden water tank in the City Park. The Cordeal's took up their residence in a cottage on East Second, then one of the farthest out of town. After graduating from the McCook schools he attended the College of the City of New York. He then received his law degree from Northwestern University, after which he opened his law office in McCook. He became associated with Webster S. Morlan, famous frontier lawyer. Later he became partner with J. Raymond McCarl. Later Thomas Colfer and District Judge Charles E. Eldred joined this firm. Senator George W. Norris at one time was also associated with Mr. Cordeal in the practice of law. He was an ardent Republican, and was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-ninth District, and served three terms in 1911, 1913 and 1919. While there, he wrote the Nebraska "Blue Sky" law protecting investors from shyster investment brokers. He was the first to stand out when the proposal to build a new capitol was raised, for something which would depart from the traditional. His influence had much to do with the selection of Goodhue's creation, the magnificent building which has been viewed and applauded by art-

ists and architects of the world. During World War I, he served on the local draft board, and on the food conservation commission. He was a national director of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and a director in the National Equity Union. He was also a delegate from this area to the wheat conservation conference in Washington, early in 1937. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, Elks, Rotary, and Chamber of Commerce. His most intense hobby was his interest in the history of Nebraska. In addition to his other interests, he was the author of a diary-style history of this vicinity, which was published in the McCook Daily Gazette. After being in poor health for many years, he suffered a heart attack on Friday, February 4, 1938 from which he never recovered. He passed away on Sunday, February 6, 1938. Funeral services were held Tuesday, February 8, 1938 with the local Bar Association, the Knights Templars, the Eastern Star, Rotary Club, and McCook Chamber of Commerce each attending in a body. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery with the Masonic Lodge in charge of rites at the grave site.

Wife of SYLVESTER CORDEAL

MARTHA J. HULL

was born 1849 in Ohio. She was a descendant of pioneer Revolutionary stock, being a direct descendant of Gen. Pitcairn. She was married to Sylvester Cordeal, and about 1886 the family moved to McCook, later moving to Akron, Colorado, and then back to McCook, where she was to reside till her death. She was one of the outstanding literary and social leaders in this part of the state, having devoted nearly her entire life to literary pursuits, and was the outstanding early educator in southwest Nebraska, in her position with the McCook public schools. She was always engaged in the literary activities of the city and was believed to have had the most complete library in this part of the country. After an illness of several months, which caused her to suffer, death came as a relief, on Friday, February 26, 1926. She was buried near the side of her husband on Sunday, February 28, 1926.

ARTHUR C. CRABTREE

had lived in Indianola since childhood. He was the sheriff of Red Willow County from 1900 to 1905. He then operated a cigar store in Indianola. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, and had made a study of the Masonic ritual and could repeat any part of the

ceremonies of that order from memory. He was of large physique, and a fine, full voice, and his excellent diction and enunciation made his rendition of the part of the service or ritual he gave very impressive. He passed away in his home in Indianola on Monday, October 20, 1930.

HENRY CRABTREE

was born February 5, 1833 in Licken County, Ohio. When but a boy, his parents moved to Polk City, Iowa, and here when fifteen years of age, he united with the Methodist Church. On July 7, 1859 he was married to Daphne A. Baker. To this union eleven children were born. In the year 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army serving as First Sargent of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war. The family came to Red Willow County in the spring of 1879. For a number of years he had been failing in health and died on March 2, 1912. He was buried March 4, 1912 in the Indianola Cemetery, with the Masonic Lodge in charge.

WILLIAM NEWTON CRATLEY

was born October 9, 1842 in Delaware, Ohio. He moved to Iowa with his parents, when he was a small boy. He enlisted and served during the entire Civil War in the Cavalry of Iowa Regiments. He and his wife came to Red Willow County, 1886, settling on a farm where he lived until his death. He was well liked by his neighbors, and had suffered much during his long sickness which lasted for several years. He died at his home, six miles south of McCook, on September 9, 1911 and his body was interred in the Riverview Cemetery under the auspices of the G.A.R. Post of McCook. He was survived by his wife and one daughter.

JAMES BRUCE CUMMINGS

was born 1849 in Pennsylvania. He was a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, serving with a Pennsylvania Calvary unit. He and his wife, Martha Elizabeth (?), were one of the first settlers in the Beaver Valley, taking up his home on a homestead in the valley east of the present town of Lebanon, in the fall of 1874. Besides his farming interests, he was associated with the State Bank of Lebanon, being Vice-President of the institution at the time of his death. He was a man who united sound judgment with strong convictions and a candid out spoken disposition eminently fitted to mold the elements of pioneer

life into form and consistency. His death on Wednesday, June 28, 1916 at his home in Lebanon left the community shocked and speechless. He was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery on Saturday, July 1, 1916. He was survived by his wife, Martha, four sons: Ira, Max, Platie, and James, three daughters, Mrs. J. W. Adkins, Mrs. J. H. Stephens and Mrs. T. J. Farrell, three brothers: William F., Link and John as well as two sisters, Mrs. Ramser and Mrs. Ellen Olson.

Wife of FLOYD CURRAN

ELSIE CAMPBELL

was born 1890 in the city of McCook to the Superintendent of the Burlington Railroad, Alexander Campbell and his wife, Mary A. Vaughn. She graduated from the McCook High School with the class of 1908. She was married to Floyd Curran, the manager of the Western Union in McCook. She was active in her church, St. Alban's Episcopal, where she had served as organist and as choir director. She was a member of the P.E.O. sisterhood and the Eastern Star. She died on Saturday, December 5, 1936, at the McCook Hospital following an operation. Funeral services were held at the Episcopal Church on Monday, December 7, 1936, and she was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

ORLANDO A. CURTIS

was born in Green County, New York in 1841. He moved to Illinois in 1850. He served in three different Illinois regiments during the Civil War. He enlisted first in 1862 and the last time in 1865. He was married to Evelyn Cain in 1867. They were the proud parents of four children. They came to Nebraska in 1882 and later made his home in McCook. He was a member of the I.O.O.F. He died in McCook on March 2, 1913 and was buried March 4, 1913 in the Riverview Cemetery.

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EDWARD P. DEHARSH

was born at Madison, Wisconsin, February 28, 1849. He spent his early boyhood in Wisconsin, New York and Ohio. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteers in the early spring of 1864 and served until the close of the war. He was married to Catherine Belcher on January 1, 1869 in Lenawee County, Michigan. To this union was born one daughter, Francis Louise, who died September 23, 1917. His wife passed away early in 1872. In Sep-

tember 1872, he was united in marriage to Mary Rosetta Christian at Morensi, Michigan, who died in 1929. To this union was born three children: Mrs. H. C. McKinney, Mrs. F. A. Schoyler, and Luther. Edward was one of the early pioneers of Nebraska, coming here from Michigan in February 1884. They settled on a homestead nine miles north of Indianola. His family knew the hardships of homesteading in a new and undeveloped country. He moved to Indianola in 1908. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Schoyler, at Indianola on Saturday, January 11, 1930 and was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery, Indianola, Nebraska, next to his wife who had died just four months and four days before.

WILLIAM ALONZO DeMAY

was born in Fairport, New York on April 12, 1857. With his parents and family, he moved to Michigan where he was reared. He followed the profession of his grandfather who was a doctor and took his apprenticeship with a doctor in Hudson, Michigan, which was the practice of that day in obtaining medical training.

On April 26, 1882 Dr. William DeMay married Catherine Huff at Waldron, Michigan. After farming for a year and having not prospered, they, being of pioneer spirit, decided to go west as far as their money would take them. In 1883, they sold all of their possessions except a cupboard and some bedding and arriving in McCook, they forded the Republican River and traveled six miles south where he staked out a homestead and a timber claim where he was to start a new career as a pioneer doctor, farmer, and a father. While living on the homestead, a daughter and three sons were born.

Before purchasing his first team and buggy, Dr. DeMay traveled on foot and horseback over a wide area ministering to the sick, man and beast alike.

In 1889, Dr. DeMay, leaving Catherine and the small children to look after the farm, completed his medical course in Kansas City, Missouri. In this same year, the family moved to Cedar Bluffs, Kansas, where they lived for two years.

In 1891, the family moved to Danbury where he lived and practiced medicine for 32 years. As the Beaver Valley was settled in a short time with a family to each quarter or half section, there were many people requiring the services of a doctor. He was one of the first in the community to own an automobile and in times of an epidemic such as the influ-

enza in 1918, he hired a driver so he could rest between patients.

Dr. DeMay was a prudent, as well as a successful, businessman. He not only educated three sons to be doctors but had his own drugstore in Danbury and several farms in the vicinity.

In 1923, Dr. DeMay and Kate moved to Fort Collins, Colorado where he continued to practice until his retirement in 1935. "Bonnie" and "Pockie" as they were affectionately known, returned to Danbury in 1932 to celebrate their Golden Wedding Anniversary with 200 friends and neighbors.

Death came to this pioneer physician on Tuesday, June 22, 1937, leaving besides his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Nan Ashton of Denver, and three sons, Dr. Rollo (a dentist) of Danbury, Dr. Griff of McCook and Dr. Hal of Grand Island.

Dr. DeMay was a pioneer physician and ministered to the sick under the most trying circumstances, physical hardships, and with few facilities. His genial, breezy personality gave him the reputation of dispensing good cheer as well as remedies from his black bag.

MICHAEL DEVOE

was born January 17, 1807 in Dutchess County, New York. He came to Red Willow County from Kankakee, Illinois in 1880, and took a homestead near Lebanon. He proved up, and lived on it until his wife died in 1893, when he moved into Lebanon where he lived with his sons E. E. and Walter. On the day of his death, he was about town and as usual, ate a hearty dinner. He seemed as bright and well as usual until he went to lay down to rest, he soon fell asleep and in a short time passed away with a smile on his face, without a movement, and joined his friends and loved ones in eternity on April 27, 1906.

GEORGE W. DILLON

died at the McCook Hospital on Wednesday, March 28, 1917. He had been in failing health for some time and his condition was very serious at the time he was taken to the hospital. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was a member of the local G.A.R. Post. He had been a resident of McCook for many years. His burial was held on Friday, March 30, 1917 in the Riverview Cemetery.

SIDNEY DODGE

was born May 6, 1842 at Gransby, Oswego County, New York. He enlisted as a wagoner in Company F, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry. He had married Harriet Ely on January 1, 1862, and she died on February 1898. They were the parents of two sons: Joseph E. and Arthur S. They were pioneers of Red Willow County, Nebraska, coming here in 1885. He was a good public worker, helping who he could, a christian man and a good citizen. He was County Attorney two terms for Red Willow County, giving them good service. He passed away on Thursday, June 15, 1911, at his home in Marion. He was buried June 16, 1911 in the River-view Cemetery at McCook.

Wife of SIDNEY DODGE

HARRIET ELY

was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania on July 1, 1835. When a girl she, with her parents, moved to Ohio, where on January 1, 1862 was married to Sidney Dodge. In 1882, they came to Red Willow County and settled on a homestead twelve miles south of McCook. On Saturday, February 26, 1898, after an illness lasting less than two days, she passed away at her home in the Gerver Pricinct. She was buried in the Pleasant Prairie Cemetery. She was survived by her husband Sidney, and two sons: Joseph E. and Arthur S.

JOHN W. DOLAN

was born 1852 and came to this county about 1870, and lived near Indianola for the remainder of his life. He passed away at the home of his son, John, south of Indianola on Saturday, December 12, 1931. He was buried at the St. Catherine's Cemetery in Indianola on Tuesday, December 15, 1931. He was survived by eight children: Mrs. August Lehn, Mrs. Andrew Lehn, Mrs. George Bresni, Mrs. Garrett Wilbur, John, Joe Bernard, and Paul. His wife had passed away in 1921.

JOEL B. DOLPH

was born October 8, 1839 in Ashtabula County, Ohio. When he was sixteen years of age, he moved with his parents to Nashville, Illinois. After living there a short time, he moved with his parents to Plainville, Iowa. Joel, along with his brother James, came to the Beaver Valley in 1873 from Plainville. They homesteaded on land just west of what is now Danbury. At the time of their migration to this land, buffalo, antelope, and wild turkey could be seen on the prairie. Danbury was then located three miles

west of its present site and on a hill overlooking the valley. The valley proved to be such fertile farmland that soon many dugout homesteads dotted the scene. Joel also owned some of the land that is now Danbury. It was soon learned that the Burlington Railroad was to establish a branch of the railroad up the valley, so Joel sold his land to the Lincoln Land Company and they, in turn, sold it to interested citizens who wished to start a new location for Danbury. Some of the buildings in the old Danbury site were moved to the new community. Parts of these buildings are still being used in Danbury, and almost all of the deeds and abstracts that people now have in Danbury, show first the name of Joel Dolph. On March 4, 1875, he was united in marriage to Isabel Dow, and they were the parents of five children: Burnett, Sam, Olive, Jennie and Ed. In later years, he sold off all of his homestead land except the acreage on the west end of Danbury. He and his wife ran the only hotel that was in the town of Danbury. It was called the "Dolph House". Running this establishment for many years helped them to gain many friends in a wide circle of pioneer families of this early day settlement. His wife Isabel, preceded him in death on July 2, 1908. He passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Dewey, in McCook on Sunday, February 1, 1925. His remains were returned to Danbury, where on Monday, February 2, 1925, he was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery by the side of his wife.

DeWITT YULE DORWART

was born February 11, 1867 at New English, Iowa. He moved with his parents to a homestead eleven miles south of Friend in 1871 and in 1881 to Friend. He was married on February 11, 1891, in Friend, to Mary Andrew and they were the parents of two sons: Yule W. and Roy. He was engaged in the drug business at Friend for a number of years and later in real estate. He moved to McCook in 1908. He followed the real estate business here and built up a large acquaintanceship during the time of his residence here. He was an associate with Clint Hamilton in the Real Estate and Insurance business. He was a member of the First Congregational Church. For some time he had been failing in health and had gone to the Mayo Clinic for tests and treatment. He passed away at St. Catherine's Hospital in McCook, on Saturday, September 19, 1931 and was buried Wednesday, September 23, 1931. His wife, Mary, preceded him in death in July 1929.

Wife of NELSON DOWNS

Mrs. HARRIET DOWNS

was born February 10, 1855 in Knox County, Illinois. She was married to Nelson Downs and they came to Red Willow County in 1884, homesteading eight miles south of McCook. Later they moved to a farm two miles south of McCook. On Tuesday, August 11, 1925, she passed away from the results of a paralytic stroke. Her funeral as held Thursday, August 13, 1925 and she was buried in the Longview Cemetery. She was survived by her husband Nelson, two daughters, Ida and Mary and one son Charles.

BRADLEY B. DUCKWORTH

was born June 15, 1834 near Newark, Licking County, Ohio. He was married to Susan Cletner on June 3, 1858 in Pennsylvania. Soon after they settled on a farm near Newark, Ohio. Here some years later, he learned the milling trade under the instruction of his brother. He moved to Omaha, Nebraska in 1870, when that city was just a small hamlet. After living in several eastern Nebraska towns, he came to Red Willow County in 1873, selecting as his future homestead the Beaver Valley near Marion. To this homestead he added farm after farm until he owned several sections of Beaver Valley land. He sold his holdings on the Beaver and became identified with his three sons as owner of the Indianola Flour Mills. He later disposed of his mill interests to his sons. He twice was elected by his fellow citizens to be the first County Treasurer and County Commissioner. He also was appointed as Postmaster of Danbury and took the oath of office on November 11, 1878. After suffering for many years, he passed away in Indianola on April 8, 1918. His funeral was held April 10, 1918 and he was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery in Indianola. He was survived by his sons: Loton, Charles and Fred. His burial was under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge of which he was a charter member.

LOTON DUCKWORTH

was born 1863 in Iowa. He came to Red Willow County in 1873 when ten years of age. His father was one of the first homesteaders on the Beaver Creek in the vicinity of Marion. He served two terms as Postmaster in Indianola. He passed away in Indianola, Tuesday, June 18, 1940 and was buried in the Indianola Cemetery on June 20, 1940. He was survived by his wife and four children.

JOSEPH DUDEK

The year 1979 marked the 100th anniversary of the arrival of my grandparents, Joseph and Frances Dudek, who left Iowa to homestead on the prairie land of Red Willow County, Nebraska. Being denied the pleasure of knowing them in person I am taking this means to leave something to show their early presence in this area. A number of grandchildren and their families still reside up and down the valleys of southwest Nebraska, others chose to live elsewhere. I feel sure they all join me in paying tribute to our hardy pioneering grandparents who gave us an ancestry to be proud of and we truly respect and dearly love the choice they made in establishing a new home in this part of Nebraska.

Joseph Dudek was born December 2, 1838 at Dlouha Ves, Rychnov Bohemia, the son of Frank and Barbara Krig Dudek, and passed to eternity on November 10, 1908, at his homestead southeast of McCook, Nebraska. The oldest child in a family of nine, he came with his parents to the United States in 1858, where his family settled at Oxford Junction, Jones County, Iowa. Their ocean voyage lasted three and a half months having encountered a severe storm at sea that caused their sailing vessel to lose course.

Joseph was married December 31, 1860 in Linn County, Iowa to Frances Horak, born in 1840 in Bohemia the daughter of Jan and Frances Horak. Her parents had made the journey to America in 1855, beginning their new life in Johnson County, Iowa. Frances was the third child in a family of eight.

Thus my grandparents began their married life at Shueyville, Johnson County, Iowa, where all their children were born. To support his family grandfather had a blacksmith shop which he tended along with his farming. He was also an artist at wood carving.

In the spring of 1879 they left their home in Iowa, traveling with several covered wagons drawn by oxen. Their destination was Red Willow, Nebraska. The family consisted of Joseph, his wife Frances and eight children ranging in age from 18 years to one; namely in order of birth, Frances, Joseph Jr., William, Katherine, Frank, Anthony, Mary and Albert.

The livestock, supplies, etc were sent by rail as far as Wilber, Nebraska accompanied by Frank and one of his sisters. Here they joined the rest of the family traveling by wagon. No doubt this point of meeting place was chosen, because grandfather had a brother John Dudek, living there. On May 4th they continued their journey arriving at their homestead, south of Red Willow and southeast of McCook, on May

18th. Members of the family had walked most of the way driving the livestock. A sod house was built with Frances, the oldest daughter, carrying most of the sod. Later a frame addition was added.

Homestead entry records No. 930, show that grandfather lived the required five years on his homestead and on March 4, 1884 a deed from the United States to Joseph Dudek was recorded. Papers state they built their sod homes in the fall of 1879, living in a shanty during the summer from May 1879. The sod home was 24x44 feet, frame house was 12x24 feet, had built stables, granaries, blacksmith shop, sheds, two wells, two corrals and 12 acres broken, valued \$800.00, and cultivated 12 acres to crop for four seasons. Homestead proof was witnessed by Charles Ebert and Alexander Jones, both farmers, their address as Indianola. On May 19, 1884 another claim just east of the homestead was filed, which was a timber claim. Another land transaction shows the purchase of 160 acres at \$1.25 an acre.

This family certainly had a share in the progress of the west. The first school attended by the younger Dudek children was a dug-out located north of the east side of the Dudek hill, which has been a landmark for years.

Grandfather had a library of 1000 books which was open to the use of the settlement. He also was known for the fine red hogs he raised. He had his pens across the county road north of his home and used a cart, pushed by hand, to feed and water them. Along with his farming he continued his blacksmithing, having a smithy shop a short distance west of the Red Willow elevator, and about four miles due north of his homestead. This meant he had to ford the Republican River twice a day to carry on his smithy work. He often worked late in the evening, helping someone in need, and the family anxiously waited for his return. Their minds would be eased when they could hear the creaking of the wagon wheels entering and leaving the river. There was still some unrest with the Indians, but they only experienced one scare and this proved to be only a hunting party looking for food.

Grandmother Dudek lived not quite two years after their coming to Nebraska, passing from this world on November 1, 1880 at the age of 40. She was put to rest, west of the homestead, at the top of the Dudek Hill, on the north side of the road. Later she was moved to the Dudek plot in Riverview Cemetery in McCook. As a child I remember picking wild sweetpeas and soap weed flowers along the slopes of either side

of this hill.

Grandfather applied for naturalization papers in Johnson County, Iowa on October 5, 1863, renouncing his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria and became a citizen through the District Court of Iowa City on January 9, 1884. I have his original papers in my possession.

On January 28, 1882, grandfather married Eliza Phillippi, a widow with grown children, who aided in the care of the younger children.

One by one the Dudek children left home and on January 22, 1882, the oldest daughter, Frances, married Joseph Hudson. At McCook's Golden Jubilee they were one of the honored couples as having been married here fifty years before, coming here from their home in Wheatland, Wyoming. Joseph Hudson led the parade each morning riding a horse and wearing his deerskin suit made by his wife, from deer hides he had tanned himself. They were the parents of 10 children, namely: Eoline, Effie, Viola, Hyacinth, Hall, Floyd, Crystal, Claudius, Everett and Valentine (she died as an infant). Joseph Hudson was born August 15, 1857 in Blackford County, Indiana and died June 12, 1943 and was the son of Theophalus and Mary Ann (Butcher) Hudson. Frances Dudek Hudson was born August 4, 1861 at Shueyville, Iowa and died August 16, 1936. Both are interred at Wheatland, Platte County, Wyoming.

Joseph Dudek Jr. and his brother William took up claims in Chase County, leaving home in 1881, settling in the Wauneta area. Joseph had a blacksmith shop there for years and was also connected with the Wauneta Bank. William chose to ranch settling near town.

Joseph Jr. was born September 4, 1862 in Iowa and died September 9, 1959. He married January 1, 1888 at Wauneta to Sarah Lucinda Campbell, born October 29, 1869 near Worthington, Indiana and died March 4, 1946, was a daughter of Andrew S. and Rhoda E. Campbell. Both are buried at Wauneta, Nebraska in the Riverside Cemetery. They had one daughter, Jessie Valentine.

William Dudek was born February 2, 1864 in Iowa. He died May 11, 1942 at Wauneta, Nebraska. He married first to Eva Ady on August 6, 1899. Eva was born June 1, 1882 in Clay County, Kansas, the daughter of Nathaniel Joshua and Catherine (Berrier) Ady. She died February 17, 1909. They had seven children: Fred, Mary, Anna, William Jr., Eva, Nellie and Joseph. William married 2nd. on June 6, 1911 at Wauneta to Hattie Kordlewski who was born November 1, 1878 at

Chislovitz, Poland and died January 11, 1966. Hattie also known as Hedwig Kloskey, was the daughter of Valentine and Catherine Kloskey. William and Hattie had one son, Leonard Dudek. William and both his wives are buried in the Riverside Cemetery at Wauneta, Nebraska.

Katherine Dudek was born November 25, 1865 in Iowa, she died December 12, 1953 in Denver, Colorado. She married March 27, 1893 at McCook to Matthew Plews who was born October 4, 1871 in Darlington, England. He died January 6, 1946, the son of James and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Plews. Both are buried at Littleton, Colorado, where they lived most of their lives. They had four children: Helene, James, Joseph, and Matthew Jr.

Frank Dudek was born November 11, 1867 in Iowa, died June 12, 1950 at McCook, Nebraska and was married October 29, 1902 in McCook to Idona Valerie Bower, born July 22, 1883 near Fennimore, Wisconsin. She died December 12, 1971 and was the daughter of William and Nellie Josephine (Walker) Bower. Both are buried in Memorial Park Cemetery in McCook, Nebraska. They had four children: Joseph Edward (who died as an infant), Arlene Esther, Frank Edward and Elmer Dale.

Anthony Dudek was born November 11, 1870, in Iowa, died January 29, 1902 at McCook, Nebraska at the age of 32. He is buried in the Dudek plot in the Riverview Cemetery at McCook. He did not marry.

Mary Dudek was born February 2, 1876, in Iowa, married October 18, 1895, at McCook, to John Schlagel who was born July 12, 1873 at Odessa, Russia, died January 18, 1907 at McCook, Nebraska, the son of William and Rosina (Mafley) Schlagel. He is buried in the Riverview Cemetery. They had three sons, William Joseph, Albert Glenn and Raymond Carl. On April 22, 1909, Mary married at McCook to Jacob Degele, born February 28, 1886 at Hoffnungstal, Russia, the son of August Gottlieb and Barbara (Fritz) Degele. Mary died January 16, 1947 and Jacob on the 21st of April, 1957. They were my parents and both are buried in Riverview Cemetery at McCook. They had four children: Barbara Frances, Lila May and Lela Faye and Degele, the twins.

Albert Dudek was born August 28, 1878 in Iowa, died November 20, 1968 at Costa Mesa, California, married May 1, 1902 at Rocky Ford, Colorado to Lettie Mae Young, born December 23, 1883 at Crathersville, Indiana, died August 28, 1978 at Costa Mesa, California, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Young. They are both buried at Santa Anna, California. They

had one daughter, Leona Belle.

In checking the chattel property in the closing of grandfather's estate are some of the following: heading the list was 1 sod plow, 1 top buggy, 1 double set harness, 1 brown mare named Bell, 1 bay horse named Dick, 1 wagon, 1 grindstone, 1 cow named Wild Eyes (and many others).

The bay horse named Dick was grandfather's riding pony. Grandpa was a typical Bohemian, short, stocky and always wore a beard. In riding this little 700 lb. pony his feet nearly touched the ground, but he always allowed the pony to walk slow and usually made it to where they were going. One of the spring tasks that always had to be done was the re-shingling the soddy roof with fresh sod.

Among the cherished possessions I have are: Grandfather's drawstring leather pouch, he used in the early days to carry his gold in; a large Ironstone pitcher and a castiron pancake griddle used along the trail in their covered wagon journey.

Joseph and Frances Dudek had thirty-four grandchildren, thirty-two growing to adulthood. I am proud of my Bohemian Ancestry and equally proud of my American Heritage and dedicate this article in their memory who did their small part in building a future for those who came after.

As a final work I might add some of the names of the neighbors living near my grandfather were: Endsley, Broomfield, Crocker, Evertson, Downs, Warfield, Smith, Rogers, Hatfield, Voge, Esch, Jussell and Fiechtner.

This story was written by Lela Degele Harrison.

JOHN DUNNING

was born in 1861 near Salem, Richardson County, Nebraska. He came to Red Willow County in 1878, where he was a mail carrier for many years. His knowledge of the topography in this country was such that he could plat every section of ground or city lot in Red Willow area. Camp Duke Alexis Park and C.C.C. camp near Hayes Center, was established on historical data furnished by this pioneer carrier. He was playing cards with a group of friends in Indianola, when he suffered a heart attack that ended his life on Thursday, January 21, 1937. He was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola, Nebraska on Saturday, January 23, 1937. He was survived by his wife, Nettie, and a step-son, Byron Spaulding.

AARON DUTCHER

was born in South Amenia, New York on July 7, 1845. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred-fiftyth, New York Volunteers, at the age of seventeen, and was to serve with that unit for three years. He marched with General Sherman's March to the Sea. He was in the Grand Review in Washington, and was discharged on June 8, 1863. He first married, Julia Horkey, and they were early pioneers in Red Willow County in 1879. He suffered a stroke on Monday, February 28, 1916 and passed away on Saturday, March 4, 1916. He was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery, Indianola, Nebraska.

Wife of AARON DUTCHER JULIA HORKEY

was born in Czechoslovakia on February 14, 1854. She was married to Aaron Dutcher, a G.A.R. veteran. They were pioneers of Red Willow County in 1879. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Case James, at Geneva, Nebraska on October 12, 1934. Her body was brought to Indianola and interment was made on Monday, October 15, 1934.

CHARLES K. DUTCHER

was born May 21, 1870 at Charles City, Iowa. He came with his parents to Red Willow County, settling on a homestead near Indianola in 1882. He was married to Lille M. Miller on May 29, 1898 in Red Willow County. To this union two daughters were born: Ruth and Mable. He was interested in politics and was elected to the position of County Clerk in 1911, and was re-elected in 1914, serving five years. In 1922 he was elected to the State Legislature and re-elected in 1924. He was a member of the Odd Fellow Lodge. In 1931, he and his wife went on a trip to visit Oklahoma and other states. He had gone to Oklahoma during the land rush for the Cherokee strip in 1893 and wanted to see some of the history forming places. He hadn't filed on any of the land during the rush but had returned to Nebraska shortly after this event. On Saturday, May 18, 1934, while plowing a field, he was stricken with a stroke. He was taken to his home, but nothing could be done to prolong his life. He died at his home, and was buried on Monday, May 21, 1934 in the Cedar Grove Cemetery, Indianola.

WILLARD G. DUTTON Jr.

was born October 1, 1903 on a farm southwest of McCook to Willard G. and Kate J. Dutton. He attended

the school in that district, and later graduated from the McCook High School in 1921. After graduating from high school, he went to the University of Nebraska and graduated from the College of Pharmacy in June 1925. He worked as a pharmacist in a drug store at Gordon, Nebraska for two years. He then went to California, spending almost two years behind prescription counters in the Los Angeles area. While there he was married to Mayne Suich on February 7, 1928 in Los Angeles, California. Then in November 1928, he and his wife returned to McCook and opened the "Dutton Pharmacy." By his energetic and aggressive business management, his business was very successful. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Chamber of Commerce, and during his university career he became a member of Delta Sigma Phi and Phi Delta Chi. He also was a Vice-President of the Nebraska Pharmacy Association. He took up aviation and after less than three hours of instruction, he was able to take a solo flight. On Tuesday April 11, 1933, he and Glenn Hughes went for a flight to gain the necessary hours for a private license. A wing was torn from their ship and it fell from an altitude of three thousand feet and both men were killed. Business houses of the city of McCook were closed on the day of the funeral on April 18, 1933. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

E

ELMER RALPH EARLE

was born in Charleston, South Carolina on February 5, 1848. He was first married in Syracuse, New York. His wife dying in Omaha, he came to McCook from Sidney in 1902. He was the rector for the Episcopal Church and missionary in charge in southwestern Nebraska. He was married to Ella M. Davis at Arapahoe on October 18, 1905. At an early age he served in the Civil War near the close in the volunteer as a Drummer Boy. Afterwards he served in the regular army, part of the time under General George A. Custer. Rev. Earle was an earnest, untiring worker, wholly imbued with his chosen calling, and was respected for his consistent life by all who knew him. He performed his duty as he saw it, and has passed to his reward, leaving his family and friends the rich legacy of a life devoted to his Master's work. He complained about feeling ill the night of June 14, 1910, and was found dead on his bed the next day. His burial on June 17, 1910 from the Episcopal Chap-

el, was attended by many of his friends. The business houses of the city were closed during the services and so many citizens attended that it was impossible for all to get inside the Chapel. The G.A. R. attended in a body and the body of Elmer R. Earle was interred in the Longview Cemetery at McCook.

Wife of HORACE HUSTON EASTERDAY

EMMA MENHARDT

was born February 16, 1862 in the southeastern part of Nebraska. She moved to Chicago, where she studied and obtained a Doctorate from the Hannenann School of Medicine. She was married to Horace Huston Easterday, while residing in Chicago. She came to McCook with her husband who was an original homesteader. She practiced medicine here in McCook, being one of the first lady doctors, until April 1937, when illness forced her to quit. Her husband died in 1900 and she retained his interests in the firm of Real and Easterday. After an illness lasting for several months, she passed away at her home in McCook on Monday, August 9, 1937. She was buried on Wednesday, August 11, 1937 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

ALBERT EBERT

was born July 12, 1859 in the province of Pommern at Brink Hoff's, Germany, and came to America in 1880. He was married to Amelia Zabel in 1888 at Holdrege, Nebraska. At that time he was employed by the Burlington Railroad. To this union twelve children were born: Louisea, Pearle, Anna, Lucy, Bessie, Mertie, Esther, Ruth, Emil, Walter, Otto and Carl. The family came to Red Willow County, settling on a homestead eight miles south of McCook. In 1895, he joined the Seventh Day Adventist Church and was an active worker in the church until his health failed him. Mr. Ebert was a carpenter and cabinet maker. During the time he was farming and rearing his family, he experienced many drouths and crop failures so he moved with his family into McCook and took up his profession as a carpenter and interior finisher. He helped to build many of McCook's beautiful homes. In 1915, he took up railroading again for four years. He worked with his son, Emil, who was a contractor, for five years, but because of sickness was forced to quit. He passed away in McCook on April 22, 1933 and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery on April 24, 1933.

CHARLES E. ELDRED

was born June 30, 1870 at Argyle, Wisconsin. He lived there until he was eighteen, obtaining his preparatory education, and then he decided to leave the Badger state and seek success elsewhere. Like most young men of those days, he decided that the west was the place to go. Settling in Phillipsburg, Kansas, he took a position in a law office. Besides carrying out his regular assignments, the young man indulged his yearning for knowledge of law by poring long hours over the thick and musty volumes available to him. Application to study brought its reward, when in 1890 the young man from Wisconsin was admitted to the Kansas Bar. After working a short time as assistant postmaster he moved to Orleans, Nebraska. His short residence there was terminated when he moved to McCook. Following several years in the law office of W. S. Morlan, he tacked up his own shingle. In 1901 his fellow citizens accorded him recognition by electing him Mayor. He was re-elected twice for Mayor in 1902 and 1903. Appointed to serve as County Judge to replace Judge Bishop in 1901 and 1902 the Judge became a candidate for County Attorney and filled that post for two successive terms. From 1904 to 1910 he was associated in the practice of law with C. H. Boyle and later he became a member of the firm of Eldred, Cordeal and McCarl. In December 1919 he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Judge E. P. Perry when that jurist resigned to return to practice. He assumed the District bench in January 1920 and was re-elected for that position many times. His position as Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District embraces the nine counties in southwestern Nebraska. He handled approximately seven hundred cases a year. He died when the car in which he was riding overturned on a slippery, snow covered road south of Arapahoe. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery under the direction of the Masonic Lodge on December 19, 1945. He was survived by his wife, Jessie Ann Pratt, whom he married at Phillipsburg, Kansas in 1892, and three sons: William C., Charles P., and John E.

MARTIN ADOLPH ELLINGSON

was born April 11, 1873 at Willmar, Minnesota. He attended college at Minneapolis and when he was fourteen years old, was lured by wild west stories and headed west. He had heard that Senator Clark was paying five dollars per day to workers in Great Falls and he hired himself to Montana. The "golden bubble" burst, they were only paying a dollar a day. In

disgust, he obtained a hunting knife and gun and headed for the mountains to pursue game. This he continued for three years before returning home. He stated that there were five blocks of roulette and faro banks in Great Falls. There was at least one killing a night and they were usually found justifiable. One time a man stole three geese and they hung him for the crime. It was hard for a tenderfoot to figure out such ethics of human behavior. Of all the sights and thrills in Montana, the greatest was the night a great faro dealer was "busted". He watched the drama played out to the final wager and could still picture in his memory, the grim set faces of the spectators and the gamblers as the battle for gaming supremacy was being fought out to a conclusion. He later moved to Denver, Colorado where he teamed with his two brothers who were in the studio business and turned out copies and enlargements for the entire Rocky Mountain region. In 1894, he moved to Nebraska after the stock crash. He had managed to salvage a horse and delivery wagon. He had hired a photographer to teach him that side of the business and, undaunted when this turned out to be a "dud", kept on his wandering. Picturing, as he travelled, he one day drove his horse and buggy into Cambridge. Florence Harrington, a Denver girl, was visiting there. He met her, courted her and romance progressed to marriage. Folks went to the Ellingson studio at Cambridge for wedding and graduation pictures and just to be captured on pasteboard and the business prospered. He enlarged his business until it grew to include nine studios in towns of this region. The string of businesses extended into McCook, where he had purchased the Hill and Knipel Studio, which stood in back of the old Franklin Hotel. In 1925, after building a fine new building to house his home studio, he closed out the galleries in surrounding towns and concentrated his attention here. The picture of which he was proudest was "The Wedding in Dog Town". It was taken of the pups who are lined up for all the world like an altar party, in the old smokehouse.

SAMUEL ELLIS

was born November 23, 1843 in York County, Pennsylvania. His parents were born in the old country, his father in England and mother in Scotland. He spent his youth in that vicinity and learned the cooper's and leather trade. On August 15, 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 2nd. Division, commanded by General Jordon. His company took part in forty-three engagements in the Civil

War and in some of them, he with a handful of comrades would be the only survivors of his company that went into battle. After the Battle of the Wilderness, he was among the troops who were loaded aboard transports and sent down the coast to make a union with Sherman's March to the Sea. He was honorably discharged in August, 1865. On June 27, 1867 in Decatur, Illinois he was married to Mary Ellen March. In 1874, they moved to Adams County, Nebraska, where they lived on a homestead twelve miles south of Hastings, on the Blue River. He erected a soddy, planted wheat, corn, and vegetables. The grasshoppers came and stripped their fields of every growing thing. Their discouraged neighbors "pulled up stakes" and went home. The Ellis's remained through a bitter winter with little in their larder and no kerosene to burn. They remained because Mary Ellen had said, "Sam, if you stay I'll stay." Crops came in the following years and with them modest prosperity. In 1884 a man wanted to buy the place. They moved to Red Willow County, settling on a tree claim south of McCook and he lived on it many years, prospering in land and cattle. When they retired from the farm they moved into McCook. He passed away on Sunday, at his home in McCook on January 6, 1935. He was buried in the Pleasant Prairie Cemetery on January 8-1935. On his passing there remained only a memory of McCook's one time strong G.A.R. Organization, The J. K. Barnes Post. It was organized in McCook's early days with Justin A. Wilcox as first Commander.

WILLIAM PERRY ELMER

was born November 3, 1846 at Spring Prairie, Walworth County, Wisconsin. On February 26, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry. He received his honorable discharge on July 12, 1865. On January 13, 1875, at Lyndon, Wisconsin, he was married to Luella H. Bond, who passed away October 5, 1893. To this union four children were born: Natalie, Lewis, Nellie and Harold who died in infancy. Later in life he was married to Mrs. Harriet Howard, who passed away in November 1919. Mr. Elmer came to Red Willow County in October 1884, locating on a homestead southwest of Indianola. In 1893 he moved into Indianola. He was an outstanding figure for many years in community affairs, both civic and fraternal. He was a member of the Old Soldiers' Relief Committee of Red Willow County for several years. He died at his home in Indianola on Monday, December 12, 1932, and was buried in the Indianola Cemetery.

Wife of SAMUEL ELLIS

MARY ELLEN MARCH

was born in Sullivan County, Indiana on December 10, 1848. At the age of two years she moved with her parents to Decatur, Illinois. While living there, she attended the Christian Church and answered the still voice of Jesus. She showed by her home life, her truth and faithfulness to her companion, her great love for the flowers, the handiwork of God, that she was living close to the Saviour. On June 27, 1867, in Decatur County, Illinois she became the bride of Samuel Ellis, a G.A.R. veteran. To this union three boys and three girls were born. In the year of 1874, they moved to Adams County, Nebraska and lived there until April 26, 1884 when they moved to McCook and their neat little home which was surrounded by beautiful flowers. Their happy welcome to their many friends and neighbors have made them long to be remembered. She died in McCook in March 1923 and was buried in the Pleasant Prairie Cemetery.

WILLIAM PERRY ELMER

was born November 23, 1845 at Spring Prairie, Walworth County, Wisconsin. His father died when he was a small boy leaving his mother a widow with five little children. He was apprenticed to a Methodist minister to help with farm chores. One evening, he struck an unruly cow that had been continually kicking him and spilling the milk. For this he received a severe whipping, and that same night, he ran away. He was only 13 years old, but from that time on, he made his own way in the world.

These were the years just prior to the Civil War, when everyone was caught up in the turmoil and tension of the times, and Will was no exception. Feeling that the Union should be preserved at any cost, he tried several times to enlist in the army, but was always rejected because of his age. He was still only 15 years of age when a recruiting officer finally accepted him because he was able to reach the required mark for height and standing on tiptoe. On February 26, 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry with a group of volunteers. He said later that he celebrated his 18th birthday three years in a row to make up for the age discrepancy. He traveled on a troop train to New York City and then sailed down the coast to Virginia. The only training he received was in actual battle. He fought in the battles of Shiloh and Vicksburg. His whole company was ordered to occupy a certain hill, but Jonny Reb was already there, and only three an-

swered roll call the next morning. He received his honorable discharge on July 12, 1865.

On returning home he learned the stone cutter's trade, and worked as foreman for a contractor building railroad bridges. This was before the days of Portland Cement, and stones had to be cut to form the arches, etc. He was in charge of building the bridges for the Great Northern Railroad through North Dakota and Montana. Later he did similar work in Missouri and when returning home to his family in Burlington, Iowa, the train was held up and robbed by the James boys. They were shooting through the cars to get the passengers down on the floor, when a Mr. Wadsworth was killed and fell from the platform car at the back of the train. Will hired a hand pump car at the next stop, went back after the body, and returned it home for burial. For many years he received Christmas presents from the widow whom his children called Aunt Hattie Wadsworth.

While Will was living in Burlington, he was able to fulfil a desire which had grown on him in the service. He joined the Masonic Lodge, and masonry was an inspiration and joy to him for the rest of his life. At this time, too, he realized that he must settle down in one place long enough to properly educate the children. He had married Luella H. Bond, born on January 13, 1875 at Lyndon, Wisconsin, the daughter of Robert Bond for whom Bondville Precinct in Red Willow County was named, so he chose Red Willow County and took a homestead southwest of Indianola in 1884. Later he moved to town where his three children, Natalie, Nellie and Lewis Bond attended school. Both of his daughters became school teachers and married Longnecker brothers, Jake and Louis.

The following years might have seemed uneventful but not to Will Elmer, for he was always following his first love--building and trying new ideas. He owned the first cement mixer in the area and built the first sidewalks of Portland Cement. He also manufactured cement blocks and bricks and helped to build many of the buildings in Indianola, including the Masonic Temple. He built and promoted the first swimming pool and the first ice business. He and Fred Mann were loading his ice wagon for delivery when the terrible train wreck of 1912 occurred a short distance from his ice pond. They were the first two on the scene to aid the injured passengers. Even though Will owned a coal business, he spent many winter days chopping wood.

He always had time for his grandchildren and was constantly challenging them such as having a contest

to see who would finish some Bible readings first, or for fun, who could take the biggest bite of pie. Four grandchildren still reside in the area: Mitchell Longnecker, Greta Page and Willard Elmer of Indianola, and Luella Sargent of Bertrand. Two great-grandchildren, Owen Elmer and Mrs. Robert (Mary Jo) Emrich, still reside in Indianola.

Will Elmer was a charter member and instrumental in the organization of Endeavor Lodge No. 262 and held the Jordan Medal. He helped organize and was a charter member of Roberta Chapter No. 302, Order of Eastern Star and served several times as Worthy Patron. He must have sowed his seed well because his children and now his grandchildren and great-grandchildren are carrying on the work of these organizations. He helped many young men from the surrounding area to learn Masonic work up until the time of his death on December 12, 1932, at the age of 86, at his home in Indianola. He was buried in the Indianola Cemetery. He was preceded in death by one son, Harold. He was the soul and spirit of the G.A.R. Post and kept it alive for years by paying the dues of many elderly members out of his own pocket in order to retain their charter. On Memorial Day he placed flags on the graves of all the old soldiers and for many years he rode his white horse "Old Silver" in the Memorial Day parade and carried the flag.

CHARLES E. EMERSON

was born December 6, 1860 at St. Louis, Missouri. At sixteen, he quit school to help his mother and seven younger brothers and sisters. Search of a job took him to Lincoln in the fall of 1888, and the company took him on in the car department. On June 11, 1889, he came to McCook to work on the Burlington as wrecking master. It was his boast that not a man working under him was ever injured. He fell from a boarding car at Republican City, and fell 26 feet below a bridge and received injuries which hastened his retirement in 1932. As a member of the McCook City Council, he served his town with pride. He was survived by his wife, Madge, and one son, Ralph, who was a Corporal in the army. On his death, January 25, 1943, he was buried in the Riverview Cemetery at McCook, Nebraska.

ELMER E. ERVIN

was born in a sod house in Missouri Ridge Precinct, Red Willow County, Nebraska, on November 13, 1880 to

John and Elizabeth Ervin, and grew to manhood in this county. His parents were pioneers in the Danbury area. He was the oldest of eight children. For many years he was a dryland farmer raising corn, wheat, barley and livestock. He farmed in Buffalo County, Nebraska, where he met and married Clara Chingren on June 5, 1907 at Pleasanton, Nebraska. To this union were born two daughters: Verda and Lois, and four sons: Ernest, Willis, Lloyd and Carl. Shortly after marriage they moved to Red Willow County. In 1918 the family moved to the Spring Creek area in Frontier County. In 1948 he and his wife moved to a small farm west of McCook, where he farmed until the death of his wife on November 29, 1958. He moved to California to live with his daughters. He died July 19, 1980 at the Sutter Memorial Hospital, Sacramento, California and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook on July 23, 1980.

Wife of C. F. EVANS

CORA FRANCH

was married to C. F. Evans. In early August, 1898, C. I. Hall opened the McCook Telephone Exchange, as manager, and Cora became the first telephone operator. At first there were only about sixty telephones on exchange. At first she worked a twenty-four hour shift. She had a cot near the switchboard, since she was required to handle emergency calls at all hours of the night. This kept her from getting much sleep. The exchange grew rapidly, and soon she was required to handle 360 subscribers, nine and one-half hours a day. If a day was ever missed she would have to work nights to catch up. During the four years she spent on the switchboard, she never had a vacation. A night operator was hired a few months after she started, and finally the exchange grew to the point where more than one operator had to be employed during the day. During this period, operators worked nine and a half hours a day, six days a week, and worked alternate Sundays for the princely sum of three dollars a week. For a while Sunday shifts were without extra pay, but then, when the ladies objected to this, fifty cents was paid extra to them who worked on Sunday. Mrs. Evans was the first person in McCook to learn of the assassination of President McKinley. In many cases, Mrs. Evans not only was required to do day and night work, but acted as her own "Trouble Shooter" as well, and in the absence of "Old Bill Brown", the first lineman, she would even make her own repairs. But line troubles were only a

small portion of the real troubles of being a telephone operator. The cranks who made mean remarks over the phone, remarks they would never think of making in person, were the bane of life. What with the terrible grind of sitting hour after hour, day after day, without proper rest, wore her down until Mrs. Cora Evans was glad to leave the post. One of the operators that Mrs. Evans helped train was Miss Naomi Wootton, who later became treasurer of Red Willow County.

WILLIAM JOSEPH EVANS

was born March 15, 1839 in Adams County, Illinois to Jesse Evans and his wife. He was the second son of a family of thirteen children. His parents were both born in Kentucky. During the 1850's he went west with a party of gold seekers, staking a claim near the present site of Denver, Colorado. He relinquished his claim and returned to his old home. When the Civil War started, he enlisted on July 1861 in the 50th Illinois Volunteers. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Shiloh and was promoted to Sergeant. On November 7, 1862 he was commissioned as a Captain in this regiment. On April 11, 1865 he was commissioned Major of the 118th Illinois Volunteers by Governor Oglesby. He resigned from the service on October 1, 1865, returning to Adams County, Illinois. On March 8, 1866 at Kingston, Adams County, Illinois he was united in marriage to Melessa MacLaskey. They resided in that county until 1867, when they moved to Macon County and lived there until 1885. In August 1885 they moved to Red Willow County, Nebraska, settling on the Hatfield ranch, southeast of McCook. They moved to McCook in December 1897 and resided there but three months. In the spring of 1898 they moved to a farm south of McCook. They made their home there until 1905 when they moved back to McCook. The Evans had eleven children: George Abraham (who died in infancy), Ira M. (who died June 13, 1919), R. B., J. Emmett, Claude A., Inna M., Mrs. W. E., Maude, Sarah B., Charles F., and William W.

William Joseph Evans died January 20, 1921 at McCook, Nebraska and was buried at the Longview Cemetery at McCook on January 24, 1921.

Wife of WILLIAM JOSEPH EVANS MELISSA MacLASKEY

was born February 15, 1844 in Pike County, Illinois to the George MacLaskey's. She was the third of 8 children. Both her parents were born in New York state. In 1856 the family moved to Adams County,

Illinois, where she grew to womanhood. She was united in marriage to William Joseph Evans on the 8th of March 1866 at Kingston, Adams County, Illinois. They moved to Nebraska in 1885 and lived in McCook after 1905. She died at her home in McCook on March 28, 1915 and was buried February 3, 1915 at the Longview Cemetery in McCook. Her brother, James MacLaskey from Gridley, Kansas was present at the funeral.

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JOHANNAS AND BARBARA (FRITZ) FIECHTNER

The Fiechtner family arrived in America in the spring of 1893, settling first in the Bartley area. A year or so later they moved to southeast of McCook in the Ash Creek community. At the time of arrival, the family consisted of John and his wife, Barbara, a baby daughter Caroline, and Barbara's two children from a former marriage, Katherine (8) and Jacob (7) Degele.

The family began their journey from Hoffnungstal, Odessa, South Russia, by going down to the Black Sea. Here they took a boat to the seaport of Constantinople (now Istanbul) but were refused permission by the Turkish government to go through the canal. Disappointed they returned to Hoffnungstal, raised some more passage money and this time they went up to a port on the Baltic Sea, possibly Hamburg and on down through the North Sea to the English Channel. Here they were stopped by the English who in going through their personal things, kept what they wanted and destroyed others, leaving them very little to take on to America. Everyone suffered untold hardships on this ocean voyage. There were many burials at sea, especially children. It took them ten weeks or 2½ months to reach New York Harbor. As baby Caroline had the measles, they were quarantined for a time on Ellis Island.

In due time they began their journey by train to Indianola, Nebraska, arriving in the month of May 1893. After the liveryman had been paid to take them to the Leonard Harsch home, Johannas had exactly 50¢ left in his pocket. Relatives had long been waiting for their arrival, had a home ready for them, a garden planted etc. Mrs. Harsch was a sister to Barbara Fiechtner. Barbara also had brothers, Adam and Fred Fritz, living in the area. These families had left Russia in 1884 to establish homes in the United States.

On November 13, 1905 John Fiechtner became a citizen of the United States. Four more daughters,

Elizabeth, Dorothea, Marie and Emillie were born to this union. All were members of the St. John's Lutheran Church at Ash Creek.

Johannis B. Fiechtner was born February 5, 1863 at Hoffnungstal, Russia, the son of Gottlieb and Karoline (Wall) Fiechtner and died on April 20, 1933, at Hampton, Nebraska.

Barbara (Fritz) Fiechtner was born August 24, 1861 at Hoffnungstal, Russia, the daughter of Johann Michael and Katherina (Harsch) Fritz, died October 26, 1921 at McCook, Nebraska. Both John and his wife, Barbara, are buried in St. John's Lutheran Cemetery at Ash Creek, southeast of McCook.

Barbara married first ca. 1883/4 in Hoffnungstal, Russia to August Gottlieb Dagele, the son of Jakob and Katherina (Lutz) Dagele. August G. Dagele died ca. 1888 as a result of a farm accident. Two children were born to this union, Katherine and Jacob.

Her marriage to John Fiechtner occurred ca. 1889 or 90. Their daughter Carolina was born before they left Hoffnungstal, Russia.

Katherine Degele, born January 9, 1885, Hoffnungstal, Russia, married February 12, 1903 at McCook, Nebraska to Gotthilf John Breitling and died April 10, 1962. Her husband, John, was born January 8, 1874 at Berasina, Russia, the son of Philip and Carolyn (Strobel) Breitling and died September 26, 1959 at McCook, Nebraska. Both are buried at St. John's Lutheran Cemetery at Ash Creek. Their children, Rosina, William, Edna and Amos were born to this union.

Jacob Degele was born February 28, 1886, Hoffnungstal, Russia, and died April 21, 1957 at McCook, Nebraska. He was married April 22, 1909 at McCook to Mary (Dudek) Schlagel, daughter of Joseph and Frances (Horak) Dudek. Mary was born February 2, 1876 at Shueyville, Johnson County, Iowa and died January 16, 1947. Both are buried in Riverview Cemetery at McCook, Nebraska. Their children are Barbara Frances, Lila May and Lela Faye Degele.

Caroline Fiechtner was born March 4, 1892 at Hoffnungstal, Russia and died November 17, 1979 at Ogden Utah. She married on December 26, 1911, at McCook, Nebraska to Johann Serr, who was born July 18, 1882, Wesley, Russia, and died February 26, 1965 at Ogden, Utah, the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Schaffert) Serr. Both are buried at the Altorest Memorial Park Cemetery, Ogden, Utah. Their children are Victor John, Frieda Caroline, Ruby Elizabeth, Lorna Grace, Gene Dorene, Wilma Joan, Rose Elaine, Marvin Dean and Elnora Ruth.

Elizabeth Fiechtner was born August 11, 1893, at

Bartley, Nebraska and died in 1899 at McCook, Nebraska. She is buried at St. John's Lutheran Cemetery, Ash Creek.

Dorothea Fiechtner was born January 2, 1896 at McCook, Nebraska and married April 6, 1917 at Trenton, Nebraska to Elmore Thayer who was born May 23, 1896 at Maywood, Missouri and died July, 10, 1942. He is buried at Riverview Cemetery. Elmore was the son of Lewis and Annabelle (Minch) Thayer. Dorothea in 1981 is living in Ogden, Utah. Their children are Lucille Mary and Margaret Ruth Thayer.

Marie Fiechtner was born March 3, 1897 at McCook and died April 30 1957 at Ogden, Utah. She married on December 29, 1921 at McCook, to Fred Gustav Wall, who was born September 6, 1890 at Hayes County, Nebraska and died May 8, 1971 at Ogden, Utah, the son of George and Kathryn (Schaffert) Wall. Both are buried at Washington Heights Memorial Park Cemetery at Ogden, Utah. Their children are Barbara Ellen and Richard Fred.

Emellie Louise Fiechtner was born January 22, 1899 at McCook, Nebraska and was married October 26, 1919 at McCook to Carl Frederick Bamesberger, who was born July 17, 1897 at Hayes County, Nebraska, the son of Frederick and Katherine (Wall) Bamesberger. Both are living at 905 East First, McCook, Nebraska. Their children are: Arlene, Kenneth, Norma, Ruth, Lois, Iris and Dale Bamesberger.

The ancestors of John and Barbara Fiechtner left Germany in 1817 and were among the 64 families who founded Hoffnungstal, Russia, called "The Valley of Hope".

This story was written by Lela Harrison.

EDWARD HERMAN FIESTERMAN

was born March 25, 1879 in Effingham County, Illinois. He grew to his majority on the farm and moved to that part of Duell County, Nebraska, which now forms Garden County. After serving a year as a cowhand for the Crecent Cattle Company, he was promoted to foreman, a post he held for five years. He found time to homestead a claim of his own, and acted as superintendent of the Pallet ranch, owned by John W. Webster of Omaha, until that great holding was disposed of. During several seasons, he was a hay contractor, very often harvesting more than three thousand five hundred tons of forage off the sandhills meadows. When he was a cowboy in the hills. he often hitched up his best span of prancers to a buggy and would drive thirty or more miles to a dance. On November 23, 1915, he was united in marriage to Marion E.

Bathrick. He and his wife came to Red Willow County and here in June 1927, he was appointed deputy County Sheriff by George McClain. Many of the things he learned about human nature, while a foreman over a body of hard riding cowboys, helped him in his occupation. His greatest hobbies were cattle and horses, with which he is known as an expert among his former sandhill friends.

STEPHEN FINN

was born on December 23, 1863 at Virginia, Illinois. While still a young man he came west and began working for the Burlington Railroad as a fireman. He was to work for this company forty-five years before retiring on November 29, 1933. He was promoted to engineer in 1898. He died on October 17, 1939 at McCook from the result of injuries received some two weeks before. The burial was at the Calvary Cemetery at Mc Cook on October 20, 1939. He was survived by his wife, daughter Margaret, who teaches at Niles, Michigan, a son Robert, an attorney at Tecumseh, and brothers James, Charles, Mace, John, Frank, Thomas, Robert, Edward and Leo.

MICHAEL H. FINNEGAN

was born March 19, 1845 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the Civil War he enlisted in the United States Calvary in 1861 and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war. After the war, he went to Illinois, where he was married to Mary Jane Bryan on November 10, 1875. To this union two children were born. The family came to Nebraska in 1884 and settled six miles north of Bartley, later moving to Bartley. He died in May 1916 and was buried in the Bartley Cemetery.

Wife of MICHAEL H. FINNEGAN

MARY JANE BYRAN

was born March 5, 1847 at Lawrence County, Indiana. Her childhood was spent in Indiana and Illinois. On November 10, 1875 she was united in marriage to Michael H. Finnegan. In 1884 they moved to Nebraska, settling in Frontier County. They moved to Bartley in 1916, where she died on Friday, November 4, 1932 and was buried in the Bartley Cemetery.

ANDREW C. FINNELL

was born April 10, 1860 in Wisconsin. As a young man he homesteaded in Frontier County, in August of 1884, and lived there until 1917 when he moved to Indianola. He had an accident which resulted in his

leg being scratched. This developed into blood poisoning which brought about his death on Tuesday, October 22, 1935 at the Cambridge Hospital. His body was returned to Indianola and was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Della V., and five sons: Lester, Marion, Wayne, Harold, and Wesley, and three daughters: Monta, Lotis and Della.

WILLIAM W. FISHER

was born in the state of Vermont on November 14, 1821. He moved with his parents to Coles County, Illinois when in his youth. While living there he was united in marriage to Jane Olmstead on August 5, 1847, but after a few years of happy life she passed away. He was later married to Martha E. Sims of Indianapolis, Indiana on March 13, 1861. The family moved to Red Willow County in 1879, and then to the city of McCook in 1882. The family later moved to Chase County in 1886, locating at Wauneta. He was one of the founders of this town, and was a highly respected citizen until the day of his death on May 10, 1898. He was buried in the Longview Cemetery, at McCook, Nebraska on May 12, 1898. Of his ten children, only five survived to mourn his passing.

WILLIAM CAROL FITCH

was born February 25, 1892, of pioneer parents, William and Estella Fitch. His early life was quite normal for a boy growing up in those days. He was married to Hazel Ball on October 22, 1912, and became the father on one daughter, Dorothy Fitch Nicholson.

He was a progressive and successful farmer. He saw the methods of dryland farming and the use of horses give way to the present use of tractor power and irrigation making the land more and more productive.

He was also interested in the progress of the country. For many years he served on the Board of Directors for the McCook Equity and was a charter member. He also served for many years as president of the Farm Bureau, which was the forerunner of the County Extension Service, of which he served on the Board of Directors.

One of his favorite projects was preparing special agriculture exhibits for state fair. He served as Agriculture Superintendent for the Red Willow County Fair for a good many years.

Leading 4-H clubs, taking boys to the state fair, helping them learn about farming, raising livestock, leading Boy Scout Troops, camping out with them at

Camp Opal Springs, helping them learn about their native land; all of these were dear to his heart.

Carol Fitch and L. C. Longnecker were superintendents for the Southwest Corn and Egg Show put on in 1927.

He was active in his church and served on the Methodist Church Board for several years and was a member for over 50 years. He was an active member of the Kiwanis Club, hosting picnics and watermelon feeds.

After he had to relinquish active farming, he liked to putter in the garden, particularly growing watermelons, which he generously gave to his friends. This was one of his great and satisfying pleasures.

In 1974, the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben presented Mr. Fitch the Nebraska Pioneer Farm Award. This award was presented to people whose families had owned the same land for 100 years.

After his death, he was buried in the Riverview Cemetery on August 9, 1975.

WILLIAM SHEODRON FITCH

was born December 28, 1838, in Johnson County, Missouri. His father, George Fitch, was a Methodist minister; his mother was Martha Cress. He became an orphan at the age of eight and went to live with his aunt Betsy and uncle John Essex, who had a family of ten children. In those days being a hard worker was a virtue and his aunt was proud of the fact that she "taught William to work."

On August 9, 1862, in Altove, Illinois, he enlisted in the Civil War, in Company G 89th Division of the Illinois Infantry and was discharged June 10, 1865 in Nashville, Tennessee. He took part in 20 battles and was wounded during the battle of Sone River. After the war he returned to Illinois and began to farm.

In 1869, he left Galva, Illinois to come west with an ox team expedition and later returned to the east. Then in 1872, he again came to Red Willow County. When he came back to stay he brought with him other people among whom was the Nettleton family, whose daughter, Estella, later became William's wife. They were married on March 26, 1874 by Judge Edgar S. Hill. He was the first judge in the county and this was the first wedding in the county. In order to discourage the rougher element of the neighborhood from staging a shivaree, Estella's parents invited everyone between Culbertson and Indianola, and those on Driftwood and Dry Creek to the wedding. Everyone had a good time and a considerable amount of wedding

cake was served.

Mr. Fitch applied August 23, 1873 for Timber Claim No. 2 in Nebraska with the stipulation that he plant not less than 2,700 trees. They were cottonwood, elm and black walnut. Later he planted a large orchard and shared the fruit with friends and relatives.

There was no county organized so W. S. Fitch, G. B. Nettleton, Royal Buck, and a few others got together and organized Red Willow County. G. B. Nettleson was the first County Superintendent of Schools, Edgar S. Hill the County Judge, and W. S. Fitch was one of the three commissioners.

The nearest store was at Indianola, so William Fitch opened up a store in 1873. This store was the first frame building in the county and later became the home of the Fitch family. The lumber for this house was hauled from Plum Creek (near Kearney). He called this store a hunter's post and it was used for public meetings, elections, Sunday School and various other public purposes. Indians and white men came from far and near to trade their furs and buffalo hides. He hauled his store supplies from North Platte with horses and a wagon. This building also housed the post office and was called the Walnuts.

Indians were frequent customers of this store and the two-story building amazed them. They would walk around it and say "heap big teepee". The Fitch family made friends with the Indians. One of the stories handed down tells of his finding and rescuing an Indian boy from some sort of a trap. He took the boy home with him where he and his wife nursed his wounds and fed him. The next morning he was gone. Word came of an imminent Indian raid so they and the neighbors left for Indianola. When they came back several homes were destroyed, but Mr. Fitch's sod hut remained intact. Mr. Fitch was also among the first people to arrive on the scene after the Indian massacre which occurred near Trenton.

Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill Hickok were visitors at the Walnuts. William lost his respect for Wild Bill when Hickok shot an Indian in the back so he could have his horse.

Business was good in the little country store until the grasshoppers and drouth came during the period from 1880-1890. The farmers couldn't pay their bills and Mr. Fitch ran out of money to buy supplies so was forced to close his store. One story tells of a family who headed back home to Illinois. They had no food so Mr. Fitch loaded their wagon with supplies to take them on their journey.

In order to take care of his family, he signed a

contract with the Burlington Railroad to furnish workers with meat. He killed buffalo and deer for them.

Mr. Fitch for many years was president of Red Willow County Agriculture Association and was a charter member of the McCook Equity which was established in 1915. He was instrumental in establishing the county fair in McCook. He contributed heavily to the beginning of the Congregational Church.

He was a kind husband to his wife and a gentle father for his two sons, Frank and Carol, two daughters, Geneva and Eurilla and he also raised two nephews, Linford and Alfred Fitch, who were orphaned at an early age.

The Fitch family home was open to strangers as well as friends. People who were traveling through were welcomed. His large wooded farm was a popular gathering place for Sunday picnics.

After living in Red Willow County, forty-five years, thru Indian scares, prairie fires, grasshopper plagues, and droughts, they lived to see the country change from Indians and buffaloes to a prosperous agricultural community. They moved to Florida in 1919, and then later moved to California, where they made their home with a married daughter, Mrs. Herman Anderson.

EDWARD ISAAC FLITCRAFT

was born in 1861 at Liberty, Indiana and migrated from there in the late 1880's when he was 19 years old, and began the occupation of dairying with Eaton and Eikenberry, dairymen. After becoming familiar with this area of employment, he acquired a small dairy herd and went into business for himself.

From the late 1890's and through the first quarter of this century, the name of Ed Flitcraft was synonymous with fresh milk in the entire community. There was almost no family, cafe or restaurant that did not have its five-cent-per-quart milk delivered every morning at the kitchen door.

The dairy farm was first located south and east of McCook a few miles, but it's better known location was the farm two miles west of McCook where the large family home still stands.

Mr. Flitcraft served a term as Red Willow County Sheriff during the mid-teen years, which was an added bit of action to his already busy days, for as customers increased he began an afternoon delivery route.

He was an affable, garrulous person who enjoyed people, especially those who inclined toward the

Republican Party in politics. In his zeal as a farmer and deliverer of milk he acquired and left a multitude of friends throughout the county.

He closed out the dairy and operated a small grocery store for several years through the late 1920's.

He was married to Cora Ann Clark on October 22, 1890 at Culbertson and they were the parents of four daughters: Erma, Leta, Fern, and Emily who died in infancy.

Edward passed away in his home in McCook on March 7, 1936, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on March 10, 1936.

VOCANSES J. FRANKLIN

was born January 12, 1841 at Huntington Mills, Lucerne County, Pennsylvania. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers and served to the end of the Civil War. He came west in 1872 and settled in Clay County, Kansas. For a time he engaged in the mercantile business in Beloit, Kansas, then moved to Indianola in 1879 entering into the general mercantile business there until 1883. He came to McCook and entered the banking business. At the time of his death, he was the President of the Citizens National Bank of McCook. He was united in marriage January 19, 1880 to Betty Alice Simpson at Beaver City and they were the parents of two daughters Vernice and Florence. He departed this life on Saturday, October 11, 1913 and was buried October 14, 1913 at the Riverview Cemetery, McCook.

Wife of VOCANSES J. FRANKLIN

BETTY ALICE SIMPSON

was born May 31, 1857 near North Washington, Iowa. In 1870 she moved to Beloit, Kansas, where she was united with the First Baptist Church. She was married to Vocanes J. Franklin at Beaver City, Nebraska on February 29, 1880. She died August 2, 1924 in McCook and was buried next to her husband in the Riverview Cemetery on August 4, 1924.

ARCHIE C. FURMAN

was born October 4, 1869 at Mehoopany, Pennsylvania. He came to Red Willow County, and began publication of the Danbury News in 1893. In 1909 he started the Marion Enterprise. He consolidated the two papers in 1922. In 1938 his publications were merged with the McCook Daily Gazette. He passed away at his home in Danbury on Thursday, July 30, 1953 after an illness of almost a year. His funeral was held on

Monday August 3, 1953 and he was buried in the River-view Cemetery at McCook. He was survived by two daughters: Mrs. Hazel Armstrong and Lucille, as well as two sons D. A. and Charles.

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HENRY GALE

was born near Bellevue, Ohio on July 14, 1837 to Franklin and Sally Ray Gale. In response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers in 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteers for a period of three months. He re-enlisted on September 30, 1861 in the 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was discharged on account of disabilities on April 23, 1863. He was united in marriage to Nellie Earl at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin in 1866, and they had six children, four daughters; Marion, Mattie, Sallie and (?) and two sons; G. R. and H. F.

The family emigrated to Nebraska in 1884 and filed on a homestead in Driftwood precinct. In 1902 he retired from the farm and they moved to McCook, where he resided till his death on November 16, 1920 and was buried November 18, 1920 in the Longview Cemetery at McCook.

Wife of HENRY GALE

NELLIE EARL

was born at Rutland, Vermont on November 7, 1841. She was the youngest daughter of Horace Earl, and was a descendent of one of the oldest families in New England. She was educated at Utica and Herkimer New York where the family resided during the early part of her life. After a brief residence in Pennsylvania, her family moved to Wisconsin. She was united in marriage at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin on December 12, 1862 to Henry Gale, a Civil War veteran. They moved to Driftwood precinct, Red Willow County in 1884. There they were to endure the privations and hardships incidental to homesteading in those early days. She was to make good use of her skill in nursing and with the needle. She assisted at the many entrances to and departures from the life among the homesteaders. She freely offered her services to the afflicted as unhesitatingly as did the country doctors. Since she had no set scale of fees, she accepted anything tendered in return for her services. However, on most occasions, she refused payment feeling that they needed the gift more than her family. She found more pleasure and satisfaction in giving than in receiving. She observed a rigid code

of ethics, was a faithful wife and a tender and loving mother. After a long and useful life, she departed this life on March 6, 1924 at Eckley, Colorado at the home of her daughter, Marion, and was buried on March 8, 1924 at McCook, Nebraska.

JAMES M. GAMMILL

was born on October 14, 1843 at New Lisbon, Ohio. He enlisted June 3, 1863 in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served in this unit until the end of the Civil War. He was discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, where he had followed General Sherman on his March to the Sea. His marriage to Theresa Allen came on December 4, 1878 and they were the parents of nine children. The family moved from Pleasanton, Iowa and settled in Frontier County in the early 1870's. The family moved to McCook, and he departed this life on June 2, 1931. He was buried at the Bartley Cemetery on June 3, 1931.

ELIAS GANAGA

was born in William County, Ohio on February 3, 1839. He was married to Ellen Crockford on January 28, 1869. To this union were born five children: one son and five daughters. He enlisted in the 55th Ohio Infantry in 1864, and was in the service till the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge. They moved to Nebraska in 1870, and located in Red Willow County in 1872. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ida Miles, on Thursday, April 3, 1913, in Elwood, Nebraska. He was buried Saturday, April 5, 1913 in the Cedar Grove Cemetery in Indianola, Nebraska under the auspices of the G.A.R.

ALEXANDER TRABER GATEWOOD

was born December 12, 1852 at Malden, West Virginia to Robert Gatewood and Julia Jones. His father was a forty-niner and crossed the country to California as a captain of a wagon train and returned home on a sailing vessel by the way of Cape Horn. On his return home, he engaged in the salt manufacturing business in Malden and among the slaves who worked for him was Booker T. Washington, who learned his a b c's marking salt barrels. Alexander was perhaps one of the few men in this section who possessed a slave of his own. As a child, he had seen slaves bought and sold on the auction block. Even at that age, he realized that traffic in humanity was wrong. At an early age, he moved with his parents to Cincinnati, where he received his early education. At the time

of his residence in Cincinnati, his parents operated a hotel in the city and it was his privilege to see many of the great personages then engaged in the Civil War, including Abraham Lincoln, General Grant, General Sherman, General Earley, General Logan and John Hunt Morgan, the guerilla. In 1868 or 69, he entered the office of a dentist in Cincinnati as an apprentice and took such subjects as an apprentice (as were necessary at that time) in a medical school in order to qualify him to practice dentistry. The requirements at that period were limited and on completion of them he practiced in Cincinnati for a short period. He then went to Missouri to his brother's, who was practicing medicine. After a brief stay in Missouri, he went back to Cincinnati and in 1873 came to Nebraska. The group of pioneers, with whom he traveled, were led by his brother-in-law, John J. Cozad. The town of Cozad, which was named after his brother-in-law, stands on the site of his old homestead. He established the first newspaper and called it "The One Hundredth Meridian". He was also engaged in the drug business for many years in connection with his dental business. It is probable that for many years, he was the only dentist in the state west of Hastings, and he was called upon by people from long distances in those days. He was the first Postmaster in Cozad and was prominently identified with it's developments for many years. He was one of the first dentists in Nebraska to register with the State Board of Health, and his first license was numbered either 5 or 14. He must have let his license lapse, because in 1896 he was given another license number 145. He was married to Deborah Francis Burgess on October 27, 1884 at her home in Lebanon, and they were the parents of seven children. The family moved to Arapahoe in 1900, and then to McCook in 1908. He retired from practice in 1927 because of ill health. He took great interest in politics and was a strong partisan. He was affiliated with the Democratic party all of his life. He was a personal friend and great admirer of William Jennings Bryan. He was honored by his party, by being it's nominee several times for state offices, among them Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, which he lost by only thirty votes. Dr. Gatewood passed away on September 25, 1928 after a long illness at his home in McCook. He was buried Thursday, September 27, 1928 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

CHARLES ALLEN GAY

Canadian born Charles, his wife, Betsy, and son, Walter and family came to Decatur County, Kansas in March of 1884 and filed for a homestead in Grant township. The homestead was five miles south of the present site of Lebanon, Nebraska and lay between the Sappa and Beaver Creeks and because of difficulty in fording the streams, Lebanon was to become their place of business and marketing and was also their mailing address.

Charles was born March 17, 1825 in Ontario, Canada and was of English descent. In 1852 he accompanied his parents, brothers and sisters to the United States where they settled on a farm in Erie County, Pennsylvania. On November 27, 1856 he married a young neighbor girl, Betsy Ann Cheeseman. Betsy, the daughter of Nicholas and Emily (Palmer) Cheeseman, and of French extraction, was born July 24, 1839 in Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania. Charles and Betsy had only one child, Walter Algenus, who was born on September 24, 1857.

On September 3, 1864 Charles enlisted as a private in the newly formed F Company, 211th Regiment, Infantry at Waterford. On the 16th, Company F joined with other companies of their regiment at Camp Reynolds near Pittsburg and moved out for the front lines. On September 20th, only 17 days after being recruited, Company F was placed in the entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia and, almost immediately, ordered onto the parapets, in full view of and in point blank range of the Confederate guns. Two men of Company F were killed instantly, shot by a single bullet. This maneuver was to draw enemy fire while a storming party was moving out to attack enemy lines. On April 14, 1865 while on the march at Black and White Station, Virginia, Charles became very ill after drinking bad water and was hospitalized for the next five weeks at a hospital in Fairfax Seminary, Virginia.

Following the war the family moved to Ohio where their son Walter was married, then to Missouri and finally to the Kansas homestead. They made this long and tedious journey in covered wagons drawn by yokes of oxen which were later used to break the sod for farm and home. The homestead site Charles selected already had a soddy which had been built in 1879 and a very good 90 foot well so the family was fortunate to have a house in which to move in. Son, Walter and his family lived with them until March of the next year when they moved onto their own homestead.

The second year on the farm a 8 foot square soddy milk house was built. In the fall of 1886 the old

sod house was replaced with a new one with a timber and sod roof, plastered walls, 4 windows and 2 doors. A sod stable was also built. Oats, millet, corn and potatoes were grown. Later the farm was sold and they moved into their son's home to help care for their grandchildren, following the death of the mother.

Charles died on September 23, 1896 and was buried in the little country cemetery near Lyle, Grant township, Decatur County, Kansas. Betsy Ann made her home with her son until her death on February 12, 1908 at Lebanon, Nebraska. She was buried beside her husband.

CHARLES ALONZO GAY

was born March 24, 1880 in Stokes Mound, Stokes Mound Township, Carroll County, Missouri, the son of Walter Algenus and Elsie Madora (Main) Gay. When he was four years old his family moved to Kansas settling on a farm 5 miles south of Lebanon, Nebraska.

Altho Charles was only 7 when the railroad came up the Beaver Valley he could remember it vividly. He remembered going to the Burgess sod home, which was also the Lebanon Postoffice and trading post, before the railroad came through. He remembered the excitement of the new railroad in 1887 and the Burgess family building a new frame post office 2½ miles west of the old soddy. But most of all he remembered and talked about the grass. "You can't imagine what it was like - grass shoulder high, everywhere, and in the middle of it all a railroad and a new frame post office - the beginning of a new town."

Charles attended a soddy school at District 65 in Grant township, Decatur County, Kansas. The district had been organized in 1886 and his father, Walter Gay, along with W. S. Fasick and Harland Snyder served on the first school board. School was held for 12 weeks and the teacher was paid the handsome salary of \$15 a month. This soddy school was built on the bank of a canyon that the early settlers called Jericho Draw and the school was called Jericho. Later Walter helped build a frame school house south of the soddy and his grandchildren attended this school. It was called Jolly Hills.

When Charles was 9 his mother died and his grandparents helped raise him.

On August 28, 1901 he married Olive Pearl Cheney at Oberlin, Decatur County, Kansas. She was born on January 6, 1884 near Ft. Dodge, Iowa and was the daughter of Thomas Robert and Sarah Nellie Cheney.

They began married life in a dirt floored soddy

north and east of his parents homestead but soon moved to a larger one with wood floors when their first daughter, Elsie Alfreda was born. Eventually they moved to the parental homestead and later to a farm near Lebanon, then into Lebanon where Charles operated a dray service.

Pearl died at her home in Lebanon on November 3, 1937 and Charles at the home of his granddaughter in Lebanon on April 8, 1944. Both are buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

Their 9 children who were all born in the general area are: Elsie Alfreda, who married Francis Lloyd McCashland; Freeman Delor who married Pearl Magers; Truman Algenus (Pete) who married Clara Weatherwax; Clare Orin, who married Hattie Magers; Wyna Mae, who married Theodore Helt; Ona Olive, who married Claude Huff; Clifford Charles, who married Alrela Wagner; Helen Irene, who married (1) Burdell May (2) Raymond Geeron; and Glenne Ardene, who married Marvin Stephens.

WALTER ALGENUS GAY

was born September 24, 1857 in McLallans Corner, Washington Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, the son of Charles Allen and Betsy Ann (Cheeseman) Gay.

Sometime after 1865 Walter's parents left Pennsylvania, settling in Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio, where Walter graduated from high school and was married on June 12, 1879 to Elsie Madora Main. She was born May 9, 1857 in Michigan. They were in Stokes Mound, Carroll County, Missouri in March of 1880 when their first child, Charles Alonzo was born and in Jasper, Jasper County, Missouri on January 7, 1883 when their daughter Cora Ann was born.

In March 1844 Walter's family and his parents arrived in Decatur County, Kansas, settling on the homestead taken by his parents. On September 20 1844 Walter filed for his own homestead on a quarter in Grant Township and in November filed for a quarter section tree claim. That fall Walter built his soddy which was a large one with one room and two smaller rooms for a total of 64 feet long. The roof was of timber and sod, the walls were plastered and the floor was dirt but was later replaced with a rough wooden floor. He put down a 105 foot well and in March of 1885 they moved in. He then built 2 sod stables that were 16x30 feet, corrals and sheds and dug two caves for food storage and protection from summer storms.

Frank Algenus was born January 2, 1886. In 1889 Walter had 100 acres broken and 45 acres backset.

He had a twine binder, mower, rake, grain drill, cultivator, plow, harrow, 3 horses, 2 mules, 12 head of cattle, 14 hogs and 40 chickens. On the tree claim he had ten and a half acres planted to ash and box elder and 85 or 90 acres broken out and in cultivation.

On April 12, 1890 Elsie died. Three young children ages 9, 6 and 3 were left. Charles Allen and Betsy sold their land and moved in with the family to help raise their grandchildren. This was the beginning of another great drouth cycle, the rough hard years of the nineties. Walter left his family at home and went to Washington and Oregon where he worked in the timbers and as a carpenter. On his return he built a new frame house on the farm.

Walter's father died, the children grew up and in 1906 Walter bought a home in Lebanon, added three more rooms to it and he and his mother moved to town.

Betsy was a devout christian, a deeply religious woman. Revival meetings, called "Come Outers", were held near the small town of Devizes in Norton County, Kansas and people came from near and far to attend them. Entire families would camp out for a week at a time while the meetings were held. Betsy never missed them. Early day Lebanon residents remembered Betsy in her small buggy, pulled by a spotted pony, following the trail that angled south and east of Lebanon, up and over the hill on her way to another "Camp Outer".

After Betsy died in 1908, Walter again returned to carpenter work, also spending a few years back on the farm. He was living in Lebanon when he died on December 2, 1929. Both he and Elsie were buried near Lyle, Kansas beside his parents.

The oldest child, Charles Alonzo, married Olive Pearl Cheney and always lived in or near Lebanon. Cora Ann married William Nickolson and lived in the general area. Frank Algenus married Nora Ellen Watson and eventually moved to Colorado.

(The foregoing three Gay stories were written by Betty McCashland Orvis.)

ALEX P. GOCHIS
was born in a little village outside of Athens, Greece on September 30, 1897. He married Whileminia Jankow and had four daughters, Jean, Mary, Suzanne and Cathie.

He came to America at the age of 13 by himself. He had read in his history books the opportunities, wealth and future in America and he dreamed that

someday he would have his own business in America. He worked hard as a waterboy in New York City for the railroad, as a bus boy in a hotel in Kansas City, Missouri and finally became a manager of a fountain in a drug store in Alliance, Nebraska. After work at nights - he taught himself to read and write in English.

After saving hard, he decided to go to McCook and start his own business. Through determination, hard work, and the help and faith of many friends, he started the Olympia on West B Street. Later he built the Olympia Building at 110 Norris Avenue. He was in business for 50 years before his retirement in 1967.

Alex became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1929. He was more American than a great majority of people with ancestors who dated back to the founding of America. He was proud to be an American and wanted everyone to know it; as many of you probably remember, some of the paid advertisements in the McCook Daily Gazette pertaining to democracy and paying tribute to all the servicemen from Red Willow County. He was from a generation and breed that made America great.

He missed being in World War I because he was too young and he was too old for World War II.

He felt he wanted to do something for our country and decided he wanted to sell War Bonds during WW II. Everyone said he could not, as only banks and post offices issued them. He was a determined little Greek so he wrote President Roosevelt and after letters and phone calls, he was granted his wish and even received the Federal Seal. He issued many thousands of dollars worth of War Bonds.

He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, a lifetime member of the Elks, life member of Rotary, Order of Ahepa, Eagles and a member of St. Alban's Episcopal Church.

He loved children and had many school kids work for him and helped a few through McCook Junior College. He was active in the YMCA and Chamber of Commerce.

Alex passed away in McCook on May 19, 1970, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on May 22, 1970.

Wife of FLEMMING M. GRAHAM
ELIZABETH S. MILLEN
was born June 29, 1837 at Bloomington, Indiana. At the age of ten, she moved with her parents to Troy, Tennessee, where the family was to remain for only

three years. From there they moved to Adams County, Illinois. On the 4th of March 1858, she was married to Flemming M. Graham, and to this union four children were born. In the fall of 1880, they moved to Red Willow County, and took up a homestead, seven miles northwest of Danbury, which was to be her home for the next forty-five years. Her husband died on October 19, 1888, and the G.A.R. Post in Danbury was named after him. In 1901, she was overtaken with deafness and a lameness, and was obliged to use crutches. Throughout all these years, she bore her afflictions bravely and never felt like giving up. In fact, she insisted on doing her own housework as far as possible, and was always glad to welcome visitors. In May 1926, she met with an accident, from which she never recovered. She passed away, Tuesday, June 22, 1926 at her home in Danbury. She was buried near her husband on Thursday, June 24, 1926 in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

SAMUEL L. GREEN

moved to Indianola, Nebraska in the early days, where he was engaged in the drug store business, in addition to the practice of medicine. His splendid executive ability was recognized by the Republican party and he served two terms in the legislature with credit to himself and his constituents. Later he moved to McCook and conducted a drug store. He was always willing to spend his means freely for the best interests of our city. He was one of the prime movers in the erection of the Union Block, which stood as a credit for our city, but was not a profitable venture to its promoters. Dr. Green had served the city of McCook as its Mayor in 1889, and at the time of his death, was serving his second term as County Judge. His death came on January 29, 1905 in McCook and he was buried February 1, 1905 in the Longview Cemetery. He was survived by his wife and two daughters, Cora and Bertha.

VERNON VAL GREGG

was born 1885 on a farm near Greenwood, Nebraska. At the age of thirteen, he moved with his family to another farm, this time near Havelock. He graduated from the Havelock High School, and remained on the farm until he was twenty-three. At that time he went into the furniture business for himself at Havelock. He remained in that business for twelve years, adding in the meantime his practice as an undertaker and funeral director. After disposing of his interest at Havelock, he traveled for two years in the business

of closing out furniture stocks. He spent three years on the west coast as an employee of a furniture manufacturing concern and was connected for a time with a finance company. He then returned to eastern Nebraska and for two years owned and operated a cleaning plant in Lincoln. In 1927 he came to McCook and opened a furniture store on East First, later moving to another location on Main Street. He retired in 1946. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, The Masonic Lodge, the Chamber of Commerce, A Shriner, and the Eastern Star. He was a past president of the Rotary Club, and had served on the McCook Board of Education. He passed away at St. Catherine's Hospital in McCook on Friday, May 21, 1954, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Monday, May 24, 1954. He was survived by his wife, Esther, and three children: LaVerne, Madlyn, and Donald.

MAURICE L. GRIFFIN

was born March 17, 1856 at Dungarvan, Waterford, Ireland. He came to America in 1879. He was married to Ellen Coyle in October 18, 1889 and they were the parents of one daughter. He entered the Burlington Mechanical service in McCook. He was a skilled wheel lathe operator. He passed away in Hastings, Nebraska on October 17, 1941. He was returned to McCook and buried in the Calvary Cemetery on October 20, 1941.

PETER GROVES

was born May 25, 1839 in Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was married to Loretta Augusta Flock in 1859 in Iowa. He served with the Fortieth Iowa Regiment in the Civil War. They came to Nebraska and settled in Coleman Precinct, Red Willow County. He died at his home twelve miles north of McCook on May 6, 1895 and was buried in the Longview Cemetery. He was a member of the McCook G.A.R. Post and the Woodman Lodge. He was survived by his wife, Loretta, and one daughter.

Wife of PETER GROVES LORETTA AUGUSTA FLOCK

was born on November 10, 1841 at Tipton, Iowa. She was married to Peter Groves in 1859 in Iowa. The family came to Red Willow County and settled in Coleman Precinct. Her husband Peter died in 1895. In June 1902, she was united in marriage to John Betz at McCook, and he preceded her in death in 1920. She died at her home in Culbertson on Tuesday, June 2, 1931 and was buried near her first husband in the Riverview Cemetery on Wednesday, June 3, 1931.

RALPH A. HAGBERG

was born August 1, 1867 at DeKalb, Sweden. He came to this country with his parents from Gotherborg, Sweden while still in infancy. He lived in Illinois for several years, and then with his parents, moved to Arapahoe. He received his education and started to work for the Burlington railroad, first working as a station helper. Later that same year he became a section hand. In 1887, he became foreman, and was promoted to extra gang foreman in 1891. In 1895, he became roadmaster and held this position until his retirement in May 1930 which resulted from an injury he received in an automobile accident at Benkelman, Nebraska. He passed away in McCook, June 22, 1940, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery, June 25, 1940. He was survived by his wife Alma Rosander.

WILLIAM A. HALSEY

was born September 23, 1852 in Meigs County, Ohio. He moved with his family to Pomroy, Ohio, and from there he came to Red Willow County in 1873. He homesteaded near Lebanon. He was united in marriage to Alice Springer on March 27, 1880 at Lebanon, Nebraska. They were the parents of eleven children: Etta, Myrtle, Martha, Edna, Jennie, Addie, Nellie, Lizzie, John, Edgar, and Charles. He passed away on the site of his original homestead on Wednesday, October 13, 1937. His burial was held Sunday, October 17, 1937, at the Lebanon Cemetery.

Wife of TIMOTHY HANNAN

Mrs. ELSIE HANNAN

was born December 26, 1859 and was married to Timothy Mannan in Princeton, Illinois. They were the parents of four children. The family moved to Red Willow County in 1886, and to McCook in 1890. Her husband died in 1911. She passed away at her home Friday, April 23, 1926, and was buried on Saturday, April 24, 1926, in the Calvary Cemetery, at McCook.

A. C. HARLAN

was born June 2, 1843 in Darke County, Ohio. He was the son of Valentine and Elizabeth Harlan, who were pioneers of Ohio. At his father's death in 1851, his mother moved to Iowa, bringing up a large family in a new and undeveloped country. He served in the Civil War until he was disabled. He studied medicine, and graduated from Keokuk Medical College. He was married to Carrie Rice of Michigan in 1873, and they

were the parents of one daughter, Ada. He settled in Frontier County and practiced his profession there until 1898. He moved to McCook and practiced for several more years. He died on October 23, 1910 at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Dora Huddleson, in Lee County, Iowa. His remains were returned to McCook and he was buried by the side of his wife and daughter in the Riverview Cemetery on October 25, 1910.

WILLIAM H. HARMON

was born April 4, 1855 in Salem, Indiana, and was married there, April 23, 1874, to Polly A. Brown, and they were the parents of eight children: Andrew, Henry, Eva, James, William C., Gerney L., John M., and Eli M. In August 1878, the family moved to Nebraska, and located at Lincoln. Then on August 20, 1884 they moved to Red Willow County and homesteaded seven miles south of McCook and proved up on it. They then bought a small tract of land, part of which later became the Pastime Park south of town, where he was engaged in the ice business for a few years. Selling that, they moved into town where he ran a second-hand store and conducted one of the first moving picture shows, "The Pastime", in this city for several years. His wife died in May 1921, and in 1924 he married Mrs. Bengston. He passed away in McCook on Friday, August 24, 1928, and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery on Sunday, August 26, 1928.

JOSEPH H. HARR

was born in Meringo, Iowa, May 19, 1861 and was an early pioneer to southern Nebraska. After working in ashelter in Leadville, Colorado for over a year, he came to Nebraska as a young man and homesteaded about twenty miles northwest of McCook. There he met and married Mary Schlick, whose father homesteaded next door. To this union six children were born, the first three in a two-room sod house and the others in the new rock house.

More often than not, he would take one of the children with him when he traveled by horse and buggy to McCook to deliver grain or hogs. Beginning at 5:00 in the morning, it would take four and a half or five hours to reach McCook. After delivering the produce, they would go to the livery stable to feed and rest the team of horses. Then followed the shopping for whatever was needed at home - coal, implements, repair parts for farm machinery, etc. They would return to the farm the same day arriving home about 10 at night. He always took the entire family by buggy to McCook whenever there was a carnival or circus.

Although his formal education ended with the sixth grade, Joseph was an avid reader. He subscribed to an Omaha daily (Democratic) and often engaged in give-and-take, political discussions with our neighbors, the Zimmers, who subscribed to a Republican newspaper.

For entertainment, there were barn dances. He was a pretty good violinist and often played for the dances.

The roads in the county were graded at no expense to government. By participating in the work, the farmer avoided paying poll tax.

Life was rugged for the early pioneers. To overcome frequent crop losses due to windstorm, hail, drought conditions, etc., most farmers supplemented their incomes by raising beef cattle on their pasture land. Eventually Joseph acquired adjoining lands as they became available, increasing his land holdings to 1120 acres.

In December 1882, to supplement his farm income, he became a part time agent for the then World Insurance Company, writing principally fire, lightning and hail insurance. He covered an area of approximately 20 miles.

In 1910, he purchased a home in McCook and became a full time agent, writing and adjusting insurance claims until his death in 1914. The agency he began still exists today. Upon the death of Joseph Harr, it was passed on to his son Ray W. Harr and upon Ray's death in 1946, to his sons Jim and Don.

His friends were legion over much of the territory he serviced extending over much of southwest Nebraska. This is attested to by the host of friends who came for many miles by horse and buggy to pay their last respects at his funeral.

REASON HOMER HARRISON

his wife, Martha Jane, and small daughter, Florida, left Effingham County, Illinois in 1884 at settle in Red Willow County, Nebraska. Their possessions, which included personal things, household goods, livestock, etc. came by immigrant car. The expense of \$100 for use of the railroad car was shared equally by Reason Harrison and his niece Priscilla and husband, George Younger, who also made the journey with their family.

Both families homesteaded in Box Elder Precinct, northwest of Indianola, Nebraska. At this time the railroad extended only as far as Indianola.

The Harrison's first home was a dug-out. Later

they built a two room sod house about a mile north of the dug-out. Their children John and Carrie were born here. About the time Carrie was old enough to start to school (ca. 1900) a frame home was built. During some of the early lean years of settlement, to help with the expenses, Reason worked in the mines near Denver, Colorado, and also helped build the Burlington Railroad on west from Indianola.

Reason Homer Harrison was born August 15, 1853 at Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, and died April 10, 1928 at McCook, Nebraska. He was the son of George W. and Haldah (Scamp) Harrison and the grandson of Peter and Sarah (Bunting) Harrison, who had come from Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania about 1810 to settle in Ohio.

Martha Jane was born January 27, 1856 at Moccasin Effingham County, Illinois and died November 14, 1916 at McCook, Nebraska. She was the daughter of Ashby and Sarah Jane (Powell) Tipword. Her great-grandfather Griffin Soward Tipword was the first white man to come into that part of Illinois, settling among the Kickapoo Indians.

Both Martha and Reason were buried in the Box Elder Cemetery, northeast of McCook, as well as their daughter, Florida, who was born in 1877 and died in 1891 at the age of 14.

Their son, John Henry, was born September 6, 1888 and died September 29, 1922. He was married on December 14, 1914 to Frances Alice Nelson, daughter of Peter and Emaline (Reeves) Nelson. Frances Alice was born January 31, 1888, at Creston Union County, Iowa and died October 28, 1857. Both are buried at Memorial Park Cemetery, McCook, Nebraska. Two children were born to this union, Stephen Jacob and Thelma Eileen.

Their daughter Carrie May was born December 16, 1894, at Box Elder, and died September 12, 1979 at Otis, Colorado. She married on July 1, 1933 at Trenton, Nebraska, to Martin John Jones, who was born on December 7, 1879 at Morrison, Whiteside County, Illinois and died August 30, 1963 at Otis, Colorado. He was the son of William and Mary Jones. Both are buried at Otis, Colorado. They had no children.

MRS. KATHERINE HARSCH

was born February 13, 1862 at Odessa, Russia. She came to America in 1885, moving to her home south of Bartley, where she lived until her death. Her husband died in 1930. She passed away in her home, 8 miles south of Bartley on March 26, 1936. She was

buried in the Bartley Cemetery on Saturday, March 28, 1936. She was survived by five daughters and six sons.

Wife of STERLING PERRY HART
ROSA V. CUNNINGHAM

was born 1849 in Virginia. She was the daughter of a Virginia doctor and the granddaughter of a Virginia planter and slave owner. She was married to Sterling Perry Hart in Monmouth, Illinois in 1869. They came to Red Willow County in 1884. Mr. Hart, who passed away in 1922, was a successful dry land farmer, introducing what was known as the "Campbell System" of farming to this locality. He started a successful dry land orchard on acreage east of the city which produced fruit in a plentiful quantity for many years. He also was receiver for the federal land office here for many years. Rosa suffered a stroke in California in January of 1932 and had been in delicate health since. She passed away in McCook on Monday, February 6, 1933, and was buried February 9, 1933 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

Dr. J. E. HATHORN

was born in Maine in 1845 and entered the Union forces under the Maine Artillery on July 2, 1863. He was mustered out on September 11, 1865.

No other records show what he did between that date and we must presume he studied medicine and came to Bartley. We do know that he had an ad in the Bartley Inter-ocean in 1888 stating his office hours and location. A similar ad in 1895 announces that he would be in Indianola from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. each Thursday.

He must have had a good practice for he built one of the nicest houses in Bartley. This house had a bathtub made out of sheet metal. Today this house is still in use, but the owners have removed the top floor and made a smaller house out of it.

Dr. J. E. Hathorn must have been a respected citizen. 1894 was a terrible drouth year and many people just did not have money. People back east sent out used clothing and some drug companies like Davis of Detroit and Phumer of Chicago gave five hundred dollars of drugs to help out. The doctor was very careful to inventory everything and keep a record of who received these things as relief. He listed 11 barrels of clothes, numerous boxes of things and a record of where each went.

The older citizens of present day Bartley recall

that the doctor delivered many of the babies and that usually he charged one dollar for an office call. He often kept a high school boy to do the wood chopping, care for the horse and other chores. One of these boys eventually went on to become a doctor too. After automobiles started to come in, the doctor purchased a new Reo. He would go to the school and give the boys and girls a short ride so that they could say they had a ride in an auto.

It is ironic that this man who had one of the first autos and who served on the school board for many years should be killed by an auto while walking to a school board meeting, but that is what happened on Mary 13, 1920.

During the years of 1899 through 1901, Dr. Hathorn served in the Nebraska legislature. He was also president of the Bartley State Bank starting in 1899. However, his major interest seemed to be education. He served on the school board for many years.

Upon his death, it was learned that his will provided that a sum of money he left was to be put out at interest and when it reached \$50,000 a new school was to be built. A new building was finished in 1923 and a plaque still is on the front entrance expressing the public's appreciation of this gift.

This is a modern school building in excellent condition today. It did have one fault, the gymnasium was too small and the seating inadequate. In 1952 a new gym was built on the east side and the old gym made into classrooms. The doctor had left a house and some insurance stock and some money was left over so his bequest made back in 1920 still helped pay for nearly half of the new gymnasium 32 years later.

TIMOTHY C. HEGEMAN

was born in Brooklyn, New York on August 6, 1844. He lived in Brooklyn until he was eight and then moved to a farm near Brooklyn. When he was eighteen he enlisted as a Private with Company A of the Fortieth New York Volunteer Infantry in 1862. He entered the Civil War as a mechanic and served three years, being discharged as a sergeant. After leaving the service, he went to Illinois and settled at Ocone, Illinois. He was married to Hattie Kirkbride on April 22, 1866 at Ocone. They were the parents of two daughters and three sons, Mrs. Lulu Kellogg, Mrs. James Woolard, Stacey R. Charles H. and F. M. In April 1886 the family moved westward and settled on a farm at Stratton, Nebraska. In 1906 they moved to McCook. He and his wife lived with their daughter,

Mrs. Lulu Kellogg. His wife died on September 4, 1922 and he died on August 6, 1920. They are buried in McCook.

Wife of TIMOTHY C. HEGEMAN
HATTIE KIRKBRIDE

was born November 24, 1840 at Morristown, New Jersey. At the age of sixteen, she moved with her parents to Illinois. There she was united in marriage to Timothy C. Hegeman on April 25, 1866. They moved to Nebraska where they became homesteaders. Later they moved to McCook. They were the parents of five children: two daughters and three sons. She died September 4, 1922 in McCook and was buried in the Longview Cemetery on Wednesday, September 6, 1922.

Wife of JOHN H. HEINLEIN
MARGARET FREDRICH

was born March 7, 1849 in Germany. She was married to John H. Heinlein and they came to Red Willow County from Indiana about 1885, homesteading on a farm four miles north of McCook. They lived in this home until the death of her husband. She moved to Benkelman, Nebraska and resided with her daughter, Mrs. William Roach. She passed away on Tuesday, May 28, 1929, in Benkelman her body was returned to McCook, and buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Thursday May 30, 1929.

JOHN F. HELM

was born August 15, 1846 in Germany. He came to America while still a young man. During the Civil War, he first enlisted in the 131st. Indiana Volunteers. He then re-enlisted in Company E, Sixtieth Indiana Mounted Infantry, then later he re-enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth United States Cavalry. He was discharged after the war was over honorably. He and his wife, Elizabeth, came to Red Willow County in 1879 and homesteaded near Indianola. He passed away at his home on Saturday, August 24, 1926, after an illness lasting for over five years. His funeral was held in McCook on Tuesday, August 27, 1926 with members of the G.A.R. Post as honor guard. He was buried in the Longview Cemetery.

CHARLES R. HERRICK

was born August 17, 1882 at Walnut, Illinois to Lyman and Fidelia Herrick. He was still a boy when the family moved to Campbell, Nebraska.

In 1909 he was married to Nola Ritchey. They

became the parents of three boys and one girl. At the time of his death, November 22, 1975, Mr. Herrick had 12 grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

Life was saddened along the way by the death of one son, Richard, and the daughter, Marian Roberts. Then in 1963, his wife also died.

Mr. Herrick taught school in this area at Indianola, Bartley, and "The Willows". He was elected from Frontier County to the Nebraska Legislature, serving in the last bicameral and the first unicameral legislatures.

One summer in eastern Colorado Charles did some of the farming on land in that state.

As a school teacher, Charles demanded and got the respect of his students. He told of his basketball teams, winning ones too, and the ways he promoted good citizenship on the out-of-town trips. He never backed down once he had decided on a form of discipline for any offenders of the rules of the trips or the games.

He was something of a hand-writing specialist, and only in recent years would he tell his professional secrets. For example, one day a boy had written a vulgar note which was circulating about the room. The classroom teacher got the paper but couldn't find out who wrote it. She turned it over to the principal, Mr. Herrick, who took it to his office. A few minutes later he returned to walk down a row of seats and called out the offending boy for a whipping. The surprised boy returned to his seat, saying to his friends, "But how did he know?" The "how" was that in those days, penmanship was taught and on the first day of school, each pupil was requested to write a statement, "This is a sample of my handwriting," date it and sign his name. Hopefully, his writing would improve during the year.

During the Great Depression, on a teacher's salary of less than \$100 a month, Charles saved a little money every month at the bank. At the end of one of those bleak years in Indianola he asked the school board for a raise which was refused. The board wanted him to continue but he resigned. He then went to the bank and borrowed money to buy a hardware store that was for sale. The bank lent the money on the strength of his habits of thrift in saving money regularly. During the years of operating the store the family lived on one dollar a day and the garden they raised. Later the sale of the store made possible the purchase of land and ultimate financial security. When members of the family needed help Charles was the only one they turned to.

WILLIAM HIERSEKORN JR.

was born near Berlin, Germany and came to this country at a very early age in 1859. His father served in the Civil War. The family lived in Ohio before coming to Red Willow County in 1879. William Jr. married Minnie Knosp in March 1879 and they were the parents of three sons and six daughters. He had a homestead near Lebanon on which he resided till the day of his death on January 22, 1924. He was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

EUSTACHE E. HIGH

was born in Muncie, Pennsylvania on December 4, 1866 the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. High.

Eustache came to Nebraska with his parents and one sister when he was small. They homesteaded near Lebanon around 1870, being among some of the first to settle there. They traveled part of the way by covered wagon. E. E. as he was known by his friends all of his life, had started what turned out to be a long and eventful life. He was to spend the rest of his life in the general area.

As a young 10 year old boy he was using a team of horses on a mowing machine for his father when a little rabbit jumped up in front of his mower. E. E. stopped the mower to give chase. The horses became startled and ran. In the course of events the young boy was hit with the sickle of the mower. This led to the loss of a foot and many months of recuperation. Then he had to learn to walk on a peg leg.

While living in a dugout one time he and his sister crawled thru the tall grass to watch an old Indian skin a buffalo which he had just killed. They didn't think they would be seen, but when they would get to close, the Indian would reach down and squirt the milk from the buffalo cow at them. A few years later he went as a helper to eastern Colorado, with a group of cowboys and ranchers to bring back some livestock. His job was to take care of the horses and help with the herding. On their way home they were told to lay over one day as some Indians were on the warpath. As a result they reached Massacre Canyon, east of Trenton, Nebraska, only a short time after the massacre had happened. He was able to pick up an Indian pony at this time.

E. E. met Buffalo Bill Cody on several occasions while riding on his many trips across country.

He was married to Theodosia Korb on Christmas Day in 1906. They lived on their claim, 14½ miles south-east of McCook, for a good many years. He retired and

moved to McCook in 1938. They raised two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. Floyd (Dorothy) Gillen, who passed away in 1953.

Roy Platt High passed away in 1949.

Mrs. Gerald (Agnes) Shorey is living in Denver, Colorado.

Boyd G. High married and is living in Culbertson Nebraska.

Mrs. Jake (Leila) Fries is also living in Culbertson, Nebraska.

His wife, Theodosia, died in 1932. They have many grandchildren and great-grandchildren as well as some great, great-grandchildren.

E. E. passed away on November 19, 1956 after having spent a full life. He loved to tell his grandchildren of his adventures with the Indians. He is buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery beside his wife.

EDGAR STRONG HILL

was born January 23, 1834 at Wakeman, Ohio during Andrew Jackson's second administration. Ohio at that time was a wilderness of forest and was sparsely settled. In 1856 he moved west to the then new state of Iowa, being one of the many "Yankees" from the western reserve. During the next three years, which saw the beginning of what is now the great state of Iowa, he was to endure the privations of pioneer life. During this period John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame was then busy in that part of Iowa, organizing his forces for his Kansas operations. It was a time of excitement and violence far shadowing the great Civil War. Edgar Hill knew John Brown well and took an active part in these stirring scenes. He enjoyed John Brown's confidence and he was offered a commission as an officer in John Brown's army and was presented with a revolver as a special mark of Brown's favor. While a strong anti-slavery man, and sympathizing with Brown's desire to break the slave power, he did not approve of Brown's lawless methods and refused to take part in his insane attempt to overthrow organized government.

In 1859, the Pike's Peak gold excitement was at its height and the California gold rush was still sweeping the country. With several friends, including a brother, Mr. Hill started west for the gold country. While on the way, the company that Edgar was traveling with, received word that the Pike's Peak boom had collapsed, the party disbanded, he alone continued to California. Arriving in Sacramento Valley, he found work on a farm. He spent the next cou-

ple of years in California and Nevada in various occupations ranging from farm work to clerking in stores, mining, quartz milling, etc. With the Civil War breaking out soon after his arrival, he enlisted in the Fourth California Infantry. While working in Virginia City, Nevada, then a booming minning camp, he met Samuel L. Clemens, who later became known as America's renowned humorist "Mark Twain". After eight years of adventure and hardship Mr. Hill turned his face towards his old home in Iowa, making the trip back by way of the Isthmus of Panama and to New York. He met and married Delia S. Jones on November 28, 1867 at Tabor, Iowa. After a few years the old spirit of adventure and pioneering returned and he and his wife departed to the wilderness of southwestern Nebraska. They arrived at the present site of Indianola on April 30, 1872. The exploring party that they were members of was headed by Royal Buck, with G. A. Hunter, William Weygint, Lewis B. Korn as fellow pioneers. After selecting land near Coon Creek and the Red Willow they claimed this land as their homesteads. Since he had his wife with him, he was left to guard the land while the rest returned to Iowa to get their families. During this interval, he was appointed by Governor Robert W. Furnas as one of three special commissioners to call and conduct an election for the location and the election of officers. The election was held with much bitterness between Coon Creekers and Red Willowites and resulted in the selection of the Coon Creek location. In this election he was chosen for the office of Probate Judge. Judge Hill officiated at the first marriage ceremony uniting William S. Fitch, a homesteader merchant with a store on the driftwood, and Stella Nettletown, daughter of G. B. Nettletown.

Besides upholding the majesty of the law and holding down a claim, he was the handy man of the community in the building of claim shacks and later the more pretentious houses and business buildings that were demanded. On him devolved the duty of contriving the occasional coffin that was required. The first demand in that line was for the burial of the Indian squaw wounded in the battle of Massacre Canyon in Hitchcock County in August 1873. She was buried with due regard for the proprieties of such an occasion. So far as known, this was the first burial made by white men in Red Willow County.

Edgar and his wife were charter members of the Congregational Church in Indianola and remained active members of this church. The public schools received his untiring support and services as an offic-

er for many years.

During the early days of Red Willow County, there were times of hardship and actual danger from Indians. One time, Mr. Hill appealed to Governor Furnas for arms and he sent a company of soldiers from Ft. McPherson for the needed protection. Edgar lived for over 93 years and died at his home in Indianola on August 5, 1929 and was buried August 8, 1929 in the Indianola Cemetery.

He and his wife were the parents of Lena, George C. and Frank, who died in infancy.

Wife of EDGAR STRONG HILL

DELIA S. JONES

was born April 9, 1845 at Dover, Vermont. She was married to Edgar Strong Hill at Tabor, Iowa on November 28, 1867, a Civil War veteran. They moved from Iowa with four others in covered wagons and arrived at the present site of Indianola, Nebraska on April 30, 1872. She therefore was the first white woman to establish her home in Red Willow County. She was a charter member of the First Congregational Church of Indianola, and was an active member till the day of her death. Mrs. Hill departed this life on January 7, 1928 at Indianola, and was buried on January 9, 1928 at the Indianola Cemetery.

GEORGE CLAYTON HILL

was born on November 25, 1869 at Tabor, Iowa. He was the son of Edgar Strong Hill and Delia S. Jones. George came to Red Willow County with his parents as a child of three, in April 1872. He didn't realize on what an adventure his parents were embarking, when they packed their belongings at Tabor and set out in the movement which resulted in the conquest of the last American frontier. Like many others, the emigration from their homes by the Hill's was caused by adverse business circumstances. The elder Hill, a depot agent at Hillsdale, Iowa, the now non-existent village named after him, also operated the local store and postoffice. The railroad re-routed it's course leaving Hillsdale off the map and the Hill enterprise was wiped out, causing the head of the household to lend an attentive ear to the stories that free farming land could be had out west in Nebraska, "out thar in the Pawnee huntin country on the Republican." As a boy, he remembered many a time, when pioneer men and women of Red Willow County wore anxious expressions and studied the horizons with more than the ordinary intentness. Roving bands of Pawnees, who wandered into the Republican valley

from their reservation farther east, were still sufficiently savage to kill and steal and burn, if provoked. You couldn't always tell when the fierce, hard-riding Sioux would swoop across the borders of their domain and wreck destruction. The year of the Pawnee-Sioux clash near Trenton, in which the Pawnee encampment was nearly wiped out, was one of apprehension for the occupants of the scattered farmsteads which extended up and down the valley. George Hill remembers the time his father and others wrote to Governor Furnas, asking for protection, and the answering soldiers, who camped on the Red Willow to be handy in the event the half-subdued Indians should once more wage war with a race which had never failed to gain supremacy in a major conflict with them. When he was eight, young Hill, enrolled in school at Indianola, the first organized in the county. Graduating when he was fourteen, he later attended business college in Omaha. He first went to work for Frees and Hockell Lumber Company, and remained with the firm for the next 29 years. He worked for the firm at Cripple Creek, Colorado and from there he went to Arriba, Colorado. There he operated the Fees-Hill general store, with his partner, Capt. Benjamin Fees. Poor health caused him to return to Indianola. There he managed the Farmers' elevator, and later joined a commission firm, leaving it when he became interested in life insurance. He was married to Ella Maude Beardlee on June 12, 1894 in Red Willow County, they were the parents of one daughter, Dorothy, who died in infancy. His wife Ella, died in March 1923.

George was active in both civic and social concerns. He was a member of the Congregational Church since his youth, and was a deacon in the local church at the time of his death. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club, and one time served as district Lieutenant Governor, and as president of the Kiwanis Club. He was a member of the McCook Y.M.C.A. board since 1926, and in July 1930 was appointed acting County Judge to fill the office during the period County Judge A. L. Zink was confined to his home account of illness. On Thursday, April 9, 1936, after being confined to his home for a heart infirmity, passed away at his home in McCook. His funeral was held on Saturday, April 11, 1936 in McCook and he was buried in the family plot in the Indianola Cemetery.

WILLIAM HAYS HILL

was born on September 27, 1869 at Chicago, Illinois, and when he was still a youngster, his parents moved to Denver, Colorado. He received his education and

spent his early morning hours carrying "The Best Paper Route in Denver," on the Carrier staff of the old Denver Republican. When his high school days ended, he got his first job with a laundry, driving a laundry wagon. In 1905 he bought a laundry of his own, a plant which later consolidated with another and in 1919, after selling out his interests in the Denver plant, he came to McCook. He purchased a small plant here and Mr. E. F. Petersen, with whom he had first contact as an employee in his Denver plant, came about a year later to assume his share of the burden and responsibility of the new enterprise. Over the years, the Ideal Laundry and Cleaning establishment grew and prospered. Mr. Hill, served two terms on the McCook City Council. He was a member of the National Laundry Association, the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, and of the McCook Chamber of Commerce. He was an active member of the Elk's and had served as treasurer of the local lodge. In his younger days, he was a lover of football, back in the days when they sometimes played half a game before they discovered they didn't have a ball at all. He played with an Athletic Club team, on which there were salaried players. About once a year he and his wife, locked up the house, piled into their car and took to the open road. Sometimes it was for only a jaunt of only a few hundred miles, but sometimes their speedometer would register "thousands" before they returned home. Their travels together have taken them into every state in the union except the three in the extreme southeastern tip of the continent. Their last jaunt took them as far as Cuba and Honduras.

He passed away on Friday, January 1, 1943, at his home here in McCook and was buried on Monday, January 4, 1943 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

CHARLES BASSETT HOAG

was born October 8, 1850 at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He was the son of Quaker parents, Jonathan Hoag and Rachael Darlington. At an early age, he became a member of the Society of Friends and continued in that faith all of his life. When he was fourteen years of age, his parents moved to the Indian Territory, (now Oklahoma), his father being the U. S. Agent in charge of the Pawnee Reservation, where they lived five years, after which they returned to Oskaloosa, Iowa. Charles then attended Penn College there for four years. He came to Indianola, Nebraska in the company with Robert H. Thomas and Verdon J. Glandon, arriving on October 26, 1878. He married Shiloh Mayhall at Indian-

nola on January 4, 1883, and to this union was born a daughter, Flora Lee. They resided on his homestead five miles northeast of Indianola. He ran a stage and carried mail from Indianola to Culbertson, until the railroad was built, then from Indianola north to Curtis. He moved into Indianola after proving up on his homestead claim. He ran a livery and feed stable until the automobile displaced horses as a means of transportation. He then operated a taxi business until his health forced him to quit. His wife, Shiloh, died October 5, 1887. He married Mrs. Adelia Lee at McCook on October 25, 1893. He passed away at his home in Indianola on Thursday, April 11, 1929. Funeral services were held on Sunday, from his home, and he was buried in the Indianola Cemetery. The services were held under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member.

GEORGE HOCKNELL Jr.

was born on June 23, 1847 in New York City, New York. He was the son of George Hocknell and Mary McCleinstock. He received his education in the public schools. While still a young man he came west, returning to the east and then he came to Nebraska in 1881, settling in Red Willow County. He was married to Mrs. Frankie Minard - Liggett in Indianola on January 19, 1882 and they were the parents of four children. He was in partnership in the lumber business with Mr. D. M. Frees. George was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and it's president for twenty years. In pursuit of health and a wider field of activity he moved to California and was there but a short time before his physical and mental troubles unsettled his mind. Much of his time was spent in hospitals in a vain endeavor to recover his health. After years of almost unbearable suffering, he died at the hospital in Sacramento, California on October 30, 1907. His remains were brought to McCook and he was buried in the Longview Cemetery on November 5, 1907, beside the bodies of his three children.

JOSEPH HORACEK

was born July 26, 1877 in Czechoslovakia. While still quite young, he got the urge to travel and started out for Germany. He lived there for twelve years, working in tailor shops, stores and dry cleaning establishments in Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Hamburg and other large cities. While working in Hamburg, Germany, young Joseph became quite enamored with the charms of a young fraulein of that city. His suit was successful and on November 21, 1908 he was married

to Clara Gertaude Todtenhaupt. They were the parents of two sons, Hans and Joseph Jr. In 1912 the family came to the United States. They first lived in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. While living in Iowa Joseph attended night school learning the English language and getting an education. After five years of schooling, he passed his citizenship examination. After living in Iowa for seven years the family moved to Red Willow County, Nebraska, first living in Indianola where he first tried farming. He however, gave that up and returned to his former trades, tailoring and dry cleaning. He later moved to McCook where he established his shop in the Keystone Hotel. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, belonged to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association. He was a member of the Westside Congregational Church.

Joseph departed this life at his cleaning shop in the Keystone Hotel at McCook, Nebraska on August 1, 1932 and was buried on August 3, 1932 in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

HAMPTON HARDING HORTON

the son of James N. Horton and Elizabeth Ikerd, was born at Nauvoo, Illinois on April 29, 1853. His youth and early manhood was spent in the historic city of his birth, where he received his education and continued to reside there until after the death of his father. In the spring of 1883 he left Nauvoo and came west, stopping for a short time in Iowa, but coming on into Nebraska on June 15, 1883. He settled in Red Willow County about three miles north of the present town of Lebanon, where in the company of his brother, James M. and his sister Susan, he took a homestead and began the long and trying experience of wresting a home from the wild prairies. He continued to reside on his homestead and actively engaged in farming until September of 1919, when he retired and moved into Lebanon. Not many men are privileged to see such a transformation as he witnessed. Others of less faith and endurance gave up the gruelling contest against unending hardships, difficulties and privations. But he came from sturdy pioneer stock and steadfastly refused to be dismayed or unduly discouraged and lived to feel the thrill of success. To enjoy the fruits of his industry and thrift and the lasting respect and esteem of his neighbors. He was a charter member of the I.O.O.F. and was also a member of the Rebekah Lodge. On Thursday, May 2, 1935, while out with members of his family for a drive, they were in a car accident. They all were

taken to the McCook Hospital for treatment. On Sunday he was stricken with paralysis and died on Monday, May 6, 1935. Funeral services were held on Wednesday, May 8, 1935 from the Lebanon Presbyterian Church. The body was tenderly laid to rest in the Lebanon Cemetery with the impressive rites with Lebanon Lodge No. 240 I.O.O.F. in charge.

JAMES MONROE HORTON

was the seventh son of James N. Horton and Elizabeth Ikerd, born on May 13, 1851 at Nauvoo, Illinois. He spent his youth and early manhood in his native city, famed in history for many stirring events and it's historic sites where these dramatic events had been enacted, became well known to him through daily association during his boyhood days. In the spring of 1883, in company with his brother Hampton, he left Nauvoo and came west, stopping for a short time in Iowa, but coming on into Nebraska on June 15th. They settled in Red Willow County and took homesteads about three miles north of Lebanon. Shortly afterward their sister, Susan, joined them and together faced the future and battled against the numerous difficulties and hardships that constantly beset them as they endeavored to conquer the wild prairies and make a comfortable home for themselves. The struggle was not an easy one, but through industry, thrift and triumphant faith, he not only achieved the goal he sought, but earned and held the lasting respect and esteem of his friends and neighbors. Uncle Jim, as he was lovingly called by everyone, was a charter member of the Lebanon Lodge No. 240 I.O.O.F. and was also a member of the local chapter of the Rebekah Lodge. He passed away on Wednesday, September 25, 1935 at his home in Lebanon. Funeral services were held on Friday, September 27, 1935 and he was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery near his brothers Emmett and Hampton. He was the last of a family of 12 children: nine brothers and three sisters.

JEFFERSON J. HORTON

was born January 27, 1836 at Bedford, Indiana. During the Civil War he first enlisted in Company E, 118th. Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He later enlisted in Company G, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. After the Civil War he moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where on October 15, 1868, he was united in marriage to Margaret Elizabeth Ikerd. They were the parents of seven sons: John M., Jefferson C., James H., Marion W., Sherman E., Elmer E., and Franklin H. The family moved to Menlo, Iowa and in 1897 came to Nebraska

where he homesteaded in Red Willow County. He died on Sunday, April 17, 1932 at his home in Lebanon as the result of an attack of the flu. He was buried Wednesday, April 20, 1932 near the side of his wife, in the Lebanon Cemetery.

Wife of JEFFERSON J. HORTON MARGARET ELIZABETH IKERD

was born on January 19, 1840 near Bedford, Indiana. She, with her parents, moved to Nauvoo, Illinois. On October 15, 1868 she was married to Jefferson J. Horton. She was the mother of seven sons. She died at her home in Lebanon on December 6, 1913 and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

CHARLES AUGUST HOTZE

was born near Marysville, Kentucky on March 7, 1843 and lived on his parents farm until he joined the Fifty-fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to his parents home and resided there until his marriage to Louise Brozee on February 1, 1871 at Marysville. For the next two years they were content to reside on a farm near that place. Charles felt the call of the west and with his wife and baby son, they started for the land of promise. They arrived at Nebraska City after days of travel and there bought a team of oxen with which to continue their journey westward. It was behind the plodding animals that they arrived in the vicinity of Indianola on April 3, 1873. They took up a homestead and endured all the hardships that have been often related by others of the early settlers. Charles just completed the erection of a one room log cabin and moved his family safely in just the day before the historic blizzard of April 13th. For a time after he established his residence he made use of his oxen by freighting supplies into this territory from Plum Creek (now Lexington) and North Platte. This he continued until the railroad came into the county several years later. He erected the first frame building on the Indianola townsite. The building was a business house that later was moved to the west part of town and made into a dwelling. He also claimed to have been the first man to use barb wire fence in Red Willow County. He also helped to build and organize the Congregational Church and both he and his wife were members. The homestead on Coon Creek became a garden spot. There was an orchard and groves of forest trees. He delighted in raising vegetables, with which he supplied folks in both Indianola and McCook. He was also engaged in farming and

stock raising. He donated trees from his farm for the streets and city park of Indianola. He and his wife moved to Indianola from their farm in 1912 and lived there until his wife's death in 1930. He then made his home with his son, Charles Elba. He departed this life at Indianola on September 25, 1937, and was buried on September 29, 1937 in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola. His two sons Charles Elba and William H. and two daughters Sarah and May survived him. He also had a brother William living in Carson, Iowa.

Wife of CHARLES AUGUST HOTZE

LOUISE B. BROSEE

was born at Georgetown, Ohio on April 24, 1841 to Jacob Brosee and Rachel Phipps. Her parents settled in Georgetown after moving from Stuttgart, Germany. Her grandfather was General Edward Brosee of Alsace. He served on the staff of Napoleon till after the Russian campaign. He also moved to Georgetown where he was buried at the age of 92. She was the third in a family of nine children; three boys and six girls. Louise was married to Charles A. Hotze at Marysville, Kentucky on February 1, 1871, where she was employed as a dressmaker. They moved to Nebraska in February of 1873, where they resided in Nebraska City till the latter part of March. They then proceeded to the western part of the state with an ox team and covered wagon which carried a cook stove, household goods and a twelve months supply of provisions. On the rear was a coop of chickens and leading behind was a milk cow to supply the wants of their boy. They camped near the present site of Indianola on the evening of April 7, 1873 and took a homestead three quarters of a mile north, where they lived continuously till they moved to their home in Indianola. When they established their home in the midst of the unbroken prairie, there were two other families living in Red Willow County, the William Reddick's and the John Longnecker's. The Hotze family first established their home in a log cabin to which was added a hewn log addition. To this home a stranger was always made welcome and where those who were in need could find comfort and help. Besides being a charter member of the First Congregational Church. She was also active in the Ladies Aid Society, and the Women's Relief Corps. She was the mother of four children: Sara M., May, Clarence E., and William H. After suffering for several months, death came to her on March 29, 1930 at her home in

Indianola. She was buried on April 2, 1930 in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola, Nebraska.

CLARENCE ELBA HOTZE

was born February 18, 1897 at Indianola, Red Willow County, Nebraska, to Charles August Hotze and Louise Brosee. He spent his youth and young manhood there and married Ethel Cora Silvernail on June 6, 1912 in Indianola. They were to be the parents of two sons: Charles, who died June 13, 1973 and Clarence E. His wife died September 7, 1973 and Clarence died at the Long Term Care Center at Cambridge, Nebraska. He was buried at the Indianola Cemetery.

WILLIAM H. HOTZE

(This is a copy of the article written by William H. Hotze and published in the McCook Daily Gazette on November 1, 1933)

Sixty years have passed since the first group of settlers came to make their homes in that part of the Republican valley, later organized as Red Willow County. This year Indianola and the county celebrate their sixtieth anniversary, for in May, 1873 the townsite was laid out, the first building erected and the county organized.

After three or four years effort in clearing the region of persistent native tribes, the government sent surveyors to subdivide the land for immigration. The region of the upper Red Willow was known as "The heart of the buffalo country" and the Indians had long claimed it for their hunting ground.

Following the surveyors came two groups of explorers. A party of nine from Nebraska City, under supervision of Royal S. Buck, reached the Red Willow November 22, 1871, after a twelve day trip in two ox wagons. Choosing a townsite they returned to organize a colony. Mr. Longnecker was the first explorer to return. Arriving the following year too late to construct a house the family passed the first winter in a tent.

In June 1872 Edgar S. Hill, William Reddick, George Hunter, William Forstrand and William Weygant came from Iowa. They camped near the mouth of Coon Creek, selected claims in the vicinity and returned within a few days. Of these, Mr. Reddick moved out with his family that fall and erected a log house south of the river. Russel F. Loomis also brought his family out the same season and settled on the Red Willow.

Besides these was George Berger fifteen miles south on the Beaver, and John S. Kling an eccentric

old buffalo hunter who built his cabin near the east line of the county in the fall of 1871. The three families and two bachelors were the original settlers.

Soldiers Put On Guard

Fearing that resentful Indians might harass incoming whites, the government stationed two companies of troops near the mouth of the Red Willow for the year 1872. With danger apparently removed, the soldiers withdrew in the fall.

Father, mother and I arrived by ox-team covered wagon and camped at sundown April 7, 1873, where Indianola now stands. With us were my uncle Fred Hotze and William Byfield. We selected a homestead half a mile up Coon Creek. The men had barely enclosed our cabin and made a shelter for our cow and oxen when the memorable 'Easter blizzard' of that year descended and lashed the whole northwest for eighty-four hours. The entire region south of the Platte had been stripped of vegetation by a sweeping prairie fire the previous August, set by soldiers to drive out the Indians, or by Indians to discourage white hunters and trappers. As aweapon of warfare it proved most effective, being first employed by Captain Weaver of Fort McPherson in the fall of 1865, to clear the country south of annoying Redskins. Nothing remained but fringing trees and occasional patches of grass along the streams, and travellers had to carry feed for their animals. There was no precipitation after the fire till April 16, following. The ground lay black, barren and dusty. No snow fell during the blizzard which hurled impenetrable clouds of sooty dust and sand through the air.

Practically all game excepting the burrowers and beaver along the streams, had been driven out or perished. Spring rains soon changed the landscape to a luxuriant green interspersed with gardens of vari-colored prairie flowers. The feathered and the hairy covered people returned.

I was fifteen months old and we were the first family to arrive that spring. We came prepared to stay, but mother soon realized that we were a long way from "our old Kentucky home." Others followed till there were a total of thirty-two families who passed the winter of 1873 and 1874 in Red Willow County.

The first structure erected at Indianola was a small one story frame, one half block south of the corner where the Mack Lord building stands. It was built by D. N. Smith of the Republican Valley Land association, who presented it to the county for a courthouse. My father, Charles A. Hotze, assisted

Edgar S. Hill in its construction. Built of pine material hauled from Plum Creek Station (now Lexington) it served as courthouse, postoffice, law office, church and school house for nine years. Cottonwood slab benches were the only seats and the place was lighted by candles supplemented by an occasional lantern. As soon as the courthouse was completed, the land association erected a two story hotel just north and a store across the street. Mr. and Mrs. Stewig managed the hotel while Allison & Wood conducted the store.

The Sioux-Pawnee Massacre

This year also marks the sixtieth anniversary of the Sioux-Pawnee massacre in a canyon near the Frenchman forty miles west of Indianola, August 9, 1873. A Pawnee hunting party was surprised at daybreak by a superior force of young Sioux warriors. Over sixty Pawnee were slain on the spot and during the running fight that led many miles east.

At sunrise the remnant of fear stricken Pawnee came scurrying over the hills north of the river on the way to their reservation, rousing the settlers with wails and lamentations.

Some paused at our door for food and told the sad story: "Heap Sioux kill heap Pawnee, squaw, papoose." "Old warriors shook their heads and cried as if their hearts would break, the blood streaming from their wounds:" as I have often heard my mother repeat. It was the last battle, Indian against Indian, and the last buffalo hunt for the Pawnee.

Three days later, a wounded squaw was picked up by a roving hunter and left at the door of Louis B. Korns just west of town. Although receiving the best treatment the community could provide, she died within a few days. From a pine box and a wagon end-gate Mr. Hill made a coffin in which she was buried on the bluff above the trees overlooking the village at the edge of an old Indian camping ground. Here rests the young squaw, the first of her race to receive Christian burial in that country and the last one interred there. The original marker and picket fence fell victim of weather and prairie fire, but thoughtful citizens have replaced them with more permanent.

Tradition

A story goes that John King and another buffalo hunter lost two ponies from their camp on the Red Willow one night late in the season of 1872. Following the tracks, they found the ponies in possession of two young Sioux bucks. After a heated argument King and his companion fired, killing the thieves. Marking the dead to indicate that the deed was com-

mitted by Pawnee, they hastily departed.

In revenge for this, a hot headed band of Sioux broke from their reservation north of the Platte and one thousand strong, descended upon the small Pawnee camp in charge of Agent Williamson. Had they known the facts, they would have slain the white settlers instead.

It was said that King's companion later confessed the deed when in a jovial mood at Fort Riley.

"They laid her there far from tepees,

"On bluff high up above the trees,

"They died for us, those poor Pawnees."

Courage

My older sister was born two weeks following the massacre, mother unattended except by Mrs. Stewig. The nearest physician, Dr. Bancroft at Plum Creek station sixty miles away, could not respond to distant calls.

Early Development

The country developed slowly. Early sod corn and gardens yielded fair returns the first season, but the year 1873 was almost a complete failure due to drouth and clouds of invading "locusts." Little was raised in 1875 and the two following seasons produced small results.

Many returned to their 'wife's folks,' With increased population and large acreage, there was a fair crop in 1876.

Wild plums, choke cherries, currants and buffalo berries were picked from thickets along the streams and the surplus canned for winter use. "Jerked" buffalo meat cut in strips and dried in the sun, kept the year round. There were water power grist mills at Red Willow and Cambridge where grain was ground, or you could grind it at home in your coffee mill.

Early settlers soon found that agricultural methods must be modified and new ones devised to meet the conditions of the semi-arid climate. With no department at Washington to assist they proceeded upon their own initiative by experiment and observation. The result was a system that transformed a grazing region into a productive farming section. It is an historical fact that the outcome of the experiments instituted in southwestern Nebraska, has become the recognized system of semi-arid farming now employed throughout the world.

Indian Scares

Besides the drouth and grasshopper invasions, there were menacing Indian raids. While the Sioux-Pawnee massacre of 1873 was the result of tribe

crowding upon tribe, the encroachment of whites made the Indians resentful.

There were soldiers at the forts and posts at strategic points to guard the Union Pacific and Overland trail, but their sphere of influence was limited. Seometimes they were hard pressed defending themselves. It was difficult to confine the tribes to their reservations. Restless warriors would break through, outdistance the troops and commit depredations. It was the western front with "nothing but buffalo and Indians beyond."

Though no Indians appeared near the settlement, there were indications of his presence. Stalks of "squaw corn" were found on the Red Willow, and nearby was an Indian burial place. I remember seeing the bodies wrapped in blankets, raised on frames about six feet and supported by poles set in the ground. Some appeared to be made within a year, others in various stages of dilapidation. One winter some stacks of hay east of town were burned up by stealthy invaders, but none were seen.

In June, 1876, came the startling news of the Custer massacre at the hands of the Sioux on the little Big Horn. Then followed the Sappa raid just south in Kansas, when a treacherous band swept in by circuitous route. Pillaging, burning houses and machinery, running off livestock and killing every man and boy above fifteen years of age. The stricken families returned east or moved to nearby settlements. Mrs. Stenner and Mrs. Toogood came to Indianola.

The Indians Are Coming

One morning in the summer of 1878, word came that a band of warriors was seen the previous evening on the upper Red Willow, headed in our direction. A rider suddenly appeared at our door, Paul Revere fashion. "Better get things together! Come in and help fortify the town!" Then on up the creek to warn John King and others, swinging east to Dry Creek informing families there on his return. The news spread rapidly in all directions and everyone responded but John King. "No," he said, "never was afraid of Indians. The Lord will take care of me."

Captain William H. Corbin who served the government during the war and on the plains, took command. Wagons were arranged around the central building, tongues pointing in, trenches and earthworks hastily prepared on the outside. Every weapon available was brought out. Men went about pants in boots with guns of every description, revolvers or pistols in belts and swords at side. Parts of blue uniform lent color

to the scene.

I remember one swarthy sixfooter with a brace of "colts" tucked in belt and heavy sword dangling at his legs. His rough voice and fierce visage struck terror as he strode. "No. I didn't carry this sword in the Union army, nor get these scars fighting the south, and I'm not answering any more questions."

By sundown livestock and everybody was within the enclosure. Everyone but John King. As he was living just north of us, father went to make a last appeal. The veteran hunter was sitting on his door step, his Sharps rifle leaning against the wall within, his dog lying without, while his supper was preparing on the stove.

"Better come in with us, John."

"Na, Charley. I'll hide the ponies down under the creek bank, Bruno will watch, and I'll turn in after dark with plenty of shells handy. If I'm not around in the morning, you'll find some 'red devils' scattered about, too."

The women and children spent the night in the Stewig hotel, while the men rolled in blankets under the wagons, taking turn at guard. Only the occasional chorus of barking prairie wolf broke the stillness of the summer night. Yet it might be Indian calls in simulation. Fortunately, no Red Skins appeared.

A Scout Goes Out

Next morning Mr. Doyle, a rancher living on the upper Red Willow, decided to venture home. He agreed to scout the country north and send word back by night. He led away a mare, leaving her sucking colt. About 4 o'clock the mare returned with the message attached: "No Indians in sight." With the tension relieved, everybody went home. There were one or two minor scares, but the settlement escaped attack.

The Government Issues Arms

In response to appeal, the authorities at Washington issued 100 army rifles with 100 rounds of ammunition each to settlers in that part of the state for defense. They were of fifty-two caliber, "needle gun" type with bayonet. Father gave the required bond and drew his, hanging it over the door on ash forks. We felt a little safer with it there, but it wasn't much help. It 'kicked like a mule' and tore small game all to pieces. Father used his mostly to kill skunks that threatened the henroost, because it would carry farther than the old musket. That was the only government relief we ever got.

The Congregational Church was organized July 11, 1875. With Amos Dresser pastor: the Methodist, in August 1876. The Catholic Church was organized in

1880. The present brick edifice was completed in 1926, it was the generous gift of James W. Dolan who organized the first bank in the county in 1880. The first Christmas celebration took place in the Stewig hotel in 1875 on the initiative of Martin Anderson. Developing local talent he put a variety musical program enjoyed by the assembled populace from the whole southwest, the event concluding with a dance.

There were thirst emporiums too. Occassionally a saloonkeeper would pay the license and run for a time, but eventually succumbed to the keen competition of drug stores and livery barns.

Soil State's Future

The primitive Indian understood this land of rolling hills and charming valleys and the pioneer learned to understand it too. As the wild horses of the plain was tamed to the tasks of man, so the raw turned sod is made to yield the fruitful harvest. The future of Nebraska rests upon her enduring soil, her peerless climate and the sterling worth of her loyal citizens. "Stand up for Nebraska;" was the slogan of her pioneers. "On Nebraska, On Nebraska" is the song of her youth today. That spirit is bound to win.

But Few Remain

Of those who came to Red Willow County during the period of organization, but few remain. Mrs. Martin Anderson, the first school teacher, Mrs. John Welborn and her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Mackechnie, William E. Windhurt, Charles A. Hotze, George C. Hill and Charles Fitsch. Others still living are Leonard S. Goddard, judge advocate general of the hilppines, George Berger and Frank Welborn of California.

Most of these who have passed beyond the sunset hills, together with my mother, lie in the cemetery at Indianola on the corner of our original homestead; the site of an old Pawnee camping ground. The whole scene lies close to my heart, for I remember how they struggled through those anxious years "blazing the way in the wilderness."

C. EDWARD HOYT

was born June 3, 1900 in a sodhouse on his father's homestead southwest of McCook. He was the youngest of eight children. After attending a oneroom rural school for a short time he furthered his education in the McCook schools, being an outstanding student and earning the coveted "M" while playing on one of the champion football teams that McCook turned out.

He graduated from the University of Nebraska in

1921, majoring in business administration and played guard and tackle on the Cornhusker football team. He was also a member of the wrestling team during all four years in college and captain of the team winning highest possible honors in the sport in his senior year. He was inter-collegiate champion of the heavy weight division of the Western Conference of Colleges and Universities comprising nineteen states.

His mother portrayed the indomitable spirit of those hardy pioneers who would not give up and sacrificed much to obtain higher education privileges for her children.

Ed worked on his farm until offered a job as athletic coach and history teacher at McCook High School. It was under his leadership that the McCook schools initiated and developed physical education throughout the entire system. He then resigned to become a partner in a local hardware business; found time for eighteen years on the McCook School Board; president of the McCook Chamber of Commerce; president of McCook Rotary Club; Exalted Ruler of McCook Elks Club; Master of McCook Lodge No. 135 A.F. and A.M.; member of Tehama Shrine of Hastings; Worthy Patron of Eureka Chapter No. 86, Order of Eastern Star and was a public spirited citizen active in many community affairs.

Being much more than a successful farmer, rancher, educator and businessman, Ed served his community in the Nebraska Legislature from 1943 to 1951 - two of those years as Speaker of the Legislature. His fellow senators claimed Senator Ed Hoyt was one of the most popular speakers in the history of Nebraska's one house legislature. He had an authoritative voice in debate and many important measures, and in two terms had a unique legislative record of having never missed a committee hearing nor a vote on a bill up for final reading. He called those years among the most rewarding of his career.

His role in recodifying the Nebraska State School Laws for the 1949 legislature was called his most important work as a dedicated senator. He devoted eight months work on the two hundred page finished product which took the clerk seven hours to read in the legislature.

Resigning as senator in 1952, Ed was appointed assistant state director of agriculture, and then soon worked to the top agricultural post as "Director". He was honored by being elected a member of the Nebraska Hall of Agricultural Achievement; a member of the Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics Advisory Council and served as president of the North Cen-

tral Association of Directors of Agriculture consisting of fourteen states in 1957.

The next high point of his active career was becoming assistant to the Director of Bureau of Land Management "BLM" in Washington, D. C. In a few years, recognizing his contributions to rural living, soil conservation and excellent land management, Ed was transferred to Denver to provide top leadership from the Office of Director Edward Woosley in a continuing program to improve and make more efficient the sixteen "BLM" land offices in our eleven western states.

With a background of practical farm experience, he was an able spokesman in support of wise use of public resources serving in this capacity until his retirement. He received an honor award plaque along with a commendable service medal for more than thirteen years of highly satisfactory federal service with the Bureau of Land Management from "BLM" director Burt Silcock at his retirement ceremony.

Ed Hoyt was married to Helen Edgecombe of Geneva in September of 1924. They had two children - John of McCook and Joan of Omaha. Ed was injured in a fall from a saddle horse while herding cattle on his ranch and died November 22, 1972. He was laid to rest in Memorial Park Cemetery, with a Knight Templar Guard of Honor, less than a year after his retirement from his Denver office. Having won the respect and admiration of all who knew him.

Wife of FRANK HOYT

HAZEL T. THOMPSON

was born to Arthur Thompson and Mary Ellen Sidles on May 14, 1892 at Palmyra, Nebraska. She attended and graduated from the public schools District #8 in Otoe County, Nebraska. She joined and attended the Presbyterian Church during her childhood days.

Hazel's father passed away when she was only one and a half years of age and it became necessary for her mother to work away from home. Mrs. Hoyt then stayed with an aunt during her early school days. At this time, she cared for an orphan girl and later at age 15 while working in Lincoln, for Miller and Payne Clothing, she spent her evenings caring for a semi-invalid child. While working at this department store, she became acquainted with her future husband, Frank, through a cousin of hers.

Marriage to Frank Hoyt took place June 28, 1911 and then they came to McCook to make their home. Frank worked at the railroad while Hazel took care of her brother-in-laws, Ed and Dean, during the scho-

ol year. At one time, a little boy whose mother had died and whose father was working strayed in their home. Her home was always open to anyone who needed help.

The family of five then moved to a farm on the Driftwood Creek. These were times of much canning, board washing, as well as the many other duties of early farm life. She was not only mother of three of her own children but also to three little girls whose mother had died. Again she helped them with their clothes, mending and other duties while their father worked. Not only were there mouths of hungry children to feed but those of hired men, particularly during harvest times. One could truly say that her everlasting desire was in helping others.

The Frank Hoyts then moved to their present home in McCook so that their children, James, Cloyd and Carol might have better schooling. They really had to pinch pennies to keep both farm and town homes going. Her home again was opened to several boys and girls who stayed with them while attending school. And all those boys and girls are today good and reliable citizens of Red Willow County. Hazel had always wanted to be a nurse, thus her interest in caring for others. Her children slept many times on the couch for Hazel had them give up their own beds for company and for people in need. Her daughter, Carol, described their home in town as "Grand Central Station for the Hoyt family."

On the farm, Mrs. Hoyt was the first president of the Merry Circle Club which she organized in 1918, participated in the Eastern Star and joined the Gloom-chasers Home Extension Club serving on the entertainment committee. She has been and still is a faithful worker of the Methodist Church which she presently attends.

During the 11 years Frank was county commissioner for Red Willow County District 3 (1947-1959), Hazel had a big part in helping by answering telephone calls and in "coordinating" Frank's activities. Her time was never idle.

Her life is still busy knitting and crocheting for her ten great-grandchildren. She would babysit for her nine grandchildren and now babysits for her great-grandchildren.

Hazel is characterized by humility, unselfishness, compassion and live for so many people. She sees the very best in people and in most every telephone conversation she says, "How much we have to be thankful for." If you ask her what she attributes to her long

and fruitful life, she says, "The Lord has watched over me."

JAMES LEWELLYN HOYT

was born March 10, 1846 at Syracuse, New York. He was the son of Aaron and Sarah Hoyt. During the Civil War he served in the Second New York Heavy Artillery. He was married to Priscilla Bofinmyer on August 19, 1879 and they were the parents of eight children; one daughter Vira M. and seven sons; J. Frank, J. Homer, Dean W., C. Edward, Aura Edward, David and Lynn B.

James was an early settler in the Driftwood Precinct, Red Willow County, Nebraska. He died in the Cambridge Hospital on Friday, June 11, 1920 following an operation that was hoped would cure him of chronic troubles. He was buried in the Culbertson Cemetery on Sunday, June 13, 1920.

JOSEPH A. W. HUDSON

was born August 15, 1857 in Blackfoot County, Indiana. He came with his parents, Theaphalus and Mary Hudson, and two brothers, Noah and him, to Red Willow County in September 1873. The Massacre Canyon Battle near Trenton had occurred a few days before their arrival. Joseph was a young lad of 16, his brother Noah 18, and Jim was 12.

Noah was a natural born hunter but Joseph liked to trap. The following spring of 1874 the two brothers obtained some beaver traps and managed to catch just enough beaver to get the trapping fever. In the fall their father bought lumber to make a fine skiff, which is a light canoe. By using this in the setting of their traps, they caught eighteen beaver. From the sale of furs, the brothers bought their first sets of store made suits.

In the spring of 1875, they plowed and planted corn, but when the corn was in tassel a hot wind came up and left them with very little crop. They had also planted some garden, but the food consisted mostly of bread, buffalo meat and gravy.

After the crops had been put in Joseph and Noah hooked up the team and started out on their first buffalo hunt. They drove up the Republican River for about 3 miles, west of where the city of McCook now stands. Their guns were ill fitted for killing buffalo, but they soon sighted a small herd on the south side of the river. They drove around some cottonwoods and tied their team, took their guns and started to stalk them. They took off their shoes

and waded across the river which was shallow. They kept out of sight to within gunshot of them. They only wanted one buffalo as the weather was too warm to keep meat any length of time. Both brothers took aim at the same buffalo, but their guns being inadequate, they only wounded their target. At the report of the guns the buffalo jumped and ran. The wounded buffalo took off by itself. They followed the cripple nearly all day and finally spied him laying down near the head of the canyon. By creeping up real close they finished the kill.

While skinning the kill they were both intent on their job and failed to notice an old buffalo cow some 20 or 30 steps from them until they heard her snort. She stood there long enough to get a good look and then loped off down the canyon. Their guns were between the cow and them in case they would have been needed.

The next time they needed meat they had to go farther. As it was fall the buffalo invariably worked back out of the canyons onto the flat country and by the time snow flies they were usually all gone. The brothers wanted to lay in a good supply of meat as it was the biggest part of their living. The antelope was plentiful, but were hard to kill with their type of gun. The Hudson family managed to get along pretty good the winter of 1875-76 until towards spring when they found themselves out of meat. They had heard that there was a man living near the headwaters of the Republican, some 160 or 170 miles from where they lived and that he ran a store for the buffalo hunters and would trade buffalo meat for corn. He traded this on the pound for pound basis. Joseph and his brother Noah loaded their wagon box full of corn, hitched up their team of Norman horses and started out. This was sometime around January or February as there was still snow on the ground. Their horses were poor as they had only the prairie grass for their winter feed. The two brothers with very little experience started out through country where there were absolutely no settlers after leaving Culbertson. They also faced the danger of hostile Indians and their guns were very little use to them. They could not travel more than 15 or 20 miles a day, since the days were short and they had no good road to follow but the trail left by buffalo hunters. The creeks and canyons had to be crossed without bridges or fords, as no kind of road work had ever been done. The streams were frozen over and their horses being unshod found it hard to walk. From lack of exper-

ience they had failed to take shovels so they used their hats to sand the ice to keep their horses from slipping. They were 4 or 5 days getting to where Benkelman now stands or some 65 miles on their way. One night they found a trapper dug-out to use and even without a door it was much warmer than sleeping out in the open. They traveled day after day and finally arrived at the store of "Honest John". The store was made of buffalo hides and was heated by a little stove. The day after their arrival a big hide hunting party pulled in for a supply of ammunition and provisions. The leader called "Soretoc Joe" was a real buffalo hunter. His gun was a big 50 caliber, shot 120 grains of powder and was fitted with telescope sights. It was an old reliable Sharps and cost about \$125 to \$150.

Honest John had hind quarters of buffalo meat stacked up 50 yards long. They traded their corn for buffalo meat and left for home the next day. The weather had warmed up so they managed very well. When they arrived home opposite their parents house, they had to ford the river again. The river was muddy and full of quick sand and looked dangerous. A man living by the crossing loaned them his boat so they ferried their loads across to the other side.

On January 22, 1882, Joseph Hudson married Frances Dudek at McCook, Nebraska.

In October, 1884 Joseph and Noah made another trip to hunt deer up the head waters of the South Birdwood, near North Platte. They had heard deer was plentiful. By this time they were living eight miles below Wauneta Falls on the Frenchman River. On this trip they were better equipped having four good horses, a good wagon, tent and stove. Best of all each had 40-90 Sharps rifles. These rifles weighed a trifle less than 30 pounds, had octagon 30 inch barrels and set triggers. The leaves were turning yellow. It took them only five days this time. The first night they camped on the Stinking water, and one night on the divide between the head of the north fork of the Stinking water and Ogallala. The third night found them camped on the south side of North Platte by Paxton's horse ranch. On the 5th day they pulled across to the head of South Birdwood, their hunting grounds. As they pulled in to the head spring it was almost dusk, but they saw two deer a shot distance away. Noah wasn't gone long before Joseph heard two shots and his brother came back with two hearts and livers, giving them a good supper plus breakfast the next morning. The next a.m. they began looking

around, coming to a bend in the creek it seemed to be full of white-tailed deer. They had taken their traps along and set some. Their first kill was a black-tailed deer. They later sold their traps to a man who intended to stay there for quite some time. On this trip they stayed two weeks and killed 21 deer. They took them back through North Platte to McCook where they sold all except what they wanted for their own families for their meat supply.

Joseph caught a buffalo calf in Southwest Nebraska, raised it with his own cattle, and later he sold it to his brother, Noah. Around 1900, they showed this buffalo, along with other half-breed cattle at the Denver Stock Show. The buffalo was then sold to the Denver Zoo, and at his death he was mounted and put in the Denver Museum.

After several droughts, Joseph, his wife, and six children left Nebraska, moving their possessions with them. They moved in two covered wagons and drove their team over the Old Oregon Trail. While enroute their seventh child and youngest daughter was born. A trunk top was used for a cradle. They traveled over the Overland Trail in Wyoming and arrived in Jackson Hole, Wyoming in the fall of 1894. After spending the winter there they started south and east settling 30 miles west of Wheatland on August 20, 1895.

Here three more sons were born, the youngest dying in infancy. In 1910, they moved to the Wheatland Flats where they continued to make their home for the remaining years of their lives.

Joseph, his wife, and several sons continued for many years to return to Red Willow County, during the winter months to trap up and down the Republican River. They made their headquarters part of the time at the home of Mrs. Hudson's sister's, Mary Degele and family.

In 1932, Joseph and Frances attended the Golden Jubilee in McCook and were honored along with others as being one of the couples who had been married 50 years before in McCook. Joseph lead the parade each morning, riding the pony of his brother-in-law, Jake Degele, and dressed in his tan buckskin suit. He had tanned the buckskin himself from deer hides and his wife had made them into a suit.

Joseph died June 12, 1943, his wife on August 17-1936. Both are buried at Wheatland, Wyoming. His parents, Theapelus and Mary Hudson, are buried somewhere on the upper Willow Creek north of McCook. At one time Joseph's parents ran a livery stable at Culbertson.

ROBERT WILSON HUME

was born July 3, 1843 at Blandinville, Illinois, and he was to spend his early life in this vicinity. He was married to Juliet Archer, and they were the parents of four children: Charles A., Paul H., Ralph W., and Leila. The family came to Nebraska in 1882 and settled in Red Willow County. They had a farm 3 miles north of Indianola. During the Civil War he cast his lot with the fortunes of the northern forces and enlisted as a member of Company I, Illinois Cavalry in 1862, and served with honor until the close of hostilities in 1865. He was a member of Indianola Post #152 G.A.R., The Odd Fellows, and the Masonic Lodge. He died Tuesday, July 31, 1912 at his home north of Indianola, caused by a stroke of apoplexy, and was buried in the Indianola Cemetery.

I

WILLIAM MERRILL IRWIN

was born August 21, 1847 at Mercer, Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen, he enlisted in the One Hundred Ninety-seventh, Ohio Volunteers. In 1864 he came west and married Ella Morland at Afton, Iowa in 1873. Seven children were born to this union. He came to McCook in 1882 and the family a year later. He was the foreman of the carpenter shop for the Burlington Railroad in McCook for seventeen years. He died Monday, October 30, 1899 at his home in McCook and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

J

Wife of JAMES S. JACKSON

PATSY BUFORD

was the daughter of Charles Buford and Henrietta Adair, was born June 11, 1824 at Frankfort, Kentucky in the Governor's mansion, her grandfather, John Adair, being Governor of the state at that time. She was married in 1846 to James S. Jackson in Georgetown, Kentucky. They moved to Greensburg and after two years to Hoptkinsville. Seven children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy, one daughter, Mrs. Juliet Walker died about 1915. Mrs. Jackson's great-grandfather, McDowell, was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, preceeding and during the Revolutionary War. He was a personal and intimate friend of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and closely associated with them during our country's struggle for liberty. Her grandfather,

Abraham Buford, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, another grandfather, John Adair also served in that War, and was a Major-General in the War of 1812. He was afterwards Governor of Kentucky and United States Senator from that state. Her father, Charles Buford, moved to Illinois in 1852 from Kentucky and lived there until his death. Her husband, James S. Jackson, was elected to Congress from his district in Kentucky in 1860. He resigned in June 1861 and went to Kentucky where he raised the Third Kentucky Calvary, United States Volunteers, and was promoted to Brigade General in July 1862. He was killed in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky on October 8, 1862 while commanding the division. Her eldest son, David S. Jackson, enlisted in the Fourth Kentucky Calvary, W. S. Volunteers in 1864, was promoted to Lieutenant, and served until the close of the war. Her other son, James B. Jackson is a graduate of West Point, and had seen active service on the frontier and was promoted to Colonel. He was on the retired list during World War One, but was anxious to serve. Mrs. Jackson moved to Madison, Indiana in 1868. In 1876 she moved to a farm near Lincoln, Nebraska, and at different times lived in Lincoln, Loup City, Red Cloud, and coming to McCook in April 1911, where she made her home until her death. After a long, eventful life, the end of its existence on earth, when the spirit of Mrs. Patsy Jackson was wafted to that of the one beyond the grave, on Sunday, October 14, 1917. Her funeral was held at her home, in McCook on Tuesday, October 16, 1917 and she was buried in the Longview Cemetery, beside that of her daughter, Mrs. Juliet Walker. She was survived by two sons: David S., and James B., and Mrs. A. Galusha.

JAMES A. JAMISON

was born near Ashland, Boone County, Missouri. During the early part of his life in Missouri, he assisted his father who was a tanner. At the age of 19, in 1858), he was married to Caroline Clatterbuck, and they had one child, a girl. At the age of 25 he enlisted with the Confederate Army, under General Price. He served with Capt. Stroad's company from 1862 till 1863. He was engaged in two battles during this time., the Battle of Lexington, Missouri and the battle of Pearidge, Arkansas, where he was wounded. In 1886 he moved to southwest Nebraska, where he located on a homestead in Hayes County, where he lived until the death of his wife and then moved to McCook in 1901. He made his home with his

daughter, Mrs. H. G. Phelps. For ten years, he served Red Willow County as janitor of the Courthouse, when his health forced him to give up the work, shortly before the present courthouse was built. Since that time, he spent much of his time in the Elk's Club rooms, where he was a member and provided much entertainment by relating experiences of an interesting life extending over nearly a century. In 1927 he won the Old Timer Fiddler's Contest in McCook. He had manifested a great deal of satisfaction with his claim of being the oldest living member of B.P.O. Elks in Nebraska, which went unchallenged. With the Jordan Medal, he wore in designation of being the oldest member of the local Masonic Lodge, of which he had reached the rank of Knight Templar. His membership in the Masonic Lodge dated back to 1872.

He died on May 15, 1928 in McCook, following a severe illness of several weeks. He was buried in the Longview Cemetery at McCook on May 17, 1928.

ALBERT E. JOHNSON

the son of Amos Johnson, was born near Dorset, Vermont on August 27, 1847. He spent his childhood in Vermont, Illinois, and Wisconsin. He enlisted in 1864 with Troop D., First Wisconsin Calvary and served only a year, as a private. The greater part of his service was spent in chasing the Confederate forces serving under General Forrest. He was in conflict with General Forrest's forces on several occasions but only took part in one major battle, the battle of Fort Tyler. Albert Johnson was serving with the scouting party which captured Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States. His part of the reward money for this capture was \$293. After his discharge, he returned to Wisconsin. He moved to Rockford, Illinois in 1870. He lived there but a year and moved to Fillmore County, Nebraska. He was united in marriage to Lucy J. Garrison and they had four children: Edward A., Daisy, Oliver, and Gertrude. They lived in Fillmore County till 1890, when they moved to Frontier County. He departed this life on August 27, 1939 at the home of his son, Edward, in Indianola and was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola on August 29, 1939.

AHIRA Z. JONES

was born in Greenfield, New Hampshire on March 16, 1843. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company G. Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers and after serv-

ing three years, he was honorably discharged for disease contracted while in the service. His father was a Baptist Minister and the son was also a believer in the same faith, though not a member of the church. He had been confined to his house for many years with rheumatism. Though confined, he was the organizer and promoter of "The Jones Farm Company Lt'd". He died at his home south of Indianola on Saturday, July 20, 1907 and was buried in the Indianola Cemetery on July 23, 1907. He was survived by his wife, Sarah J. Jewett Jones, whom he had married in 1873 at Princeton, Illinois and to this union was born five children: Butler A., Ahira Z., Josephine, Dustin R., and Mrs. Craig. The Masonic Order of Indianola attended the service in body and took part in the burial service.

JOSEPH JUNKER

was born November 19, 1846 in Germany. He came to America from Germany in 1872, coming directly to Red Willow County, where he established a homestead, 7 miles south of Indianola. The family endured all the hardships that all pioneers went through. They farmed this land until he retired in 1913. They sold the homestead and purchased a small tract of land on the west side of Indianola, where the Junker's lived until June 1928. At that time, Mrs. Junker was claimed by death. He passed away in his home in Indianola on Friday, October 28, 1927 and his funeral was held on Monday, October 31, 1927. He was buried in the St. Catherine's Cemetery, Indianola, Nebraska. He was survived by seven children: Mary, Anna, Mrs. Joe Rayer, Hubert, Charles, Joseph Jr., and Frank.

L

ELMER KAY

was the son of Zachius L. Kay and Sarah Ellen Brown and born on April 18, 1878 at Sullivan Center, Illinois. He came to McCook with his parents, when he was six years old. His father had been sent here as a Burlington Physician, the town of McCook was then just 2 years old. He entered the first grade at McCook and was the first person ever to complete the full course in the McCook Schools from first grade to graduation. He was a half-back on McCook's first football team, played in the first high school orchestra and band. In the year following his graduation (1895) he moved with his parents to Joplin, Missouri where his father practiced medicine for a short time before returning to McCook. In Joplin Elmer served

for three years as bookkeeper and ore buyer for the Pritcher Lead Company and later worked for two years as a teller in a Joplin bank. On January 1, 1903, at Chicago, Illinois, he was married to Zylpha I. Gunter. From 1902 until 1906 he was assistant cashier, paymaster and chief auditor for the Wells Fargo Express Company in Chicago. In 1907 he returned to McCook and became manager of the Commercial Hotel and the old Burlington "Eating House" for four years. In 1912, he was elected to his first term of office as Clerk of the District Court, a position he held until 1943, the time of his death. In 1920 he became secretary and manager of the Red Willow County Fair Association. He was instrumental in the building, arranging and financing of every structure on the fair grounds, and personally supervised the laying out of the grounds and race track. His interest in fairs and his love for fine horses led him into the breeding and training of many excellent harness horses, which made him famous on the racing circuits throughout the middlewest. One of his racing animals, Kent Bumpas, amassed many track records and was generally acclaimed as one of the fastest harness horses ever produced in Nebraska. He owned a number of other famous horses and even into later years he continued to keep a few horses which he trained as a hobby. It was his fame as a horseman, which resulted in his appointment to the State Racing Commission. He also served as deputy clerk of the United States District Court and was a member of the County Insanity Board. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, the McCook Elk's Lodge and maintained an active interest in the McCook Chamber of Commerce and the County Republican Organization. He also devoted many hours to the Civilian Defense organization. After an illness which required his hospitalization, two operations had to be performed in an effort to relieve his condition, he slipped into a coma the last of January 1943. He passed away on Tuesday, February 2, 1943. His funeral was held in McCook on Thursday, February 4, 1943. His burial was in charge of the Masonic Lodge at the Memorial Park Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, two daughters, Lois and Elizabeth and one son, Elmer, Jr.

Wife of ELMER KAY, SR.

ZYLPHA I. GUNTER

was born April 8, 1882 and was married to Elmer Kay on January 1, 1903 at Chicago, Illinois. She was a member of the Eastern Star and the First Congrega-

tional Church in McCook. She died on Friday, April 2, 1954 in a Lutheran Hospital after a year of illness. She was buried Monday, April 5, 1954 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

ZACHIOUS L. KAY

was born August 1, 1849. He graduated from the University of Louisville, Kentucky in 1876 and had practiced medicine for sixty-two years. The first child that Dr. Kay delivered was George McClain, who was Sheriff of Red Willow County at Sullivan Center, Illinois in 1877. On July 15, 1877 he was married to Sarah Ellen Brown in Sullivan Center, Illinois. He came to Red Willow County in 1884 with Thomas Colfer. He was one of the first four doctors in the county. His ability and noble character soon won for him an extensive practice and early settlers have recalled how this pioneer physician overrode all the obstacles of the frontier days to alleviate pain and suffering in this section. An ingenious person, he invented and improved methods and instruments where they were lacking in those early days. At one time, it was estimated that he had delivered three thousand babies in the course of his long practice. He served as a member of the City Council and City Physician. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge since it was chartered in 1884. In 1934 he was presented with a pin emblematic of his fifty years in the order. His wife died in 1935, and after he made periodic early-morning trips to the cemetery, where he laid fresh flowers on her resting place. He was a familiar figure downtown, smoking big cigars which he forbade his patients to smoke, and dropping into restaurants frequently for between meal snacks, another practice upon which he frowned on for others. His mind was alert until almost the end. He was chairman of the local Sanitary Board and his tolerance and open mind endeared him and made him confidant of many persons, the board interviewed. A product of an age which had little formal training in psychology, he had a remarkably shrewd insight. After an illness of more than a month, he died in St. Catherine's Hospital at McCook, Nebraska on Friday, November 12, 1937. His funeral was held on Sunday, November 14, 1937 with members of the Knights Templar and Masonic orders forming a guard of honor. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery. He was survived by his two sons: Elmer and Judd. His surgical instruments, many of which were of frontier day vintage, were left to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Wife of ZACHIOUS L. KAY

SARAH ELLEN BROWN

was born March 2, 1852 near Greenville, Green County, Tennessee. She was the sixth of eight children born to a family which lost it's father early in the Civil War. She was a sixteen year old girl at the time. An older brother joined the Union Army. Her father was lying dead in the home, when rebel troops came to search the place for her brothers, who were to be pressed into service as Confederate soldiers. The brother, Captain Brown, spirited the family out of Tennessee to the safety of Livingston County, Illinois. This brother later served in a secretarial capacity under a neighbor, Andrew Johnson, who became president on Lincoln's death. When she was nineteen, July 15, 1877 at Sullivan Center, Illinois, she was married to Zachius L. Kay, who was freshly graduated from a Louisville, Kentucky medical school. On April 12, 1884 the Kay's came to McCook, when the doctor was appointed Burlington Physician. She became a leader in church, social and club work. She was the first Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter of the Nebraska Order of Eastern Star and served a number of times as Worthy Matron of the local chapter of which she was a charter member. She also served as treasurer of her chapter continuously for twenty-two years. After four years of invalidism, on Monday, April 29, 1935, she died at McCook and was buried on Wednesday, May 1, 1935.

CHESTER KEITH

was born at Nelson, Nebraska on November 21, 1884. When a small lad he and his parents moved to Alma where his father homesteaded. Their home was the usual dugout used by pioneers at this time, and he lived there until he reached manhood.

Chester was married to his first wife in 1907 and they lived in Seattle, Washington for a short time. Nebraska still held ties for them, and they returned here to live at Orleans and Wilsonville. In 1913, Chet bought 80 acres of Furnas County land northeast of Lebanon and this farmland had a new house situated on it. Unfortunately this farm was later lost.

In 1920 Chester started farming the land now owned by Odell Grafton, east of Lebanon and during this time, his children attended country school at District 5. Sunday School was held in the school building and Mr. Keith served as Sunday School Superintendent and Choir Director. Church has played an important part in the life of Chester Keith.

Chet began selling insurance in 1911 for a Hastings company that later sold to Farmer's Mutual. He sold policies for this company from 1926 to 1968 when, at the age of 84, he decided to rest. He sold the agency to the Indianola Insurance Co., but to keep his hand in the business, he kept the hail insurance department.

Chester moved into Lebanon in 1926 where he also operated the Continental Filling Station located just east of the Co-op Elevator. He ran this business for 13 years and operated a delivery service for fuel in Lebanon and surrounding territory.

His second wife was LaVenna Springer and she helped him with the insurance business. Mr. Keith also dabbled in the real estate business and said that 1942 was his best year when he sold 32 quarters of land. The price of land at that time was \$40 an acre with the lowest price running at \$15 per acre. During the years he sold insurance to nearly every business and residence in Lebanon and Danbury.

He was elected to the town board in 1940 and served as mayor from 1941 to 1957. He was elected mayor again in 1965 and has held that post since that time, making a total of 27 years of public service.

During the time he served as mayor, he was dedicated to improving the town and some of the projects he assisted with were obtaining city water and paving of the main street. Keith was the organizer of the city park and helped with the upkeep.

Other town activity done by the mayor was mowing weeds in the town section and shoveling snow during the winter. He continued to do helpful things for the town even at the age of 91.

DAVID KEITHLEY

was born in Pennsylvania on March 3, 1833. He was married to Martha Francis on August 23, 1855 and they were the parents of three daughters and one son. During the Civil War he served with Company A, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry. The family moved to Nebraska and settled in McCook. He died on Sunday, March 13, 1898 and was buried Tuesday in the Longview Cemetery, on March 15, 1898. His burial was under the direction of the local G.A.R. Post, of which he was a member.

JOHN ELMER KELLEY

was born 1862 at Birmingham, Van Buren, Iowa, the son of a merchant and great great grandson of the man who platted the original city of Salem, Ohio.



Robert Tunnis Ray, wife Avis (Nelson) and
son, Robert.
Page 194



Ernest Arthur Rutledge page 206
and wife
Lois Elaine Watson page 207



The LeHew family
page 275



Justin A. Wilcox
and wife Callie
Page 256



Albert P. Barnes
Page 11



Theodore F. Barnes
and wife Bell
Page 15



Darlene L. (Day), Lavonne Marie and Ralph G. Brooks
Page 31



Darlene L. (Day), Lavonne Marie and Ralph G. Brooks
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Wedding picture of
Earnest Fred Markwad and Iva Irene Smith
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William Henry Smith and wife Emma (Severance)
Smith and daughters

Cora (Angell) 1868
Minnie (Miller) 1871
Vida (Lafferty) 1875
Iva (Markwad) 1882
Bessie (Markwad) 1888
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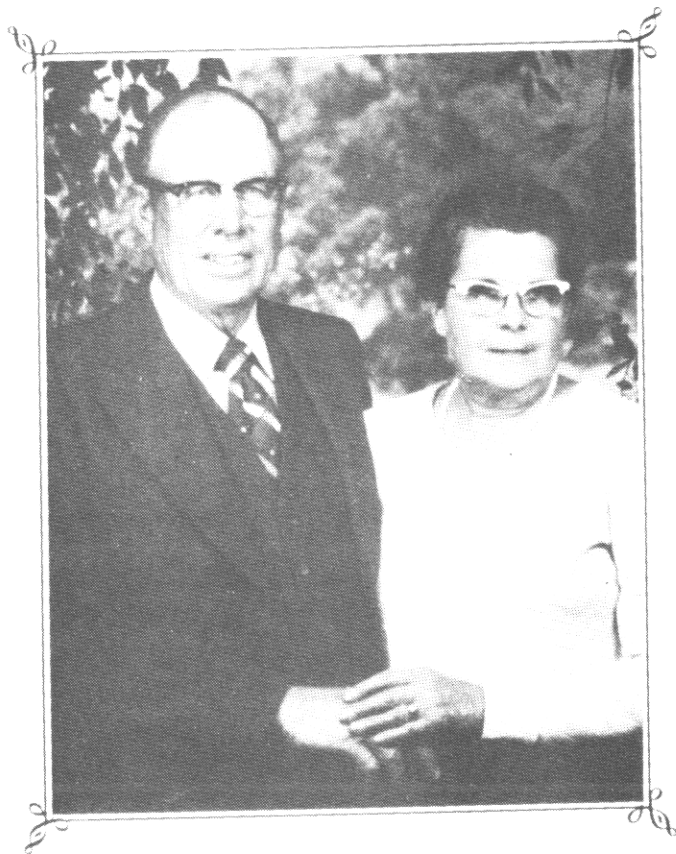
The Wade Stevens family with wife
Flora and children: John, Kathryn
and Marilyn.

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Ray and Helen Search
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The Golden Wedding



Leane and Frances Trail

1931 - 1981

Frances is the daughter of Lynn B. Hoyt
Page 121



Isaac O'Conner
"Blind Sam"
Page 175

Alexander Campbell
Page 36





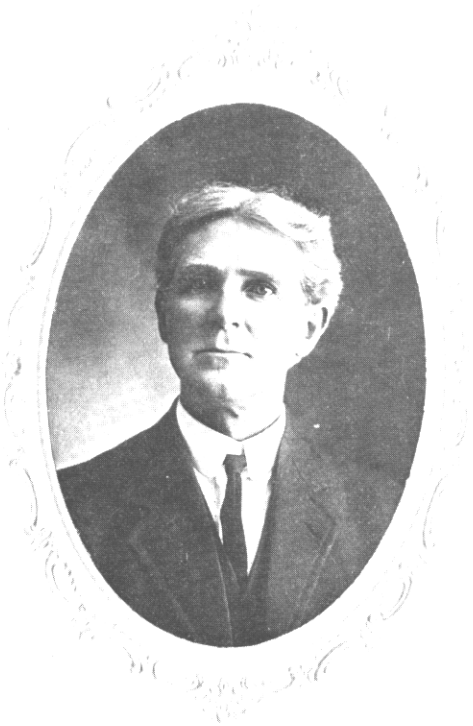
Taken in the Lord Store at Indianola, Neb.
on October 21, 1913.

Right to left -
MacArthur Lord, Frank Cisar, ?, ?, ?,
Mrs. Fred Schmidt

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40th Anniversary picture of
Harold Kenneth Watson page 249
and wife
Edna Mae Whitten page 250



Charles W. Barnes
page 12



John Raymond McCarl
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Rose Lily Lee
Page 15



Asa A. Wolfe
and wife Alice
Page 257



Fowler S. Wilcox
and wife
Page 254



New
and



George W. Norris and wife
Page 171



Left to right: Rose, Nadine, Dorothy, Karen, Avis,
Guy and Fern Nelson.
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Betsy Britton
(Severance) (Kiler)
mother of Emma
Page 217



Frederica
(Vevetser)
Markwad
mother of Ernest
Page 150



Back row left to right: John S. Wilcox, Nora Wilcox, Charles Wilcox, Bessie Wilcox, Francis Hesterwerth, Mary Hesterwerth, Roy Wilcox, Mildred Wilcox, Chester Wilcox, Ardith Wilcox, Frank Howard and Florence Howard.
Front row: Everett Randolph, Thelma Randolph, Elsie Wilcox Holek, Gerald Wilcox, Earl Wilcox, Lynn and Florence Wilcox.

Pages 254,255,and 256



Right to left: William J., Ella M., Forster G., and Solomon H. Seated: Mother, Elizabeth, Father Solomon W., Lulu K. and Edward B. Silgebouer.
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Rolland C. Larmon
Page 138

In 1878 he came to Hastings, Nebraska and in 1879 he began to study law in the law office at Kirwin, Kansas. During his five years of residence at Kirwin he was appointed a clerk in the U. S. Land Office. Later he was promoted to Law Clerk for that office. He was married on April 17, 1885 at Phillisburg, Kansas to Nora M. (?) and they were the parents of one son, Charles. After his marriage he was transferred to McCook. He came by horse and buggy in 1884, and they were traded for his first land holdings here. He held the land office position until the opening of his own office for the practice of law and abstracting of land titles. At that time, there were but two volumes of deeds and abstracts in Red Willow County. The U. S. Government Land Office was located in a building just north of where the Keystone Hotel is located and the first office of J. E. Kelley was on the present site of the Keystone. In 1889, at the death of Thomas Colfer, he was appointed to succeed him as agent for the Lincoln Land Company, an organization of Burlington officials which preceded the railroad on it's march westward, buying up possible townsites of which the McCook site was one. J. E. Kelley had learned of the success of the telephone, and had decided to give them a try. In 1897 he journeyed to Omaha and rented two of them. He installed one instrument in his office and the other in another office. They were the first telephones in this section and were a source of much interest and wonder on the part of towns people. In 1919 Mr. Kelley purchased the holdings of the Lincoln Land Company here in McCook. In 1925 he was appointed to the reception committee to meet President and Mrs. College and escort them to the American Legion meeting in Omaha on October 6, 1925. The firm of J. E. Kelley and Sons probably owned more city and county real estate in this community than any other firm or individual. The elder Mr. Kelley was the senior member of that firm, was president of the first Trust Company and headed for many years, the McCook Co-operative Building and Savings Association. He had served several terms as mayor of McCook, was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and was McCook's first City Clerk. He served as chairman of the County Republican Central Committee for so many years, he couldn't remember them all as delegate to the Republican National Convention and he helped nominate Calvin Coolidge for President. He was one of the early Exalted Rulers of the McCook Elk's Lodge and attended the

Elk's National Convention in Boston. One of his most noteworthy deeds for the city of McCook was the donation to the city of the land for the park that bears his name. He succumbed on Sunday, October 4, 1942 at his home and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Tuesday, October 6, 1942.

Wife of JOHN E. KELLEY

Mrs. Nora M. (?) Kelley was born in 1869. She was married to John E. Kelley on April 17, 1885 at Phillipsburg, Kansas. As a day-old bride she came to McCook by horse and buggy with her husband. She was the mother of one son. Because of ill health, she had spent most of her time in her home in Estes Park, Colorado among the mountains she loved, for the last couple of years of her life. The Kelleys had maintained a summer home there for many years. She passed away on Monday, December 6, 1943 in Denver, in a sanitarium where she had been receiving treatment. Her remains were returned to McCook and she was buried on Saturday, December 11, 1943 in the Memorial Park Cemetery, beside her husband.

WILLIAM K. KENDALL

was born October 17, 1830 at Ripley, Chautauqua, New York, into a family of seven boys and two girls. His parents moved to Burlington, Bradford, Pennsylvania when he was in his childhood. He enlisted in the One Hundred Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and served his country for three and a half years, during the Civil War. He was united in marriage to Lucy Louisa Burgess on November 7, 1865 and to this union was born two sons, Hugh W. and Henry B. In 1878 the family moved to Red Willow County and in 1900 they moved to Danbury. On February 29, 1916 he died at Danbury and was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery on March 1, 1916.

Wife of WILLIAM K. KENDALL

LUCY LOUISA BURGESS

was born on December 25, 1840 at Ripley, Chautauqua, New York where she lived with her parents until grown to womanhood. She was married to William Knapp Kendall in New York on November 7, 1865. She was the mother of two children. The family moved to Illinois and remained there for twelve years. In 1879 they came to Red Willow County. Here on February 29, 1916 her husband died. On Tuesday, March 6, 1928, after an illness of only three days, she passed away near Danbury and was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

WILLIAM PORTER KENNEDY

was born in Brown county, Iowa on July 12, 1835. During the Civil War he served in Company C., Thirty-ninth Illinois Reg. He was married to Sarah M. Thacher and they were the parents of eight children. His health had been failing for over a year and he died on Tuesday, May 2, 1916 and was buried on Friday, May 5, 1916 in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

MATHIAS KESSLER

was born in Belgian, Germany on March 20, 1831. After coming to America he enlisted in Company B., One Hundred Fourth Illinois Infantry, during the Civil War. He and his wife were the parents of five daughters. He was a member of the J. K. Barnes Post G.A.R. He died at McCook on November 26, 1896 and was buried November 27, 1896 at St. Catherine's Cemetery in Indianola, Nebraska.

HARLOW W. KEYES

was born July 9, 1857 at Lone Rock, Wisconsin. In 1859 his parents moved to Mount Vernon, Iowa where he remained for eighteen years. At the age of fifteen he entered Cornell College, continuing there for three years. Later he took employment in the bridge and building department of the Union Pacific Railroad, where he was assistant civil engineer. As a boy, he learned the carpenter trade from his father, who built many of the notable buildings in the state of Iowa. Mr. Keyes commenced the study of law at the Wilber, Nebraska law office of J. H. Grimm, a prominent attorney of Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 after a brilliant examination, and with high honors. Coming first to Red Willow County in 1879 he located on a homestead near Danbury. Deciding to practice his profession, he located in Indianola in 1884. On April 22, 1885, he was married to Helen A. Chandler at Wilber, Nebraska. They returned to Indianola, which was his home until his death. He was prominent in city and county affairs, and at one time was the County Judge. After an illness which lasted for over four years, he passed away at the Clarkson Hospital in Omaha, Nebraska on Tuesday, May 24, 1932. His body was brought to Indianola and the funeral services were held on Sunday, May 29, 1932, and he was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola, Nebraska.

Wife of HARLOW W. KEYES

HELEN A. CHANDLER

was born January 20, 1859 at Ottawa, Wisconsin. In

1882 she, with three sisters, moved to Wilber, Nebraska. She was married to Harlow W. Keyes on April 22, 1885. They moved at once to Indianola where Mr. Keyes had established a law practice. After Harlow's death in 1932, she continued to live in the same home to which she came as a bride. While visiting friends in California, she suffered a stroke which caused her death. Her remains were returned to Indianola and she was buried near the side of her husband in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola on November 16, 1937. She was survived by one son, Marsden.

FRANCIS MARION KIMMELL

was born August 31, 1862 at Somerset, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Bethany College in West Virginia. He worked for a short time on a newspaper in his home town and then came to Columbus, Nebraska in 1881. Francis came to McCook August 31, 1883, and purchased the McCook Tribune, then published by Judge Israel in a building just east of where DeGroff and company store is located and conducted that paper continuously until his death. Thus he has been a part of and an active participant in the welfare and growth of the city practically from it's beginning. He has always stood for the better things in the civil and social affairs of the community and besides holding municipal offices he also served a term as postmaster. He was associated and assisted in religious movements in the city and as a singer was much in demand and willingly gave of his talent to any worthy cause. He was widely known in the state among the newspaper fraternity and was at one time president of the Nebraska Editorial Association. He was a member of the Methodist Church, various bodies of the Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, Elks, M.W.A., A.O.U.W., Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, and several social clubs. On October 20, 1928, after suffering a heart attack, he died in his office in McCook. His burial was Tuesday, October 23, 1928 in the Memorial Park Cemetery. He was survived by his wife Mabel, two brothers and two sisters.

Wife of FRANCIS MARION KIMMELL

Mrs. MABEL KIMMELL

was born in 1871 and was married to Francis Marion Kimmell. Her husband purchased the McCook Tribune in 1883 and after his death in October 1928, she continued publication of the paper until 1936, when she sold the paper and it was consolidated with the

McCook Daily Gazette. She was a member of the First Congregational Church, after it was organized in 1882, and for a number of years was the organist for the church. She was at one time the president of the McCook Women's Club, and was a Past Matron of the Order of the Eastern Star. She moved to Palisade, where she became ill in December 1943. She was taken to a hospital in Denver where she died on January 22, 1944. Her remains were returned to McCook and she was buried on January 25, 1944 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

JOHN KINKEAD

was born in Ashland County, Ohio on January 27, 1831. On December 13, 1857 he was united in marriage to Rachael Ann Dragoo. To this union ten children were born; six boys and four girls. About 1860, he moved with his family to Linn County, Iowa where he enlisted in Company H., Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He served his country about two years, when he was honorably discharged for disability. In 1874, with his family, he came to Red Willow County and settled on the northwest quarter of section 1, township 1, range 26. His wife died on the farm on December 24, 1898. In 1900 he sold his farm and moved to Lebanon, where he resided until his death on Saturday, November 26, 1910 and was buried Monday, November 28, beside his wife in the Wilsonville Cemetery.

LARRY D. KNIGHT

was born August 24, 1939. He went to school in Danbury, Nebraska until he was 13 & his family moved to Albany, Oregon. He graduated from Albany Union High School in 1957 and received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration in 1961. He enlisted in the Air Force in 1962 and graduated from officers training school. He took his pilot's Training in 1964. He was then sent to Ton Son Nhut Air Force Base near Saigon. Only one month later, Captain Knight was lost on a night photography reconnaissance mission over the northwest section of South Vietnam. He and his co-pilot are both on the missing in action list. He was declared dead in October of 1974. His family still awaits word of Captain Larry Knight, which includes his wife Joan, children; David and Marry Beth, his parents, a brother Dale and a sister Pam.

LEWIS B. KORNS

was born in Ohio on July 16, 1840. He enlisted in

the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War; he was wounded during the battle of Shiloh in April 1862 and on leaving the hospital was discharged as being incapacitated for duty. He then enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry and served until the close of the war. He continued to serve as a scout for two years. He was married to Sarah E. Madison, a teacher in the Indian School at Genoa, Nebraska, on April 15, 1865. To this union five children were born. In the spring of 1872 he brought his family to Red Willow County and homesteaded on a tract of land which now joins the town of Indianola on the west side. On his homestead was buried the body of a Pawnee Indian woman, one of the victims of the Sioux Indian raid on her tribe at Massacre Canyon in 1873. She was fatally wounded and brought to the Korns home by a hunter, where she died. With the assistance of Edgar S. Hill and George A. Hunter, she was buried on the Korns' homestead. His wife died in Indianola on April 18, 1917. He left and went to live at West Plains, Missouri. On May 11, 1921 he was married to Isabel Upton. He died on August 26, 1927 at West Plains, and his body was returned to Indianola for burial. He was buried in the Indianola Cemetery near his first wife. He was survived by two sons: Edward R. and Carl B., and one daughter Mrs. William Wasson.

L

ROLLAND C. LARMON

was born at Pomeroy, Iowa on July 31, 1898. He was the son of Edwin B. Larmon. While a young man he moved to Oxford and upon graduating in 1916, he took up work in the Oxford Bank. He received his training from Mr. W. G. Springer. In 1923 he moved to McCook as the new Ass't Cashier in the First National Bank of McCook, again working for W. G. Springer. Upon Mr. Springer's death at Rochester, Minnisota, in 1932, he was elected by the Board of Directors to the position of Cashier of the First National Bank. He married Lola Hensley on August 24, 1919 at Oxford and they were the parents of one son, Harold E.

However successful Rolland was in business life, it was overshadowed by his service to his fellowman. Some of the organizations to which he gave time and effort reflect his interests and attitudes: the McCook Park and Playground Association, Y.M.C.A. Board, Red Cross, March of Dimes, Hillcrest Home, Chamber of Commerce, Republican Valley Conservation Association, Rotary Club, Boy Scouts of America, Shrine Circus,

Shrine Band, South Platte United Chambers of Commerce, Nebraska State Bankers Association, Past Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge, Past President of the Rotary Club, active in the Republican Party, and Trustee of the Congregational Church. An indefatigable worker, his chief diversion was his family and his friends. Few men ever got more fun out of life than Rolland Larmon.

His death on May 26, 1953, at McCook, left a void in the lives of all his friends and family. His funeral was on May 29, 1953 and burial at the Memorial Park Cemetery were well attended.

CHARLES R. LARSON

was born August 30, 1899 at Bertrand, Nebraska. He lived there until he was a young man. He tried San Diego, California for a while, but was unable to resist the lure of his old home town. After his return he enlisted in the army. Mr. Larson spent several months at the University of Nebraska, in training with the radio electricians corps. He stated that he never did get his chance at "going over", but he had about enough army life to last him, just in training camp. Two years after his return, he decided that he was cut out to be a farmer. Starting to work on the old farm that his father had homesteaded. Charles tried it for several years. People retire from farming because they have accumulated quite a bit. He stated he retired because he had accumulated a lot of debts and two children. He was married to Dorothy M. Strickler on August 2, 1923. They started out together in the farming business, then moved to the other succeeding business. After moving to McCook, he tried selling cars, but later settled down in the life insurance business with George C. Hill. He is a member of the Catholic Church and the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE LELAND

was born in Ohio on September 16, 1844. He headed west, first stopping in Iowa, then continuing to Nebraska in 1865, where he settled down on a homestead in Lancaster County, upon which land a part of the city of Lincoln was afterwards located. Still pioneering, he with his wife Emma, came to Red Willow County in 1876, establishing a general store, a flour mill, and a saw mill near the mouth of the Red Willow Creek, which he had laid out and platted as the town of East Red Willow. He was the postmaster there until the town of McCook was laid out in 1882. He came to McCook, bought property and became one of the first citizens of the new town. Mr. Leland established the

first livery, feed and sale stable here. This building faced A street between West Second and West Third. He later erected a double store building and established a general store on A and West First, which he operated successfully until 1935, when he retired from active business. His wife Emma, passed away on November 9, 1927. On Friday, January 19, 1940 George passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Susie J. Best, in south McCook. His funeral was held on Sunday, January 21, 1940 and he was buried in the the Memorial Park Cemetery.

JOHN LONGNECKER

was born March 16, 1844 at Mayslick, Madison, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. Lured by the tales of the new empire opening in the west, (a land of milk and honey, they said), he was determined to be a part of it. In November 1871 he, with ten others, which included Robert, Black, Jones, Byfield, Usher, McKinney, Davis and Ellis came and homesteaded land in Red Willow County, camping near the Red Willow Station. A few days later they filed on their homestead claims. After filing for his homestead John returned to his old home in Kentucky, where he married Katherine Owens on February 22, 1872, and together began the perilous journey into a life of hardship and unknown. To this union were born six children, four sons and two daughters. For the first fourteen months, they lived in a tent on their homestead. Later this was replaced by a sod house, then a log house, and finally a frame house. The first Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Red Willow County met under the shade of the trees before this sod house. In 1884 John Longnecker was instrumental in erecting a frame Church building about a mile from his home. As the county developed he served on various church and school boards. He helped organize and was a member of the first farm grange in the county. Black angus cattle were first introduced in this area with the birth of the first Galloway black angus on the Longnecker farm in the spring of 1885. The Longnecker's were the parents of: Jacob, Owens, Holton, Louis, Katherine and Gabriella. John Longnecker became ill on Friday, November 2, 1923, with a stroke of paralysis from which he never rallied. Everything that medical aid and kind nursing could do was done but all in vain. Death overtook him on Thursday, November 8, 1923. Funeral services were held in the Church of Christ, at Indianola, on Friday, November 9, 1923 and he was buried by the side of his wife in the Indianola Cemetery.

Wife of JOHN LONGNECKER KATHERINE OWENS

was born in Mason County, Kentucky on March 20, 1841. She was married to John Longnecker on February 2, 1872 at Mayslick, Kentucky. Her husband was a homesteader in Red Willow County, Nebraska and they returned there to reside. She told about their trip often. They started the trip from the railroad at Nebraska City. Two wagons started, one with five men and their's. They drove nine miles and camped for the night in order to have an early start the next morning. The horses of their wagon became frightened at the unknown and ran away. Her husband walked to find them and returned at eleven o'clock with out any luck. He started again between three and four; so her first night from under a roof was somewhat peculiar as she had never before seen any of her traveling companions before. It was a monotonous, uneventful journey which began the typical new life upon which she was entering. Riding along day after day, the rattling of the harness was the only accompaniment to the tread of the horses feet over the seemingly pathless prairie, grew irksome. There were two youths along, each about 18 years old, them used profanity continuously which was so annoying it seemed to sink into her brain long afterwards. At a time of provocation, she was shocked, humiliated, and brought to tears to find herself unconsciously using one of their profane words; a lesson in the power of association which was useful later in training her children. One night they camped near a spot where a group of immigrants had been slaughtered by Indians. The sod ruins looked ancient - the evening was calm and still and we seemed so far from civilization and the uncanny sense produced by the sun seemed to drop suddenly out of sight and the twilight changed to darkness, with the stars bright but so far off---I felt the Indians were surely at hand and I could resist my fears no longer---. After two weeks on the trail, they reached their destination and commenced home making, by living in a tent nine feet square, eating on the ground with newspaper for cloth and cooking by a campfire. On one rare occasion of rain in the daytime, an umbrella was held over the fire while their scant dinner was cooking. Preparation on Saturday for Sunday dinner was a custom in the old home, which she followed by making baking powder griddle cakes. Just as she finished one day, pleased with her success, two men rode up and asked if she had bread, upon being told what kind they requested her to let them have it, which she ignorant-

ly did. A nearby settler, who was present, told her the men would laugh at her for a "tender-foot" for not charging them. Years afterwards she learned that they were rich cattlemen and she thought of the time she had given away her poor little griddle cake, Sunday dinner.

After a while a dugout kitchen seven foot square was made, a stove set up and her culinary efforts were extended to making salt rising bread and ginger cake. Once she cooked turtle and another time had beaver ham. She also learned by having her arms badly blistered, not to hang out washing in the burning sun with sleeves rolled to her shoulders, as she had seen the negros do in the old home. There were times of loneliness, homesickness, and pondering the wisdom of coming to this country, but their motto was "Take what comes and make the best of it". A habit of idealizing, enabled her to make the best of "toil without recompense, tears all in vain" - but it was hard when her husband made one of the long trips to the railroad for supplies and provisions, which took from ten days to two weeks, and she was alone in the tent with a twelve year old boy for assistance. During one of the numerous "Indian scares", a group of soldiers were stationed nearby. When the soldiers left, they bought a cottonwood bunk and so rose from the ground to the dignity of a bed, above the reach of snakes, worms and frogs. Rattlesnakes were abundant and centipedes were the bane of her life. A table was made of a box, seats were stools made of a slab and small limbs of trees--two with three legs and one with four. Great pride was taken in keeping her tinware bright and though the years, brussels and axminster carpets, bric-a-brac and curios, oil paintings, Chinese jade, wedgewood lacquer, sandalwood and Japanese work were hers. They were appreciated and enjoyed, none gave greater pleasure than the gunny sack for a carpet in the tent and the few pieces of shining tinware hanging in her first little kitchen. At first antelopes and buffaloes were plentiful for a winter supply of meat. The men went hunting, being gone for two to three weeks at a time. Prairie fires were frequent and once when she was helping fight one, when looking towards the sod house where her five little ones were shut in, the flames were rolling fiercely over the top. The roof was made of timber covered with dirt and sod and that was all that saved it. That night she was too tired to get supper and nothing was left to eat but ginger snaps, which they gave to the children, while they went hungry to bed. Settlers had increased and became sociable and while there were

no doctors within one hundred miles, they were helpful to each other in times of supreme need. She suffered what most pioneer women had gone through: scarcity of food and sickness which followed drouths and grasshopper scourge, when nearly everyone left to find work elsewhere and for months not being around another woman. After the railroad had come to Indianola, she came to town and seeing a newly red painted structure, asked if that was the round house. The laughter which followed made her cautious about asking more questions, but as she knew nothing of railroad and windmills, how could she tell the difference between a roundhouse and a large water tank? After a long and fruitful life, she died at her home near Indianola on July 13, 1913, and was buried in the Indianola Cemetery.

BARNEY N. LEWIS

was born December 1, 1846 in Tyler County, West Virginia. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 15th. West Virginia Infantry, Union Army and served until the close of the war. While he was in a number of battles and minor engagements, he never was wounded nor hurt. He was present when Lee surrendered to Grant, and marched in the parade at the close of the war, in the grand review by President Lincoln in Washington D.C. He returned to his home and later came to Nebraska and took a homestead about eighteen miles north of Lincoln. He was united in marriage on December 1, 1877 to Anna Elswick and to this union seven children were born. In March 1883, the family moved to McCook. He was an engineer for the Burlington and continued in that position until he was retired by the company and on the pension list. Mrs. Lewis died January 28, 1928. He passed away at Huntington, West Virginia, September 5, 1930 of pneumonia, contracted while enroute from Cincinnati, Ohio to visit his birthplace, a visit he had long anticipated. He had visited his brother, Benjamin in Indiana enroute to the National G.A.R. Funeral services were held on Tuesday, September 9, 1930 and he was buried, with services conducted by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Wife of BARNEY N. LEWIS

ANNA M. ELSWICK

was born December 1, 1855 in Wisconsin. Her parents moved to Ohio when she was an infant. She came to Nebraska in 1872 and was united in marriage to Barney N. Lewis on December 13, 1877. They lived on a farm near Lincoln for a number of years and then moved to

Lincoln where they resided for three years and then came to McCook in 1888, where they have resided continuously since. She died on Saturday, January 28, 1928 after a long and painful illness at her home in McCook. Funeral services were held on Monday January 30, 1928 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

ANDREW LORD

was born in 1848. He came to Red Willow County and opened a harness, shoe and hardware store in 1882 in Indianola. At a point - before the site of McCook was designated as a division point for the Burlington Railroad - Indianola was a town of 2,000 population, was the stopping off point.

On September 5, 1886 he married Ellen Paterson at Box Elder. Ellen was the daughter of William M. Paterson.

Mr. Lord often told his children how salesmen with trunks full of merchandise would get off the train at Indianola, rent a room and sell their wares. A week or so later they would head east to restock.

Lord built extensive shelving in his corner store out of crating and reportedly buried money in the earthen basement of the building. This was never found. When Andrew died in 1913 his son McArthur, took over the business. He is buried in the Indianola Cemetery.

Ellen Paterson Lord died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Clark, at Modesto, California on January 9, 1938. Her body was brought back to Indianola for burial in the Indianola Cemetery.

McARTHUR LORD

was born September 12, 1889 in Indianola to Andrew and Ellen Paterson Lord. He grew to manhood in Indianola and was married July 1, 1908 to Gertrude Lehn at Indianola. To this union were born five children: Lucille, Geraldine, Andrew, Robert and Clifton.

Mack, as he was known by his many friends, grew up in the business his father, Andrew, started, working in the store in his early years making harness and repairing shoes. He took over the running of the business at the death of his father in 1913. The store has grown into a complex of 5 buildings and was incorporated, Mack being Chairman of the board, and his son, Clifton, president of the firm.

Mack was a charter member of the Indianola Rotary Club; a member of the Elk's Club; a member of the Holy Name Society; was on the State Hardware Board for eight years and Past President of the Nebraska Retail Hardware Association; he was a member of the

Indianola School board for six years; member of the City Council for six years; and mayor of Indianola for six years. He had always worked for progress of our area; being one of the men instrumental in making arrangements for paving the main street of the town; he was also a past member of the Republican Valley Conservation Association and several other civic organizations.

McArthur Lord died Sunday, February 8, 1970 at the Cambridge Hospital and was buried in the St. Catherine's Cemetery at Indianola. Surviving him were his widow, Gertrude; five children: Lucille Hammond of Omaha; Andrew of Auburn, California; Geraldine McKenna of Omaha; Clifton of Indianola; and Robert of Sugus, California. Fourteen grandchildren; five great-grandchildren; and one sister, Mrs. Lizzie Clark of Turlock, California. The Funeral Mass was offered on Wednesday, February 11th. with Rt. Rev. Ray Wageman officiating. Burial was in the St. Catherine's Cemetery at Indianola.

Wife of McARTHUR LORD

GERTRUDE E. LEHN

was born September 28, 1887 at Indianola to Dan and Veronica Lehn. She was united in marriage to McArthur Lord in 1908 and he preceded her in death on February 8, 1970. Mrs. Lord was a member of the St. Catherine's Church and the St. Catherine's Altar Society. Gertrude died February 15, 1980 and was buried in the St. Catherine's Cemetery at Indianola. She was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Don (Lucille) Hammond and Mrs. Joseph (Geraldine) McKenna, both of Omaha, Nebraska; three sons, Andrew of Auburn, California; Clifton of Indianola and Robert of Surgus, California; 14 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

CLIFTON C. LORD

was born June 5, 1921 at Indianola, Nebraska to McArthur Lord and Gertrude Lehn. He married Anne Gehlbach, the daughter of Chris Gehlbach of Canon City, Colorado on September 6, 1948 at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Cliff, as he is known, grew up in Indianola and worked with his father, McArthur Lord, in the business just as his father had done with Andrew Lord. He became president of the business when it was incorporated. When his father died in 1970 he became the owner.

Cliff jokes about looking for loot in the basement prior to cementing it.

Cliff worked in the store as a youngster after school and on weekends and has been involved with the business all his life except for a stint in the army and while away at college. Therefore, he pretty well knows what is in the store which now covers a quarter of a block including the original structure, two additional buildings and a warehouse. He has uncovered such ancient items as buggy whip ends and a buggy heater which was intended to operate with charcoal.

His father acquired the second building in 1925. It had been an opera house at one time.

A story in the January 24, 1902 issued of the weekly Reporter relates how McArthur was riding his bike around town and ran into a Christian Church window and broke a light. He had been saving up \$2.50 to invest in a government bond but it took all money to pay for repairs.

Cliff built the third building and warehouse in 1978. He points out that he is now taking in trade dining room suites on the 50th anniversaries of persons who bought their original furniture from his father.

Cliff seems genuinely concerned with the welfare of all his customers. For the most part he knows everything about them and their families. And, he's obviously an excellent salesman with long-term goals in mind.

Cliff bills his establishment as the only shopping mall in Red Willow County. Furthermore, he brags about having, "The largest home furnishings and appliance store under one roof for many miles around."

He and his wife have numerous tales to tell--all pointing to how much they enjoy living in and doing business in Indianola. At the same time, Mrs. Lord notes, "Believe me, there are days we feel we've been here 100 years ourselves." Cliff remarks, "Dad knew everybody." "I don't know anybody we wouldn't know..We're personal friends with and know much of our customer's history," Mrs. Lord adds.

Cliff, who is the town's mayor, and his wife have two girls, Connie McKay of Elgin, Illinois and Corinne Winnings of Atkinson, and a son, Tim, who is a senior at Republican Valley High School.

The consensus of opinion here is that Tim will carry on the business when it becomes his turn. He presently takes care of the trucks and works around the store after school. "He's doing just like I did." Cliff says of his son. "I used to come down after school and help Dad." after a slight pause, Cliff says, "Tim's a better worker than I was."

WILLIAM D. MACKECHNIE

was born October 2, 1877 in Bothwell, in northern Ontario, Canada, his early life was spent in the sparsely settled wilderness area, where his father, Reverend Duncan Mackechnie, a Scotch Presbyterian minister served two-sometimes three parishes in that remote area. On Sundays, after the morning service was held, young "Will", as the family called him, often accompanied his father on horseback or via horse and buggy through the woods to another country parish where an afternoon or evening service was held, returning home after dark.

His first job was at the age of ten - when he was janitor of the little white frame church in the tall pines at Mattawa, where the family had moved. The floors had to be spotless, the pews polished, and the twelve hanging lamps that lighted the little church must be filled with oil, the wicks trimmed, and the glass shades washed and shined each week. If his work was satisfactory, he received 50 cents at the end of each month. And his father made him tithe.

Because of the poor educational facilities in Mattawa, at the age of 12, he was sent to live with his well-to-do grandparents and maiden aunts in London, Ontario. It must have been a very sober, somber life for a young lad of 12 - living in a strange city with a family of sedate adults and a grandfather who was extremely strict. It was all work and no play for young Will, and on Sundays he was forbidden to whistle--for his grandfather considered it irreverent on the Sabbath.

At the age of 14, Will had completed Collegiate High School in London (equivalent to one year of college) and he was sent to Queens University of Western Ontario Medical School in London. While he was in medical school, his father died--and this was a great shock and loss.

Little wonder that this new M. D. felt the need of a vacation before establishing his medical practice. A cousin, Dr. Mackechnie, who was practicing in Holdrege, urged him to come to Nebraska. On the suggestion of a Scotch friend, he continued west to Indianola to meet the William McCallums who had emigrated from Stratford some years before. He immediately liked the outgoing, friendly people of this small western town--so different from the formal, reserved atmosphere of the life he had known. People put out the Welcome Mat - assured him that Indianola needed a doctor. His decision was finalized when he

met the young Red Willow County Superintendent of Schools, Lillian Welborn, whom he married on November 12, 1900. When he advised his grandparents that he intended to make Nebraska his permanent home they were so incensed that they refused to send him his medical books, clothing, etc., to him, and he NEVER returned to get them.

Through the help of his friends, he established his office in the bank building, which burned a few months later and his equipment, furnishings, clothing, everything was a total loss. A less hardy and resolute person might have given up at this point. But when the bank was rebuilt, Dr. M. was ready to start anew, thanks to the help and encouragement of friends.

Even though there were many hard times and adversities, he never regretted his decision to stay in Indianola and took great pride in the community and its people.

From 1899 until 1906, Dr. M., as so many people called him, traveled over his wide territory by horse and buggy. In 1906 he bought his first car, with no windshield, no lights, no running boards, or doors, but it was his pride and joy. He had the old barn which stood at the rear of the lot where his home was located, converted to a "garage", a very crude one by modern standards. He always backed into the garage so he could drive out in a hurry when a call came.

It was never too cold or stormy for him to attempt to reach a farm home where there was illness and he was needed. Hospitals were not accessible, so babies were delivered at home and emergency surgery sometimes performed in the home, in the flickering light of a kerosene lamp.

His wife, Lillian, was an ideal doctor's wife - a devout Christian - she was an inspiration and help to him. If she resented being alone so much, having to change plans on a minute's notice, cancel vacation plans, or having to keep food warm for hours, she never mentioned it. His children learned at an early age that their father's work, his patients, came first, and they must accept that as part of living in a doctor's home.

During the terrible depression years, when many people did not have the money to pay medical bills, he cashed insurance policies to keep his office going. One of his children asked him about this and he answered, "I've always given my patients the best care possible, and I am not going to lower my standard of care because people haven't the money to pay me."

That answer really expressed his philosophy of life.

In 1940, when Dr. M. learned that the Masonic Lodge was about to lose the building in Indianola because of the foreclosure on the mortgage, he and his wife paid off the mortgage and then presented the building to the lodge - with the provision that the Women's Club and the Indianola Public Library occupy the lower floors, rent free, as long as those organizations existed and chose to stay there.

His wife, Lillian, died in 1941.

On March 6, 1945, the editor of the Indianola Reporter wrote:

With the passing of Dr. W. D. MacKechnie, Sunday afternoon, Indianola and Red Willow County loses one of its most outstanding men - outstanding for his high moral qualities and the great service he rendered to families of this area for over 40 years...He was a great man, and although he is now gone from our midst, his years of service will be remembered by hundreds for many years to come.

DAVID MAGNER

was born November 14, 1849 at Woodstock, Illinois. He entered Burlington service about 1887 and was transferred to McCook from Holyoke, Colorado in April 1891. He was one of the engineers to pull the famed "Mayham" special across the country in February 1897. His run was from Hastings to McCook, that was made in the never bettered time of 130.5 minutes, better than a mile a minute for 131.8 miles. The time stood until the streamlined Zephyr made its historical dash from the Mountains to the Chicago Exposition. He was forced to give up railroading in 1902 when he was injured in a wreck. He and his wife, Clara M., entered the business life of this city and engaged in the grocery and meat business. Upon retiring from this, he entered the garage business. In 1926 he was elected as Police Judge, and served in this office to the day of his death. He was widely known in Masonic circles, having affiliated with the order on December 15, 1887. He was a member of the local Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masters of Occonoxee Chapter No. 16 and was Past Commander of the Knights Templar, St. John Commandery No. 16. He was known as the "Royal Chef", from his ability to take charge of Masonic banquets, no affair of this nature seemed complete without his guiding hand in the kitchen. On Tuesday morning, September 10, 1935, while trying to start his car, he was fatally injured. He died before he could be transferred from his home in

McCook, to the local hospital. His burial was September 13, 1935 in the Memorial Park Cemetery and was under the direction of the Masonic Lodge. His wife, Clara M. died in 1937 and was buried beside her husband.

CHARLES MARKWAD

was born in 1844, and his wife, Frederica Vevetser was born in 1841. They with their four small children, Louisa, Emme, Etta and August J. (Gus) emigrated to America from Germany in 1876. The early years of their marriage were spent in the Vevetser native province in Germany. They first settled in Lake County, Illinois where two sons were born to them, Ernest F. and Charles.

The family migrated west into Nebraska and homesteaded in Frontier County. Since the land was open range, fencing to come later, one of the daily chores of Ernest, with neighbor boys, was to herd the cattle. To alleviate the tedium and boredom of this task, they decided to imbed rattlesnakes on the tines of pitchforks and spent the day in teasing them. All went well, until one day Charles decided to check on the boys. He never told what their punishment was, but this amusement came to an end. The pitchfork handles were destroyed in the fear that any venom from the snakes might harm one of the family.

They sold their homestead in Frontier County and moved to McCook before 1900. Tragedy struck the family in 1900 when was received of the death of their daughter, Louisa, who had married Henry Penner on June 2, 1887. Henry owned a harness shop on Denison Street for a time before selling his business and moving to Omaha. At 9 in the morning they heard screams emanating from the rear of the Penner home and several women rushed to ascertain their cause. They found Mrs. Penner lying on a bed in a room leading off the kitchen. She was rolling herself in quilts and blankets and writhing in agony. In spite of the pain she was able to explain in broken sentences how the accident happened. She was trying to light a fire in the kitchen stove, she said, and to do so poured some coal oil on the kindling-wood. There happened to be some live coals underneath, which caused the oil to suddenly flare up, and before she had time to protect herself, her clothing was aflame. Her three year old son, George, was also burned about the head and face but his condition was not dangerous.

Mr. Penner never remarried and passed away in 1934. He was survived by his two sons, George and

Otto and two daughters, Jane and Tillie.

Charles Markwad passed away on the Barbazette farm southwest of McCook, February 13, 1909 and his wife Frederica on January 18, 1920.

August J. married in McCook, Lizzie Meissner, on November 11, 1899. He was an employee of the Burlington Railroad, then owned and operated a blacksmith shop before retiring. He passed away on February 17, 1938.

Emma married and moved to California. Her husband was a gambling man and they moved quite often to various parts of the country. Including taking part in the Gold Rush Days in the Klondike country of Alaska. One story is related about feeding her turkeys Carters Liver Pills. She had several hundred turkeys, while living in Oregon, and when they started dying when half-grown, she, upon butchering one, discovered a liver problem. The Indians helped her doctor the turkeys, three times at weekly intervals, with the Liver Pills and most were saved. That fall she rented barrels, butchered her turkeys, again with the help from the Indians, packed them in ice and sailed to San Francisco where she sold them on the docks. She sent money to her husband to either join her or stay there as she had no liking for the country and no intention of returning. Her husband was later killed in Alaska in a gambling place. She returned to California and made her home there for many years, passing away in 1946.

Little is known on Emma and Charles. Charles married Bessie Smith, the youngest daughter of William H. and Emma Smith. They had two children before her death, at an early age, on November 30, 1918. He later moved to Omaha.

Ernest F. married Iva Smith, also the daughter of William H. and Emma Smith, on March 8, 1904 at McCook. They first set up housekeeping on the F. S. Wilcox ranch south of McCook. In 1915, he purchased a farm five miles south of McCook from Louise H. Corwin where he spent his lifetime farming.

For many years, Ernest ran a truck garden, selling a variety of produce both at the farm and delivering goods to area merchants. He also raised and fattened livestock. Horses being his first love. Times were hard due to the depression, but no family left his farm without an ample supply of produce to feed their hungry families as surplus produce was freely given.

Ernest and Iva had four children, Cleo, Darwin, Jessie, and one son dying in infancy. Ernest passed away on April 6, 1947 and Iva on June 8, 1952.

CARL FREDERIC MARSH

was born on May 1, 1889 in a sod house, on a tree claim between Culbertson and Trenton to Frank C. Marsh and his wife. He attended the Trenton schools and went directly into the office at Trenton of his father doing scholastic duties. On May 21, 1910 he was married to Margaret E. Cundall. They were the parents of one son, Frederic, and two daughters. Acquainted with many persons in McCook, he entertained for a long time the thought of moving here from Trenton, before he did finally make the move in 1920. After coming to McCook, he was in partnership with his father in the sale of insurance and real estate. He joined the Methodist Church in 1920 and taught a Sunday School class for many years. He was influential in the progress of the local Y.M.C.A. and served on the original board. He was twice a delegate to the Republican National Conventions. He was appointed appraiser for the P.W.A. in Nebraska. His duties included reviewing appraisals on land acquired by the various projects and recommending acceptance or rejection of the offers made. He was the federal appraiser for major projects in the Loup Valley and Tri-County area, which included appraisal of land condemned for the Columbus, Sutherland and South Omaha Dam and bridge projects. He was a charter member of the Rotary Club, Masonic Lodge No. 135, Shrine organization, and the McCook Chamber of Commerce. He died on September 16, 1958 in McCook, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on September 19, 1958.

WILEY MATHEWS

was born June 27, 1842. He served during the Civil War with the One Hundred Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry and with the Fifth Illinois Calvary. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Muddy, Coles County, Illinois in 1875 and brought his letter to the church at North Platte, Nebraska in 1900. He was a member of the North Platte board of commissioners at the time of his death. He was stricken with paralysis and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sageser, just south of McCook, Thursday, February 9, 1905 and was buried on Sunday, February 12, 1905 at the Riverview Cemetery with the McCook G.A.R. Post members acting as pall bearers. He was Commander of the G.A.R. Post at North Platte. He was survived by his wife, Eliza, and three daughters: Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Sageser and Mrs. Rodgers. Eliza Mathews was born August 16, 1837 and buried July 7, 1911.

JOHN RAYMOND MCCARL

was born November 27, 1879 in Des Moines, Iowa. The family moved to Nebraska, where Senator George W. Norris hired him as his secretary in 1914. Later, they were to clash over the expenditures of the Senator's pet project, T.V.A. In 1921 he became Comptroller General of United States until June 30, 1936. During his career, he clashed repeatedly with heads of alphabetical agencies who sought to spend public money in a manner which he believed did not comply with Congressional mandate. He was the only governmental official ever to say no to four Presidents and to make it stick. McCarl refuses... McCarl refuses.. these two words became anathema to patronage hungry politicians. He was probably cursed more often by high and low alike than any other man in government. Day after day, he raised the ban on certain spending projects. He frequently angered President Roosevelt, but he made his "no" stick. He was the agent of Congress, appointed for a fifteen year term, and the Presidents were helpless. After leaving government service he opened a law office in Washington D.C. It was in his modest Washington law office that unexpectedly on Friday, August 2, 1940, he suffered a heart attack. His remains were returned to McCook for burial on August 5, 1940, in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

FRANCIS LLOYD McCASHLAND

was the son of Francis Wilder "Frank" and Effie Cynthia (Case) McCashland, born May 29, 1900 in Harlan Township, Decatur County, Kansas. When he was four years old his father bought a farm 2 miles south of Lebanon and the family moved there.

Lloyd and Elsie Alfreda Gay were married March 28, 1923 at Beaver City, Furnas County, Nebraska. Elsie, the daughter of Charles Alonzo and Olive Pearl (Chency) Gay was born April 11, 1902 in Grant Township, Decatur County, Kansas. They lived at the McCashland farm where Lloyd and his father had been batching since the death of Mrs. McCashland. Their first daughter, Betty Jo, was born 18 January, 1924 and five more daughters were to follow. Frank lived with them 2 or 3 years before moving into town.

The Twenties was a time of plentiful rain and their crops were abundant altho prices for grain and livestock were low. In 1930 Lloyd bought a new Gleaner Baldwin Combine for \$1,655 and a new 10-30 McCormick Deering tractor for \$810. Compare that with the 40, 50 or 60 thousand dollars they want today. Crops were good and the farmer was optimistic that prices would.

Then came the Big Drouth. In 1932 the corn crop was a bust and wheat sold for 30¢ a bushel. In 1933 Lloyd's 113 acres of corn made 2 bushel per acre. Wheat was back up to a dollar but there was very little to sell. Each day and each year the wind seemed to blow harder and they were in the midst of the Dirty Thirties. The black blizzards became more and more common place. The dirt blew from one direction until the wind seemed to blow itself out and the next day the wind turned around and blew it all back. This was before Rural Electrification and many days they ate their noon meal by the light of a kerosene lamp, but the dust had to be blown off the lamp chimney first. The table was always covered with a cloth but it was over, not under the dishes and food. When the table was set the silver ware was laid first, then the plates were turned upside over the silver to keep out the sifting dust. It was a few years before a daughter or two learned this wasn't the correct way to do it. In the summer of 1934 Elsie became very ill with dust pneumonia. Altho the windows were kept tightly closed, the dust sifted in around the window sills and every movement sent up puffs of fine choking dust. Lloyd set tanks of water outside the window, fastened 2 or 3 gunny sacks together, immersed one end in the tank of water and tacked the other end across the top of the window. If the wind wasn't too hot and drying this acted as a wick and the damp burlap filtered out some of the dust. Inside, sheets were hung at the windows in much the same way. Her complete recovery was slow for the great, rolling clouds of dirt continued into 1935 and beyond. In 1935 the farm was sold and the family moved into Lebanon.

The dust storms are remembered with sadness but the memory of the fueding, nomad caravan of horse-traders still bring back a feeling of excitement, wander and a "wee bit" of fright. Sometimes in the early thirties Lloyd gave this gypsy caravan permission to camp at the farm near a grove of fruit trees, much to his wife's dismay. They were in a conglomeration of vehicles, from horse drawn wagons to a truck, most of them covered with tightly stretched canvas. Eggs seemed to disappear from the hen house and cherries from the trees and the children weren't permitted to play outside. One day, while Lloyd was in the field loud voices and shouting was heard and rushing to look out, the family saw why. Dishes and utensils were being flung from the covered vehicles, aimed at those standing outside. There was much shouting and

blows were exchanged. That night Lloyd sent them packing and for years afterward a battered "gypsy coffee pot" was the prized possession in the McCashland daughters play house.

After leaving the farm, Lloyd worked as a heavy equipment operator, at a lathe in a machine shop for awhile, with a custom combine crew one year and another job or two before becoming manager of the east elevator owned by the Uhlman Grain Company in 1946.

With six growing daughters to sew for Elsie's sewing machine was always out and ready for action. Later her 21 grandchildren kept her busy for she was always around the first few days to give them their start in life.

Lloyd died on October 4, 1952 after being gassed with chemicals used in the elevator. Elsie died on January 10, 1961. Both were buried in the Lebanon Cemetery. Their children were: Betty Jo, who married George Orvis; Mildred Mae who married Elton Ohare; Glenva Gale who married Lawrence Orvis; Vada Carol who married Samuel Huntsman; Donna Lee who married Richard Meader; Sharon Irene who married (1) Charles Wolzen (2) Donald Mines.

FRANCIS WILDER (FRANK) McCASHLAND came to Red Willow County, Nebraska in 1904, having bought a farm 2 miles south of Lebanon. Frank was born October 26, 1869 near Cornell, Livingston County Illinois, the son of Benjamin Conwell and Cynthia Louise (Myers) McCashland and the grand son of Scotch Irish, Benjamin C. and Harriet (Foster) McCashland, both natives of Virginia. Frank's father, Benjamin and three of his brothers served with the Illinois troops in the Civil War, one brother Samuel loosing his life at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia.

In 1872 when Frank was 3 years old his parents left Illinois and took a homestead in Fillmore County, Nebraska. Frank's father was gone for a week at a time breaking sod up around Hastings, leaving his wife and little son at home alone. There were still Indians and they came often to the homestead. They were not hostile, but still it was a frightening experience.

Frank was batching on his farm southeast of Grafton when, on March 5, 1894 he married a young school teacher, Effie Cynthia Case at the home of her parents Samuel John and Mary Parthena (Horton) Case. They were homesteaders near Sutton, Clay County, Nebraska. Effie was born there on February 10, 1873 and was a descendent of John Case who came to America in 1635 from England and John Howland and John Tilley of the

Mayflower.

In 1899 Frank, Effie and their 2 children moved to a farm in Harlan Township, Decatur County, Kansas. Francis Lloyd was born there on May 29, 1900.

In 1904 they bought a farm in Red Willow County, Nebraska 2 miles south of Lebanon and the family moved there. There was a sod house, sod chicken house and a dug-out barn with a straw roof. A son remembered that in particular for he fell through the roof at one time. It wasn't long before a new frame barn and shop were put up. This was followed by a new frame house with, wonder of wonders, a bathroom. Water was piped in from an underground cistern to a pitcher mouth pump over a porcelian sink and to a bathtub. The oval tub, built much like those of today was made of tin with a wooden rim and there was a stool to match the tub.

Altho Effie did not teach school after marrying, other than to substitute at Sutton and for her sister Maud, who taught in Lebanon, she had her own summer botany classes at her home near Lebanon. This was a real treat for neighbor children who had little to occupy them in the summer and walked, some for many miles, to attend classes every Wednesday. Long before the time of our slow cookers, Effie made one of her own. She lined a large wooden box with layers of sand and paper leaving room in the middle for a large, heavy, cast iron kettle. After much experimenting she found that a pot of beans or a chunk of beef, partially cooked and piping hot would finish cooking when packed in her "cooker", allowing the woodrange fire to die and leaving her kitchen blessedly cool.

Their son, Chester, joined the navy in 1917 and was made Chief Quartermaster and served until 1930 when he became a Fleet Naval Reserve. In 1940 he was recalled to active duty and served on a destroyer until he was sent to Norfolk, Virginia as Security Chief of the Base Police. Their only daughter, Gertrude Belle, married Harry Larson and their youngest, Frances Lloyd, married Elsie Alfreda Gay.

Effie died on January 4, 1922 and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

Lloyd and Elsie were married in 1923 and Frank made his home on the farm with them for two or three years before moving into Lebanon and later to Minden where he was a grain elevator manager. He married Julia Byer Applebee in Minden on April 15, 1928. They later moved back to Lebanon where he managed the east elevator and also did carpenter work.

Julia died on July 24, 1937 and Frank died on March 11, 1945. Both were buried in the Lebanon Cemetery beside his first wife, Effie.

GEORGE EMKEE McCLAIN

was born September 6, 1877 at Cullum, Illinois to Samuel and Effa McClain. His family moved to Nebraska in 1884 and homesteaded in Coleman precinct, Red Willow County, where he was to spend his childhood. He was united in marriage to Edith Fraley and to this union were born three daughters, and one son: Olive, Cyril, Margorie and Claude. After moving to McCook, he was engaged in various businesses. He started a lunch wagon on West B Street. He also operated lunch wagons at nearby towns at different times. He bought the old ice pond south of McCook and transformed it into the Pastime Park, with a large dance pavilion, swimming pool, picnic grounds and other recreational features. In 1915 he became a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Ed Flitcraft and filled out his term when he resigned. In 1920 he was elected sheriff and was re-elected to this position up till the time of his death. While visiting his daughter in Norton, Kansas he was seized with an acute heart attack from which he was to die a week later on February 8, 1934 at McCook. He was buried February 11, 1934 in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

Wife of GEORGE E. McCLAIN

EDITH ELIZABETH FRALEY

was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. She was married to George E. McClain on March 7, 1900. They were the parents of three daughters and one son. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cyril Viersen, at McCook on October 24, 1941 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on October 27, 1941.

SAMUEL DOVER McCLAIN

was born October 14, 1851 at Dayton, Ohio to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin McClain. He grew up in his home town, until nineteen when he moved with his parents to Princeton, Illinois. There he met and was married to Ella Martin, on January 27, 1874 at Princeton, Illinois. They were the parents of eight children: Wilber, George, Harry, Lillie E., Laura Bell, Ollie May, and two children who died in infancy. The family moved to Cullom, Illinois in 1875, where they resided for nine years. They came to Red Willow County in 1884, taking up a homestead one mile west and six miles north of McCook. The county at that time was a broad ex-

panse of prairie, without a sign of a house, tree, or furrow. There they lived, until moving to McCook in 1899. The family lived in west McCook, and Samuel did carpenter work to make the necessary living expenses. He often "fiddled" at dances to help earn the family board. He often recalled the old days and made the remark that he did not know what they would have done for amusement at times, had it not been for his old violin. For the six months that they lived in town, after filing on the homestead, the family used to drive to the place and spend the night there in order to fulfill the necessary time requirement to be spent on the claim. The family lived in dugouts, sod houses, and the like at different times of their pioneering. Mr. McClain, worked a great deal at the well driller trade, and he dug several wells that were 250 to 300 feet in depth. For a long time, the well on the McClain homestead, was the only one in the immediate neighborhood and surrounding neighbors hauld water from the McClain well. In 1899, Sam moved his family from the homestead into McCook and purchased the oil business, running the tank wagon, retailing kerosene and gasoline to the homes for several years. He was the first agent for the Standard Oil Company in McCook. He and William Zint, purchased lots on west B Street, where they erected the Monte Cristo building, later on he bought Zint's interests. For several years, while on the homestead, he was Justice of the Peace in his precinct, and later served for a term as Police Judge of this city. He also cried auctions for twenty-five years, working from Maywood to Oberlin, and for some distance east and west. He retired from active business in 1926. He passed away at his home in McCook on Saturday, May 13, 1928. His funeral was held on Tuesday, May 15, 1928, and he was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

LEWIS WILLIAM MCCONNELL

was born September 24, 1857 at Beardstown, Illinois. Living there until he was seven or eight, his family then moved to Virginia, Illinois. He grew up there, going to school, playing baseball, and working in stores. Athletics were over-emphasized in those days also. McConnell had a job in the drug store, and a job on the town's baseball team. The team had a game one afternoon, and McConnell's pitching arm was needed. He decided to play baseball; and his boss decided that the store could struggle along without him. That was that, to sum up the situation in a

muchly over-used nutshell. Over emphasizing baseball led to McConnell launching out into private enterprise. With \$375, when he still was a year or so shy of his majority, he pooled his resources with a chum, and the two bought a pharmacy of their own. Well, if you've ever owned a store of your own at the ripe old age of nineteen, you know the vast satisfaction he felt when the co-proprietors said "howdy" to their first customer. It was not long, until he bought out he partner and became sole owner of the establishment, and shortly later, he decided to give up the business and go to Chicago, where he could continue his study of pharmacy. Taking an interst in a Chicago drug-store, McConnell lived there six years, finding time to study and graduate from the Chicago College of Pharmacy. By 1890, he had his fill of Chicago, that was the year of strike and ugly labor strife in Chicago. Looking out his store's rear window upon sold-eir-chaperoned fights; he decided to head west. McCook was the terminal of his safari. For two years, he was engaged in the stationary business, and then he purchased the drug store of C. M. Smith & Son. His store was later moved to another location. After the Temple building was erected, he became a partner with Fred Pennell in managing the theater. The two brought the leading theater companies, entertainers and prizefighters to the Temple stage, and the money taken in on these enabled the Masonic Lodges to complete payments on their building. On Friday, April 24, 1936, he suffered a heart attack which ended his life. His funeral was held on Sunday, April 26, 1936 and he was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery. He was survived by his second wife, Nellie Smith, whom he had married in 1916.

RODERICK SUTHERLAND McDONALD

was born in Glasgow Scotland on September 17, 1859, where he spent his boyhood and attended school. The family moved to Stirling Scotland where young Roderick was apprenticed to a stone mason learning the stone cutting trade. He then served with the British Army in India. In 1880, at the age of 21, he came to America. He lived in many of the growing cities working on many of the finest buildings being constructed. In Waupun, Wisconsin he was married to Elizabeth Eliza Drummond on April 27, 1884.

They moved to St. Louis, Missouri where he helped build the beautiful depot there. Their first two children were born there, Alexander and Elizabeth. In 1887 they moved to McCook, Nebraska, again to build the depot, the Temple building and many other

of our beautiful stone buildings. They had nine children here, Francis died in infancy. They decided McCook was the place they wanted to stay so they bought the house they were to live in forever, at 324 West First Street. The children born here were: William, Florance, Susan, Mary, Norman (Pete), Doris, Stewart, Francis and Robert.

There were 28 grandchildren of various ages and four that were called the "little cousins" and were treated as such. Every Sunday morning after church they would go to Grandpa Roderick's and he would take them with him to "check out" the YMCA. On the way they would stop at the candy store next to the theater and get an ice-cream cone. These were not ordinary cones, they were tall ice creams with a big cherry on top. He spoke with a heavy Scottish accent and rolled his r's. He would get us all together on the floor in front of the piano and with one of the Aunts playing he would sing and sing. If you try you can almost still hear him sing "Annie Laurie" with so much feeling tears would come to your eyes.

Esther and Dorothy Miller say, when they were young the McDonald house was the place of entertainment. No one having any money to spend on enjoyment, the McDonalds always had music and song at their house and sometimes even popcorn. Mr. McDonald loved to keep the young folks busy and entertained.

He had retired (as much as he would retire) and besides his building work also worked with people at the "Poor Farm". In fact that is why he always wore a beard. Returning from the farm late one evening a thunder storm came up and a high wind blew an electric wire down and it hit him across his cheek and cut his tongue. He was thrown from the buggy but lived to tell the tale. He could never turn down a 'down and outers' sad story. He had to feed and house them all. When the YMCA was full he would bring them home, move a child or two to another bed and give the fellow the bed. In the morning he would have to give the bed a good cleaning for fear of bugs before she would be used again. His wife warned him many times if he kept up this practice she might as well open a boarding house. He didn't stop so she did. Attorney, Fred Hanson, Sr. says, "Roddie was a short man but he was a big man in his generous life."

He was a supporter of the country school his children attended when he first came to McCook. Those were the days when the mothers and older daughters cleaned the schools and the fathers and older sons cut the wood and carried the water for the teachers.

He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and held all the different offices of this organization. At one time he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Odd Fellows. He was an active member of the Baptist Church and taught a class of young men whose interest he held to the end of his life.

Though leaving ten children, twenty-eight grandchildren and six great-grandchildren was monument enough, there is a monument in our Riverview Cemetery attesting to his good work. The G.A.R. monument was erected by him. According to the paper at the time of his death, a Mr. Irwin, a carpenter forman for the Burlington Railroad, insisted the monument needed a jawl pin, Mr. McDonald rejected his advice. There were high words and the majority of the assembly ruled that McDonald knew his business. Mr. Irwin insisted Mr. McDonald did not know of the high winds in this country to which he replied, "I will guarantee you it will stand longer than you and I will live". That was in 1899, the article appeared in 1936 and in 1981 the monument still stands for his Great-Great grandchildren to see.

He passed away in his sleep early in the morning on December 11, 1936. Buried from the Methodist Church and buried in the Memorial Cemetery.

Wife of RODERICK S. McDONALD

ELIZABETH ELIZA DRUMMOND

was born in Fairwater, Wisconsin on January 4, 1869 to Alexander and Susan (Campbell) Drummond. The youngest of eight children and the only one born in America. The family moved to Waupum, Wisconsin where she spent her childhood. We don't know much about her childhood beyond the fact that she did graduate from high school, something not many females did in her day and she was proud of that fact. In 1884 on April 27 she was married to Roderick Sutherland McDonald. She was then 15 years old. He had come from Scotland the same as her parents had. She bore eleven children, Elizabeth, William D., Florance, Alexander, Susan, Norman, Robert, Mary, Doris, Stewart and Francis who died in infancy in 1897. They lived in Wisconsin the first three years of their married life and then moved to St. Louis, Missouri where her husband helped build the famous St. Louis Depot.

Arriving in McCook in 1897, they decided this was the place to stay and started building a life for themselves. Robert was born here as were all but Bess, Bill, Florance and Alex.

Elizabeth was an active church member of the Baptist Church and was a member of the Degree of Honor

and the Rebecca Lodge.

By the time grandchildren know her she was almost always sitting in her chair on the porch or in the house. This was good for the younger cousins because you could get her undivided attention, something I'm sure the older grandchildren couldn't share. She was so active in charity work and her family when she was able. She was a big lady (from not being able to get around well) and she had the best lap ever. She had a yard swing and big trees in the yard at 324 West First Street. The children would swing from the trees to the swing and to her lap and she never failed to exclaim over our wonderful feat. She always had a big white apron over a colorful dress and her hair was thick and white to the day she died. She had always been interested in children and she and her husband would have young people in all their lives. Older people of today remember that if it hadn't been for her house they would not have known the enjoyment of singing and playing games with others when they were young people. It was hard times and people worked long hard hour and were too tired to entertain the young ones. Maybe because they had so many children of their own to enjoy a few more didn't make any difference; just added to the enjoyment.

She died in 1937 and was buried in the Memorial Cemetery at McCook.

PATRICK FRANCIS McKENNA

was born November 12, 1858 at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. He entered service with the C. B. & Q as station employee in Hastings, and came to McCook with the first railroad crew in 1882, when the railroad was built through McCook. He was a member of a freight crew running between Red Cloud and McCook. He worked his way up and retired on February 1, 1929 as a conductor.

He passed away on Thursday, November 25, 1936, at the McCook hospital, and was buried in the Calvary Cemetery at McCook. His wife, Anna, survived him. Anna M. died in 1921 and is buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

DENNIS M. MCKILLIP

Many of the McKillip family that immigrated to America in the early 1840's were born near Glasgow, probably the town of Airdrie, Scotland. It is said that the father was killed in a mining accident in Scotland and that the mother died a short while after the family arrived in Maryland. The family first settled in the Cumberland Mountains of Allegany County

Maryland around Mt. Savage.

By 1850, the family had moved to Jackson County, Iowa, near Bellevue. The younger members of the family living with older, married brothers. They helped to break the wild prairies of that country. Some of the family remained at Bellevue, other brothers moved to Rock Island County, Illinois. The younger brothers came west into Nebraska.

Dennis McKillip was born August 28, 1839 at Ayers Scotland. He enlisted in the Civil War, August 5, 1862 at Muscatine, Iowa and served for three years. He was 5 ft. 6 in. tall, had blue eyes, light hair and a fair complexion. His occupation at the time was that of a miner.

Dennis was a Private in Company A, 35th. Iowa Volunteer Infantry and fought in the Siege of Vicksburg and at Jackson, Mississippi. He was wounded in action at Pleasant Hills, Louisiana on April 9, 1864 by a gunshot wound in the right thigh. He was treated at Adams General Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee and discharged from there on May 19, 1865 for disability.

After leaving the service, he lived at Buffalo, Iowa. On February 22, 1874 he married Melissa Lewis and they were the parents of four children. While in Iowa, their first son was born on January 4, 1875. He was named Dennis also.

The family moved west into Nebraska and by September, 1879 he had filed a claim in Thornberg Precinct, Hayes County, Nebraska. along the Willow Creek. The country was sparsely settled in the vicinity of their homestead with only his brother William, a nephew Michael, plus other family members living near-by.

Dennis became a naturalized citizen of the United States on March 6, 1882 at Culbertson, Hitchcock County, Nebraska.

After their arrival in Hayes County, three more children arrived. Claude L. on July 9, 1880, Merville A. on August 26, 1882 and Bridget M. on August 30, 1885.

Dennis was the first Postmaster at Thornburg, Nebraska. He later sold his land, some to brother William and some to his brother James McKillip, and in 1900 they moved to Keith County, Nebraska, near Paxton Postoffice. Two years later they moved to Lincoln County, North Platte Postoffice. In 1910 they moved to Douglas County, Missouri, Ava Postoffice for four years, then to Iola, Kansas until 1916. In 1917 they moved back to Red Willow County, living with their son Claude until both of their deaths. Dennis passed away November 13, 1921 and

is buried at the Riverview Cemetery at Mc Cook.

His son, Claude McKillip, married Ida Pearl Phillips, on September 5, 1902 at McCook. For a time he ran a saloon in McCook, purchasing the equipment from J. Walter Lathrop in 1911.

He purchased a farm in 1917, 11 miles south of McCook where he and his wife lived for a number of years before retiring and moving back to McCook. They had four children, Ralph, Nile, Doris and Lois.

Claude passed away in September of 1955 and is buried in the Riverview Cemetery at Mc Cook.

Wife of DENNIS M. MCKILLIP

MELISSA LEWIS

was the daughter of John A. Lewis and Phebe Walton Lewis and was born January 19, 1846 in Switzerland County, Indiana.

Her parents moved to Rock Island County, Illinois when she was ten years old. Her father apparently died and her mother remarried to Joseph Bonsall on August 1, 1859 at Muscatine, Iowa.

On June 4, 1862 Melissa married William Taylor, also at Muscatine. Mr. Taylor was a farm laborer and they lived at Illinois City, Rock Island County, Illinois until the War. She then lived with her family at Muscatine across the river from Illinois City. She divorced Mr. Taylor after the War and later married Dennis McKillip in 1874.

She united with the Christian Church when about twenty years old and always held to that faith.

Melissa passed away on Sunday, March 11, 1923 and is buried in the Riverview Cemetery at McCook.

CHAUNCEY SAMUEL MESSNER

was born in 1879, the only child of Samuel Roberts Messner (1851-1911) and Anna Eliza Henton Messner (1844-1933). He was a lifetime resident of Beaver Valley near Danbury, Nebraska. He attended Hamburg and White Hall country schools and graduated from the Danbury High School and Omaha Commercial College at Omaha. Most of his life was spent in farming and raising livestock.

He was an active member in the Masonic Lodge and was a member of King Cyrus Chapter Royal Arch Masons at McCook, the Scottish Rite at Hastings, and the Shrine at Hastings. He was presented the Jordan Medal in 1958.

Chauncey died in 1958 and was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

Wife of CHAUNCEY SAMUEL MESSNER

ALICE MAUD RUBY

was born in 1883, the daughter of John Wesley Ruby (1840-1895) born in Harrison County, Ohio and Sarah Elizabeth Austin (1845-1916), living at Hackney, Ohio. She came to the Beaver Valley, near Danbury, with her parents in 1887 along with three sisters and four brothers.

In 1903 Alice was a school teacher and postal clerk and married Chauncey Messner. She and her husband lived on the Messner homestead until they purchased land nearby. She was known for her fine hand work, especially quilting. They had two daughters, Anna Fern Messner Hochmeister (1905-1935), and Edna Elizabeth Messner Parker (1906).

Alice died in 1973 and is buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

SAMUEL ROBERTS MESSNER

was born at Pine Village, Warren, Indiana, the son of Daniel Abraham Messner (1825-1905) born in Drake County, Pennsylvania, and Rebecca Ann Wood Messner (1825-1871) born in Drake County, Ohio. He came in the company with William Taylor Henton (also of Pine Village) to Johnson County, Nebraska in 1873. Fitting out an ox team they drove to where the Beaver and the Sappa Creeks join. At this place they fell in with Joe and Eugene Dolph and the four of them came up the Creek together. The Dolph brothers were just returning from filing on their homesteads. Samuel Messner and William Henton were the third and fourth to file a claim on the Beaver, west of Lebanon.

Samuel, William Henton, George S. Johnson, the Ashton brothers, and Dolph brothers took a leading part in organizing the county.

He was united in marriage to Annie Elizabeth Henton at Indianola, Nebraska on April 1878. To this union one son, Chauncey S., was born.

They farmed the soil and raised livestock and Mr. Messner was one of the earliest settlers helping to organize the Republican party in the county and was prominent in the Masonic circles.

At the time of his death at Danbury, on July 15, 1911, he was a very prominent man. He was buried in the Hamburg Cemetery on July 17, 1911.

Wife of SAMUEL ROBERTS MESSNER

ANNA ELIZABETH HENTON

was born October 14, 1844 at Cincinnati, Ohio. When she was five years old, her parents moved to Attica,

Fountain County, Indiana, where her father took charge of a ferry across the Wabash River. Thus her memories of childhood days were filled with associations of this famous river. Her mother died in 1857, when Anna was but thirteen years of age, and being the second daughter in the family of six children, early knew the responsibilities of caring for a family. The death of her father a few years later brought added cares to this great responsibility. Early in the spring of 1872, her brother William T., in the company of Sam R. Messner, migrated to Red Willow County, Nebraska, and settled in the Beaver Valley, near where Danbury stands. These pioneers sent back to their relatives in Indiana such glowing reports of this valley and the wonderful opportunities to be had, that they induced others to come. Accordingly, in the spring of 1877, when her brother Richard decided, after the death of his wife, to bring his daughter Anna May to Nebraska, and try his fortune. Anna Elizabeth came along to care for his little girl. Arriving here in her brothers prairie schooner in April 1877, she not only found relatives and friends, but also a beautiful valley, which so pleased her that she took a homestead and entered into the life of this pioneer community. In April 1879, she and Samuel R. Messner, drove an ox team to Indianola and were united in marriage. In later years, she used to love to tell of the experience they had in driving across the prairies to this little county seat town, and especially of the difficulties they had in fording the Republican River. Interesting and exciting experiences were not lacking, that is if Indian scares, prairie fires and plagues of grasshoppers and drought could furnish such experiences. Nevertheless she and her husband, held steadfast to their task of wrestling a living from the soil and building a home here in spite of the many difficulties and hardships and the success they made was a monument to their industry, faith and perseverance.

The Messners retired from the farm and settled in Danbury, where her husband died in 1911.

Anna Elizabeth, the daughter of Milton Tallman Henton (1815-1867) born in Highland County, Ohio and Elizabeth Ann Gunckle (1821-1857) born at Montgomery, Ohio, died at the home of her only son, Chauncey S., on June 6, 1933 near Danbury. She was buried in the Hamburg Cemetery.

HENRY HOWARD MITCHELL

was born November 21, 1841 in Fayette County, Penn-

sylvania. During the Civil War he served in Company E, 168th. Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the war, he and his family came to Red Willow County where he spent the remainder of his life. He had married Emeline Show in September of 1859 and they were the parents of: Russ, Edward J., James, Henry, Nicholas, Laureta, May, and Sadie. He passed away in McCook on October 31, 1914, and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

THOMAS MOORE

was born September 15, 1845 at Montreal Canada. He served in the Union Forces during the Civil War with Company K, 96th. New York Volunteer Infantry, from 1861 to 1865. He was married on January 1, 1867 to Sarah Robena Gibson, and they were the parents of four children: two daughters and two sons. The family moved to Nebraska and lived in McCook since 1907.

He was a member and Past Commander of the local J. K. Barnes Post No. 207 G.A.R.

Thomas died on Sunday, April 25, 1926 at his home in McCook and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Tuesday, April 28, 1926.

Wife of THOMAS MOORE

SARAH ROBENA GIBSON

was born March 23, 1849 in St. John's Canada. She was married to Thomas Moore on January 1, 1867 at Ellenburg Dept, New York.

They came to Nebraska in 1879 and moved to McCook in 1907. She was a mother of four children.

After a long illness, she died on Saturday, August 23, 1916 and was laid to rest in the Longview Cemetery on Monday, August 25, 1916.

GEORGE B. MORGAN

was born October 16, 1858 at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He was married to Mary Frances Good at Red Oak, Iowa on September 1, 1886, and they were the parents of two children: Alta and Donal H. The couple came to Indianola, Nebraska on their wedding trip and lived there about one year, before moving to the Beaver Valley where they established the first store on the present site of Danbury. Mr. Morgan was Danbury's first postmaster as well as it's first general merchant. He continued in the merchandise business here for twenty years and has been a resident of Danbury while engaged in farming and stock raising. The Morgan's traveled quite extensively and visited many places of interest in the United States as well as

several countries in Europe. They made voyages to foreign countries, accompanied by their daughter in 1929 and 1931.

He was a member of the Danbury Masonic Lodge since 1915 and served as secretary of the group from 1920 to 1933.

George passed away in his home in Danbury on Wednesday, February 10, 1937 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook on Thursday, February 11, 1937.

FRANK B. MORRISON

was born May 20, 1905. On his father's side he was a product of a Colorado pioneer family and on his mother's side, a pioneer Kansas family. His father died when he was two years of age and he grew up with his widowed mother and sister at Manhattan, Kansas, where he was graduated from high school and from Kansas State University with a degree in science. He came to Nebraska to attend law school where he was graduated with a Juris Doctor Degree in 1931.

Locating in Southwest Nebraska after graduation, first an instructor in history and government of the Nebraska School of Agriculture in Curtis, and then as a lawyer and County Attorney in Frontier County, he became well grounded in the problems of rural Nebraska. He developed at an early age a profound interest in bringing a higher standard of living to its people. He became associated with the Republican River development, and was an early leader in the rural electrification movement, forming the first REA Co-op in the state.

Upon becoming a partner in the McCook law firm of Butler, James & Morrison, he became active in the McCook Chamber of Commerce and formed the McCook Park and Playground Development Association. Morrison created Circle Drive Addition to finance park development in the City.

While in McCook, he developed his reputation as one of the state's leading trial lawyers. He expanded his interest in resource development by becoming attorney for the Frenchman-Cambridge Irrigation District and the McCook Public Power District. The Frenchman-Cambridge Irrigation District was the first water distribution district formed under the Pick-Sloan Plan for the development of the water resources of the Missouri River Basin.

His state-wide acquaintance was expanded when he became first national committeeman and then president of the Young Democrats of Nebraska and then as

the District Governor of Rotary International.

In 1955 he expanded his law practise by entering a law partnership in Lincoln under the name of Doyle, Morrison and Doyle.

When elected governor in 1960, he brought to the state government a new vision of the potential greatness of the Cornhusker State. The need for expanded water utilization was given primary emphasis. The need for more balanced economy was recognized through the creation of Nebraska's first Industrial Development Act which greatly expanded the state's potential for industrial development. Morrison was the first governor to set up Governor's Trade Expansion Tours which brought more national and international attention to the nation's heartland. He reorganized state government and state institutions through new legislation to give additional efficiency and effectiveness. New emphasis on the value of education was projected through the governor's Conference on Higher Education, a committee for exceptional children, and creation of Nebraska's Educational Television Network.

Governor Morrison set up the Status of Women Commission, the State Safety Council, the State Arts Council, the Community Betterment Contest, the Old West Trail, and the Nebraskaland Foundation. During the Morrison years, the Chain of Lakes concept on the Interstate Highway came into being, the Power Review Board was established bringing a new degree of order out of the chaotic public power situation, the first retirement program for state employees was implemented, the Mid-West Governor's Conferences brought new attention to the Middle West, the College of Medicine at the University was taken out of the doldrums and put on a new progressive expansion schedule, the new College of Dentistry was built, the science complex at the University came into being and new priority was given to expansion of the state colleges, and the first state health insurance program adopted. Morrison almost singlehandedly rescued and brought into being the famous Research Center at Clay Center. The Nebraskaland Foundation was created to help develop the State's resources.

The theme of the Morrison Administration of state government was that man was trustee of the universe and government his most effective tool in the responsible administration of human and natural resources.

As advisor to the state department in India in 1968, Morrison advocated that the Nebraska system of irrigation districts, power districts and sanitary

districts, financed by revenue bonds, be used as a tool in bringing a far higher standard of living and nutrition to the developing nations. The change of national administration in 1968 removed Morrison from a chance to implement the Nebraska program internationally.

Probably the greatest impact of the Morrison Administration on the state's history was psychological in giving to the state a new vision of its potential greatness.

Frank Morrison married Maxine Hepp at Greeley, Nebraska and to this marriage were born three children, Frank B. Morrison, Jr., a prominent Montana trial lawyer, David John Morrison, an Omaha businessman, and Jean Marie Morrison, the wife of a Denver physician.

Mr. Morrison is presently Douglas County Public Defender working for judicial reform.

(This story was written by Maxine Morrison)

ALEXANDER S. MUIRHEAD

was born October 29, 1839 in Neuburn Virginia. He was married to Harriet Arnold on December 19, 1860 in Virginia, and to this union two sons and five daughters were born. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate Army. He came to Nebraska in 1875, homesteading near Oxford where he lived until 1890. He and his family moved to Missouri, where they resided on a farm until his health forced him to retire. They moved back to McCook in 1916 and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Laura Osborn. He died in McCook on Sunday, September 12, 1920 and was buried in the Longview Cemetery on Wednesday, September 15, 1920. Harriet died in 1921 and is also buried in the Longview Cemetery.

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GUY LEON NELSON

the son of Charles W. Nelson and Minnie Edna Hubler was born July 27, 1905 at Blue Hill, Webster County, Nebraska. He moved with his family at the age of two years to a farm northwest of McCook, in the Coleman Precinct, Red Willow County in 1908. He attended the rural school near his home. Percy, as he was called, graduated from the McCook High School, where he was outstanding in sports. On June 1, 1927, he married Rosa Elnora Schlegel, on a farm northwest of McCook and they were the parents of five daughters: Nadine, Avis, Dorothy, Fern, and Karen and one son, Arlyn Lee, who preceded him in death. After farming

in the area until 1948, he moved his family into McCook where he lived until his death. He was the builder and operator of the Bowl-Mor Alleys in McCook. He was a member of the Red Willow County Noil Conservation District and in 1947 was elected chairman of that board. He was a former Red Willow County Commissioner. He was a member of the Methodist Church, all Masonic bodies in McCook, the Order of the Eastern Star, Tehama Shrine of Hastings, Tehama Shrine Club of McCook, and the Elk's Club. He died in an accident while constructing a duplex in McCook on Monday, June 7, 1972. His funeral was held in the Methodist Church and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

GEORGE WILLIAM NORRIS

was born July 11, 1861 near Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio to Chauncey Norris and Mary Magdalene Mook. He was the eleventh of twelve children. His father died of pneumonia when he was 3½ years old. Against the wishes of his mother, his only brother, John Henry, enlisted in Company A, Fifty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which became part of Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea. John Henry suffered a slight wound during a skirmish at Resaca, Georgia, from which he died of infection on May 27, 1864. Thus at a very early age George William Norris became the man of the house. Two of the people who were instrumental in shaping his life were the teacher at Mount Carmel District School, where he first went to school, Mr. I. D. Speidell. The other was a member of the Mount Carmel Debating Society, George Setzler, a wagonmaker. While still young, George became a good debator, which helped him out later in life.

George first went to Baldwin College and then to Northern Indiana Normal School (today Valparaiso University) to become a lawyer. To earn his way thru college, he would teach school after graduation. He taught school near Bolles Junction, Washington, but didn't like the country and returned to Ohio and taught at a private school at Warrenville. With the money that he had saved, the deed to 80 acres of land in Johnson County, Nebraska, and \$300 his sister, Melissa, loaned him; he bought a modest law library, some office furniture and embarked in a partnership with H. H. Harrington (a Beatrice, Nebraska schoolmate at Valparaiso). In less than a year this partnership dissolved because of no business. George then sold the land in Johnson County and moved his law practice to Beaver City. In the early days at

Beaver City he made more money in land business than as a lawyer. He became the Republican party candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for Furnas County, Nebraska and was defeated. He then became candidate for District Judge, which he won in 1895. Then in 1899, when re-elected, he moved to McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska.

Shortly after moving to Beaver City, George met Pluma Lashley, and fell in love with her. She was the daughter of David H. and Sarah Lashley. They were married on June 1, 1899 at Beaver City. While they lived in Beaver City, they had a son (who was still born) and two girls. Hazel was born January 10, 1895 and Marian was born February 11, 1897. On March 21, 1901 their third daughter, Gertrude, was born in McCook, but this birth proved to be fatal to Pluma and she died a very short time later on March 26, 1901. His grief was intensified because of holding court at different towns compelled him to be absent from home and his girls. They all missed their mother very much.

In 1902 he was a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he was elected, and to serve five terms.

Into his life stepped Ellie Leonard, who was a school teacher in McCook, and they were married on July 8, 1903 at San Jose, California. On February 23, 1906, Ellie gave birth to twin boys, which almost cost her her life, but the twin boys did die.

While as a member of the House, George led the fight to overthrow the tyrannical speaker of the House, Cannon. He also served on the House Judiciary Committee, which impeached Federal Circuit Judge Robert W. Archbald. It was during this period, that he had incurred the enmity of a large number of the Republican Party leaders. With the Republican leaders, and the Republican machine in their control, they more bitterly opposed him than the Democrats. In 1912 George won the seat to the U. S. Senate. During the election he supported Theodore Roosevelt as the "Bull Moose" candidate for President, on the Progressive ticket.

On November 20, 1922, President Harding called a special session of Congress. On this occasion Senator Thaddeus Caraway of Arkansas introduced a resolution in the Senate directing attention to the fact that many members of Congress had been defeated at the polls and that they didn't represent the sentiment of their constituencies. This bill was the Lame

Duck Amendment, and was given to Senator Norris, who was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. For the next ten years Senator Norris was to introduce this bill and for various reasons the bill was killed. In 1932 the amendment passed both Houses of Congress and by January 23, 1933, a sufficient number of State Legislatures had voted ratification to make the amendment effective. Since the passage of the amendment, members of Congress, the President and Vice President have taken office on the 20th of January.

In early 1934 he attended a discussion which lead to the forming of a committee to initiate a campaign and circulate petitions for a State Constitutional Amendment change from the Two House Legislature to the Unicameral Legislature. The campaign which followed, was a very bitterly fought one and Senator Norris traveled to nearly every section of the State, campaigning for this amendment. After many hours and nearly wearing out his automobile, the election was held, with the people voting the amendment into existence.

After becoming a Senator he became a member of the Agriculture Committee. Later he served on the Public Lands Committee. It was his first introduction to a fight which in all its successive stages was to occupy his remaining years in the Senate. Each year, millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed in some region of the Mississippi Valley to floods. During the months and years that were to pass while he studied and researched the problem, he became the champion of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Starting in the Twenties, he was to introduce, for the next ten years, bills in different Congresses. He was impressed by the periodical floods exacting such enormous economic toll in section of the United States. In his own state, (Nebraska) and in all of the Great Plains area, there were rivers which frequently became unruly in flood season, and in those same valleys a few weeks later, crops were destroyed by drouth. It was so senseless and useless. With the possibilities of electricity for lightening the drudgery of farms and urban homes, while revolutionizing the factories, fascinated him. After many years of fighting Big Business, land speculators and one union, the T.V.A. was finally passed by Congress and signed into law by President Roosevelt in April 1933. One of the first dams built under the T.V.A. was named after Senator George W. Norris to honor him.

A natural development of the T.V.A. was followed by the establishment of the Rural Electrification Administration, the object of which was to carry electricity to the farms of America. An executive order issued by President Roosevelt, established the first R.E.A. in 1936. One million dollars was set aside for work relief funds to launch this program. George Norris introduced a bill to make this program permanent and to effect some changes in the plan of operation and administration that he thought were desirable. Under the provisions of the bill, Rural Electrification was made nation-wide in scope and in jurisdiction. It provided that the government would loan the money required for each electrical district for construction, buying equipment and to permit liquidation of the financial obligations incurred in the building of transmission and distribution lines. This bill was passed into law by Congress in the latter part of 1936.

During the years remaining before World War II, he was to vote for Lend-Lease, against the Poll Tax, and finally to vote for entering the War against the Axis Powers.

In 1942, Senator Norris was to lose his bid for re-election to the Senate. He returned to his home in McCook in January 1943. Here he was to spend the remaining few years of his life.

George W. Norris died from a stroke on September 2, 1944, at his home, and was buried on September 4, 1944 at the Memorial Park Cemetery. His funeral was attended by his many friends and dignitaries from near and far. Among those who talked at his funeral were Democrats and Republicans. All stated that he was an honest man.

First Wife of GEORGE W. NORRIS
PLUMA LASHLEY

was born in Washington, Iowa non August 29, 1865. Her parents moved to Beaver City, Nebraska, where she was to meet and marry George William Norris, on June 1, 1889. She was the mother of four children. Pluma died in McCook, after the birth of their daughter Gertrude, on March 26, 1901 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

Second Wife of GEORGE W. NORRIS
ELLIE LEONARD

was born February 1, 1874 in School District 13, between Lincoln and Raymond, Nebraska. She was the daughter of I. N. and Angeline Leonard. She attended

the University of Nebraska and taught school near Davey before coming to McCook in 1897, where she taught the fifth grade and was principal at West Ward School until 1902. She then spent a year in California where her parents had moved and on July 8, 1903 she was married to George W. Norris in San Jose, California.

Most of the time between 1903 and 1943 she lived in Washington, D. C., where her husband served in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate. The late Senator Norris died on September 2, 1944.

They were the parents of twin boys who died as infants. Ellie enjoyed helping Mr. Norris in the raising of his three daughters. She was known to say, "Im taking care of Pluma's girls and she is taking care of my boys."

Ellie Leonard Norris died June 30, 1972 at the St. Catherine's Hospital in McCook. Burial was in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

She was survived by a brother, John Leonard of Pacific Grove, California; three daughters, Mrs. John P. Robertson of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Harvey F. Nelson of Pasadena, California and Mrs. Gordon B. Rath of Kensington, Maryland; five grandchildren and 18 great-grandchildren; one niece, Mrs. Oswin Keifer of Guide Rock; three nephews, Burrel Leonard of Cupertino, California, Sherman Leonard of Davis, California, and Robert L. Lang of Laguna Beach, California.

ISAAC O'CONNER
"BLIND SAM"

was born 1880 in McCook, Nebraska. He lost his sight in one eye, when very young and later developed an ulcer in his other eye, and by the age of twelve, was blind. He was educated at the Nebraska School for the Blind at Nebraska City, learning to write with the "Point" system. While at the school, Miss Helen Keller, visited and Sam was selected to "show" her around. He and Miss Keller conversed in writing, using the "Point" system. Sam stated that she was too darn smart. In fact, had to ask her to simplify her writing; so he could understand. He sympathized with this deaf, dumb, and blind woman, and she showed him many advantages that he used the rest of his life. He stated that on their parting, he cried. He learned to read the "Point" system at the comparatively high speed of about six newspaper pages an hour. He subscribed to a monthly newspaper for the blind, and with the radio, managed to keep

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up with world affairs. While he was at the School he also learned to make brooms, and to play the violin. It was with the violin that he was to make his living.

Sam was a familiar sight on the streets of McCook, a sightless man sitting upon a rickety old folding stool, with a dirty cigar box tucked between his knees to catch the few coins tossed to him as he tucked his resin incrested fiddle under his chin and held against his chest. He would play and sing such songs as "Isle of Capri", "Don't sit under the Apple Tree with anyone else but me", and many others. He would interject a "God Bless You" without omitting a single monotone or note on the violin, when a coin was dropped into the box. He knew a good number of the people of McCook, as they walked by, just by the sound of their footsteps, and would call them by name.

It would have been easy to imagine that this man was the town's chimney-sweep, who had hurriedly wiped the soot from his face and hands with a handkerchief, tucked it into the pocket of his food-stained blue serge suit, put on a grimy white shirt, a gaudy print tie and a battered brown felt hat; then he considered himself properly dressed for any occasion. On cold days when he would be wearing a heavy blue overcoat with the collar turned up around his neck, he wore a Scotch cap pulled low over his ears, and dirty flannel mittens. After several hours of fiddling and singing he would carefully place his instrument in the case, hang his stool over his shoulder, tuck his cigar box under his left arm, pick up his case with his left hand, and with his right hand he cautiously pointed his knarled cane out in front of him as he shuffled down the street toward home.

Sam was a proud, independent, self-reliant, courageous, determined and quite knowledgeable individualist with a great insight about what makes life worth living. He placed little importance upon physical comforts and material possessions, but he tenaciously insisted upon his rights as a free citizen. To him this meant doing what he pleased, when he pleased, where he pleased and how he pleased. He believed that these were privileges granted to him by the signers of the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. He was very familiar with the contents and meaning of both of these documents and could quote from memory a goodly portion.

He was neither a saint nor a sinner. He never

joined any church or attended any religious services, but he read his Bible, with his fingers, from cover to cover at least four times in his 80 years of living. He accepted his congenital blindness as "God's Will", but refused to accept the social inferiority the general public associated with it. He believed that all a Christian had to do was obey the Ten Commandments, and "When you think about it that's quite a lot", he would say.

To Sam age was a relative factor. He agreed with a current anecdote that defined an Old Man as one who went for Metrecal, the same old gal, and singing along with Mitch, but a young man went for wine, women and song. He considered himself in the latter category and proved it. Sometimes he would have a bit too much wine; then he would vow that he was going to limit himself to one bottle of beer a day, providing it was a quart bottle.

He belonged to several Lonely Hearts Clubs in various parts of the United States. He could not recall the names of all the "girls" he had met or corresponded with, but he had letters and pictures of his fiancées. There was Maggie in Michigan, Edith in Wyoming, Mattie in Missouri, and Alice in Ohio. After he wrote to Alice for awhile, she sent him a good-luck ring and not very long after she said "Yes". He sent for Alice, bought her a blue gown at the rummage sale, then paraded her to his favorite street corner to be introduced to the town by him playing his fiddle and lustily singing the tune "My Sweet Little Alice Blue Gown". They were married on Monday, August 11, 1947, by Judge L. H. Cheney. Soon after the wedding both decided that courting had been more interesting than supporting; so Alice returned to Ohio and got a divorce.

Each spring he succumb to his wanderlust, telling of his need "to take a sentiments journey". He intended to finance the trip by playing at fairs, rodeos, carnivals or on any street corner in any town where he might find himself out of funds from his last "Blind Pension" check. Before leaving he would stop into the Social Worker's office of the Red Willow County Welfare Department standing tall, lifting his chin high and say, "I just came in to let you see how clean I am. I took a bath, shaved, put on a clean shirt and my best suit. How do I look?"

In the spring of 1957 "Blind Sam" failed to occupy his usual spot on the street, so some neighbors went to his home and found him laying on the floor. He was taken to the hospital for treatment of a str-

oke. Upon his Doctor's orders arrangements were made to take him to a Nursing Home. Since there were none in Red Willow County at that time, he was placed in the Platte Valley Care Home in Lexington, Nebraska.

Like Grandfather's Clock, "Blind Sam's" heart stopped suddenly on June 29, 1960. If in the Great Beyond one's hopes and dreams are realized and one's efforts rewarded, then perhaps "Blind Sam, the Roving Minstrel: is a dapper young spirit, jauntily marching down the streets paved with gold, carrying a shining new harp to the Pearly Gates and greeting newcomers with the tune, "When The Saints Come Marching In."

BENJAMIN F. OLCOTT

was born in Huron County, Ohio on February 28, 1845. During the Civil War, he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Michigan Infantry, at Flint, Michigan. During the war, he received injuries from which he suffered the remainder of his life. The last twelve years he was an invalid.

Benjamin was married to Deslotine Odell in Huron County, Ohio on February 18, 1868. They moved from Ohio to Brookline, Iowa, where they lived until 1884 when they came to McCook. Five children, two boys and three girls were born to this union.

He died at his home in McCook, on Tuesday, December 3, 1912 and was buried in the Longview Cemetery on Thursday, December 5, 1912, under the auspices of the G.A.R. Post.

WILBUR HOWARTH OLDFATHER

was born at Lexington, Nebraska. His family moved to Wood River, where he resided with them for several years. He graduated from the Wood River High School, and then took up a course at the Hastings Business College. In May of 1925 he became a bookkeeper for the Twidale Company at Kearney, and the following year was sent to McCook to open and manage the store here. He was active in social and civic organizations, which included; membership in the Rotary Club, of which he was secretary, and the McCook Chamber of Commerce. He also was a member of the Methodist Church. He is the father of three children; two daughters and one son.

P

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK PADE

was born June 5, 1832 in Germany. He learned the cabinet maker's trade in Germany. In 1852, he came to America with his mother, brother and sister, locating at Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin. He lived there for thirty-three years. Part of that time he worked at his trade and the rest of that time as foreman of the C. J. L. Sash, Door and Blind Factory.

In 1855 he was married to Pauline Arens and to this union were born five children: Emma, Henry, Herman, Bertha, and Minnie. In 1885, he and his family came to McCook and opened a furniture store. Later a mortuary establishment was added.

Christian died on Monday, October 13, 1913, at his home from a hemorrhage. He was buried in the Longview Cemetery on Thursday, October 16, 1913.

Wife of CHRISTIAN FREDERICK PADE

PAULINE ARENS

was born on May 1, 1833 in Holstein, Germany, then under Danish rule. She came to America with her parents and was married to Christian Frederick Pade in 1855. They were the proud parents of five children. She died at her home in McCook on Monday, July 18, 1927 and was buried on Wednesday, July 20, 1927 in the Memorial Park Cemetery, beside her husband.

HERMAN F. PADE

was born February 13, 1859 at Fon-du-Lac, Wisconsin to Christian Frederick Pade and Pauline Arens. He was married to Carrie G. Burrows on February 4, 1886 at Fon-du-Lac. The Pade family moved to McCook in the early days and Herman and his father, in the spring of 1885, purchased the brick building at 310 West B and opened a furniture and undertaking business. This business he successfully conducted with the assistance of his sisters, Bertha and Minnie, his brother Henry, and other relatives up to the day of his death. After the death of his father, the business was moved to Main Street and a mortuary was later opened on East C Street. Herman was a member of the Congregational Church. He also was a member of the Elk's Club and a long time member of the Chamber of Commerce. On the night of December 23, 1932, while mailing a letter at a mail box east of the depot, in the darkness he ran against and fell over the low iron fence and sustained a fracture of the thigh of the right leg. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hos-

pital. Complications resulting from this injury, plus return of an old time injury, made his condition serious. Dr. Herbert Doris of Omaha arrived and operated. The next day another operation was performed but did not improve his condition. He died on December 31, 1932 at the hospital in McCook and he was buried at the Memorial Park Cemetery on January 2, 1933.

ERNEST MILFORD PARKER

was born in 1879 at Tupper's Plains, Ohio, the son of Madison Ambrose Parker and Martha Nickerson Parker. He attended the Owl Hollow School and the Ohio State University. He worked as a law enforcement officer for the Texas Rangers and was later employed by the American Detective Association of Indianapolis, Indiana. He came to western Kansas in 1896 on a murder case and stayed on teaching school in Phillipsburg and Bird City. He married Lenna Belle Ashton (born in 1883) of Danbury, Nebraska. In 1905 he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad at Grand Island, Nebraska. In 1907 they returned to the Ashton homestead to farm many years. Mr. Parker was a progressive farmer and stockman and helped to organize the first Equity in the area. He was one of the first in the area to farm with a tractor and harvest with a harvester-thresher. To Ernest and Lenna was born only one child, a son, Raymond Ashton Parker. Ernest Milford Parker died in 1955 and his wife, Lenna Belle Ashton Parker died in 1958. They are both buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery. He was an active member of the community and a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Masonic Lodge, York Rite, Scottish Rite and the Shrine.

RAMOND ASHTON PARKER

was born in 1906 at Grand Island, Nebraska, the only child of Ernest Milford Parker and Lenna Belle Ashton Parker. Ramond married Edna Elizabeth Messner (born in 1906 the daughter of Chauncey Samuel Messner and Alice Maud Ruby Messner) in 1924. They have three children: Gayle Ashton Parker married Aretta Marilyn Welborn and live at Littleton, Colorado; Carolyn (Connie) Fern Parker married Norval Earl Bowen of Omaha, Nebraska; and Duane Messner Parker who married Mary Katherine Deardoff of Denver, Colorado.

Ramond and Edna were farmers living on the Ashton and Messner homesteads until their retirement into Danbury in 1979. They are members of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Presbyterian Church.

ISAIAH RUSSELL PATE

was born on May 11, 1842 near Kitanning in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania to John and Mary Ann Pate. They left Pennsylvania when he was 14 years of age, and traveled through Illinois, Arkansas, and Kansas, finally coming to Nebraska in 1884. He was united in marriage to Lulu Teeter of Bartley on February 24, 1889. To this marriage was born seven children, three sons: Ira S., John and Ray; and four daughters: Bertha, Jennie, Agnes and Mrs. Ray Miller. They moved to Hitchcock County, where they took up a homestead and resided for several years. After retiring from the farm they moved to McCook, where he died on August 25, 1935. He was buried on August 26, 1935 in the Riverview Cemetery. Lulu Pate died in 1947 and is also buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

THOMAS J. PATE

was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania on July 23, 1840. During the Civil War he served in the Ninety-Fourth Illinois Regiment. He was married in 1867 to Nancy Withrow in Illinois and they were the parents of three children: Otto, Delbert and Myrtle. They came to Red Willow County in the spring of 1886 and homesteaded seven miles northeast of McCook. After proving up on their homestead they bought and moved to a place just outside of McCook. He was a member of the Local G.A.R. Post.

Thomas died at his home on Wednesday, November 7, 1906 and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery on Friday, November 9th.

FREDRICK A. PENNELL

was born in Tama, Iowa on December 18, 1867. He moved from Tama to Ainsworth, Nebraska, where he made the acquaintance of H. P. Sutton. Mr. Sutton later made arrangements for Fredrick to come to McCook. While in Ainsworth, he met Mary Jane Smith and they were married on February 27, 1890. They were the parents of one daughter, Leah. In 1892, the family came to McCook and he took a position as bookkeeper at the First National Bank. Mr. Pennell worked his way up in the bank to the position of cashier, which he held for twenty-six years. He continued as a director of the bank until his death. In later years, he owned and operated the McCook Universal Motor Company, in a partnership with Mr. Sutton. Through all this time, he was a most active member of the local music circles and worked in close cooperation with Mr. Sutton as a member of the Mc-

Cook band. He was an active member of the Elk's Lodge, and the Knights of Pythias. He was at one time the Chancellor Commander of the local Knights of Pythias organization. He retired from active business in 1933.

Fredrick Pennell passed away in McCook on Saturday, August 24, 1940 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Tuesday, August 27, 1940. His wife, Mary Jane died in 1968 and is also buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

Wife of EDWARD M. PENNINGTON
ANNA M. ORR

was born January 11, 1870 at Monmouth, Illinois. When but a girl of ten years, she moved with her parents, in the spring of 1880, to a homestead south of Wiltonville, Nebraska. She lived there until her marriage on April 9, 1890 to Edward M. Pennington. To this union five children were born. Her parents were both of Irish descent. Her mother passed away in 1898 and her father in 1923. Anna was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Lebanon for thirty years, and also a member of the Rebekah Lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star. She passed away at her home in Lebanon on, June 8, 1926. Her funeral was held on Wednesday, June 9, 1926, and her remains were laid to rest in the Lebanon Cemetery.

FRANCIS MARION PENNINGTON

was born in Scotts County, Arkansas on February 26, 1845. He enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Illinois Calvary on April 1, 1864, and served until the close of the War. He returned home and lived in Illinois for three years and then moved to Hawk County, Iowa where he married Mary Francis Coon on September 28, 1870. To this union was born two sons: Allen E. and Ira. The family moved to Red Willow County in 1879, settling on a homestead near Lebanon, which was their home for nearly thirty-five years, when they moved to Lebanon. He died at his home on January 20, 1912 and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery, on Monday, January 22, 1912. His wife, Mary Francis Coon Pennington died in 1917 and is also buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

PAUL A. PERRENOUD

was born in 1865 at Sagne, Switzerland. After coming to America he settled first in Iowa and then in this area, to try farming. Weary of that, in September of 1902 he joined the Burlington Railroad mechanical force and worked at this trade until his re-

tirement in 1931. He passed away April 3, 1936 in McCook, and was buried April 4, 1936 in the Memorial Park Cemetery. He was survived by one daughter, Nellie.

EDWARD FALSTAFF PETERSEN

was born 1885 at Chicago, Illinois. His family moved to Colorado where he was raised and educated in Denver. He started the laundry business, when at the age of seven he started to deliver laundry in a boy's coaster wagon. After graduation from school he was employed in the Denver Laundry, where he met William H. Hill. In 1920, he came to McCook to join Mr. Hill in the operation of the Ideal Laundry. The laundry in those days employed but seven people and was housed in a small building. In the years since, the plant has been enlarged to employ more than forty people and a large dry cleaning plant has been added. He was widely known in the laundry field and took an active part in both state and national laundry owners associations. He was also a member of the National Cleaners and Dyers group, and in 1928 served as president of the Nebraska Laundry Owners Association. He was active in all civic affairs since his arrival in McCook. Beside his activities in the McCook Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies, he was one of the organizers of the Associated Charities and acted as president of that organization several years. He was the third Exalted Ruler of the local Elk's Lodge, and a member of the Masonic Lodge. He was married to Christina Bergetta Jensen and they were the parents of two sons: Edward F. Jr., and Kenneth. He passed away in McCook and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on October 10, 1957. His wife, Christina died in 1968 and was also buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

ANDREW PHILLIPS

was born in Pennsylvania on May 22, 1845. He moved to Iowa with his parents when he was thirteen years old. At the age of Seventeen, he enlisted in the Union Army in Company F, Twenty-fifth Iowa, under Captain Allen, and served through the War and received an honorable discharge. In 1874 he was married to Katherine M. Schook and to this union were born one son, George, and two daughters; Nellie and Ida. In 1884 they moved to Nebraska and settled in Hayes County, where he homesteaded and they lived until 1900 when he moved to McCook. He died in McCook on Friday, August 31, 1906 and was buried in the River-view cemetery under the auspices of the G.A.R. Post.

Wife of ANDREW PHILLIPS

KATHERINE M. SCHOOK

was born March 15, 1850 at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen she moved to Louisa County, Iowa. In 1874 she was united in marriage to Andrew Phillips, a Civil War Veteran. She was the mother of three children. They moved to Hayes County, Nebraska in 1885 and to McCook in 1901. She passed away Monday, February 22, 1932, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Donald Snoke, in McCook. She was buried on Wednesday, February 24, 1932, in the River-view Cemetery.

JASPER S. PHILLIPS

was born February 12, 1854 in Marion County, Indiana. He was married on May 10, 1877 at Manchester, Ohio to Louisa A. Connelly and they were the parents of seven children. In the spring of 1879 they moved to Indianola, Nebraska, where he resided for the remainder of his life, except for the one year he spent in Missouri. He was one of Indianola's pioneer business men, alert and enterprising. While in the beginning of his career as a contractor and builder in Indianola he was associated in a partnership with his constant friend, Robert H. Thomas. He constructed the first house in Indianola, and the first court house, as well as the first bank building in Red Willow County. Since then, his avocations were diverse; dealing in hardware and furniture, practicing law, and editing the Indianola Courier and the Indianola Reporter. At the time of his death he was proprietor of the People's Store, in connection with which he conducted an undertaking business. He passed away, Thursday, May 19, 1910 at his home in Indianola, and his body was laid to rest in the Indianola Cemetery.

W. S. PHILLIPS

was born on March 3, 1867 at Fairbury, Illinois. When he was a year old his parents moved to Pennsylvania, and when he was two, they moved to Nebraska, settling at Beatrice. He lived there until the age of fourteen when his father, Harry Phillips, came west with the Burlington Railroad, for whom he purchased right-of-way land. His father took a homestead near McCook. Al Rider, son of H. C. Rider was a good friend of his. Their house was erected before the townsite of McCook was surveyed. A well, one hundred and twenty-seven feet deep, from which the only good drinking water for miles around could be obtained, was dug near the house. The material for the house, a one and one-half story building, was brought to

McCook on a railroad flat car at the end of the construction train of the Burlington Railroad, which at that time was extending its track westward. It was unloaded at the track at a point near where the depot now stands. It was then carried to the site of the house. Both his father and an uncle were employed by the Burlington. The line of the road had been graded as far west as Culbertson and the track had been laid, but the roadbed had not yet been ballasted. He worked with A. B. (Wicked) Smith and his gang when they surveyed the townsite of McCook. He worked with them carrying chain and stakes. He killed his first antelope while hunting in the country northwest of McCook. Many a time he had sat on the site of the Keystone Hotel and watched antelope, buffalo, and other wild game grazing on the hills across the valley south of town. Shortly after he arrived in McCook, the first saloon was built by Tom Quigley. It was built on Main Street on the east side. The second building to be put up was the National Hotel, which was erected by L. D. Colvin. The third building was erected in the 300 block on Main street and stood near where the offices of John E. Kelley & Son were later located. After that the Burlington Depot and round house were built. These were the only buildings at the time of his departure.

Mr. Phillips nickname of El Comanche was given to him by Jew Jake, a trader who had a post on the Belle Fourche River in Wyoming. At that time, El Comanche was killing meat for the Gillette Construction crew of the Burlington Railroad, which was laying track at the time from Grand Island, Nebraska to Billings, Montana. The trader noticed his peculiar method of camping, which resembled that of a man named Comanche and that is when he began calling him Comanche. Later, when Mr. Phillips began his career as an author, he adopted the name, after changing it to the Spanish, El Comanche, as a nom-de-plume, or pen name.

The greater part of his life was spent in the outdoors. For a time, he tried his hand at newspapering and worked for the Beatrice Express, Lincoln Call, Chicago Inter-ocean, the Seattle Post Intelligencer, Seattle Times, and also did some cartooning. He had visited every state in the union, and had seen every season of the year in each place.

He was married when he was twenty-five and they had three children.

He began his work of studying wild animal and plant life in 1890, and has devoted himself to it. He had never been in one place any great length of

time and attributes his roaming instincts to some of the Delaware Indian blood in his veins. His ancestors came from Wales and settled in New York. During the line of descent, French, Indian, and Scotch blood was absorbed into the family. These in addition to Welsh, flow in the veins of El Comancho. During his career he had mixed with Otoe, Sioux, and Blackfoot Indians, and was intimate with the details of life in these and many other tribes. During his life he had known, and associated with, many of the celebrities of the Old Wild West. Among these were, Buffalo Bill Cody and Charles Russell, the cowboy artist. He also was a pal of Emerson Hough, well known author of western stories. The works of El Comancho includes a series of boy's books on wild life and many articles on the same subject. They have been published in magazines such as Outdoor America, Outdoor Life and others. After an absence of many years, he visited McCook on Sunday, June 26, 1927. He talked about some of the changes in the country surrounding McCook. He said no trees could be found north of the Burlington Railroad tracks when he left here, and that those growing along the river were only small willows and saplings. None of the trees growing in the City of McCook were here years ago. His reason for the lack of trees was the fact that the Indians would burn over the country each year to provide good range. He had lived a life of high adventure and some of the outstanding happenings follow: he was caught in a Nebraska cyclone and came through it alive; was once bogged down in the quicksand of an ice-filled river, and escaped only by the sheerest of luck; lived through the grasshopper plague in Nebraska in the 1870's; he had fought Nebraska prairie fires; once ran out of water, while crossing a western desert, and experienced all the tortures of thirst; was caught by an avalanche in the Cascade Mountains, and emerged from the experience uninjured.

When last seen on Monday, June 27, 1927, he was dressed in a picturesque costume of corduroy, black shirt, black silk neckerchief, and pinched crown hat, boarding the train for Lincoln, Omaha, and Chicago.

JAMES B. PICKERING

was born in Freeport, Harrison County, Ohio on November 4, 1840. During the Civil War, he served in Company C, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was in twelve battles and sixty skirmishes. He was with General Sherman in the March to the Sea.

He was married to Virginia J. Janney at Macomb,

Illinois on September 1, 1870. They were the parents of four children. They came to Nebraska in 1874 and made their home in Gerver Precinct, Red Willow County.

James died at his home on June 24, 1904 and was buried in the Fairview Cemetery south of McCook.

WILLIAM H. PLOURD

was the son of Michael W. Plourd, a French-Canadian emigrant, and Emily Tubbs, a native of New York state. He was born in Minona, Iowa on November 2, 1866. His childhood was spent in Mason City, Iowa around his father's blacksmith shop where he developed a love and respect for animals that determined his way of life.

William decided on a career as a doctor of veterinary medicine and graduated from a veterinarian college in Kansas City. His special interest continued to revolve around horses, and he became adept at trick riding. He toured the country in the early 1890's under the show name of "Professor Plourd", giving riding performances which included a four-horse hippodrome act.

He married Elizabeth Ann Hohman in Odell, Nebraska on October 8, 1892. They spent almost three years in Odell, and two of their children, Wilbur and Alfred, were born there. Shortly after Alfred's birth in May of 1895, William closed his practice in Odell, and the family moved to Indianola. They rented land northeast of Indianola and spent the mild winter in a tent.

William's parents and his brother Walter also moved to Indianola in 1896. Michael Plourd and his sons, William and Wallace, established a blacksmith shop which operated under the name of "M. W. Plourd and Sons". William also instituted a veterinary practice in Indianola that was to serve Indianola for more than 50 years.

Wallace shared William's attraction to horses, and the two brothers established a racing stable which, during the years of its existence, owned and raced a total of 35 horses. Walter was responsible for the manufacture of horseshoes, jockey saddles, and practically every piece of equipment needed for racing. He became known to horsemen the world over as the inventor of a special type of racing shoe which employed the use of a mold. This shoe was first developed for the Plourd stables and then, because of its uniqueness, was ordered from the stables by racers from Canada to Australia.

William was in charge of the care and racing of

the horses. He traveled to nearly every state as well as Mexico with his horses and jockeys. Among the jockeys was his son, Alfred, whom William considered the best that ever wore the Plourd colors.

The last great racer of the stables was a horse named Indianola who, at the time of its death, had won more races than any other thoroughbred ever foaled in Nebraska. He raced frequently during an unusual career of 14 years. He was injured in a collision during his last race at Don Morez, Mexico and had to be destroyed. The stables were closed and the remaining horses disposed of following Indianola's demise in 1926.

When silent movies became popular, William opened the first motion picture theater in Indianola with Bill Rambo as the first piano player. Later, William's youngest daughter, Nell, provided the background music for the theater. He owned the theater for several years and also, for a short time, one in Chadron, which his son, Alfred, managed for him.

When electricity was desired in Indianola, he purchased the first franchise and his teenage sons, Alfred and Bernard, built the first light plant. They wired the homes in Indianola and assisted their father in the operation of the small light plant. When McCook assumed the franchise a few years later, they helped build the line between McCook and Indianola.

Over the years, he established and operated several clubrooms and recreation parlors in Indianola. He was never content to allow life to pass by without living it to its fullest. In his later years, he would pack up every summer and travel to area fairs, often taking some of his grandchildren with him. His fair booths were an entertainment and enjoyment for him; he never tired of being with people, traveling, and providing entertainment for others.

William and Elizabeth had three sons, Wilbur, Alfred, and Bernard; and two daughters, Gertrude and Nell.

Elizabeth died in 1951 and was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola. William died in 1953 after a colorful and exciting life and many years of service to the community of Indianola, and was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola.

HIRAM C. PLUMB

was born in Jefferson County, New York on December 14, 1833. He and his parents moved to Dodge County, Wisconsin in 1855, living there until 1859 when they returned to New York. He was united in marriage to

Ellen Mackey on October 8, 1860. He enlisted with the Thirty-fifth New York Volunteers in 1861, and served with this unit till 1863. In 1873 he moved, with his family, to Red Willow County, where he resided until his death on May 11, 1906 at Danbury. He left four children to mourn his death: Mrs. Charles Wade, Mrs. John Ambler, Mrs. Ernest Galusha, and George Thomas. He was buried at the Danbury-Marion Cemetery on May 13, 1906.

CHARLES WALKER POORE

was born November 5, 1868 in Newton, Iowa to William H. and Hulda Poore. He was the sixth of seven sons, two of which died in infancy.

The family lived around Newton and Winterset, Iowa, leaving there in 1878 in a covered wagon. Charles often spoke of riding a pony behind and driving the milk cows. They crossed the river at Blair, Nebraska, and traveled south down what is now Highway 15. They spent the first winter at Bee, Nebraska living with an uncle.

The father, William, bought the homestead rights of some land south of Bee. Soon after he passed on, leaving Hulda to raise the five young sons.

C.W. and Frank, the two youngest boys, stayed on the farm the longest to help the mother.

Charles W. Poore and Emma Webster were married in 1892. Four children were born to them; Jay W. of McCook and Hulda Westerhoff of Seward survive. Theda Carter and Forrest Poore are deceased.

C. W. and his family lived north of Seward. He traded a horse and buggy for his first 80 acres of land. From that time on he tried to buy or trade for all the adjoining land. He then became a real estate broker. He sold land all over Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Texas. In his trading he would trade for horses, mules, cows and seed corn. He even acquired a hardware store and a Ford Car agency in his trading.

C. W. owned considerable land around the McCook area. He traded a team of mules for his first Buick car, in which he brought his family to Red Willow County in 1916. He purchased the Pate place 1½ miles north of McCook, where the family lived for a number of years. Livestock, farm machinery, furniture, and other items were shipped to McCook in what was then called an immigrant railroad car.

He continued to buy land and planted many acres of corn. He sometimes even raised a good corn crop. There would be five or six corn shuckers who lived in the home from the first good frost in the fall, and

the corn was out. Sometimes, if there was lots of snow, this lasted until almost spring. He always associated cards with gambling and would never allow his men to while away the long winter evenings playing cards. Mrs. Poore was heard to remark "I've made a barrel of gravy this winter." She did always have a hired girl to help her. C. W. at times raised a large number of sheep. His oldest brother spent the winter with him and tended the flock. He also raised registered Hereford cattle, and registered Duroc Jersey hogs. He had an imported Belgian Bobbed Tail Horse and a Percheron.

In 1931, he built the first sale barn south of the railroad tracks in McCook. The sales were very different in those days. The commission on a cow was only 75 cents. They would sell from \$15 to \$20 each. Small pigs sold for 25 cents and sometimes you could not give them away. Col. Arnold Schultz was the first auctioneer, then C. M. Matson; later Jay W. Poore and Art Leitner. Forrest Poore was an excellent judge of cattle and a very efficient ring man. The Poore boys from both families worked at the sales as soon as they were big enough to carry a cane and chase a cow.

In 1935, the year McCook celebrated its golden jubilee, C. W. broke a team of oxen and fashioned a covered wagon. He proudly drove it in the parade down Main Street with several grandchildren aboard. The sign on the side was "The Last Chance." C. W. and his bulldog Russ were familiar figures around the sale barn.

C. W. and Mrs. Poore purchased the property at 310 East First and lived there until her death in 1935. He sold the sale barn to his sons Jay and Forrest, Glen Garlic, and Fred Damrow in 1946.

He then bought the Drake Hardware store building and for a number of years followed his first love, trading and buying and dealing in antique and second hand furniture. He maintained living quarters upstairs until the last four years of his life, when he lived at the homes of his sons.

He left a rich legacy to his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. His life proved that with hard work, initiative, foresight, perceptiveness, imagination, boundless energy and desire, you can overcome the obstacles caused by hardship, lack of education, loss of his father at an early age, and the trials that beset all the early settlers. He continued to be an inspiration to his whole family.

Charles was a member of the United Brethren Church in Bee, Nebraska, and to the Masonic Lodge in McCook. He passed away in McCook on March 4, 1954 and was buried March 7, 1954 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

JOSEPH C. PREDMORE

was born in Clearmont County, Ohio on September 25, 1835. He moved to Illinois and was married to Mary Wood on October 19, 1858. They were the parents of six children. In 1862, he answered his country's call and enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteers and served three years. He and his family moved to Red Willow County in 1884. After being an invalid for two years, he fell asleep on Wednesday, March 5, 1919, never to awaken again. His funeral was held on Friday, March 7, 1919 and he was buried in the Longview Cemetery at McCook.

CHARLES PUELZ (PIILTZ)

was born April 10, 1830 at Leipzig, Germany, and grew up as a young man hating the military regime of Bismarck. For this reason, after his marriage in 1854 to Justina Winkler, he brought his young bride to America. After enduring the hardships of a six week voyage across the stormy Atlantic in an old fashioned sailing boat, they arrived at Montreal, Canada. Soon after, they moved to Millerburg, Iowa to be among some German friends. Three of their six children were born there, and he established a good business with his shoemaking and cobbler trade. Those were stirring days, for the country was in the throes of the great slavery question. The wail of the enslaved bondsmen, and the need of the struggling country appealed to his vigorous manhood and although he had a family, he felt that he must answer the nation's call. Bidding his family an affectionate farewell, he entered the Union Army, Company I, Twenty-eighth, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in August 1862, and gave his adopted nation faithful and heroic service until the close of the War. He eventually was made Corporal and served under General Grant. He received a minor wound during the battle of Gettysburg. He returned home, after the war, to a happy family, but naturally became restless after a short time. Backed with a sturdy ancestry and possessed with the true pioneer spirit, he felt the call of the west, and in 1878, he homesteaded about two miles west of Danbury, Nebraska. Through the years of drought, as well as the years of plenty, he remained steadfast to his traditions and played a part in building the Beaver

Valley community. He continued making shoes and boots for the pioneers and would walk miles to deliver his goods. He was a faithful and interested member of the Masonic Order for nearly sixty years, and was a charter member of the first Masonic Lodge organized in Red Willow County. He also was a charter member of the Boaz Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Danbury. His patriotism was unique and his flag was always hoisted whenever appropriate, coupled with his zeal for his fraternity and re-inforced by his devotion to his church and his God, made him a man to be remembered. He loved the game of Chess, and still played a strong game into his nineties. He passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Pollock, on Sunday, March 31, 1929, at Portland, Oregon. His remains were returned to his home, and was buried in the Danbury Cemetery with full Masonic Rites.

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EARL E. QUIGLEY

was born March 16, 1891, in a small sod house five miles north and west of Indianola, Nebraska, on land that was homesteaded by his father, Thomas K. Quigley, in 1872. Earl spent his entire life on the farm of 160 acres. He walked three miles with his seven brothers and three sisters to attend Red Willow School. At eight years of age, he drove four-head horse teams to the Narrows, shocked grain behind the binder all day in hot weather, dust and rattlesnakes. He cultivated, hoed and weeded corn, and finally husked it out before he could return to school in November of each year. There were the chores to do morning and evening, the horses to be fed, cows to milk, and many times, this was done by lantern light in extreme cold weather. Earl learned at a very early age in life to accept new situations, to make decisions of his own and develop a self discipline if he were to survive. He also discovered the inter-relation of the soil and weather and the animals in this relation to man. What he did not have, he would have to make for himself, earn the necessary money to buy commodities or if he did not have the money, they did without. The early years of Earl's life were trials and hardships. His family was often faced by drought, grasshoppers, ten-cent corn, and sometimes this was all followed by the banker taking the mortgaged team of horses or the family milk cow. None of these things were kept from the children. Earl said the gambles of life as a farmer and realized the size

of the stakes, he shared in the privation and worked very hard, but there was also fun for the family. During the threshing season, games were held for the young boys, and as a young man, he played baseball.

During the long winter months, there were many country dances. Earl played a fiddle in a band for community barn dances. Earl was seventeen when his father passed away, leaving the responsibilities of the farm and ranch to him and his mother. Several years later, his mother moved to the state of Colorado due to ill health. Earl remained on the homestead alone, taking over the mortgage. He batched for several years until he met and married Anna Tines of Bartley. Two children were born to this family. Money was very scarce for everyone, especially a man with many debts.

The Dirty Thirties was a tragic time for Earl due to the drought, no crops, and land taxes coming due. He helped make thousands of popcorn balls to sell for one penny each. Also, he produced and delivered the butter, the cream, the eggs, and dressed many chickens to be sold in the community.

As conditions improved, he began soil conservation practices, planning shelter belts, terracing his land, and developing irrigation. He believed very strongly that by using these conservation practices, his land would be left for many generations to use and, hopefully, enjoy for another 200 years.

Earl received the Knights of Ak Sar Ben of Nebraska Pioneer Farm Award for long and meritorious service to agriculture as exemplified by continued ownership within the family of the same Nebraska farm for over 100 years. He was one of only five recipients in Red Willow County of this award. By hard work and determination, this homestead of 160 acres has developed into over 2600 acres, which is still family owned and operated by family descendants.

His philosophy was: Farming, despite its hardships and disappointments, is the most honest and honorable way a man can spend his days on this earth; and by his toil, he is giving more to the world than he is taking from it, which is an honor that does not always come to all men. When he grew old and summed up his days, he was able to stand tall and he felt the pride in a good life that he had lived. He believed that farming makes all of this very possible.

He passed away in the McCook Hospital on October 13, 1970, and was buried in the St. Catherine Cemetery at Indianola, Nebraska on October 15, 1970.

CHARLES WAYNE RAY

was born on a farm near Riley, Indiana in 1872. There he attended the grammar schools, and worked on his father's farm until 1893, when he entered the Garvin Commercial College of Terre Haute, Indiana, where he graduated in 1894. In the fall of 1894, he entered the Preparatory School of DePauw University, where he stayed and worked at all kinds of odd jobs and hard labor, in order to get an education, and graduated from the DePauw University in 1900. After graduation, Charles came west and entered the North-west Nebraska Church Conference and was assigned to Crawford, and has since filled the following pulpits in the state: Crawford, Valentine, Alliance, Norfolk, Columbus, Lyons, and McCook. Charles received the A. M. degree from Taylor University in 1902, and in 1905 the D. D. Degree from the Nebraska Wesleyan University, of which he was a trustee from 1903 to 1907. He was a great traveler and toured all of Europe, Palestine, and Egypt in 1907, also Europe in 1910 and 1913. He was a delegate to the World's Sunday School in Rome, Italy in 1907, and in Zurich, Switzerland in 1913; and at the World's Missionary Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1910, and was a foreign correspondent for the Norfolk Daily News in 1910. He was made Grand Chaplin of the Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F. of the State of Nebraska in 1922. He was a writer of national prominence, having written the following books: "The Conditions of Life", "Bible Questions Answered", "The Radiant Life", "Heart Echoes", "Ray Tokens of Friendship", "The Bright Side of Living", and "The Tides of Fortune". He was married and had a son Robert, and a daughter Helen.

One of the many poems that he wrote was a tribute to McCook entitled: "McCook Tribute"

Out on a broad western prairie
Near a river and a brook
Is a thriving growing city
By the fair name of McCook

It is built like other cities
Or like pictures in a book
With fine homes and stores and parks
In this modern new McCook

In this city there are people
You will find from many a nook
And they're full of live ambition

As they labor in McCook

In this city you will never
Feel you're looked on as a snook
But you'll find big hearted boosters
When you move into McCook

Say it not with the red roses
Or with cookies from the cook
But say it with the broadest smile
You were welcome in McCook

So come west o're the prairies
When you read this little book
And you'll find one poet waiting
To greet you in McCook.

GEORGE RAY

was born at Indianapolis, Indiana on December 30, 1851. He moved with his parents to Missouri, and in 1871 came to Geneva, Nebraska, where his father homesteaded. In December 1874, he returned to Missouri, where he married Nancy Ann Jones, who died in 1920. In 1884, Mr. Ray homesteaded near Red Willow, and later moved to Lincoln, where a brother, James, resided. He passed away on Wednesday, December 11, 1929 at Danbury, and his funeral was held Friday, December 13, 1929. His remains were taken to Geneva, Nebraska for burial, near the grave of his wife, his only son, and his parents. He was survived by one daughter Belle.

ROBERT TUNNIS RAY

was born January 20, 1927 at San Francisco, California to Clark Calvin Ray and Anna Webb. They were both born in Utah to pioneers of that state, and had moved to California about 1925. During his early childhood the family moved about living on both sides of the San Francisco Bay at various times. During the great depression he could remember how hard times were for his family. His father left in 1939, never to be seen again. When the Japanese struck on December 7th, he was in a movie (title unknown) a slide was flashed on the screen for all servicemen to report to their bases. He rushed home to find all had been informed as to what had happened. On November 2, 1944 he enlisted in the U. S. Marines, and fought against the Japanese on the Island of Okinawa. His outfit, took the last ridge without support from other units and was to suffer extreme casualties. After the war his unit, the First Marine

Division, was sent to China where he served until January of 1946, when he was transferred to the U.S.S. Wilkes-Barre, a light cruiser. After serving on this ship for eighteen months he was transferred to Camp Pendleton where he was discharged, on April 1, 1947. Only forty-five days later, he re-enlisted in the U. S. Army, serving in Europe almost the whole three years, with the 701st. Ordnance Company. He was released from active duty, and when the Korean War started, he was recalled for active duty. He served with the 213th. Armoured Field Artillery, a Utah National Guard unit. He served with this unit through three battles, and was released from active service. He worked for various outfits, learning the carpenter trade and other trades. During the early 1950's he worked on a combine crew, cutting wheat in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. In 1956 he enlisted in the U. S. Air Force, and during his training at Lowry Air Force Base, he met his future bride, Avis Eldora Nelson, from McCook, Nebraska. After completing his training he was assigned to the 50th. Tac Fighter Wing in France. Here his bride came and they were married in Zurich, Switzerland on June 6, 1957. Robert was transferred to Nellis Air Force Base, at Las Vegas, Nevada, where his only child Robert T. Ray Jr. was born on August 13, 1959. After serving there for four years, he was transferred to Japan, where he served for five years. During this period of time, he worked on the F-105 aircraft, which was in his opinion, one of the best aircraft that the services ever had. In 1968, he was assigned to George Air Force Base, California, where he retired on October 31, 1969. He came to McCook, Nebraska to make his home.

During the following years, he worked as a carpenter for his father-in-law, Guy L. Nelson, for the Ranchers Supply and at the end, for himself as a contractor. In 1977 he was offered the job of being the curator of the Senator George William Norris's home. He has grown to admire Senator Norris and all that he stood for and thinks that he was the greatest Senator this country ever had. He is active in his Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons). Having over the years, held various positions. He is active in social life. He is a member in the American Legion, Elk's Club, Southwest Nebraska Genealogical Society (having held various positions), the Nebraska State Genealogical Society, High Plains Historical Society and served for two years with one of the local Boy Scouts units. At the present time, 1981, he is a professional Genealogical Researcher.

Robert has run for City Councilor and feels that it is the duty of all its citizens to have a greater interest in its duly elected officials. His interest in genealogy and history is one of the main reasons for his writing this book.

ROBERT T. RAY

was the second secretary of the McCook Chamber of Commerce, replacing E. C. Kelso, who died June 1926 starting his duties on July 1, 1926. He resigned this position on December 1, 1929 and shortly later departed McCook.

He was born in central Kansas in 1888 and was married and had two daughters. He departed this life at his daughter's home, Mrs. W. J. Howard, in Kansas City, Missouri and was buried at the Kansas City, Missouri Cemetery on June 22, 1932.

FRANK REAL

was the son of John J. Real and was born March 3, 1869, twenty miles north of Peoria, Illinois. At the age of six they moved to Princeville, Illinois. In 1886, after four days and three nights in an immigrant train which was made up mostly of boxcars, they reached McCook, Nebraska. He came out here as a boy of eighteen to break the prairie sod on a farm his father had purchased near Perry. Later his father and other relatives came to this county to homestead the land. The family built their new home north of Perry and prospered on the land. In 1892 he left the farm and served as bookkeeper for the E. E. McCann Grain Company at Perry. In 1897 he purchased the company and became its manager. Late in 1898, he sold his interests to the H. H. Easterday Company. In 1899 he returned to the Easterday interests and became manager. He was married to Margaret Smith on October 4, 1899 and to this union four children were born. His wife died on February 25, 1907. He purchased elevators at Kenesaw, Nebraska and Traer, Kansas in 1905 and the following year became a partner in the Easterday firm with elevators at McCook and Perry. The firm later owned elevators at Trenton and Heartwell. On April 27, 1910 he was married to Eloise Laugeman and to this union four daughters were born. In 1942, he retired from active business, disposing of his interests to the Gale Grain and Fuel Company. For more than fifty years, Frank Real was one of the outstanding citizens of McCook, especially active in civic and social circles. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, which he served as a member of the Board

of Directors for many years, as chairman of the irrigation committee, and of the Good Roads Committee. As chairman of the Chamber's Good Roads Committee, during the infancy of the automobile, his work was largely responsible for the development of Highway 6 and other primary roads throughout northwest Kansas and southwest Nebraska. As chairman of the Chamber's Irrigation Committee, he was active in early irrigation projects throughout this territory and served as a director of the Tri-County Project during the early development stages. Mr. Real served twice as a councilman and three terms as Mayor, his last term ending in 1924. It was during his administration that McCook's first paving was launched. He served as State Treasurer of the Nebraska Elk's Association for eleven years, and was one of the original committee which sponsored the Elk's Crippled Children's Program, later serving as a Director of the State Association. He was a charter member of the local Elk's Club and had served it as an Exalted Ruler. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Church. He also was a former member of the McCook Rotary Club. After a long and useful life, he passed away at his home in McCook on Sunday, August 6, 1944 and was buried in the Calvary Cemetery on Wednesday, August 9, 1944.

Wife of FRANK REAL
MARGARET SMITH

was born August 18, 1874 in Iowa. Her parents moved to Trenton in 1886 and to McCook in 1893. She taught school successfully for nine years in Red Willow and Hitchcock Counties. She was married to Frank Real on October 4, 1899, and was the mother of four children. After an illness of four months, she passed away at her home in McCook on Monday, February 25, 1907. She was buried in the Calvary Cemetery at McCook on Thursday, February 28, 1907.

WILLIAM RELPH

was born in Center County, Pennsylvania on July 19, 1839. He was married to Rebecca Jane Adams, June 1, 1861 at West Plains, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. They were the proud parents of ten children; six daughters and four sons: John, Joe, Tom, Jim, Louisa, Myrtle, Rebecca, Annie, Minnie, and Adeline. The children were all married in Red Willow County. William served in the Union Army and was wounded at the Battle of Chattanooga. He and two of his sons, John and Joe, came to Red Willow County in the fall of 1879. They brought some household supplies, furniture,

seeds, and implements. They came by rail in an immigrant car to Kirwin, Kansas. The remainder of the trip was made by team and wagon. He came from Lafayette, Indiana which was a damp, swampy and often flooded area. Because of so much sickness in that climate, he selected land upon the divide away from wet damp areas. William soon found that only bach-elors, or men who had come without their families were living near, most of them in dugouts along the canyons. He got help and proceeded to erect a sod house to have shelter for his family of a wife and six children. His wife stayed in Lafayette with her mother, Rebecca Adams, until her husband had the home ready. Because of a scarlet fever epidemic in Lafayette, she decided to leave there before her children were exposed. She posted a letter to Mr. Relph, telling him when she would arrive in Kirwin, Kansas, this being the nearest railroad at that time. She had no idea of how long it would take a letter to reach her husband. When she arrived in Kirwin the wind was blowing so hard one could hardly stand up and the air was filled with dust. The little pioneer town was full of people, families moving west, but no Mr. Relph. She took her children and went to the only hotel, which was crowded, and there were many sick children. As this brave little mother heard wild tales of Indian raids and cowboys and wondered if her husband would come for them. It was nearly a week before he arrived with the team and wagon. They soon started on the long journey to their new home. They were amazed at the endless sea of grass that met the sky, as far as they could see, not a house or tree in sight. Because they had always lived where there were big beautiful trees, the endless prairie looked desolate and barren. No roads only buffalo trails that zig zagged through the grass, bleached buffalo bones, prairie dogs, long-eared jack rabbits, and an occasional antelope herd were the only signs of life for miles. They traveled about twenty miles a day and saw very few people. The spent a few nights with settlers. These people welcomed them, shared what they had with them, for it was like a visit from home-folks. They arrived in Cedar Bluffs, Kansas on April 1, 1880, and the next day went to their new home, about seven miles northwest of Cedar Bluffs, in what is now Gerver Precinct. The small sod house with dirt floor had no doors or windows. They hung muslin over window openings and a blanket over the doorway, unloaded their belongings and did what they could to make it liveable.

It was a cold, wet spring and the sod house leaked and to make matters worse, one by one the six children came down with measles, having been exposed in Kirwin. A neighbor rode horseback to Oberlin, Kansas for a doctor. The doctor arrived on horseback but was so drunk that after he had prepared the medication, Mr. Relph gave him black coffee, put him on his horse and then threw the powders into the stove. He told his wife that the doctor would not know what he put in those powders, and they would do their own doctoring.

The summer had been hot and dry, and food supplies were scarce. William's pension of twelve dollars a month was the only cash available. They picked up buffalo bones and sold them in Indianola. Mr. Relph, Mills Gregory, Mr. Ellsworth and another decided to go on a buffalo hunt. They took two wagons with two teams of horses, provisions for themselves, and salt to cure the meat and hides. They were gone about three weeks, traveling north and west towards the Colorado line. The home-folks were very worried when they were gone so long as there were roaming bands of Indians to the west. They had lost one of their horses and it was a long, slow trip home. They arrived in the middle of the night and soon the family was awake. Mrs. Relph prepared a meal for them. They had brought home a nice lot of meat and hides.

There were no families near them and many stories of Indian raids. There was one Indian scare which created so much fear, that all the families went to a sod fort near Cedar Bluffs for protection. The small band of Indians did not come down the Beaver Creek. They crossed the Beaver Valley near Herndon and went into Kansas. They were curious and demanded food but were not dangerous. Because of the many tales people had heard, women and children were afraid and the men-folk were ever watchful. The Indians would take horses and the men all prized their riding horses.

The sod house was crumbling and leaning dangerously as it had not been built right, so William decided to move his family back to Cedar Bluffs that fall. The children could go to school a few months that winter too. On Christmas Eve a box of clothing arrived from a grandmother in Indiana. A new baby sister, Minnie, arrived that same night. It has always been a family story, how Becca only five years old, thought the new baby arrived in the box from Indiana.

Mr. Relph and the older boys put up a new sod house, plastered the walls with lime found in a canyon bank, floors were laid in the two main rooms, doors and windows of glass were installed, and muslin was tacked on the ceiling. It was much more comfortable than the first home. They also dug a well, expecting to strike water at forty feet, but had to go down one hundred and twenty-five feet. The oldest son, John, eighteen dug most of the well. Later he was to dig many wells over southwest Nebraska.

In the summer of 1881 other families arrived. The Relph's always welcomed the new families, shared their home and did everything they could to help them get settled. The precinct, when surveyed, was named after Mr. William Gerver. He and his two sons were living nearby when the Relph's arrived and William suggested the new precinct bear his name. Mrs. Relph had her own saddle horse, which she rode side-saddle. She had been taught to care for the sick, and had many home remedies. She rode many miles helped to deliver babies, usually without a doctor. When young Dr. DeMay came into the neighborhood she assisted him many times. He was highly respected by those pioneer people where his service was badly needed. Dr. DeMay later moved into Danbury where he practiced for many years.

A sod schoolhouse was built, and the first teacher was Joe Relph. He had gone for about three months training and was just past sixteen years old. He had ten pupils. The children brought books and slates from home for that first term of a few months.

There was a land office, post office, and a store at Stoughton, near Marion, and a post office at Banksville to the west. The Benjamin family lived there and was the postmaster. There was another post office several miles north called Valetton. The nearest trading post was at Indianola, the county seat. Mr. Relph and two of his sons, John and Joe, all worked on the railroad when it was being built.

They attended church in a sod house and a United Brethren preacher, Father Kennedy, and a traveling minister would come and stay in the homes and conduct services. Men carried guns and would stack them outside the door of the sod church.

Several families settled in the area in 1881 and 1882. They would gather for picnics. The boys enjoyed horse racing contests and there was dancing in some of the homes. A mouth harp, violins and sometimes a reed organ owned by Billy Allen, provided music. Children were put to bed, usually on the floor. The

parents danced and visited until dawn, getting home just in time to do morning chores.

William's oldest daughter married Ruben Gerver about a year after they came to Nebraska. They were living on their own homestead near her parent's home, when she died in childbirth in 1882. Her father and neighbors mapped out a cemetery in the northeast corner of the Gerver land. The neighbors made a crude coffin, using what they had, this being the first grave in this pioneer cemetery which was named Pleasant Prairie Cemetery.

One summer the family had a siege of typhoid fever, and some of the children were very ill. Three of the children, Jim 14, Becca 12, and Annie 10 spent that summer on the pre-emption about a mile from home herding cattle. The country was all free range. Jim would drive his horse into the herds to break up bull fights, using his whip and dogs. The children also milked cows, cooled the milk, skimmed the cream and churned butter which was salted down and kept in the cave until marketed. The three children spent three months alone. Their father came every few days bringing food and clean clothes. Very little was known at that time about typhoid fever and they thought it best to keep the children away from those who were sick at home.

After an illness of almost five years, suffering from severe strokes of paralysis during that time, William Relph died at his home in Cedar Bluffs, Kansas on Saturday, September 19, 1908 and was buried in the Pleasant Prairie Cemetery on Monday, September 21, 1908.

WILLIAM REMINGTON

was born June 24, 1819 in Oswego County, New York. He was united in marriage to Lavina Couttrayman on August 3, 1846 in Oswego County, New York. They were the proud parents of nine children: Martin, Judson, Martha, James, William Jr., John R., Mandal, Jerome and Mary J. He moved to Illinois and then to Benton County, Iowa. He enlisted July 38, 1862 in Company A, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry and was discharged on July 31, 1865. The family moved to Bates County, Missouri, to Saline County, Nebraska and then in 1874 they moved to Red Willow County.

William died July 3, 1911, north of Danbury and his burial was in the Hamburg Cemetery on July 4, 1911. His wife Lavina had died in 1867 at Bates County, Missouri.

Wife of EDWARD RICHMOND

SADIE CUMMING

was born near Keithsburg, Illinois. She came with her parents to Nebraska in 1875 and settled on a homestead near Lebanon. She was truly a child of the frontier, living most of her life in Red Willow County. In 1892, she was married to Edward Richmond and to this union one son, Everett, and two daughters Edith and Daisy, were born. She had the misfortune to lose her helpmate in 1900 when Mr. Richmond contracted a lung infection. In 1905 she was married to J. W. Adkins, and to this union three daughters, Minnie, Rosa and Lela, and one son, Bruce, were born. For over eleven years she was in very poor health and had been in a sanatorium most of this time. She passed away August 5, 1935 in Hastings, Nebraska. Funeral services were held Wednesday, August 7, 1935 and she was buried near the side of her first husband, Edward Richmond, in the Tyrone Cemetery.

EARL HOMER RIDNOUR

was born March 1, 1880 at Boone, Iowa to John W. and Clara Ridnour. At the age of two, his parents moved to Berkley, Iowa. Then in 1887, the family moved to Trenton, Nebraska and from there, in 1891 the moved to Palisade, Nebraska. Earl graduated from the Palisade schools and later attended the University of Nebraska for two years. He had a flare for athletics and went out for track. He was regarded as one of the Cornhusker dashers and quarter milers. After leaving college he was associated with his father in the mercantile business at Palisade until 1907, when he struck out on his own as the proprietor of a piano and music store in that town. In 1920 he came to McCook with the same sort of business, broadening his original lines to include radios and other home furnishings. He was married to Anitta Sweney at Shenandoah, Iowa in December 1904, and they were the parents of three daughters: Vivian, Virginia and Pauline. He was a member of the Elk's Lodge and the A.O.U.W. and the Congregational Church. He suffered a heart attack, Tuesday, January 2, 1934 which caused his death, and his funeral was held Thursday, January 4, 1934 here in McCook.

ADOLF FRED RIESCHICK

was born February 22, 1842 in Kemberg, Saxony, Germany. He was baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran Church when a youth. He with a brother and sister left Germany on June 10, 1857 and arrived in Buffalo-

New York on September 26, 1857. He came to Richardson County, Nebraska in June 1858. Adolf worked for the surveyors, carrying chain and flag, to plat the town of Arago. He enlisted in 1861 in the Home Guard in Missouri and was mustered into active service on February 27, 1862. He re-enlisted in Company B, 4th. Missouri Calvary for three years. After he was mustered out at the end of the War, he took an eighty acre farm. On October 18, 1868 he was united in marriage to Louise Hoppe and to this union six children were born. His wife died in 1879, and with his two daughters, he came to Red Willow County in September 1879. He filed on a homestead and pre-emption on land a few miles west of McCook and lived there until March 1, 1920. He sold his land and the family moved to McCook. He passed away on Saturday, October 26, 1929 at his home in McCook and was buried Monday, October 28, 1929 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

CHARLES DAVID RITCHIE

was born August 24, 1879 at North Bend, Nebraska. In his boyhood days around North Bend he was the town "herd boy" for a long time. A number of North Bend residents kept cows for the family milk supply and it was his duty to round them up from various back yards each morning and drive them back to pasture, returning them to their stalls in the evening. He also clerked for a time in a general store. He graduated from the North Bend High School, attended the Fremont Normal (now Midland College) for a year and studied another year at Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois. He received his B.A. Degree from the University of Nebraska in 1903 and his L.L.B. in 1905, coming to McCook the same year to go to work in the law office of W. S. Morlan. Later he became a partner in the law firm of Morlan, Ritchie and Wolff. Still later, the firm included only Mr. Ritchie and F. L. Wolff, who became eventually a member of the State Supreme Court Commission. From 1918 on he maintained his own office. He was married to Lila Legore on June 10, 1908 and they were the parents of one son, Robert. Mr. Ritchie was City Attorney for two years and County Attorney for three terms starting in 1911. One of his most famous cases was the conviction of Bert M. Davis for the murder of his wife. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club and served as its president, the McCook Chamber of Commerce, and the Methodist Church. During his university career he was identified with Alpha Theta Chi, Phi Delta Phi, Theta Kappa Nu, and Phi Beta Kappa. He also was

a charter member of the Innocents, Senior Society. Charles passed away at Columbus, Nebraska on December 8, 1940 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on December 11, 1940.

JOSIAH B. ROSHONG

served during the Civil War with Company D, One Hundred Forty-second Ohio Infantry.

On Monday, January 26, 1903, while crossing the repair track near the round house, he was run over by the cars and switch engine which was pushing a string of box cars. Mr. Roshong, who was quite deaf, stepped on the track in front of the cars and before they could be stopped, he was run over, two cars passing over him. He was taken to the freight room of the Depot and made as comfortable as possible. After medical assistance was given, he was moved to the home of J. E. Tirrill where he died on Tuesday, January 27, 1903. His funeral was Thursday, January 29, 1903, under the auspices of the G.A.R. and he was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

JOHN W. ROWLAND

was born August 22, 1833 in Jefferson County, Ohio. On December 27, 1857 he was united in marriage to Amanda Johnson in Washington County, Ohio, where they lived until 1885. He enlisted in Company E, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry on November 3, 1861 and served until November 17, 1864 when he was discharged. The family moved to Red Willow County in the early days and have resided here since. He died at his home in east McCook on Tuesday, November 25, 1913 and was buried Friday, November 28, 1913 in the Riverview Cemetery. Of the four children that were born to this family, two sons and one daughter were survivors.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL

was born August 13, 1848 at Woodstock, Illinois. At the age of twenty-one, he was united in marriage to Jennie C. Given and to this union were born four children, three daughters and one son. He spent his early days in active service for the McCormick Harvester Company, now known as the International Harvester Company. He came to Nebraska in 1879 and located on the Beaver Valley, and made that his home for several years. In 1886, he moved to Indianola where he was engaged in the implement business, and was actively engaged in the implement and the automobile business until his death. He was a member of

the Masonic Lodge, the Woodmen and the Workman Lodges. Surviving him were two children, Cora A., and Leon A. He passed away in his home in Indianola on Sunday, August 1, 1926. His funeral was held on Wednesday, August 4, 1926 and he was buried in the Indianola Cemetery with the Masonic Lodge in charge of the burial.

WILLIAM OSCAR RUSSELL

was born in Webster City, Iowa on September 7, 1858 to John Cole Russell and Mary Angelina Prime. He came with his parents to Edison, Nebraska in 1873, the year of the Indian Massacre at Trenton.

He and his mother cared for a wounded Indian squaw on her return home. They were frightened but made friends with the Indians.

In 1873, at the age of 15, he carried the mail from Edison to Culbertson by horseback and later with a spring wagon.

While on this route he encountered a bad storm between Edison and Indianola and was afraid he wouldn't make it to Bucks at the Willow, but although it took longer, he made it safely to this point. At times he carried passengers also.

In 1888, William was elected sheriff of Red Willow County, during the turbulent times of horse thieves and cattle rustlers. At one time he had to travel to Hitchcock County to capture a horse thief. After arresting the convict he had to keep him in the home, since there were no jails in Red Willow County at that time. To quell the fears of the family, he handcuffed and shackled him to the bed for the night, and the following day took him to Lincoln.

The CB&Q Railroad had a strike while Russell was in office and he was supposed to not let any trains move. The engineer was on the engine ready to pull out of the station when Sheriff Russell said "Billy, don't you move that train." The train did not move. These were considered critical times.

He had the first livery barn in McCook and transported many Germans and Bohemians over to Herndon, Kansas. At one time a man from Herndon came to McCook and indulged in too much drink, so Sheriff Russell took care of his horses and put him in the office of the barn for the night. The man did not know to turn off the light so he put it in a drawer and closed the drawer.

Another time a fellow got too much liquor and made John Exstedt, from Sweden, get out of bed and dance while he shot at his feet. John was frightened until Russell walked in and stopped him.

Those were the Good Old Days.

William married Louise McCorkle on November 28, 1883 at Culbertson, Nebraska and they were the parents of ten children. He passed away at his home in McCook on April 8, 1925 and was buried April 10, 1925.

ERNEST ARTHUR RUTLEDGE

was born October 4, 1924 to Ernest Karl Rutledge and Edna Mae Graves of Brighton, Colorado. He graduated from West High School in Denver in 1942 and enlisted in the U. S. Army Air Corps. After an accident that rendered him a medical discharge, he worked for a time at Hill Field at Ogden, Utah, repairing aircraft.

January 2, 1953 he married Lois Elaine Watson at Denver. On June 28, 1954 Cheryl Lynne Ford Rutledge passed away. She was first buried at Brighton, Colorado but since has been brought back to the Memorial Park Cemetery in McCook. Two daughters, Merrilee Dawn and Gloria Ann were born to them in Denver and a son, Ernest Craig was born in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Rutledge's moved to McCook in November of 1956, after Ernest had been injured. Since that time he has been accountant for the Kugler Oil Company in Culbertson, the first business manager for the McCook City Schools and is now the Regional Director for 17 counties, for the mentally handicapped.

Ernest is a graduate of Oklahoma University with a Master of Arts Degree in Human Relations.

He is a member of, and has served as head of, all the Masonic bodies in McCook, Tehama Shrine of Hastings and the Order of the Eastern Star, where he has been Worthy Patron and is presently organist. He was Rainbow Dad for the McCook Assembly #11 Order of Rainbow for Girls and was instrumental in organizing and was the first chairman of the board for DeMolay for Boys. He is also a member of the Elk's Lodge, National Rehabilitation Association, Council for Administrators of Special Education Programs, American Management Association, and has been listed in the Biographical listings of Personalities of the West and Mid-West Community Leaders of America and the Dictionary of International Biography. He was appointed by Governor Exon, to the Governor's Committee on Retardation. Is on two national committees of the National Association of Rehabilitation Facilities, a consultant on the Westman Project at Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, and a member of the United Methodist Church where he worked for many years with the youth.

Wife of ERNEST A. RUTLEDGE

LOIS ELAINE WATSON

was born August 10, 1933 to Harold Kenneth Watson and Edna Mae Whitten at the Whitten homestead in Saunders County, Nebraska.

Lois grew up in Cambridge where her parents operated a hatchery for 18 years. She graduated from the McCook High School in 1952 and furthered her education at Parks School of Business in Denver, Colorado.

Lois married Fred Ford who was in the Korean War. They were the parents of one daughter, Cheryl Lynne, who died in Denver, Colorado on June 28, 1954. She was buried in the Brighton Cemetery and later brought to the Memorial Park Cemetery in McCook.

Lois married Ernest Arthur Rutledge on January 2, 1953 in Denver, Colorado. Two daughters, Merrilee Dawn and Gloria Ann were born there. After Mr. Rutledge had been transferred to Salt Lake City, Utah, a son, Ernest Craig, was born.

Following an accident which rendered Mr. Rutledge unable to work for several months, they moved to McCook which is still their home.

Their son Craig, was killed in an auto accident in 1972 and is buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

Merrilee married Stephen LeRoy Sissel on November 30, 1974, at McCook, after attending the Nebraska University for two years. They are living in Lincoln, where Steve is an engineer for the City of Lincoln. They are the parents of a son, Eric LeRoy.

Gloria moved to Lansing, Michigan after a year at Nebraska University, where she worked as a Certified Dental Assistant for a time and then married Clifford Jerome Thelen, in Lansing on March 3, 1979. They have a dairy farm at Fowler, Michigan. Gloria and Cliff are the parents of one son, Brett Jerome.

Lois returned to the employment world in 1960 first as Clerk of the County Court. In the 16 years of her employment she worked as secretary and bookkeeper in several places of business in McCook.

She has been an active person both in civic organizations and the Methodist Church. In the Church she has been a Sunday School teacher, superintendent of the Primary Sunday School Department and has sung in the choir. She has served as president of the local Business and Professional Women's Club, an officer in the Does, is a Past Matron of Eastern Star and still holds an office, is an officer in the local Daughters of the Nile Club and is an officer in the Naamah Temple #108, Daughters of the Nile in Hastings.

Lois is interested in genealogy and is editor and publisher of the local Genealogical Society's newsletter, "Ancestors Unlimited". Her interest in this line is what has prompted her present assistance in the publication of this book.

She has been known for her sewing arts in both clothes for her family and in the crafts, as she makes many things for her home, family and especially her grandchildren as well as the things she makes to support the Shriners Crippled Children's Hospitals.

MCDONALD RYAN

was born near Danbury, Nebraska on March 8, 1891, the son of Charles Ryan and Isa M. Bennett. He attended the Danbury school taking the grades offered at that time. Because he wanted more education than the Danbury public school offered, he also attended the Wilsonville and Beaver City schools.

He graduated from the Beaver City School in 1910 and then entered upon a career of teaching at Sunflower School near Wilsonville. After teaching there a year, he decided to still further his education and attended Cotner University at Lincoln. He went on from there to medical school at the Chicago School of Medicine and Surgery.

After securing his Nebraska license to practice medicine and surgery in this state, he returned to his hometown of Danbury to practice. He soon built up an extensive and successful clientele demonstrating that it is possible for a young doctor to make good in a small town community.

Throughout his school life he not only made excellent marks in his studies but demonstrated his superior skill in athletic contests. Dr. Ryan later became very popular in the hearts and affections of his associates and patients and young and old alike in the territory lovingly referred to him as "Our Doctor".

Dr. Ryan offered his services to his country during World War I and was commissioned a first lieutenant and later promoted to captain in the medical corps. He was attached to the Air Force.

After the war he returned to his family and practice in Danbury. After a severe case of pneumonia in the winter, and being a patient in the McCook Hospital, had returned home and resumed his practice. But evidently had not recovered sufficiently from the disease, and as a result of the strain, his practice caused on his body, died of heart trouble on

Sunday, April 12, 1931. Funeral services were held Wednesday, April 15, 1931. The high school auditorium was used for the services and it was taxed to overflowing by his many friends coming to pay their last tributes. Delegates from the local American Legion Post and Masonic Lodge attended the funeral. He was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

S

WILBER FISH SAUNDER

was born in Knox County, Missouri in 1840. He served in the Southern Forces in the Civil War. Wilber married Mary A. Weekly on April 21, 1868 and they were the parents of one daughter, Mrs. William Schaaf, and two sons Charles W. and Thomas M. After the death of his first wife he was married to Isabel Mason who died on December 22, 1899. They were the parents of one daughter, Mrs. John H. Rush. He died near Pilger, Nebraska on Sunday, September 5, 1920 and was buried at Valley, Nebraska.

PERLEE W. SCOTT

was born near Kirksville, Iowa on July 14, 1860. Leaving the farm of his father when he was 13 years old, Mr. Scott taught in Iowa and Missouri rural schools for three years. He took his slim earnings and entered Parsons College, in Fairfield, Iowa to study law. In 1885, he moved to Minden, Nebraska and there read law in the office of J. L. McPheely, and passed the bar examinations under the well known Judge Gaslin in 1886. In 1887 he moved to Imperial, Nebraska, where he opened his own office. He practiced law continuously till the time of his death. He was County Attorney of Chase County for twenty years, a member of the Imperial school board for fifteen years, and served as chairman of the Village Board (Mayor) at Imperial for twelve years. He served in the State Legislature from 1925-1932. State Senator Scott's tireless efforts in behalf of Junior College legislation was rewarded in 1931, when his bill passed both houses. The pen with which Governor Charles W. Bryan signed this bill, was presented to the McCook Junior College at the opening convocation by Senator Scott. He came to McCook with his son, Roland, in July 1920 to open a law office. On Wednesday, February 8, 1933 he suffered a stroke which caused his death at the home of his son. Funeral services were held in the McCook Methodist Church and he was buried in the Imperial Cemetery, beside the remains of his wife who had died in 1917. He was survived by

his sons: Roland and Judd, and a daughter Coryl. besides being a prominent member of the Southwestern Nebraska Bar Association, he was a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Odd Fellow Lodge, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

ROLAND SCOTT

was born October 3, 1893 to Perlee W. Scott at Imperial, Chase County, Nebraska. After attending Imperial High School for two years, he completed his preparatory work at the Hastings Academy and then attended Hastings College graduating with a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1916. He graduated from the University of Nebraska College of Law in 1920, after a year of delay because of his service in the Army. Serving overseas during the war, he was one of the three hundred or so officers and noncoms who met in a theater in Paris and drafted the original plans for an organization of former soldiers to endure in peacetime and become a mighty factor in America. Mr. Scott was sent to that meeting as a delegate from his unit then in officers' training at Langres, France. His term of service abroad was served as a member of Company C, 339th Machine Gun Battalion, which was in support behind the infantry at St. Mihiel and moved later to the Lorraine sector. Upon his return to the States, he served as a member of the temporary national committee for the permanent organization of the American Legion. On July 1920, he was united in marriage to Octavia E. Pickett, a former Hastings girl, at Manila, Phillipines. Her father was engaged in hemp processing in the Phillipines. The Scott's were the parents of three children: John, Mary and Charlotte.

Roland was very active in both social and civic affairs. He served as Mayor of McCook during the 1924-26 term. He was a member of the local Masonic Lodge, the Methodist Church, once served as district trustee of the Kiwanis Club, and was Commander of the Chris Hansen Post of the American Legion in 1922. During his university career, he was a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity. He suffered a stroke, Monday October 22, 1934, which caused his death here in McCook. Funeral services were held in the Methodist Church on Wednesday, October 24, 1934, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

ENOCH A. SEXSON

was born in Burlington, Iowa on November 2, 1841. He enlisted on September 25, 1861 and served in Company

D, Fourth Regular Iowa Cavalry, for three years. He was discharged at Vicksburg, Mississippi and re-enlisted for the remainder of the war, receiving his discharge as sergeant of Company D., Fourth Iowa Cavalry on August 8, 1865 at Atlanta, Georgia. During his service he was engaged in sixty-two battles. After the war he located in western Iowa. In April 1886, he moved to Omaha, Nebraska. On December 25, 1867 he was married to Minnie Ireland, to which three children were born. He filed on a homestead in York County, Nebraska in 1872 and in 1888 moved to Box Elder and in 1915 to Indianola. He was married again to Sarah L. Blackmore, who died in 1901. In 1903 he married Mary A. Albertson, who died in August 1916. He was a member of the Methodist Church, the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, and of the G.A.R. Post. He was active in public affairs since he came to this county. He died at his home in Indianola on Thursday, January 16, 1921 and was buried in the Indianola Cemetery. He was survived by one son.

ISAAC NEWTON SHEPHERD

was born February 5, 1839 in Putnam County, Iowa. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. He served for three years with the Union Army. He was married to Sarah M. and they were the parents of two daughters and five sons. In 1879 he, with his family, moved to southwestern Nebraska where he took a homestead on Spring Creek. About 1895 the Shepherds moved to McCook. He passed away at his home in McCook on Wednesday, July 29, 1925 and on Thursday, July 30, 1925 was buried in the Riverview Cemetery. Members of the American Legion acted as pallbearers with a small number of the local G.A.R. Post, which he was a member, in attendance.

WILLIAM CLINTON SHOCKLEY

was born October 14, 1837 in Indiana to Elijah Shockley and Martha Hood. When quite small, he moved with his parents to Keokuk County, Indiana. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company F., Fifth Iowa Infantry. He enlisted later in Company G., Fifth Iowa Cavalry. He came to Red Willow County in the early 1870's. He was married to Sarah A. Rouse on August of 1878 in Red Willow County. To this union one daughter-Hattie was born. After many months of illness, he quietly passed away on the Shockley farm, a few miles northwest of Marion on Saturday, November 16, 1918. He was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

ALBERT SIGWING

was born March 7, 1890 in Rawlins County, Kansas to George Washington Sigwing and Nancy Ann Shaffer. When he was four, his parents moved to Red Willow County and he lived near and in McCook until recent years. Until 1917, he lived on a farm or ranch, and so felt himself fully qualified to understand the agriculturist. In 1917-after moving from the farm, he was connected with the Farmers Equity Exchange, in the capacity of manager. He was very active in all movements for the extension of the Equity program, assisting in the conducting meetings of the national body here and helping to get the farmers band together more closely. After working for the Equity, he moved to Benkelman, Nebraska. He was married on January 3, 1916 to Iva Mae Waggy, who was born on her father's homestead and lived all of her life in Red Willow County. They were the parents of two sons: Orval and Harold. He was a member of the A.O.U.W. and the Kiwanis Club. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Albert died on Friday, February 29, 1980 at the Dundy County Hospital in Benkelman and was buried in the Benkelman Cemetery on Monday, March 3, 1980.

SOREN SIMONSEN

was born in Lemvig in the province of Jutland, Denmark, on April 29, 1855. He was educated in the schools of his native province, and was apprenticed as a wheelwright to his father, under whom he learned his trade. As a young man of twenty, he sailed for America. He located at Racine, Wisconsin, where he was employed for four years in a plant which later became part of the Fisher Body Corporation. He migrated to Nebraska in 1879 and settled on a homestead about two and one-half miles northeast of where Danbury now stands. On June 8, 1884 at Indianola, Nebraska, he was united in marriage to Antonette Hansen, and to this union five sons were born: Warren E., Alton P., Carl E., Ralph E. and Odell K. He had long been a faithful member of the Danbury Congregational Church. He was also one of the very early members of the local Masonic Lodge, and had served in various official lodge capacities at different times during a continuous membership of over fifty years. He, in the company with Judd Remington, and Charley Ryan were honored by the Grand Lodge and awarded a gold medal in recognition of fifty years of faithful, loyal service to Masonry. He had been in failing health for the last few years, and passed

away at his home in Danbury on Friday, November 29, 1940. Funeral services were held at the Danbury Congregational Church on Sunday, December 1, 1940.

CHARLES SKALLA

was born September 13, 1877 in the village of Wid-hostiz, near Potsdam, Sudetenland, now part of Czechoslovakia. He came to America with his parents and sister in June of 1889. He reached Indianola in September and had lived in Red Willow County since. He farmed in Bondville precinct until he was thirty. He first entered municipal work in 1907, when he was elected to the position of Red Willow County Clerk. He served four years in that office. Later he worked for the Burlington Railroad as a ticket clerk. In March of 1935, he was appointed McCook City Clerk, to fill the unexpired term of B. J. Lane. After that, he was re-elected seven consecutive times. He was never opposed for the office. In 1946, he was made president of the League of Nebraska Municipalities. In 1948 he was forced to resign as city clerk because of ill health. He was elected to the McCook City Council, and his last night on earth was spent attending a four and one-quarter hour city council meeting. He passed away on Wednesday, June 28, 1950 at his home in McCook. His funeral was held in the St. Patrick's Church and he was buried in the Calvary Cemetery at McCook on Friday, June 30, 1950.

LLOYD SLAUTER

was born July 27, 1891 at Terre Haute, Indiana, and grew to manhood at that place. In 1913, he was united in marriage to Emma B. Smith at North Platte, Nebraska, and they made their home at Shenandoah, Iowa. In 1917 they moved to McCook, where he was employed by the Fallick's Bakery. In 1919 he purchased the bakery from the senior Fallick and three years later sold the establishment to Stanley Fallick, a son of the original owner. Lloyd then established another bakery across Main Street, which he operated until his death. He was a member of the Elk's Lodge, the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. He passed away in his home in McCook on Thursday, February 18, 1943 and was buried on February 20, 1943 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

HOWE SMITH

was born in Windsor, Boone County, New York on April 14, 1852. He went with his parents to Ohio, then in 1854 they took a boat at Cincinnati, and went down the Ohio River to Covington, Kentucky. In 1856 they

came up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Sioux City, Iowa. There on March 26, 1877 he was married to Susan Walker. In the late 1870's they went to the State of Kansas and to this part of Nebraska in the early 1880's. Here he engaged largely in the business of locating settlers. A monument to his work is the town of Imperial. When in the company of a party of landseekers, who wished to establish a county seat town, Mr. Smith located the present site of Imperial in 1885 and a year later the town was incorporated. He was also engaged in farming and carpenter work. In 1900 he accepted the position of janitor at the old frame school building that stood on the site of Central School. Before Mr. Smith became a janitor, he was a teacher. He taught for twenty years, beginning in Iowa when but sixteen. But finally making up his mind, when teaching in the Banksville School, that he wasn't doing a very good job, so he quit. He was a janitor for over thirty-seven years. On Tuesday, January 4, 1938 while working at the High School, he fell from a ladder and died the next day, Wednesday, January 5, 1938. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Sunday, January 9, 1938. In his work he served under six superintendents; George H. Thomas, Charles W. Taylor, W. T. Davis, J. H. True, J. C. Mitchell and Jess Shedd. He had also seen some thirty-six classes graduate and was remembered by all former students.

Wife of HOWE SMITH

SUSAN ELIZABETH WALKER

was born in Clayton County, Iowa on August 15, 1844. She grew to womanhood in Clayton County and was married to Howe Smith on March 26, 1877. From Iowa, she moved with her husband to McCook, Nebraska in September 1884, where she made her home until death, with the exception of five years which were spent on a homestead twenty miles southwest of McCook. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Her death came on April 4, 1925 in McCook, and her body was laid to rest in the Longview Cemetery.

Wife of JOSEPH SMITH

SARAH JANE KENT

was born February 12, 1848 at Keen, Ohio. She was married to Joseph Smith on April 9, 1868 at Coshocton, Ohio. She was the mother of four children. Her husband died on April 29, 1912. Since 1916 she resided with her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Moss, in McCook, where she died on Monday May 16, 1921. Her funeral was

held in McCook on Tuesday, May 17, 1921 and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

THOMAS JAMES SMITH

was born July 27, 1846 in east Hamburg, Erie County, New York. His parents moved to Bellevue, Nebraska when he was a child and he grew to manhood in what was then a thriving little river-front village. At the age of fifteen, he became a member of an exploring party which pushed across the dry, dusty plains of Nebraska and eastern Colorado, to near the foot of the Rockies, only fifteen miles from where Denver stands. The party turned back, after some of the members became sick and discouraged. When the Civil War broke out, he left home with two young companions to enlist in the army at Davenport, Iowa. At the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a drummer in the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Later he served with Company F of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, at which time was under the command of Colonel William T. Sherman, who later became famous for his March to the Sea. Another man in this regiment who was to become famous was Phil Sheridan, then a ranking Captain in the First Battalion. When the War ended, he was ordered to the detachment, which took Georgia's Governor Brown to Washington, D. C. as a federal prisoner. After being mustered out he learned the printing trade. He was working for the Chicago Tribune at the time of the 1871 fire, he was one of the compositors who set by hand, the news account of the "Chicago Fire". He also worked on the Chicago Journal and Evening Post. After working for various newspapers in Iowa, he came to Nebraska in 1878. He first located in Knox County where he founded the Knox County News. He disposed of his interests in the paper in 1879 and moved to O'Neill, where he established the first newspaper in Holt County, The Holt County Record. In 1882 they moved to the end of the Elkhorn Valley Railroad at Long Pine, Nebraska, where Mr. Smith founded the Long Pine News. As the road advanced he moved his paper ten miles west, locating at what is now Ainsworth, known then as Bone Creek. There he became interested in the organization of Brown County, which now comprises Polk, Keya Paha and Brown Counties. He started the first paper in Keya Paha County and subsequently founded the first paper in Sioux County, at Harrison. He later returned to Ainsworth and founded the Ainsworth Star, later consolidating it with the Journal. He owned and operated the paper until 1894. They moved to Cripple

Creek, Colorado, then a colorful center of mining activities, and of approximately 150 lurid gambling dens, and joined the search for gold. After an attack of Mountain Fever, he founded one of the three daily newspapers in the busy town, conducting it until his plant was destroyed by the second great Cripple Creek fires, in 1896. They came to McCook in 1897 and ran a short order house on lower Main Street for many years. He was an active member of the J. K. Barnes Post G.A.R. and was Commander of the Post for several years. In 1928 he served as the State Adjutant and on May 1929 was elected as Department Commander of the Nebraska G.A.R. He also was an aide to the National Commander, L. F. Arensberg. He died in Lincoln, Nebraska on Sunday morning, April 23, 1933, after a brief illness. His body was returned to McCook for burial. The funeral service was held on Tuesday, with military honors given him by the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was laid to rest by the side of his first wife in Memorial Park. He was survived by his second wife and three daughters: Mrs. F. A. Pennell, Mrs. Jeannette Petty, and Mrs. H. H. Miller.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH

was born June 2, 1838 at Mentor, Lake County, Ohio, the son of Horatio Nelson Smith and Adelia Claugh. His parents and older brother were born in the State of New York. The Smith family settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan, where 5 more children were born to them.

William enrolled in the Civil War on August 24, 1861 serving three years in Company C., 11th Michigan Infantry and was discharged on September 30, 1864 at Sturgis, Michigan as a corporal.

After the War, he met and married 16 year old Emma Severance on March 12, 1867 in Cass County, Michigan. Two of their daughters were born to them while living in Michigan, Cora on April 28, 1868 and Minnie on April 4, 1871.

In 1873 he and his new family, with his wife's parents, and other family members moved to Iowa, living for a time both in Benton County and Buena Vista County. While there another daughter, Vida, made her appearance on May 7, 1875.

The families left Iowa for the newly opened State of Nebraska. After a short stop-over at Beatrice and Barnston, where some of the group settled, William and his family along with his wife's parents, Betsy and John Kiler, moved on farther west to stake home-

stead claims.

They moved as far as Culbertson which had been established as a county seat of Hitchcock County. John Kiler had one of his favorite horses stolen while there. Not finding anything to their liking and wanting to be nearer the railroad, they pulled back about 12 miles, staking claims on the north bank of the Republican River, just east of where a postoffice, named Fairview was soon to be established. The Kilers sold their claim and moved back to Barnston, Nebraska.

William granted a Right of Way Deed through his land to the Republican Valley Railroad Company on December 15, 1880. In May of 1882 he sold 80 acres of his claim to the Lincoln Land Company and the balance in January 1885. The race track was later located on his original homestead.

After selling his first claim he homesteaded land south of McCook under the Pre-Emption Act, where he raised his family. Three new members had been added since their arrival in Red Willow County, a daughter Iva, on March 13, 1882, a son Clare, on April 22, 1884 and a daughter Bessie, on September 29, 1888.

His only son Clare, a bright young lad of a little over four summers died on October 28, 1888 of typhoid fever, with a brain complication.

His daughter Cora married Charles H. Angell on March 27, 1889, Minnie married William W. Miller on September 17, 1894, Iva married Ernest F. Markwad on March 8, 1904, Vida married Roy Lafferty on January 1, 1908 and their youngest, Bessie, married Charles Markwad.

He and his wife Emma, retired to a small acreage north of McCook, where Bill, as he was called, loved to visit with his G.A.R. friends hashing over war stories. His favorite being "The Battle of Chichamanga".

Bill and his wife were members of the Baptist Church.

William Henry Smith passed away September 27, 1912 at the age of 74, at the home of his daughter, Bessie Markwad.

Wife of WILLIAM H. SMITH

EMMA SEVERANCE

was born April 4, 1871 at Prairie De Chun, Wisconsin, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Severance and Betsy Britton Severance.

Her father died on the way home from the Civil War of "lung fever". Her mother Betsy, was born on January 7, 1825 at Steubenville, Ohio, the daughter

of Alexander Britton. After the death of her husband, Betsy remarried John Kiler. The Kilers, after selling their claim in Red Willow County, spent the rest of their days at Barnston, Nebraska where they are buried.

Emma was the mother of six children. She passed away, after an illness of several weeks, on Saturday, May 18, 1929 at the age of 78 years, at the home of her daughter Cora Angell. Her funeral was held on Sunday, May 19, 1929 and she was buried in the River-view Cemetery, beside the remains of her husband.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH

was born in Switzerland County, Indiana on June 18, 1842. At the age of twelve, his family moved to Missouri, where he grew to manhood. When nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union Army, and served his Country faithfully and well until the end of the Civil War, almost five years. He was commissioned a lieutenant in Company E., Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After his honorable discharge he attended business college in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1870, he was united in marriage to Sarah Jane Kerr at Bible Grove, Missouri. To this union six children were born; three girls and three boys. In 1880, the family moved to Nebraska, settling on a homestead south of Indianola, where they lived for over thirty years. He served as postmaster of Indianola for four years, and was also in the furniture business. He was a member of the Methodist Church and was active in the Church. He also was a member of the local G.A.R. Post. He died on Sunday, April 24, 1921 at Indianola, and was buried in the Cedar Grove Cemetery at Indianola, Nebraska on Wednesday, April 27, 1921. He was survived by his daughters: Mrs. I. S. Walker, Mrs. B. T. Hutcheson and Mrs. V. H. McCarrick, and sons; Robert E., Benjamin H., and Arthur W.; a sister, Mrs. Simeon Skinner and a brother, Isaac M. Smith.

Wife of I. W. SPAULDING

HARRIET ELMIRA McCLELLAN

was born in 1856 near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. She came west with her parents in her youth and they settled at Brush Creek, Iowa. She was married there to I. W. Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding came to this county, and filed on a homestead in Box Elder precinct. Mrs. Spaulding and her little son, James, joined him in 1879, coming to Plum Creek on the railroad and from there overland via Arapahoe to the homestead. Her husband passed away in 1924. Harriet passed away at

the home of her daughter, Mrs. Madge Stephens, in McCook on Sunday, December 4, 1932, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Tuesday, December 6, 1932. She was survived by her sons: Claude and James I., and her daughter, Maude.

FRANK H. SPEARMAN

was born in 1859 at Buffalo, New York. He moved to Appleton, Wisconsin and attended Lawrence College. In 1885, he was married to Eugenia Lonergan, a member of a prominent Chicago family. He was an early settler in McCook, coming here in 1887, and was engaged in the banking business until he left in 1894. He and members of the family, were heavily interested in McCook real estate. After leaving McCook he resided for several years in Chicago, but eventually moved to Hollywood, California. He was a noted author. Among the more than twenty novels he wrote was "Carmen", his last and the one he was most famous for was "Whispering Smith". He stated that the characters in much of his earlier literary works were taken from McCook and the vicinity. Several of his books were filmed and have been presented all over the English speaking world. He held honorary Doctor of Law Degrees from Notre Dame and Santa Clara Universities. He also was awarded the Laetere Medal from Notre Dame. He passed away from a stomach ailment in Los Angeles, California in December of 1937.

WILLIAM GEORGE SPRINGER

was born December 24, 1869 in Pilot township, Iowa County, Iowa to John C. and Maggie E. Springer. He received his early education in the county of his birth. He completed the course at the high school in Marengo, Iowa. He later attended a business school at Des Moines, Iowa, and did his collegiate work at Drake University. His vocation was banking. His first employment in that business was in Williamsburg, Iowa in 1893. In 1894 he became connected with a small bank in Oxford, Nebraska, which his efforts built into one of the strongest financial institutions in Furnas County. In 1920, he was elected as cashier of the First National Bank of McCook, a position that he held at the time of his death. He was married to A. Belle Harrod at Des Moines, Iowa on January 10, 1894, and they were the parents of four children. He was a member of the Disciples of Christ, the Masonic Lodge A.F.&A.M., charter member of the Rotary Club and at one time it's president, served on the Y.M.C.A. Board and on the McCook School Board, and also was active in the Chamber of Commerce,

and the Junior College. He passed away at the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota on June 22, 1932, while undergoing treatments. His remains were returned to McCook, and his funeral was held on June 25, 1932 at the Congregational Church, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery. He was survived by his wife and one son, Merlin L. and one daughter Willa Belle.

FRANCIS M. STEELE

was born in Stanton, Illinois on September 14, 1866. He began his career as a photographer in 1880 under G. T. Atkinson of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1891 he located in Dodge City, Kansas and from then until 1897 he traveled over the panhandle country taking pictures of round-up day herds, trail outfits, and old ranches. At one time, he made a picture of the X.I.T. herd of 15,000 cattle. In 1901, Mr. Steele covered the registration and drawing of the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country in Oklahoma, photographing the events leading up to the opening and the actual taking of land by the settlers. Eight years later, he made a great many photos for the Sugar Beet Company of Holly, Colorado. During the year of 1910, the Kansas-Colorado Electric Power Company asked him to make a number of photographs, and the job of taking pictures for the Sante Fe Railway of the Arkansas Valley in Colorado fell to Steele. The latter pictures were used in the National Irrigation Congress held in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Pueblo flood was recorded in 1920, pictures showing the devastation and conditions of the town following the flood of the Arkansas River. In 1917, he enlisted for photographic work in the Army for the period of the World War I, and served for several years in that capacity, making a number of pictures for the government during his time of enlistment. In 1927, he moved to McCook, where he set up his studio. Outside of his studio work, he has taken few pictures, and his entire stock of pictures were on hand and he was working to organize them for display in 1931.

JACOB STEINMETZ

was born in New York City, New York on November 5, 1840. During the Civil War he served in one of the Ohio regiments. In 1872 he came to Nebraska and settled in Sutton. He was married to Minnie Flack in 1878 at Sutton, Nebraska. They were the parents of five girls and one boy. The family came to McCook in 1888, where he had been appointed receiver in the Land Office. After being in failing health for some

time, he died on Thursday morning, October 3, 1912. He was buried in the Riverview Cemetery on October 5, 1912, under the auspices of the G.A.R. Post.

JOSEPH HENRY STEPHENS

was born January 26, 1850 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was united in marriage in 1872 at Vinton, Iowa to Anna Churchill Kimball, and they were the parents of six daughters and one son. In 1884, they came to Nebraska, and homesteaded ten miles north of Bartley. In 1890 they moved to Bartley, where he was engaged in the insurance business for two years. In 1892, he moved to McCook and entered business there. At one time he was the manager of the Palmer Hotel, later called the Congress Hotel, when it was the leading hotel in town. He also operated a restaurant. He was Mayor of McCook for two terms, 1908 & 1909. In 1923 he retired from business. After being sick for several months, he passed away in McCook on Wednesday, December 14, 1933.

JAMES STEPHENSON

was born in 1842 in Missouri, and with his parents came to Nebraska at the age of seven. During the Civil War, he fought at the battles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Following the Civil War, he was a surveyor for the government, and was said to have been one of the men to survey the site of the town of McCook. He passed away in Denver, Colorado on Friday, April 13, 1928, following an operation for appendicitis. Burial was held in McCook, following the funeral services by the G.A.R. Post in Denver. He was survived by one daughter, Mrs. M. S. Jimmerson.

ISSAC WHEELER STEVENS

was born on March 15, 1840 at Montreal, Canada. He enlisted in the Civil War on December 18, 1861 and was mustered out of service in August of 1864. He was married on May 5, 1866 to Margaret J. Briggs at Galesburg, Illinois. They were the parents of six children: two daughters, Nellie and Carrie; and four sons, Frank S., J. F., Bert, and Arthur. The family moved to Nebraska and first settled in Arapahoe, later they moved to Bartley. He passed away Friday, March 2, 1923 at his home in Bartley. His funeral was held on Sunday, March 4, 1923 and he was buried in the Bartley Cemetery.

WADE STEVENS

was born July 10, 1896 at the home of his grandparents, John and Susan Wade, on a farm 5 miles southwest of Beaver City, Nebraska. Wade's father, John Stevens, Jr., was engaged in the practice of law in Arapahoe at the time, having come with his parents to Nebraska in 1878.

Many of Wade's summers as a child were spent on the farm of his grandfather Stevens, north of Edison, Nebraska.

In 1908 the family moved to Beaver City. The family consisted of Wade, Wayne, Constance, Blanche and Verna.

Wade graduated from High School in May of 1914. Following graduation his uncle, Will Anderson, who was General Passenger Agent for the Pacific Electric Railway in Long Beach, California, offered him a job. During the summer the Jitneys came into being. There were no regulations at that time and they delivered passengers anywhere in the city for five cents. This made a situation whereby it was impossible for the streetcars to compete. Consequently, Wade's job was terminated and he returned to Beaver City. He took a job teaching school in Gosper County, Nebraska, some 25 miles from his home. He rode a bicycle home on the weekends. He was getting \$50 a month which included teaching 9th grade. During Christmas vacation the Furnas County Superintendent told him that he badly needed a teacher for a school south of Holbrook. His inducement was an increase in salary to \$55 per month. That was the highest salary paid a rural teacher in the county. What he had neglected to tell Wade was that the former teacher had been "run out" by some rather large boys. But the pupils and Wade got along well and it was several weeks before he heard of the trouble. He continued in that school another year and was raised to a salary of \$60. He purchased a used Harley-Davidson one cylinder belt drive motorcycle, which enabled him to get back and forth under more satisfactory conditions. At the end of the term he was offered a teaching position in the Beaver City school which he accepted.

In April, 1917, the United States entered World War I and he decided to join the Air Force and upon inquiry was informed the requirement was three years of college or its equivalent. He suggested the three years teaching experience as a substitute for college, was accepted, and he enlisted in the Army Signal Corps, which later became the Air Service, at Fort Omaha, Nebraska on June 20, 1917. He was transferred to the University of Illinois at Champaign where

he took his ground school training. Then on to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for flight training. Wade was one of the first 47 cadets to enter training at Kelly Field. After completing training and receiving his commission, he was one of the first three instructors assigned to Brooks Field, San Antonio, which had been under construction while he was training at Kelly.

After completing the tour of duty at Brooks Field, he was given a 30 day leave before going overseas. During this time he met Dr. Frank A. Brewster, who said he wanted to buy a plane and wanted Wade to do the flying.

Upon returning to Brooks Field he went to France on the Steamship Cedric and docked at Brest. He was sent to the Third Aviation Instruction Center at Issoudun, France, which is about 150 miles south of Paris. He was assigned to Field Five and his duties consisted of grading American pilots who were taking single seater flight instruction.

After the Armistice was signed, he was given the choice of going home or to Germany with the Army of occupation. Wade was anxious to get home having among other things, Dr. Brewster in mind, so after he arrived in New York City, he obtained his discharge from the Air Service at Garden City, Long Island, on February 7, 1919. He visited the office of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corp. in New York and learned an airplane would be available for Dr. Brewster at a cost of \$8,000. A short time later the plane was ordered and the order confirmed on April 2, 1919 with a delivery date of about two weeks. The Doctor selected a landing field site, the first in Nebraska, and built a hangar. In due time the plane arrived on a flat car in two large boxes. These boxes were hauled to the landing field just east of Beaver City on a horse drawn dray. He had received some good training in the assembly of airplanes at Kelly Field, and with the help of a local mechanic, Jeff Bonser, who had never seen a plane, they dismantled the boxes and carefully assembled the plane. On the bright, quiet evening of May 19, 1919, the first test flight was made. On May 23, 1919, he made the first professional flight to Herndon, Kansas, where the doctor had been called to attend a man who was suffering from a skull fracture which he had received while working on an oil rig.

During the summer, flights were made to several towns in the state and many passengers were taken for rides. Not long after these first flights Dr. Brewster showed Wade a telegram from the Curtiss

Aeroplane and Motor Corporation stating that his airplane was the first plane in the world purchased and used for professional purposes. It might be mentioned that the flights they were making were eight years before Lindbergh made his trans-Atlantic flight and were only 16 years after the Wright Brothers first flight.

Being anxious to get some further education, in September, 1919, Wade asked Dr. Brewster to obtain another pilot to relieve him, which he did. In fact, the doctor obtained two pilots whose names were Warren P. Kite and J. Hodgins Smith.

He decided to take a course in law at the University of Nebraska Law School in September, 1919. He registered as an adult special student. In order to obtain a degree, it was necessary to complete four years, except that by registering as an adult special, with credit for military service, the fourth year could be obtained by doing extra work, in three years thus enabling him to obtain a degree of LLB in the law school and graduate in three years, which he did.

Wade and Flora Warner were married on December 29, 1920. She then accompanied him to Lincoln where they lived from then on until his graduation in June of 1922. Their first child was born October 9, 1921, while he was attending the University, and as a baby, John Warner Stevens attended his father's graduation in June, 1922. Two daughters were born later, Kathryn Ann in September 2, 1923, and Marilyn Marie on February 28, 1926.

After graduation he joined his father, John Stevens, in the practice of law in Beaver City and was twice elected to the office of County Attorney.

During his years as County Attorney, Warren E. Tratt, "Cy", was sheriff. This was the Prohibition period when "hootch" producing stills flourished. Bootleggers flourished during this period and law enforcement officers operated despite numerous threats.

Law practice during the dust storm days of the 30's was rather depressing. One year his total income was \$1,400 which they and their three children lived on. Of course, milk was 5¢ a quart and bread was 5¢ a loaf. When the banks closed in March, 1933, he had very little cash on hand. Warner, a boy of 11 years, sensed the concern and brought forth his total assets of \$2.23 he had earned on a magazine route.

Wade moved his family to McCook in June of 1941.

About 1945 he was consulted by Elmer E. Hester regarding his desire to build an Old Peoples' Home

in Benkleman. He did not live to see this done, so after his death in 1949, Wade, along with other Board members, supervised the building of the Sarah Ann Hester Memorial Home in Benkleman, Nebraska, which has been in operation ever since. Wade remained active in the management of this Home for 30 years.

For several years Wade was in the registered Hereford business, having obtained some of the breeding animals from Elmer E. Hester. In later years he was assisted by Dale F. Thompson, Lloyd Helberg and a son-in-law, Eldon Shepherd and family who still live on the farm at Perry.

During the course of his 55 years of law practice he had been fortunate to be associated with several good attorneys, in addition to his father, among them, a nephew, John Stevens Berry, Stanley R. Scott, Keith Sinor and Mike Freeman.

In 1973 the McCook Chamber of Commerce gave him a special recognition for his contributions to the community and the McCook Chamber of Commerce. He has been an active member in the Methodist Church, having been a member over 73 years. This association has resulted in his being elected as a delegate to three General Conferences at Boston, San Francisco and Denver; also Jurisdictional Conferences at El Paso, Ft. Worth, New Orleans, Wichita and Tulsa. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Wesleyan University for several years.

Wade has been a member of the local Kiwanis Club for over 42 years was president twice, and Lt. Governor in 1964.

He was Home Service Officer of the Red Cross during the second World War, and was Regional Chairman for U. S. Savings Bonds for more than thirty years.

He has served as an appointed member of the Board of Directors of the McCook Chamber continually for nearly twenty years, and has also served as an elected member of this board. For some time he has served as legal counsel for the Chamber and his office has had the responsibility for all tax work of the Chamber. Both services have always been done without pay.

Wade and his wife were blessed with a large, wonderful family, with both the joys and sorrows related thereto. Their children, Warner, Ann and Marilyn, have provided them with 15 grandchildren and 8 great grandchildren.

ROBERT R. STEWART

was born in Georgia on September 6, 1845. During the Civil War, he served with the Confederate forces,

and he was to lose his leg as the effects of a wound. He came to Nebraska and settled in Red Willow county on a homestead two miles north of McCook. On Saturday, August 4, 1894, after making arrangements for a trip to Colorado, returned to his home. Just after getting into his yard, he was seen to drop and fall from his horse to the ground. Those who had witnessed this rushed to his assistance, and carried him into his home where he died, never regaining consciousness. His funeral was held at his home and he was buried in the Longview Cemetery, with members of the G.A.R. acting as pallbearers.

SOLOMON W. STILGEBOUER

was born August 11, 1840 in Shelbyville, Illinois. He served in the Union Army, Company B., Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers for several months, in the early part of the Civil War, being discharged on account of typhoid fever, the effects which he never fully outlived. He was married to Elizabeth Bastian of Mercer County, Ohio on October 23, 1862, and to this union seven children were born: William J., Forester G., Solomon H., Edward B., Ella M., Lulu K., and one who passed away in infancy. The family for a time lived in Shelbyville, and Tower Hill, Illinois, Berger, Missouri and Tuscola, Illinois and then the family came to Nebraska and homesteaded near where the town of Danbury now stands. He was very active in church work and helped to organize and then build the churches. He was an active member of the Masonic Lodge and served as Master Mason in Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and helped organize the first order of this kind in Red Willow County. He was the first president of the Marion Bank, which he helped to organize in 1907. He died at Brawley, California on November 20, 1919, and was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery. The services were conducted by the Masons.

Wife of SOLOMON STILGEBOUER

ELIZABETH BASTIAN

was born March 15, 1844 in Wabash, Mercer County, Ohio. She lived with her parents in Ohio, they being pioneers, until October 23, 1862 when she was united in marriage to Solomon W. Stilgebouer. To this union seven children were born, three daughters and four sons. The family lived at Shelbyville and at Tower Hill, Illinois, Berger, Missouri and Tuscola, Illinois. They came to Red Willow County in March of 1875, settling near where the town of Marion now

stands. She was converted to Christ at an early age and had always been an active church worker. The people of Danbury and vicinity owe her a debt of gratitude for the efforts she put forth for the betterment of the community and the support of the churches, which she held above everything else. She had charge of the Cradle Roll of the Congregational Sunday School at Danbury until January 1, 1927, when poor health caused her to turn her work over to her successor. Her husband, Solomon, died November 20, 1919. She first made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Lulu Green near Danbury until December 1, 1926, when she made her home with her son Solomon H., at Marion. Her health had been failing for several months. She was confined to her bed for only 8 days when she died on Friday, March 4, 1927. She was buried near her husband on March 5, 1927 in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery.

LINUS C. STOLL

was born January 9, 1885 at Greencastle, Iowa, and moved to Curtis, Nebraska at an early age. He graduated from the Curtis High School, then worked in McCook and in Wichita, Kansas before entering an optical school in Kansas City. After graduation he returned to McCook in 1909, and set up his jewelry and optical store. He owned and operated the Stoll Store until the day of his death. He was active in civic, lodge and the professional organizations; including the McCook Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Lodge, Elk's Lodge, and the Nebraska Association of Optometrists. He was vice-president of the optometrist in 1929 and president in 1930. He passed away in McCook on Wednesday, December 15, 1948, after being in poor health for almost a year. His funeral was held in the First Congregational Church on Saturday, December 18, 1948 and he was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

WILLIAM ARTIUMS STONE

was born near Boston, Massachusetts on August 12, 1867. When a small child he came to Wilsonville, where his father, Julius O. Stone, homesteaded in the early 1870's. When the family first came to Wilsonville from Boston, at times the reports of Indian raids were numerous. In 1878, the sod house of the Stone family was made into a fort, in preparation for a raid by Indians. Settlers drove their teams from as far as Cedar Bluffs, Kansas, scouts would finally report the alarms were false. William clerked in the stores of Wilsonville many years, be-

fore coming to Danbury in 1904, where he opened his own store. He passed away in his home on Saturday, May 28, 1937 in Danbury, Nebraska. His funeral was held on Sunday, May 30, 1937, and he was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Mary J., his two sons; Harold and Everett, two sisters, Mrs. Cora Walsh and Mrs. Alice Walsh, and three brothers, George, Irvin and Fred.

JOHN ALEXANDER STRAIN

was born October 14, 1841 in Highland County, Ohio. When a young man, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, in 1861 and served through three years of the bloody warfare. He passed away in his home at Danbury, Nebraska on Friday, April 4, 1913.

HARRY STRUNK

was born in Pawnee City, Nebraska on December 2, 1892 to Albert H. Strunk and Amanda Kenney. He attended the Pawnee High School and worked as an apprentice on the Pawnee Press and Pawnee Report from 1905-1907. Between the years of 1908 and 1910, he worked for various newspapers and in the latter part of this period, he worked as a printer for the McCook Tribune. Strunk and his friend B. H. Stewart originated and operated a job printing shop in McCook beginning in 1911. Later that year, Strunk established the Red Willow County Gazette which continued for 13 years until 1924.

On June 4, 1912, Harry Strunk married Arlene Allen and they had two children, Allen Duane and Shirley Margaret.

Mr. Strunk established the McCook Daily Gazette on July 1, 1924. This paper later absorbed the McCook Tribune and the South Side Sentinel. One of Strunk's earliest editorials dealt with irrigation and flood control projects for the Republican River Valley region. The 1930's were days of few crops, bitter rain, and hard economic times. When rain did come it often flooded the homes and areas along the creeks and rivers emptying into the Republican River. Each minor flood along Dry Creek, Coon Creek, Medicine Creek and others fired his enthusiasm and renewed his efforts to gain flood control methods.

The flood of 1935 seemed to culminate what Strunk had been saying editorially for nearly 25 years. One hundred twelve lives, thousands of head of livestock, and numerous homes were lost, and thousands of areas of fertile farm land were turned to waste by the sands left by the flood.

Strunk's efforts were heard and watched by national politicians such as President Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Harry Truman, Senators Hugh Butler and Carl Curtis, and others. It was not unusual for Strunk to pick up the phone anytime of the day or night, and call these people to air his views.

As president of the Republican Valley Conservation Association, he made many trips to Washington, D.C. to promote dams for the Nebraska farmland area.

In 1946, President Truman imposed a moratorium to stop further public works projects in his effort to cut federal spending. Strunk went over this moratorium and the dam known as Enders Dam was created. The struggle continued by Strunk and later Swanson Lake near Trenton and Strunk Lake near Cambridge were built with his help. Strunk's efforts in flood control and irrigation have been a tremendous benefit economically to all the residents of this area.

This activity was responsible for the location of the Bureau of Reclamation's Kansas River Basin headquarters being located in McCook.

Strunk became known nationally when in 1929 his McCook Daily Gazette premiered the first air newspaper delivery route in the United States. The high-wing Curtiss-Robin monoplane called "The Newsboy" flew 389 miles delivering the daily paper to 48 communities.

Harry Strunk died in 1960, never having relinquished his control over his newspaper.

LOUIS SUESS

was born near Decorah, Iowa on April 1, 1870. As a youth his family moved to a farm in Lancaster County, Nebraska. They came to Culbertson in 1882 when his father accepted the pastorate of a German Lutheran Church there. In 1885 he came to McCook where he completed the last few months of his schooling. In 1896 Louis began work in the old Joe Menard Store. Later he became a clerk in a store owned by J. C. Allen, who later became Secretary of State. He remained in the store when it was purchased by DeGroff and Weller. The Weller interest was later acquired by C. L. DeGroff, who operated the store until 1927, when Mr. Suess acquired the property, after owning an interest in it for a number of years. In 1930 Mr. Suess was honored by the Nebraska Federation of Retailers by being chosen as one of Nebraska's Master Merchants, for that year. He served at one time on the board of directors of the Retailers Federation. During his active career Louis was active in a number

of other business interests. He was one of the organizers and the secretary-treasurer of the now inactive Clya Products Company, which operated a brick factory in west McCook. He was president of the old McCook Milling Company. He also was interested in a number of oil developments in Kansas and owned several farms in this vicinity.

Louis Suess was a York Rite Mason, member of the Knights Templar and the Shrine. He was an active member of the Congregational Church and was a president of the Rotary Club and a board member of the Y.M.C.A. He also served on the McCook board of education for eleven years. He had served often as a director and committeeman of the McCook Chamber of Commerce.

His first wife, Kate Schmidt, passed away in 1892, leaving him with three daughters Gertrude, Martha and Eleanor. In September of 1902 he married Ethel M. Oyster and they were the parents of one daughter.

Louis Suess died in 1943 and is buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook, Nebraska.

EDWARD SUGHROUE

came to Red Willow County in the fall of 1892 when he took up a homestead northwest of Bartley in Alliance Township. He was born near Irish Grove, in Rock Run Township, Stephenson County, Illinois to Timothy James Sughroue and Alice Ellen Doran on February 14, 1871. After graduating from college in Rockford, Illinois, he took a job with the Illinois Central Railroad. One day after viewing thousands of people pouring out of the sweat shops in Chicago, he remarked, "This is not for me."

The twenty-one year old man left his parents and family and boarded the train at Seward, Illinois with his sister, Mary, to go west. They traveled as far as Bartley where their uncle Patrick Reddy and family met them.

During the years of 1892 to 1894, he taught school in District No. 39 and resided alone in a small sod house on his farm until he became acquainted with a neighbor girl by the name of Barbara Tines. They were married at Indianola, Nebraska on May 1, 1895, and became the happy parents of 10 children.

His chief interests included agriculture, cattle, and cooperatives. On April 20, 1917, when the Federal Land Bank of Omaha opened its doors, Edward Sughroue, made the long trip to Omaha to apply for a loan on his farm. His application was approved and his name went on the books as the No. 1 of the first National Farm Loan Association in the Omaha District.

The Indianola Association Loan Committee at that time included W. N. Edgar, Joseph V. Harrison, and J. W. Dutcher.

Ed was elected director and president of the Indianola Federal Land Bank at an organization meeting on February 1, 1917, and he served continuously in those positions until 1954. The Indianola NFLA was consolidated into the McCook NFLA on December 6, 1943. The farm loan conditions prior to the establishment of the Federal Land Bank weren't good, noted Mr. Sughrue with interest rates eight to ten percent in our part of Nebraska. Loan terms were from one to five years with little certainty of being renewable. It was a great day for farmers when the Co-operative Credit System was started in the United States.

Very active at the age of 85 years, he still attended the annual meeting of both his National Farm Loan Association and Production Credit Association. For 37 years, he had served as president of the Indianola and McCook Farm Loan Association, and from 1934 to 1950, he was president of the McCook Production Credit Association. When the Federal Land Bank marked its billion dollar loan, special tribute was made to Ed and several men like him who had given their time and effort to building and strengthening the Cooperative Association in the Omaha District.

In 1909 the pioneer was elected as the Red Willow County Commissioner, serving in this capacity for four terms. In 1916 he was candidate for the State Railway Commission and Treasurer of the Progressive Party in Nebraska, served as president of the Indianola Equity Exchange from 1920 to 1960, and was instrumental in organizing the Bartley Telephone Exchange where he served as president and manager for several years.

In November of 1919, he was elected as Red Willow County delegate to the 1920 State Constitutional Convention. The State of Nebraska is still served by this constitution.

One of his major interests at the convention was for rural credit. The following was taken from the proceedings of the Convention, "The Federal Farm Loan Association will not loan but one-third the actual value on the farm and by establishing those state credit associations - government can safely loan sixty or seventy percent of the value of the farm.

Mr. Sughrue was truly a hard worker and spent many hours encouraging the farmers to stay right in the buggy, as his expression went, during the long drought and dust bowl days, and hang on to their

farms as rural living was a good and wholesome life for families.

The avid reader played a great role in politics and was active in civic affairs, being Indianola's Mayor for three terms during the 1930's. He was a faithful member of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Knights of Columbus Council No. 2693, Holy Name Society, and also served on the church committee for several years.

His land that he loved so much is still owned by family members and being farmed by the third and fourth generation of the Sughrue clan. Only one of his 240 some descendants had the distinction of being born on St. Valentine's Day, February 14. Her name was Debra Mae Sperle, great-grandchild No. 96 and the granddaughter of Leo and Twila Sughrue. It appears his love for this great country rubbed off on his family as at one time, all of his children were farmers, namely: Paul, Clarence, Frank, Tim, Martin, Mary Rothmeyer, Alice Thomas, John, Leo and Nellie Vontz.

He was a good friend of Senator George Norris, of McCook, founder of the Tennessee Valley Authority and assisted him in many of his endeavors. He also admired the great success of the Bureau of Reclamation which was good flood protection for Red Willow County and southwest Nebraska.

Mr. Sughrue died in his home in Indianola in 1963, at the age of 92 years and 8 months. His long and active life was a gift from God. He kept busy and thoroughly enjoyed helping people of all races, color, and creeds. No man, woman or child was ever a stranger to him. He was buried in the St. Catherine's Cemetery in Indianola.

JOSIAH SULLIVAN

was born in Green County, Indiana on November 17, 1845. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry at Greensburg, Indiana on February 14, 1865 and was honorably discharged in August 1865. At Newark, Indiana in 1869, he was married to Mary T. Hanson and they were the parents of seven children. In 1882 they moved to Indianola, Nebraska and later took up a homestead in Frontier County. In 1903 they moved to McCook. In 1915 they moved to Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Sullivan preceded her husband in death. After his wife's death, he moved to Englewood, Colorado, where he died on Friday, May 17, 1935. He was buried in the Riverview Cemetery on Monday, May 20,

1935. He was one of the founders of the local J. K. Barnes Post, G.A.R. and for years worked as a carpenter.

HARVEY PUTNAM SUTTON

was born on the Sutton homestead at Westhollow near Naples, New York, on July 17, 1860, the son of Joel C. Sutton and Sarah M. Robinson. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Velma S. Kisevalter in Washington, D. C. on October 22, 1952.

Harvey was the youngest of his three brothers. His twin brothers, Cordie and Carlisle, and his father Joel all died within two years of what was then called quick consumption.

The entire family were musicians, playing the instruments of that day, and the father traveled the countryside selling organs, harpsichords, orchestra and band instruments. After the death of the father and two brothers, Harvey, then about eight years old, and his mother moved to Dexter, Michigan, where the older brother, Benjamin, owned a jewelry store and was the director of the Dexter Band. This continued Harvey's musical education as he always attended the rehearsals, first playing drum and later becoming very good on the E Flat Bass, touring with Joe Jefferson players and later with a circus band which later became Forepaws and Sell.

The circus played at Grand Island about 1882 and this trip to Nebraska had much to do with his spending most of his life in Nebraska. While in Chicago with a musical organization, he was taken ill and when about recovered, he flipped a penny to see whether he would go back east or go west. The decision was west, leaving Chicago for Grand Junction, Iowa, where he opened a jewelry store and music store and had the great pleasure of organizing and directing the Grand Junction Band as well as the bands of two other nearby towns. His love of fishing and hunting instilled from his life's beginning in New York and Michigan, brought him to Ainsworth, Brown County, Nebraska where he took a homestead, opened a jewelry store and music store and organized the Ainsworth Band and a good orchestra.

Both organizations played many of the towns on the Northwestern Railroad line, Valentine, Johnstown, Wood Lake, Bassett, O'Neil; this between the years of 1885 and 1889. Here at Ainsworth he fell in love with Elizabeth Burns Munson, and they were married June 4, 1886. Three sons were born to this union. Earl died at one year of age and Robert in 1907.

Harold survived and operated a jewelry and musical instrument store in McCook for many years.

Harvey P. Sutton came to McCook in the early spring of 1889. The superintendent of the Chicago and Burlington Railroad at McCook wanted a Burlington Band, sending a committee to Ainsworth to induce him to come to McCook and organize a band. It was the spring of the year and Bock Beer was on tap and, of course, to be social, the committee made the rounds with a very willing guest. However, when the midnight train arrived Harvey had decided to go back to Ainsworth.

The committee and Superintendent, A. Campbell, kept the telegraph lines busy over the next several weeks and finally induced him to come to McCook. The Burlington would furnish jobs for the musicians and the businessmen agreed to pay \$75 per month for the band instructor. (Only the first month's salary was ever paid.) He was made the division watch inspector and organized a great band and orchestra which, over the years, added much to the enjoyment of the local populace and made a name for itself here and over the west. The band was the official band at the Nebraska State Fair in the '90's held at Hastings, and in 1898 was the official band at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha and placed 2nd at Denver's Festival of Mountain and Plains and took first prize in 1899.

The McCook Burlington Band was the official band for the Knight Templar Conclave in Denver in 1913. In the early days, the summer concerts given on Main Street at the corner of "C" Street, were attended and enjoyed not only by McCook but by the people in the towns and country for miles around. The bandstand was pulled by horses to the center of the square and the arc light was lowered for light.

The present bandstand in Norris Park was dedicated to Harvey P. Sutton and is presently used on many public occasions as well as for band concerts by the McCook High School band and other musical organizations.

After coming to McCook a son was born, Robert M. Sutton, who died at the age of 15 years. A daughter, Velma Lois Sutton was born in 1897. She is a graduate in voice from New England Conservatory of Music and studied in New York. She toured with Ernstine Shuman-Heinke, and lived in Washington, D.C. later. Also one daughter, Virginia, lived to be only one year old and was always very frail.

Mrs. Sutton was a great helpmate and enjoyed the

Shakespeare Club, the Au Fait Club and made the arrangements and supervised the building of the "Frank Lloyd Wright House" on the corner of 602 Norris Ave.

Harvey P. Sutton was a lover of all sports and was an expert fisherman, trap and game shot, and billiard player. He loved games, loved people and above all loved his music. Whatsoever was good for McCook, Red Willow County, the United States of America, he and Eliza Sutton were leaders. Eliza died in 1952.

WILBUR KAY SWANSON

was born in North Platte, Nebraska on November 1, 1903 to Swan Swanson and Lillian Kay. He grew to manhood in North Platte, graduating from the High School in 1922. His spare time, while in high school, was spent working at jobs ranging from engine wiper in the North Platte roundhouse, window trimmer, employee of a ladies ready-to-wear shop, and sign artist. He then went to the University of Nebraska, where he graduated with a degree in Business Administration in 1926. He was a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity and once served as it's president. He also was president of Delta Sigma Pi, a commercial Fraternity, and also a member of the University Commercial Club. During homecoming week at the University, they have enjoyed the custom of decorating the exteriors of fraternity and sorority houses. The social organizations compete each season for prized and honors with their decorations. The result is always beautiful and a novel part of homecoming week, which can be enjoyed by everyone. For four consecutive years during his career, while a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, they carried off the honors with decorations which he had designed and help erect. He worked after graduation at the Lincoln Theater as an artist for a year and then another year in a Chicago Poster Studio. In 1928 he came to McCook and established the Swanson Sign Company. On November 1, 1929 here in McCook, he was married to Myrle LaVon Chambers, and they were the parents of one son, Richard, who preceded him in death. He was active in civic life: Past Exalted Ruler of the McCook Elk's Lodge (1946-47), member of the Elk's Grand Lodge, Past State President of the Elk's Association, member of all the Masonic bodies in McCook, and Tehama Shrine of Hastings. He also was a member of St. Alban's Episcopal Church. His spirit departed his body on October 10, 1978, here in McCook, and was buried October 12, 1978 at the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook, Nebraska.

FRANCIS SWARTZ

was born October 5, 1843 in Pennsylvania. He enlisted, October 12, 1861 in Company D., Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but was transferred to Company D. of the First United States Artillery. He served throughout the War, and was discharged on October 12, 1867. He was married to Alice Holtzman of Hagestown, Maryland on March 24, 1867. To this family were born seventeen children. The family moved westward in the early days of the settling of the west to Red Willow County. He was a member of the Methodist Church in Bedford, and on settling in Red Willow County, became associated with the McCook Methodist Church. He passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Donelson, in McCook on Tuesday, May 21, 1929 and his funeral was held on Wednesday, May 22, 1929 and he was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

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Wife of ARCHIBALD J. THOMAS

EMMA J. UNDERHILL

was born July 9, 1856 at Belle Fountaine, Ohio. She was married to Archibald J. Thomas, a veteran of the Civil War. She was the mother of three children. The family came to McCook in 1886. Her husband was a pioneer dentist of McCook practicing his profession here for a number of years, and then moved to Stratton, and later to Denver. He died in 1905 and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery. She died in Denver on March 9, 1932 and her remains were returned to McCook and buried on Saturday, March 11, 1932 in the Riverview Cemetery next to her husband.

DANIEL WAYNE THOMAS

was born and raised in the Danbury community. He was valedictorian of his Beaver Valley class. After two years at the McCook Junior College, he went on to receive his bachelors degree in mechanical engineering in 1968. Danny liked the out doors and worked summers on the Allan Redfern farm or helped his stepfather Griff Helm. He enlisted in the Air Force in the spring of 1968. He received his wings in 1970 and was assigned to overseas duty in February of 1971. Captain Thomas disappeared on July 7, 1971, while flying an Air Controller mission in an OV-10 aircraft. Still awaiting word are his mother, Mrs. Carol Helm, his father Malcolm E. Thomas, twin brothers Edward and Eugene and a sister, Carol.

ROBERT HANSON THOMAS

was born April 15, 1851 near Galesburg, Illinois. His father was Abel Thomas and his mother was Harriet Blair, she being a direct descendent of the Blairs on whose homestead William and Mary College, the oldest college in the United States now stands. In 1878 he, in the company of Verdon Glandon, Ed Leash and Charlie Hoag, made a pleasure trip from Illinois and liking the country, they all took land and he was a resident of Red Willow County from then on for many years. He was a contractor and builder, being one of the first in Indianola. He helped to put up many of the first buildings, such as school houses, churches, business buildings, and homes. He was married to Kate Dunning on March 15, 1883 in Red Willow County and they were the parents of four children: Lucy, Alibe M., Mary and Robert Jr. He was a charter member of the Congregational Church in Indianola, a member of the Old Settlers' Association, the Modern Woodman and the Eastern Star and Masonic Lodges. He died on Monday, July 13, 1931 at his home just west of town, after being in poor health for over two years. He was buried on Wednesday, July 15, 1931, in the Indianola Cemetery.

HENRY F. TOMBLIN

was born March 22, 1835 at Carleton, New York. From early manhood he farmed in New York state. He entered the service of the United States as a private in Company D, One Hundred Fifty-first New York Volunteers, on President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. He served throughout the entire war, and was regularly mustered out at its close. He was part of that great body of soldiery, which was with General Sherman, in his historic "March to the Sea". Shortly after the close of the War, he was converted and became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Carleton, New York. On February 27, 1861 he was married to Josephine Parsons, and they were the parents of three children. The family moved from New York state to Emerson, Iowa in 1873, where he was engaged in the lumber and hardware business. From Emerson they moved to Indianola, Nebraska in 1880, locating on a homestead in that area. From Indianola they moved to Arapahoe where they lived for several years. After moving to Arapahoe, he became affiliated with the Methodist Church. In 1908, he moved to Denver, Colorado. In 1910 he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Forbes, in McCook. His remains were taken to Arapahoe for burial in the Arapahoe Cemetery.

JOHN L. TOWNLEY

was born August 2, 1848 at Townhead, Lancashire, England. He was the son of Edmund Townley and Margaret Lush. He came to the United States in 1872, establishing his residents in southwestern Nebraska. He was one of the early pioneer homesteaders in the Beaver Valley, midway between the towns of Lebanon and Danbury, during the year of 1872. He was married to Elizabeth Springer on February 3, 1875 on a farm in Red Willow County. To this union eight children were born. In 1902 he retired from the farm, taking up his residence in Indianola. The family resided in Indianola until 1919, when he and his wife moved to Boulder, Colorado. His health had been failing for sometime and he died on Thursday, December 16, 1932 at his home in Boulder. His body was brought to McCook and buried on Monday, December 19, 1932 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

Wife of JOHN L. TOWNLEY

ELIZABETH SPRINGER

was born August 26, 1856 in Hawk County, Ohio. She came with her parents to the Beaver Valley and homesteaded near Lebanon in 1872. She experienced all the trials, adversities and hardships of the early days, on what was then called the "Great American Desert". She was married to John L. Townley on February 3, 1875 in Red Willow County. They retired from the farm, and moved to Indianola, where they lived for several years. In 1919, they moved to Boulder, Colorado, and they made their home there until the death of her husband, December 15, 1932. She returned to McCook and resided with her daughter, Mrs. I. D. Pennington. She passed away on Saturday, April 15, 1933, and was buried on Monday, April 17, 1933 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

GEORGE TRAPHAGAN

was born January 23, 1881 in Wyoming, Illinois his parents moved to a farm near McCook, when George was twelve years old. He spent the rest of his years in this county, and in his early years attended country schools near his home. On February 4, 1904, he was married to Mary Ellen Corcoran, who was born near Evansville, Indiana, and moved here at an early age. The couple continued living on a farm until 1919 when they moved into town. For sixteen years, Mr. Traphagan served on the McCook Police force, first as a patrolman, and later as Chief of Police. He concluded his duties with the department in 1935, after which

he purchased a filing station. He passed away at his service station on West 3rd. Street, on Monday, December 24, 1942. His funeral was held Wednesday, December 26, 1942, and was buried in the Calvary Cemetery at McCook.

JOHN TRAUT

was born August 8, 1873 at Norka, Russia. He came to America as a boy of eighteen. Settling at Culbertson he was soon employed by the Burlington Railroad, and was sent to Max, Nebraska. For three years he worked as a section laborer, then was elevated to foremanship. He was section foreman from 1895 until 1938 when he concluded his services with the railroad. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1936. They were the parents of six children: Louise, Lucille, Philip, John H., Floyd and Norris. He died at the McCook Hospital on Wednesday, November 7, 1962 and was buried on Saturday, November 10, 1962 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

FRANCIS M. TRAVELPIECE

was born in 1845. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and homesteaded in Red Willow County, near Center Point, upon his arrival in Nebraska from Michigan. He was married to Margaret M. and they were the parents of five children: Thomas, Charles, Bruce, Myrtle and Della. He passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Myrtle Burtch, south of Indianola on Monday, June 13, 1927. His remains were returned to his home, and was buried on Wednesday, June 15, 1927 in the Zion Hill Cemetery northwest of McCook.

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JOHN W. UNDERHILL

was born in Harrison County, Ohio on February 20, 1847. He volunteered in the Civil War on December 17, 1863 with Company B., Thirteenth Ohio Calvary and was honorably discharged July 4, 1865. He resided in Missouri until 1879, and later homesteaded in Rawlins County, Kansas. On December 24, 1883, he was married to Hattie Shaw in Cheyenne, Wyoming and to this union three children were born: Dora, Nettie and John. Mrs. Underhill died on July 25, 1895. The family moved to Nebraska and settled in McCook. He married Amanda T. Hyatt in November of 1920. He died in his home at McCook on Saturday, March 18, 1922 and was buried in the Longview Cemetery on Monday, March 20, 1922 with the G.A.R. Post in charge.

NICKOLAS J. UERLING

was born January 22, 1871, in Granville, Wisconsin. At the age of 11, he came with his father and six brothers and sisters to live on a farm south of Indianola.

Like many other pioneer families, the Uerlings were poor - so poor that sometimes the children's school lunch pails held only bread spread with lard and salt. The mother of the family died while the children were still small, so Nickolas's father was forced to care for the children alone. Eventually the family became a vital part of the southwestern Nebraska community of pioneers who had migrated to the area near Indianola.

As the children grew into young womanhood and manhood, they married. Three of the girls married Collins who were neighbors. Nickolas met and married Theresa Brahler in 1896 and like his father, took up farming in that same area. He also taught school.

After the tragic death of their three-year old daughter, they moved from the farm into Indianola. There, three of their five children were born.

In 1900, he purchased the McCallom General Merchandise store, where, until 1921, he ran what came to be known throughout the countryside as Uerling's Store. The same building is now occupied by the Indianola Public Library and Woman's Club. For some years he also owned stores in Stamford and Madrid, though he resided in Indianola.

Nick, as he was known, was a wise, prudent and hard working man. Theresa worked alongside him and the family prospered. It was only after he retired from the store business that Nick found life a bit boring. So, he took on the management of the Equity Union and later purchased the stock of the company. He was in the general store business then for another 20 years or so. In 1944, he sold the locker plant to his son Jerry Uerling who is the present owner.

Nick died in 1962 and his last years were quiet ones, spent mostly in Indianola, with the exception of a couple winters he spent in California with his daughters. He and his Theresa celebrated their 64th wedding anniversary in 1960 and Theresa died not long after.

Nick was, as the world at large sees men, just and ordinary good man, but as the world around Nick saw him, he was great. He was never a dynamic leader perhaps, but a leader nonetheless by virtue of his qualities and interests.

Nick was an ardent Catholic, active in his church. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society. He was a committeeman on the group which helped with the building of St. Catherine's Church. But best of all, Nick lived his religion in daily life; he showed by his principles and values that his faith was real. He was also a leader in civic affairs; besides being a charter member of the Rotary Club, he was director of the old Farmers and Merchants Bank and for many years, served on the Indianola School Board.

As an employer, he was exacting in his requirements for serving the public well. Even though he believed that the customer was generally right, he also supported his employee's views. He was fair, he was pleasant to work for; he was honorable and honest. Best of all, he had a great sense of humor and was a happy man.

Perhaps there are many men like Nick in this world. But somehow, persons in Indianola who knew him would find it difficult to find a better man - a wiser businessman - a more sincere Christian than Nickolas Uerling. Nick died in 1962 and is buried the St. Catherine's Cemetery in Indianola.

V

WILLIAM VALENTINE

was born March 11, 1856 in Vermont, and received his early education in the New England States. He came west as private secretary to the noted preacher, Rev. Thomas Collier. Later he came to Nebraska City as principal of one of the city wards and later County Superintendent of Public Instruction in Otoe County, Nebraska. In 1889, he came to McCook as superintendent. He was unanimously re-elected by the school board for nine consecutive years. Probably no person exerted so wide an influence. He was a polished, cultured, gentleman, a brilliant conversationalist, an entertaining reader, an eloquent, forceful, and instructive speaker. He was charitable and generous to a fault, always ready to help an unfortunate creature, man or beast, by kind word or deed. After leaving McCook he didn't remain long in any one place. He was a private tutor for a wealthy family, after which he gave up teaching. He sold encyclopedias for a large publishing house, drifting from Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities. He went to St. Louis and became a reporter, and then editor of a fraternal paper, writing magazine articles and stories. He went from there to Joplin, Missouri to become assis-

tant editor of the Daily American, published by H. Spearman Lewis. In January of 1907 he went to Smith, Arkansas to work with the Southwest American newspaper. In all of his wanderings, he loved McCook and her people most of all and called this city his home. He died on April 13, 1907 in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. His remains were returned to McCook and he was buried on April 16, 1907 in the Longview Cemetery at McCook, under the auspices of the High School Alumni Association. Many of his former pupils were in attendance. His influence for good showed in his former pupils, who have always stood by him, and the tribute they paid to his memory, showed their loyalty to him.

Wife of JAMES FREMONT VAN ORSDEL

SARAH ROSE RANDOLPH

was born in Butler, Pennsylvania on June 22, 1850. Her early years were spent there with her father, mother, sister and brothers. Her father, J. W. Randolph, held a commission as Major in the Civil War, and afterwards the family moved to Bufort, South Carolina. Some years later, the family moved to Eddystone Island, where they resided. In 1876 at Butler, Pennsylvania, she was married to James Fremont Van Orsdel. They were the parents of five children. They came west to settle in the eastern part of Kansas. They were among the early settlers there and spent the greater part of their married lives in that location. They moved to Lebanon, Nebraska where they were to spend the last years of their lives. She passed away on Friday, March 15, 1935 at her home in Lebanon. She had been bedfast for several weeks following an accident. Her funeral was held on Monday, March 18, 1935, and she was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

Wife of D. C. VAUGHN

SARAH E. BEEBE

was born on November 11, 1844 at Chester, Gauge County, Ohio. She was of a family of nine children. On February 23, 1857 she married D. C. Vaughn, and to this union three children were born. Mr. Vaughn died from exposure due to bad effects gained while a prisoner during the Civil War. On June 20, 1886 she was married to Milton Bonner, who had escaped from the Andersonville Prison, where he was held as a prisoner during the War. After the War they moved to Iowa, and later to Scandia, Kansas, making their home in that place till the death of her husband.

To this union seven children were born. She spent her later years at the home of her children, at different times, and passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. Bolles, north of McCook on May 28, 1913. The burial was held on Wednesday at Box Elder Cemetery.

RALPH vonRIESEN

was born September 26, 1896 at Halstead, Kansas, to David and Mary vonRiesen. He grew up in Marysville, Kansas where he graduated from high school. He was married November 13, 1922 to Edna M. Keller at Marysville. They came to McCook December 26, 1926 where they farmed west of Perry.

He was preceded in death by his parents, his wife, Edna, who died on December 23, 1961, and one brother, Roland.

He was a member of St. Alban's Episcopal Church of McCook; past Lieutenant Governor of Kiwanis in McCook and a member for over 45 years; worked for the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service for 30 years; member of the McCook Community College Foundation; and was a benefactor to several charitable organizations including scholarships to McCook Community College and McCook High School as well as to his former hometown.

Survivors include one brother, Emil vonRiesen of Topeka, Kansas, and one sister, Gertrude vonRiesen of Cincinnati, Ohio.

He died October 30, 1981 at McCook. Services were held Tuesday, November 3, 1981 in St. Alban's Episcopal Church with Rod Moore, rector, officiating. Interment was held in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

W

FREDERICK WAGNER

was born September 9, 1856 in Russia. Coming to this country at an early age, he came to Red Willow County taking up land near McCook. He made the prairie land produce bumper crops and built himself a substantial home. He retired in 1926, and moved from the farm and settled in McCook. He passed away at his home on Wednesday, February 7, 1934 and was buried in the St. John's Cemetery. He was survived by his wife Dortha, and four children: Doris, Fred, Gotlieb and William.

PATRICK WALSH

was born December 4, 1858 in Beardstown, Illinois, the son of Michael Walsh and Ellen Duffy. In his early

manhood, he became a bridge carpenter and was engaged by railroad companies and came west to McCook in 1884. He was married to Ida Bolton in 1887 at Denver, Colorado, and she died in 1916. Mr. Walsh organized the McCook National Bank in 1907, and was its president from 1907 until his death in 1928. He was also the president of the Keystone Hotel Company, the Citizens Gas Company, and was chairman or member of many committees both civic and social. He was twice a State Delegate to the Democratic National Convention; and was a Presidential Elector in 1904. During World War I, he was the Government Appeal Agent for Red Willow County, chairman of County War Savings Stamp campaign, chairman of the County Council of Defense (third Nebraska District), and chairman of the Victory Loan campaign. He was a member of St. Patrick Church, and was very active in church work. The Knighthood of Saint Sylvester was conferred upon him in 1922 by the Pope, Benedict X, as a recognition for charitable and benevolent activities. He made a trip to Europe in 1925, visiting many countries: France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, England and Ireland. While in Ireland he went to Westport visiting the birthplace and early home of his father and mother. He also visited a number of his relatives. On Thursday, November 29, 1928, after suffering a heart attack, he died. He had not been in good health for some time. His funeral was held on Saturday, December 1, 1928 at the St. Catherine's Church, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

JOHN PASSMORE WALLACE

was born on August 26, 1885 near Cambridge, Nebraska from the union of marriage between his father, John Passmore Wallace, and mother, Lavinia Amen of Cambridge. John, age 29, and Lavinia, age 22, a farm girl were united in marriage in Portland, Iowa.

Young John was raised by his grandparents, the Amen's, who lived about eight miles southeast of Cambridge. He worked for fifty cents a day from sun up until sundown starting at the age of ten years. He was a self taught man as he only got to go to the third grade in school. He loved horses and could get them to do as he wished and go where he wanted them to go. It is remembered by some, that at one time John acquired a team of horses that no one seemed to be able to do a thing with, however, after he had taken them out into a field for half a day working with them they turned out to be a good team.

John traveled some after he grew to manhood and broke horses, helped dig potatoes and put up hay for

a living in Idaho.

John was united in marriage to Lillie Marguitee (King) Clark on May 16, 1923 and took her back to live on his grandparents farm near Cambridge, Nebraska. While living there three children were born to them: Thomas Eugene born March 23, 1924, Helen Arlene born October 8, 1925 and Dorothy May born May 26, 1927. As time passed and both of his grandparents having passed away, the little family moved to McCook in the year of 1928.

John got a job working for the city of McCook as the city's caretaker of the cemeteries. He worked hard at taking special care of them and acquired a reputation for making the grass grow greener while the peonies he grew there were really something to be admired. As they were later in life destroyed it nearly broke his heart. Since John loved to work he did just that wherever he could. His children can remember riding on a hay rack loaded down with straw that he was hauling for J. C. Poore at the East Sale Barn in the south part of McCook. It is also remembered he worked for the McCook Lumber Company and could add board feet faster than their more college educated helpers.

He had the opportunity to help plant the trees in Kelly Park and then finally came back to full time work at Norris Park. While working there he got the title of, "Mr. Green Thumb of McCook". An article was written about this by a Gazette staff writer named Denis Converse.

Five more children were born while John and Lillie lived in McCook. They were: Edna Ruth born on August 3, 1929, John Passmore, Jr. born December 24, 1934 (in a box car on the west side of McCook and turned out to be the biggest Christmas present possible to have that year), Alfred Ray born June 22, 1936, Richard Edward born August 15, 1938. As the family grew John decided to buy a house located at 1304 East "A" Street and there the last child, Gary Dean, was born September 15, 1945.

John and his family lived without some of our modern day conveniences, such as; electricity, until March of 1942 but were able to acquire a telephone in 1938 so the city officials could call him if they needed a grave dug in the winter time. John, however, always tried and succeeded at having a big garden, flowers, and grass wherever he lived. Being a great gardener he always had plenty of garden to share with friends and neighbors, or he traded garden for groceries he needed from the store.

It's needless to say, John never lost his love

for farming as several farmers around McCook could tell you even though he was now a city man. You would always find him willing to go help a farmer with an extra hand or two when needed. He enjoyed helping with the oats shocking, corn picking (by hand and/or behind the corn picker), and feeding cattle. Because of his love for livestock he made his farm grandchildren happy by helping with the milking chores.

John lived to see most of his sons go into the armed forces and even return again. John, Jr. served in Korea, Alfred went to Germany and Gary served only in the United States. John's eldest son, Thomas, served in World War II and died in South Carolina on December 5, 1944, leaving a pregnant wife and small daughter, Joan, behind. A son, James, was born to her only months later. John himself was supposed to join the armed forces during World War I in 1918 but just as he was getting on the train to go, the Armistice was signed so he got to stay home.

The daughters of John and Lillie Wallace all grew up and married. Helen married a painter named Guy Shepherd, Dorothy married Percy Minary a farmer from Culbertson who lives fifteen miles northwest of McCook, and last of all Edna married Chuck Upp and had one son and later married later to Keith Judd.

John passed away December 27, 1961 at the age of Seventy-six years in his home after having a stroke. His family all being present at the time. He is remembered now by his old saying, "I'm like Will Rogers, in the way that, I have never met a man I didn't like, except one, and he had a faithful dog so I guess he couldn't actually have been all that bad!"

John's wife, Lillie, was a faithful wife, hard worker along side of John and a loving mother. She was always there when you needed her, did baby sitting for anyone with the need, visited the sick and poor, but last and not least was surely always caught with a smiling face to cheer up anyone's day. Always, like John, she helped whenever she could. She liked to play games as she often did play jacks with her children while the dishes waited to be done later. She most enjoyed telling her stories about her youth when she traveled in a covered wagon. Lillie passed away on November 27, 1973, leaving family, friends and neighbors to grieve her passing. Lillie's grandfather was a Civil War hero, Thomas Bales of east McCook.

(This information has been supplied by Mrs. Percy Minary, the former Dorothy Wallace of Rural Route 1, Culbertson, Nebraska.)

DONAVON WALTERS

was an only child. He was the class valedictorian at the Beaver Valley High School in 1961. He received his Electrical Engineering Degree from the University of Nebraska on the same day he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He was to make several tours of duty to Vietnam. On December 21, 1972 the B-52 aircraft that Capt. Walters was co-pilot on was shot down over Hanoi.

His wife Charlene, and children Devin and Christine awaits word yet today.

Wife of PETER H. WALTERS

SARAH F. JACKSON

was born 1852. She was married to Peter H. Walters on January 1, 1874. She passed away on Saturday, July 13, 1940 at her home in Lebanon. She was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery on Tuesday, July 16, 1940.

ADOLPH F. WALZ

After losing his wife in Minnesota Adolph headed for Nebraska with his two sons and daughter. He stopped in Blue Hill, Nebraska, where his sister lived and left his daughter with her. Going on to Lamar to his other sister where he left his sons, until he could get settled. In 1923 he settled northwest of Bartley. In 1929 he was able to send for his son John. His other son had died. In 1931 Adolph married Maggie Ryan, daughter of James Ryan in Indianola. He then brought his other child, his daughter to Bartley.

John bought the home place in 1961 after the death of his father in 1958 and the death of his step-mother in 1961. He, John, had been farming the land since 1929. He married Mary Komatcher, daughter of Henry and Catherine Komatcher in 1945, and set up housekeeping on the home place. To them were born Cecela, a Sister of the Church now living in Waverly, Nebraska; Bernard lives north of Indianola and married Paula Meeder; Alice married William Tines; Mildred married Micheal Cuellar and lives in Indianola while Virginia married Ben Bortner and lives northwest of McCook. Agnes works and lives in McCook going home whenever possible.

Mary and John Walz are known for their work in the Indianola Catholic Church having held offices in the church's different organizations. John is an avid collector of old farm tools and equipment, coins and is an active member of the Antique Car Club of Red Willow County. If you should want a quilt of

any kind and have it beautifully made, Mary Walz is the lady to go to. For the Old Settlers Day in Indianola she put together the blocks the ladies had made depicting different scenes in and around Indianola which they then raffled off. There is many a child or grandchild covered with Mary's beautiful quilts. Her daughters are actively helping their mother in her projects while her son Bernard helps his father farm.

ISAIH HUGH WASSON

was born October 12, 1842 at Butler, Pennsylvania to Joseph Wasson and Rachel Jomison. When he was six they moved to La Claire, Iowa, going down the Ohio River from Pittsburg to St. Louis, then up the Mississippi by steamboat to their new home. He was a playmate in his boyhood at Le Claire of "Buffalo Bill" who lived then near Davenport. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K., Twentieth Iowa Infantry at Davenport, but was rejected on account of being under weight. He then entered the transport department on the Mississippi between Davenport and St. Louis. He continued to follow that business and rose through various positions to that of captain in 1870. He was married to Sarah E. Lainbach on December 18, 1870 and to this union two daughters and five sons were born. He was on the first raft that was taken down the Mississippi by a steam tug boat. He assisted in building the steamboat Moline at Cincinnati, Ohio and was afterward Master and Captain of that boat for twenty-two years. The Moline was afterwards used in Kansas City as an excursion boat and sunk in the Ohio River in 1905. He purchased a half section of land three miles south of McCook in 1880, and lived there until April 1916, when he purchased a home in McCook. He died on Friday, May 6, 1916 from heart failure, while taking an osteopathic treatment. Funeral services were held Monday, May 9, 1916, under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member. His remains were taken to his old home town and he was buried in the Le Claire, Iowa Cemetery.

DELOS ALVIN WATERMAN

was born August 2, 1831 at Watertown, Jefferson County, New York. He was married to Mary Elnora Dye on December 24, 1857 at Monmouth, Iowa. They were the parents of two children: Charles F. and Hattie. They also had an adopted son, Fred L. During the Civil War he was a member of Company F., Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, having enlisted in 1865, and at the time of his discharge from the service, was a first

lieutenant in the army. After the War, the family came west. In 1899 he homesteaded three and one-half miles south of Lebanon. He died on Tuesday, June 8, 1926 at the home of his son, Charles, in Lebanon, following an illness of several months. He was buried Wednesday, June 9, 1926 at the Lebanon Cemetery near the side of his wife.

Wife of LEWIS THOMAS WATSON
CLARA MARIE UHREN

was born October 5, 1887 near Danbury, Nebraska to Henry Uhren, who had come from Germany at the age of 17, and Anna E. Ehr, daughter of Henry Ehr of Naperville, Illinois. Her mother died when she was only nine years old. Times were hard for a father and several young children alone on the farm.

Clara married Lewis Thomas Watson on December 20, 1909 at Benkelman, Nebraska. They were the parents of four children: Harold Kenneth, Christina Irene, Lloyd Dean and Floyd Lewis.

The Watsons were on a farm south of Wauneta when Lewis died on January 17, 1917 of a ruptured appendix, leaving Clara with four very small children. Unable to take care of the farm work and the children alone she moved her family into McCook. She was able to find work doing washings etc. so she could be with her family and earn a living at the same time. She worked very hard but needed the help of her oldest son, Harold, so he had to quit school in the seventh grade.

Clara died February 13, 1975 at the Imperial Hospital and was buried in the Garden Grove Cemetery near Hildreth, Nebraska by the side of her husband and other members of his family.

HAROLD KENNETH WATSON

was born November 13, 1910 to Lewis Thomas Watson and Clara Marie Uhren. His father died when he was but seven years of age so his mother moved her family to McCook where she hoped to be able to take care of her young family and earn a living for them. Harold learned to deliver the laundry his mother had done and many other jobs that he found to help the family income. When he was in the seventh grade he had to quit school to work full time. Being the oldest of the four children was not easy but he learned to work hard at any job he could find.

Harold talks of the board sidewalks down the main street of McCook, when 50¢ could buy enough meat to feed a family of five for a meal, when "Buffalo Bill"

came to town with the Wild West Show, and when they used to flood the river bottom and it would freeze over making a large skating pond for everyone in town. Once, he recalls, of skating all the way up to Culbertson on the river. Fun those days were the inexpensive kind such as the skating and dances in the homes when the rugs were rolled back and the furniture was put outside. He worked for Adolph Bower & Knosp when he had to stand in the manger to reach high enough to harness the horses. While working there he helped haul the necessary building supplies for the new Red Willow County Courthouse. He was a good worker, getting his teams to work when others would quit. He worked for Lester Lenhart & Balius on the drayline hauling coal, live stock, grain and anything else.

He married Edna Mae Whitten on January 17, 1932 in McCook and to this union was born one daughter, Lois Elaine on August 10, 1933.

Harold worked for Wallace Whitten in the hatchery here in McCook and then opened a hatchery in Cambridge in January 1934. He missed serving in World War II by being deferred as he was in the much needed business of furnishing chickens and eggs that were needed not only here in the States but to our boys overseas.

They sold the hatchery in Cambridge in 1951 and moved to McCook where he raised chickens on an acreage east of town and worked for Mr. Whitten, his brother-in-law, again for a number of years. He is now working for Budke Motors.

He has always been known for his ready smile and big "Hello" for everyone as well as his bird whistles.

He has been a member of the Methodist Church for all of his adult life and is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Eastern Star.

Wife of HAROLD K. WATSON

EDNA MAE WHITTEN

was born May 19, 1910 to Charles William Whitten and Dora Loretta Bailey of Saunders County, Nebraska. She graduated from High School in 1927 at Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska.

While visiting with her brother, Wallace Whitten, at McCook she met Harold K. Watson and they were married on January 17, 1932 at McCook by the Methodist minister. To this union was born one child, Lois Elaine.

Edna has worked at her husband's side for many years but is now retired.

She has been an active worker in the Methodist

Church since before her marriage when she taught Sunday school. She was in charge of the Church Nursery for many years and now works in the Helping Hands store, of used items, for the Church.

Edna is also a member of the Eastern Star.

Wife of JOHN W. WELBORN
REBECCA JANE ROBERTS

was born June 29, 1853 at Springfield, Illinois. She was married to John W. Welborn on September 27, 1868 at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. For a few years they lived on a farm near Ashland, and in 1873, they moved to Red Willow County, where they established themselves near the new town of Indianola. Her husband was an early day sheriff, and she must have known days and nights of worry and fear that he might be worsted in an encounter with some quick shooting outlaw. But she withstood it all, and for many years, has enjoyed the love and friendship of many people. After the death of her husband in 1929, she had never been well. She passed away in her home in Indianola on Friday, August 3, 1934, and was buried Sunday, August 5, 1934 in the family plot in the Indianola Cemetery.

JOHN W. WELBORN

was the second son of nine children, five boys and four girls, of William and Talitha Floyd Welborn. He was born in Toad County, Kentucky on October 22, 1843. He moved to Missouri with his parents in 1859, and after the Civil War, came to Nebraska and homesteaded in Cass County. There he and Jennie Roberts were united in marriage on September 27, 1868, to this union three children were born: Robert Forest, Jesse Floyd, and Lillian. They came to Red Willow County in the spring of 1873, and resided here till his death. He was accompanied by two of his brothers, Jesse and Frank, and they went into the cattle business. They traded cattle later for a store and stock of goods, located on the southeast corner of the intersection of the main streets in Indianola, & were in that business during an Indian scare. He buried what money they had, and wrote to his brother in Nebraska City as to the location of it so he could find it if the Indians killed all of them. In 1877, at the third election held in Red Willow County, he was elected Treasurer, and served one term. In 1881 he was elected sheriff and was re-elected in 1883 and 1885. John was widely known and by a gentle, kindly and generous nature and personality, made friends everywhere. It was of his kind that made possible

the "Winning of the West". He passed away at his home in Indianola on Tuesday, May 21, 1929 after a gradual decline in his strength for the last two years. His funeral, which was attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends, was held Thursday, May 23, 1929 and interment was in the Indianola Cemetery.

JAMES T. WELCH

was born December 14, 1876 in Hamlin, New York. He had for many years been chief dispatcher at Lincoln before coming to McCook in 1920. He had worked for other railroads before joining the Burlington. He was married to Mrs. Alice Morris and they were the parents of four sons: William L., Ted, Edward J., and Leslie J. In 1938, because of ill health, he had to give up his duties as trainmaster. He died in Hastings, Nebraska on September 19, 1940. His remains were returned to McCook and buried in the Calvary Cemetery on September 23, 1940.

ANGELO P. WELLS

was born in Steuben County, New York on October 31, 1845. He enlisted in Company I, Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers on October 6, 1861. He with his father were taken prisoners in April 1864, and were confined in the prisons at Charleston, Florence and Andersonville. They were paroled march 1, 1865 and honorably discharged, but his father died. At that time his mother moved to Illinois and he went there after the War. He attended and graduated from the Hahneman Medical College of Chicago and practiced a year afterward in that city, and then moved to Aurora, Nebraska, after a short time moving to Colorado. In 1888 he moved to McCook. He was recognized as a leading physician of his school in this state, and he served two years as president of the state association. He was an active member of the A.O.U.W., and the D. of H., and was prominent in G.A.R. circles. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and took an active part in church work. He was at the time of his death, superintendant of the Sunday School.

After an illness, which lasted for over two years, death came while he slept, on Monday October 29, 1906. He was buried in the Longview Cemetery at McCook.

GOTTLIEB WEYENETH

the son of Emmanuel Weyeneth and Mary Bigler was born November 12, 1848 in Neufchatel, Bern Canton,

Switzerland. The experiences of his early youth and manhood were associated with life in his native country. He was the oldest of a family of eight children, and at an early age he knew what it was to face the stern realities and hardships of life and share in the responsibility of bearing family burdens. Yet he faced these problems and played his part well without a murmur or complaint. In foreign countries, where military service is universally required, many youth emigrate in order to escape this irksome requirement. It is worthy to note that when he came of military age, he served his native country faithfully and well. Then, after he had discharged his full duty to his parents, and also his country, he immigrated to America, landing in June of 1873. He first came to Crete, Nebraska and for a short time made his home with an uncle and aunt, Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Bigler. He came to Red Willow County in 1874, with a partner by the name of Schlickner. A man by the name of White, had been out in this country, and returned to Crete with a lot of enthusiastic stories of the great possibilities out in western Nebraska. He said that just south of McCook, on the river bottom, was a half section of land that would make someone a fortune, so they came out to look it over. They landed at Indianola on the stage and the following morning Mr. Starbuck brought them to where McCook is located to look over the land. It was too sandy for them, so the next day, they went over to the Beaver Valley. Gottlieb took a homestead in the fertile Beaver Valley, a short distance west of where the town of Marion stands. He resided on this farm until November 1919, when he moved to Marion. On March 27, 1881 he was united in marriage to Emma Jane Irish at Indianola, Nebraska, where she resided. To this union five daughters: Corene, Ruby, Stella, Elsie, and Bertha and three sons: Clyde, Ernest, and Joe H. were born. On January 24, 1923 his faithful wife and companion died following complications from the flu. He was never able to fully reconcile himself to this loss. He was tenderly cared for by his daughter Bertha. The end of his life came peacefully on Friday, after a brief illness from an attack of influenza on February 19, 1932 in Marion. He was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery on February 21, 1932, with the impressive Masonic rites.

Wife of GOTTLIEB WEYENETH
EMMA JANE IRISH

was born in Roscoe, Illinois on December 22, 1851.

She united with the Methodist Church of Roscoe, at an early age, and later became a charter member of the Presbyterian Church at Marion, Nebraska. She came to Red Willow County with her parents in 1880, where she spent the remainder of her life. She was one of the pioneer homesteaders, having taken a claim in the early 1880's. She was married to Gottlieb Weyeneth on March 27, 1881 at Indianola, and they were the parents of eight children. She died on January 24, 1923 at Marion, following complications from the flu. She was buried in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery on January 26, 1923.

WILLIAM WEYGINT

was born December 1820 in New York state. He was among the first settlers in Red Willow County, and had the distinction of plowing the first furrow in this county. He had taken a claim about the same time that Edgar S. Hill, who was the first County Judge. He died on Friday, November 16, 1917 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. I. J. Starbuck in Salt Lake City, and was buried in Salt Lake City on Sunday, November 18, 1917. He was survived by his wife, two daughters, and one son.

FOWLER SYLVESTER WILCOX

was born at Canaan, Columbia County, New York on October 25, 1850. He grew to manhood on a farm near Canaan and attended school there. For a few years before his marriage on May 19, 1875 in Canaan, to Kate Lovejoy, he taught school. After a few years following his marriage, he moved to Gillman, Illinois and there managed a poultry business, until he went into partnership with his brother Justin, in the mercantile trade. He lived in Gillman for nine years, joining the Methodist Church there with his wife. They came to McCook in the spring of 1884, and lived here for the remaining years of their life except for one year spent in Denver. On coming to McCook, he again entered into partnership with his brother, but when his health failed he disposed of his interests to Alfred Fowler, and went into the livestock business. He was associated in enterprises with Ed Flitcraft and Charles Brewer. He was engaged in this for many years and was successful in trading. He died in McCook on Thursday, May 16, 1935, and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on Saturday, May 18, 1935. He was survived by his son Harry.

Wife of FOWLER S. WILCOX

KATIE LOVEJOY

was the daughter of George W. and Mary Lovejoy. She was born in Hudson, New York on October 27, 1854. She was married to Fowler S. Wilcox on May 19, 1875 at Canaan, New York. They went to Gillman, Illinois where they made their home for the next nine years. They came to McCook in March of 1884. Before her marriage she was a member of the Christian Church, but united with the Methodist Church in Gillman and she and her husband were active in the church work. She departed this life on Monday, May 17, 1920 and was buried on May 19, 1920 in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

GERALD WILCOX

was born in Canaan, New York on August 7, 1861 to Sylvester and Elizabeth Wilcox. He moved to Nebraska at the age of 20. On September 30, 1888 at McCook, he was married to Carrie Nelson. They were the parents of ten children: Mary, John, Elsie, Charles, Roy, Earl, Lynn, Chester, Thelma and Florence. They moved to a farm eight miles northeast of Culbertson, and there lived in a one room sod house. Four years after McCook was founded, he bought some farm land near the Republican River, south of McCook, and built a home on their land. At that time there was only one other farm south of McCook that had broken the soil for farming, the rest was prairie land. In 1915, he put in the first irrigation well in this county. It was accomplished with a continuous brigade of buckets rotating on a belt that were lowered into the well, and as they came out again, they dumped water into a ditch on the surface. He had two hobbies of great importance to him. They were raising purestock livestock and alfalfa. He introduced alfalfa to this county by raising it on his farm. He died on December 24, 1954 at his daughter's, Mrs. Mary Hesterworth, in Hastings. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery on December 29, 1954.

Wife of GERLAD WILCOX

CARRIE NELSON

was born to Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Nelson, on November 22, 1869, at Berme, New York. With her parents, she came to Dorchester, Nebraska in 1880, and resided there until 1884, when the family came to McCook. The trip was made in a covered wagon and her father took up a homestead near McCook. On September 30, 1888, she was united in marriage to Gerald Wilcox at McCook and to them eleven children were born. They made their

first home twelve miles northwest of McCook on a homestead. Here they faced the trials of early years of western Nebraska, but by struggles, industry and thrift, they succeeded and for many years they resided on their large, modern farm south of McCook, where they reared and educated their family. While she was chiefly concerned in meeting the problems of life as they came day by day, she was mindful of her neighbors and friends and was ever ready to help others. She was much interested and helpful in the activities of the school in their district. She died at her home on Friday, June 21, 1935 and was buried Tuesday, June 25, 1935 in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook.

JUSTIAN A. WILCOX

was born in Canaan, Columbia County, New York on December 20, 1842. He enlisted from Columbia County in 1862 and served with the One Hundred-twenty-eighth Division of Volunteers, and mustered out in 1865. He re-enlisted with the Thirty-eighth Colored Regiment, being discharged after the War with the rank of Captain. In 1871 he moved westward to Gillman, Illinois. In 1872 he was married to Callie Smith at Gillman, and they were the parents of a son Edwin and a daughter Mabel. In 1882 he came to Red Willow County and located in McCook. Here he entered the Mercantile business which he continued to operate uninterrupted until 1915. He was active in civic activities of this town. He was a member of the Methodist Church, Knight Templar in the Masonic Order and was First president of the local G.A.R. Post. He passed away at his home in McCook on October 16, 1925. His burial, on October 18, 1925, was in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

WILLIAM E. WINDHERST

was born December 8, 1838 at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood there, and was married to Mary Utley, on June 1, 1865. They were the parents of one daughter and four sons. The family moved to Grinnell, Iowa and in June of 1873 moved to Red Willow County. The homesteaded three and one-half miles north of Indianola, on the Coon Creek. Because when they came to this county, they were able to bring a few cows, several horses, and enough chickens to stock a small poultry yard, they were considered quite wealthy by their pioneer neighbors. The winter of 1873 was one of the most severe in Nebraska history. First building shelter for their livestock,

delayed building a house for themselves. They had just completed their log cabin, when the great blizzard of that early winter struck, covering the prairies for miles around with heaping drifts of snow that prohibited travel for weeks. The family faced all the hard times, hot winds, prairie fires, Indian scares and failures but never weakened. On March 14, 1886, he was married to Sarah Huff. No children were born to them, but they adopted two daughters. He died at his home on March 1, 1935.

ASA ALLEN WOLFE

was born August 11, 1889, to Silas and Sara Puckett in the village of Wellfleet, Nebraska. Silas operated an "eating house" and the family lived in a one room "dugout". This was constructed by digging into the bank of a canyon, sodding up the front and covering it with planks, some tar paper and sod to hold the tar paper.

Asa's mother died of typhoid fever in 1890, and he and his two-year old sister Rozella (Truck) were raised by their grandparents, Allen and Rebecca Puckett on their farm northeast of the then county seat, Indianola. Asa assisted his grandfather with many of the farm chores.

He and his sister attended the rural school until they moved to Indianola in 1905, where he graduated in 1910 at the age of 21. He worked in his Uncle John Puckett's store the last two years of his high school, attributing much of his business expertise to the knowledge gained from this association.

In 1910, he enrolled in Doane College, Crete, Nebraska. The Greek alphabet thwarted his plans to become a minister, and his long, productive career in education began.

He attended Peru State Teacher's College, Peru, Nebraska. He received a teacher's certificate and taught in a rural school in Keith County, here organizing a Sunday School, and a rural literary society, which stimulated participation by ranchers from a large area.

In 1916, he received his B. A. degree from Peru and was elected superintendent of schools in River-ton, Iowa. This experience was shortened when he received draft No. 1 for Red Willow County for World War I. He and his sweetheart of ten years were married August 30, 1917, and he was inducted into the service on September 5, 1917. He served two years, including a tour of France which gave him the opportunity to attend the Besancon University in Paris.

He was honorably discharged in 1919 with the rank of Battalion Sergeant Major.

Asa returned to Nebraska after his discharge, and he and his bride of two years embarked on their over fifty years of marriage and his fifty-five years in the field of education, sixteen years in Iowa and the remainder in his beloved state of Nebraska. He has often stated that one of his greatest rewards has been the opportunity to counsel and guide the thousands of youth both as a teacher and as a supervisor of education. He received his M.A. in Education from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, in 1934.

He was active in scouting, served five years as Red Willow County Red Cross Chairman, was in charge of the disaster relief during the floods of 1935 when over 100 lives were lost, assisted with the organization of the McCook Chapter of the Senior Citizen's Center and was the director for three years and spearheaded the McCook Chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons, being its first president. This activity led to him being selected as "Nebraska's Outstanding Senior Citizen" in 1971 and his being named one of Nebraska's delegates to the 1971 President's Conference on Aging in Washington, D. C.

His over forty years of membership in the McCook Kiwanis Club have brought many accolades to the club. He was youth service chairman for many years and directed a local career day for high school students for over fifteen years, was chairman of the Nebraska-Iowa District Service Committee for several years, and was a member of Kiwanis International Committee on Circle K Clubs. He was lieutenant Governor, Division X, Nebraska-Iowa District and Governor of the Nebraska-Iowa District of Kiwanis in 1960. Asa served as District Commander of the Veterans of World War I, State of Nebraska during the year 1980-1981. While he was attending the 60th anniversary celebration of the Kiwanis Club of Kearney, he was surprised to be called to the podium by a member of the Nebraska-Iowa Circle K Club who presented him with a beautiful heart-shaped plaque on a polished mahogany background. The inscription read: "In recognition of outstanding service the 1979-1980 Circle K District Board creates the Asa Wolfe Award, April 26, 1980".

He was County Superintendent of Schools of Red Willow County for seventeen of the years between 1935-1975, retiring at the age of 84 to care for his

ailing wife who passed away in May of 1975. During these years, he served as President of the Southwest Nebraska Division of the Nebraska State County Superintendent's Association, and state chairman of the committee for research and development of "meaningful objective tests for eighth grade students." In 1974 he was presented a plaque by District V, M.S.C.A. in appreciation for his distinguished service.

Asa was presented the McCook Annual Builder's Award in 1973. He has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1904, serving as a board member of the McCook church, and Moderator of the Southwest Nebraska Congregational Church Council. There are fond memories of traveling to some of the adjoining smaller communities where he "filled in" for absent ministers.

Life was not always easy for the Wolfes. Raised in poverty and faced with the 1930 depression and five children, their devotion to each other and their Faith has seen its rewards through their respect of the community and their children: John, M.A. from the School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, now a geologist in the Philippines; Mildred Burns, PhD in Secondary Education Administration, Stanford University, and an associate professor in the Department of Education, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Marjorie Hansen, R.N. from Children's Hospital, Denver, Colorado, Billings, Montana; Ina Mae Lewis, B.S. from the University of California, Fresno, California; a special primary instructor in Tulairie, California; and Charles, M.D. from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, practicing in Spokane, Washington.

And so, for this 91 year old gentleman who has spent a lifetime in service, from Nebraska to Iowa, to Montana, to New York and to Canada, to Washington to California, and to the Philippines, there are "no strangers," just "friends he hasn't met."

Asa still resides in McCook and is an active member of the community.

Alice Mae Thomas

was born to Robert H. and Kate Thomas in a sod house near Indianola, Nebraska on December 6, 1890. She was a very puny baby, weighing less than six pounds at birth. Because of her poor health and the meager facilities in the sod house her parents consented to have her grandmother, Lucy Dunning, who lived in Indianola, care for the baby.

This became a permanent arrangement so Alice grew up with the grandmother. She attended school in the

Indianola schools, graduating from the high school in May of 1911. It was her good fortune that the school board added Normal Training which prepared her class for teaching in rural schools. She taught several years in rural schools in Red Willow and Frontier Counties, then accepted a position in the primary grades in the Uehling, Nebraska schools. After her second year there, she was promoted to principal of the schools and taught high school subjects in the ninth and tenth grades.

Alice was married to Asa A. Wolfe August 30, 1917, just a few days before he entered the armed services and soon was transported to the overseas theater. During those two years, Alice was employed as an elementary teacher in the Fairbury, Nebraska schools.

When Asa returned home at the end of World War I, he and Alice moved to Riverton, Iowa where Asa took up again his duties as superintendent of schools. It was here that their first two children were born.

From the time that Alice was a little girl, she led a very active life. She began teaching a class of small girls in the Congregational Church in Indianola when she was about 12 years of age, continuing this until she left the community for teaching positions.

Since coming to McCook, she had been active in many community organizations. She was a longtime member of "S.D." one of the extension clubs, serving her turns as president. She was initiated into the Order of the Eastern Star at age 21, was a member of the Research Club, the womens auxiliaries to the American Legion and the Veterans of World War I. By tracing her ancestry back to the Blairs - founders of William and Mary College, she became eligible for and was accepted into the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At one time Alice guided a group of girls in cooking projects as part of her extension program. At another time, she acted as Den Mother for a group of Cub Scouts. She completed a Red Cross teaching program in First Aid and led several classes of girls through this program. Later, during World War II, she accepted the assignment of secretary for Home Services - later for military men and their families. She was active in this program for about 30 years, and at the same time she assisted the Salvation Army with their services to civilian needy transients. This proved to be a 'labor of love' for her for not

only did she dispense the aid that the two organizations had to offer, she visited with and counseled many who were down and out. No matter what the race, she always found great pleasure in visiting with any who would take the time to listen.

Her hobby was history. She grew up under the tutelage of a grandmother who had lived the facts of the Underground Railway--an organization albeit it a very loose one, that aided many an escaped slave to flee the bondage of slavery. She was much in demand in various schools with her slave stories. She gave lectures in many communities of early history of Nebraska, the various Indian Tribes and on the many trails through Nebraska - trails that early pioneers had used in their migration west.

Long ago she was convinced that a children's department was a necessary part of a library and that a regular story hour for them was a "worthwhile" service. When she came to McCook she did not find either one.

Late in December, 1953, the children of this community had their own special corner in the library. As a member of the board Mrs. Wolfe had a big part in bringing it about. Before her retirement she saw the start of a story hour for children. When the library was closed for repairs and remodeling the board drew up plans for rearrangement of the two floors, the children's department was set up in the basement of the building.

The McCook library board was the fourth Mrs. Wolfe had served on. Her first experience was at Green, Iowa, and later at Kanawha, Iowa. At Green she saw a library story hour in operation. At Kanawha she helped organize such a program.

When the Wolfe family moved to Indianola in 1932, she helped start a new library, nor did she forget the children and their story hour. Now she has seen the same thing worked out for the children of McCook.

She rated story telling very highly as a force in the education of a child. It can be made a part of geography, English and history besides helping to create a love of good reading, she said.

The library has never been the sole interest of Alice. She maintained she had no hobby, but her husband said she had. He claimed it is a love of history, and pointed to a house full of papers and books to prove his point.

High school and college students faced with writing a thesis on some local event or individual always found help in her papers. She not only loved to

read history, she liked to write it. Thanks to her some six organizations in the county have complete histories.

When she went on the library board she found no history for it so she dug back into secretaries records and came up with one.

The Old Settlers Association in Indianola did not have a historian until Mrs. Wolfe joined in 1932. She wrote histories for the McCook PTA, the American Legion Auxiliary of this city and for the local Woman's Club.

The Old Settlers Association was a very close interest of her's. Some member of her family has been on the board for 48 years. Her mother was secretary for 14 years; Mrs. Wolfe had the job for 24. She finally gave it up to become - you've guessed it, historian.

Maybe her love of history stems from living with her grandmother, who was a widow with four children when she moved from Eastern Nebraska to Indianola.

Alice died in May of 1975, leaving a loving family and host of friends to mourn her death.

WILLIAM M. (BILLY) WOOD

was born May 10, 1861 in Hebron, Indiana. He left Indiana at the age of seventeen to seek work, and was later hired by the C.B. & Q. On July 12, 1886, he was hired as a brakeman working out of Red Cloud, he later was made extra conductor. While working at Red Cloud, he met and married Adella Lindley, and to this union eleven children were born. He was transferred to McCook, after only working at Red Cloud for eighteen months, to the Mechanical department as fireman and in September 1897, was promoted to freight engineer. He endured the blizzard in January of 1888 at Red Cloud and later that year, the strike in McCook. He was all ready to take the train out of McCook when he was ordered not to move the train. He made his first run as a passenger engineer in 1904. From 1912 until 1917, he served as road foreman of engineers. He retired on June 1, 1931, after forty-four years of railroad service. He stated at the time of his retirement that he never had a passenger hurt, nor had been in a serious railroad accident. He also recalled at this time that when he arrived in McCook, that he only had thirty-five cents in his pocket, and his first need was some money. He worked for Rooney and Seight at the brickyard and helped fashion the bricks that were used in the Franklin Bank building on Main and B Street. He never missed a day's work because of illness in all of his

service. He served on the McCook City Council and also was a member of the Masonic and the Elk's Lodges. He died in McCook and was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery, May 11, 1939.

Wife of ELVIN T. WOODS

TINNIE RYAN

was born November 12, 1873 at Meadville, Pennsylvania to William S. and Harriet Ryan. In 1880, her parents migrated to Nebraska, and settled on a homestead a few miles east of where Danbury now stands. Here she received her education and grew to womanhood, and she spent the remainder of her life in Red Willow County. On June 8, 1894, in Red Willow County, she was united in marriage to Elvin T. Woods. To this union, nine children were born. After their marriage the Woods lived on a farm near Danbury until 1916, when they moved into town, where Mr. Woods operated a blacksmith shop. Coming into this county as a child, she knew from first hand experience, the hardships endured by those who settled this county, and laid the foundations by which our cities grew. She found fellowship in the Methodist Church, and throughout all the years, she proved her faith by her works of love and mercy to all those within the sphere of her influence. Even when her health was greatly impaired, she continued to help and serve as best as she could. For several years, she had been afflicted with heart trouble and other complications, and in November 1938, her son, Dr. Ozro T. Woods of Dallas, Texas, came for a short visit. The Woods returned with him to Texas, hoping that a change in the climate would be helpful for her health. She underwent major surgery, and seemed to be making improvement, but she died in Dallas, on Monday, December 12, 1938. Her remains were returned to Nebraska, and was buried Thursday, December 15, 1938 in the Danbury Cemetery.

ENOS MARION WOODS

was born near Knoxville, Tennessee on September 19, 1840. When five years old, his parents moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, near Leighton. In 1862 at the age of 22 he enlisted in the Union Army as a member of Company G., Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. On April 15, 1864 at Poison Springs, Arkansas, he was severely wounded in battle and being unable to move with his regiment, he was taken prisoner ten days later and spent the next ten months as a prisoner of war. He spent his time in the following

prisons, first at Camden, then Magnolia in Arkansas, and later at Shreveport, Louisiana. He was paroled from prison on February 26, 1865 and reached his home in April. After reaching home, he was permitted to attend the funeral services of President Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois. That was a privilege which he always esteemed. He was married to Elvira A. Strain on March 2, 1868. In March 1888 he and his family moved to Danbury, Nebraska, where he was to make his home for the remaining years of his life. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and helped erect the church in Danbury. In 1888, he helped organize the Fleming Graham Post of the G.A.R. at Danbury. He was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, being a member of Boaz Lodge. He continued his lodge duties and activities as long as his health permitted. His war wound had left him badly crippled and physically handicapped. For many years before his death he was never wholly free from physical pain. In the face of all of it, he however remained cheerful and courageous until his final breakdown. His trials came to an end at his home in Danbury on August 26, 1921. His funeral was held in Danbury, with last rites at the grave by the Masonic Lodge. He was survived by his wife and four sons: Elvin T., Orville B., Harley E., and George W.

Wife of ENOS M. WOODS

ELVIRA ANN STRAIN

was the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Strain. She was born in Highland County, Ohio on June 5, 1843. In 1850 with her family, she moved to Jasper and later to Mahaska County, Iowa, near the town of Leighton, where she resided until 1888. On March 22, 1868, she married Enos Marion Woods. In the spring of 1888 the family homesteaded near Danbury. She was in very poor health for many years, and after a second stroke of paralysis died on Thursday, March 11, 1926. She was buried next to her husband in the Danbury-Marion Cemetery. Attendance at the funeral was so large, that extra seats were added to accommodate those who had assembled to pay their last respects to their dear friend.

CHARLES R. WOODWORTH

was born in 1876 at Milford Center, Ohio. He moved to Geneva, Nebraska as a young man. He studied pharmacy at Ohio State University, and for a while, he taught school at Geneva. He came to McCook in 1904 and worked for the McMillen Drug Store. He moved to

Boise, Idaho and spent a year and a half, before returning to McCook in 1906. He bought the Lon Cone and brother drug store, which he operated until 1940 when he retired from active business. In 1898, he enlisted with the First Nebraska Volunteers for service in the Philippines. During his service in the Spanish-American War, he served in thirteen engagements. He was married to Mable Wilcox in 1905. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Elk's Lodge, Spanish-American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Macabees, having held offices in several of these organizations. In April 1953, he went to the Veterans Hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he had a major operation. He passed away on March 12, 1953, and his body was returned to McCook where he was buried on March 16, 1953 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

JACK WRIGHT

was born in Frankfort, Kansas, and spent his early youth in the town of his birth. At the age of 20, he decided he should have his chance to strike out and conquer the world; so going to Manhattan, Kansas, he took up the baker's trade in 1906. Later, he tried a long distance change and went to Great Falls, Montana. He remained in this area for ten years, returning to Beloit, Kansas, still following the baker's trade. In 1919, Jack decided to make a change, and moved to McCook. He made it a complete change, taking up a different line of work, in the Model Cafe. Not satisfied with that, he attempted the grocer's life, and kept at it for seven years, and then decided that the calling of his life would be the warehouse business, dealing with new and used furniture. His business must have prospered, because he had made many improvements in his building and expanded his business here. As a sideline he took up auctioneering. He was a graduate of the Missouri Auction School at Kansas City, Missouri. On December 25, 1921, he was married to Mable Leland of McCook. They bought a house on Main Street in which to reside. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and they attended the Christian Church.

Y

JOHN HENRY YARGER

first saw the light of day on November 20, 1840 in Hartleton, Union County, Pennsylvania. When but a mere lad, his parents moved to Flat Rock, Ohio, where

he grew to manhood. He was a Union soldier of no mean repute. He enlisted in Company K., Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers Infantry in 1861. He was made corporal, sergeant and commissary sergeant in succession. After more than four years of service he was discharged, but immediately re-enlisted, and for nearly a year served as First Lieutenant, commanding Company G., 49th Ohio Volunteers. He was honorably discharged in November 1865. He married Mary E. Patterson on January 9, 1873 at Knoxville, Iowa. They were the parents of three children: Oscar, Mrs. A. F. Clark and Mrs. H. D. Stewart. In 1879 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, from there he came in 1884 to Nebraska, and settled in McCook. He was a charter member of the Methodist Church, at McCook. He always took an active part so long as he was able and when his condition forbade further participation, he greatly grieved. He was hard-working, earnest, devoted husband, father, and friend. In 1912 he suffered a stroke of paralysis which practically made him a helpless invalid. Gradually life slipped away, until on Sunday, March 25, 1917, he departed this life in his home here in McCook. He was buried on Wednesday, March 28, 1917 in the Longview Cemetery.

Wife of JOHN H. YARGER

MARY E. PATTERSON

was born in Havana, Illinois on May 21, 1854. Her parents moved from there to Knoxville, Iowa, when she was small. There she grew to womanhood, and was married to John Henry Yarger in 1873. Two daughters and a son were born to them. They came to McCook in 1884. She was a member of the Methodist Church since 1868 and was one of the first members of that church in this city, holding her membership till the end. She was taken sick and seemed to be getting along alright, but pneumonia set in. Despite all efforts to save her, death came on Saturday, March 27, 1914. On March 28, 1914 she was buried in the Longview Cemetery at McCook.

Z

GEORGE H. ZIMMERMAN

was born in Stark County, Illinois on May 22, 1842. He enlisted in the Third Illinois Calvary in the spring of 1864, serving until November of 1865. He was married to Margarette Marsh and ten children were born to this union. He resided in Illinois until 1883, when he came to Fillmore County, Nebraska. In

1891 he came to Red Willow County. He died in McCook on September 30, 1912 and was buried October 2, 1912 in the Riverview Cemetery, under the auspices of the G.A.R. Post.

ARTHUR LOREN ZINK

was born at Newton, Iowa on June 18, 1870. After completing high school, he attended Adrian College in Michigan and became a Methodist Minister. At Keosauqua- Iowa he was united in marriage to May Thompson on September 21, 1898. Later they were both ordained as ministers in the Christian Church. To this union four children were born. Rev. Zink served as Pastor of the Christian Church in many cities among them being: Des Moines, Newton, and Davenport, Iowa, Colorado Springs, Clayton, New Mexico, Brookfield, Missouri, Kearney, Nebraska and in 1916 received the call that brought him to McCook and served for two years. In 1918 he was appointed Judge of Red Willow County and was re-elected each term without opposition. He also served as minister to the Congregational Church in Indianola for several years. As Minister and County Judge, it was estimated that he performed more than 2,000 marriages during his career. He was a favorite "Marrying Judge" while presiding over Red Willow Court and often stepped out of his official role on request to marry young people in his capacity as minister. His wife died in Rochester, Minnesota November 1930. Judge Zink was the first president of the County Judges Association of Nebraska, a member of the Bar Association, of the Odd Fellows and Masonic Lodges, and the local Ministerial Association. After a long illness, he passed away at his home in McCook on April 20, 1931. His burial in the Memorial Park Cemetery on April 21, 1931 was attended by members of the Bar, and the Masonic Lodge, which held their ritualistic services at the grave. He was survived by two daughters: Estelle and Helen, a son Leland, a sister Mrs. Cora Chambers and a brother John.

Wife of ARTHUR L. ZINK

MAY THOMPSON

the daughter of Joseph G. and Phoebe Thompson, was born February 7, 1874 at Bonaparte, Iowa. She graduated from the VanBuren County, Iowa High School, and taught school afterwards. She was united in marriage September 25, 1898 to Arthur Loren Zink, who was the minister at the Methodist Church at Milton, Iowa. To this union four children were born: Cecil, Leland, Estelle and Helen. Mrs. Zink was an ordained

minister of the Christian Church and assisted her husband greatly in his work. They served in the ministry in many fields, among them, Richland, Iowa, Clayton, New Mexico, where they took a homestead and proved up on the claim. They came to McCook in 1916 where Rev. Zink was called to assume the pastorate of the Christian Church of this city. Mrs. Zink was an active worker in the various organizations of which she was a member and served as president of the P.T.A. and the McCook Woman's Club. She always took an active part in the various drives sponsored by the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., and associated charities. Besides her civic activities, she was an untiring church worker, home-maker and mother. Her illness, which lasted for several years, didn't slow her down, but did her part till the end. She died in Rochester, Minnesota undergoing treatment on November 19, 1930 and was buried Sunday November 23, 1930 in the Memorial Park Cemetery.

Wife of RICHARD BURTON

MATTIE JENNINGS

Everyone in Red Willow County and elsewhere knew or had heard of "Grandma Burton" of Bartley, Nebraska. She lived to be 103 years of age. She was born August 30, 1872 and died January 6, 1975.

Mattie married Richard (Dick) Burton April 4, 1894. To this union six children were born. Lyman Richard who married Hazel Johnson, Truman who married Diane Whitacher, Carlyle Lola Ellen, who married Ernest Ginther; Hannah Fearn who married Ora Floyd Teter; Levi Francis, who married Lota Faye Wymore in 1926 (she died in 1950). His second marriage was to Edieth Mae Harp. Mattie Grace Burton married George Dewey Miller and Eunice Alberta married Leo Vernon Wolf.

Grandma Burton's father, Lyman Jennings, came here from Massachusetts. Mattie was such an active lady and the best friend to everyone. Her family had seen scraps of her poetry during the years since she often sent dinner invitations in lyric. A great many events of her life were recorded in poems. This was not really discovered until after her death and her children were sorting her things. In drawers, cupboards, vases - all over the house they found their Mother's life on small and large scraps of paper. Lucky for us, they copied most of these poems and put them in the form of a book. One poem in this book is about the day she decided to become baptized in the First Christian Church after hearing her

grandson, Dean Burton (the son of Levi), preach a sermon. She was always a christian and active in the community and was so loved by many. Read her poetry and you will get acquainted with a Great Lady.

Wife of BENJAMIN ASKEY
ORA ANNICE CLAY

was born in Hastings, Nebraska on July 18, 1881. Shortly there after her father, George Lowell Clay, moved the family to Chase County. The homesteaded near the town now called Imperial, where she grew to womanhood. While teaching school in the Champion country school she met her future husband, Benjamin Richard Askey. He got her attention by putting a burr under her horses saddle and when the horse ran away he 'saved her' and took her home from the church meeting. On November 19, 1902 they were married and moved to Oxford to the Askey homestead then to Edison where their first child was born in a sod house. After proving up their land they moved to McCook, where they started a broom factory on East B Street. They finally built a large brick building on Fifth and B Street. This is now Bob's Jeep Sales. This was a very 'modern' lady for her time! She not only kept house for the family she also worked in the broom factory and went on the 'territory' with Ben to sell the brooms. They would sew the brooms into one dozen lots and sell them from Colorado to Kansas, including Nebraska. Some of the towns were Holyoke, Benkelman, Arapahoe and others. She was one of the first women to drive a car on business. Lots of ladies drove up and down Main Street for pleasure, but to drive on business - Never!

Her career really started the first time Ben became ill and couldn't go on the Territory. So Ora and the hired man filled the back of the Touring Car with brooms and set out to fill the orders. She took the car instead of the truck because she could drive that and she didn't quite trust the 'hired man', besides you could put the top down on the Touring Car and get more brooms in. Her trip was such a success they had to come home early and she had more new orders. This is how she became one of the first traveling salesladies. In her long black skirt, high button shoes, white blouse, large feathered hat and last, but not least, her Driving Duster and veiling for her hat, to keep the dust out a little. There were not any paved roads and it took a long time to get from one town to another. Starting early in the morning and going east she would arrive in Indianola

for lunch. She had a friend in every town who looked forward to her visits and she would lunch with them. The hired man would never eat at the same house with her so no one could talk about 'improprieties' since they were traveling together. All the store keepers were very proper since she carried her self with a no-nonsense attitude. None of the traveling salesmen jokes for her! Those who remembered her when she was on business said, "She had a business head of a man".

You would think she would have had her time full with working in the home, (Ben would never eat a meal without fresh biscuits) raising two sons and a daughter, burying two sons, working in the factory and going out on the territory. But no, she and Ben would also play for the barn dances in the area. She playing piano to chord for Ben's fiddle and then when the children became older Ina would chord on the piano, young Ben would play the clarinet, Loman (Jack) on the trumpet and Ben on her beloved cello. When the barn dances became a thing of the past they still had 'Fiddlein Night' every Saturday night. One can still almost smell the oyster stew served on these nights and above all, hear that great music those fiddlers and their chorders made. The laughter at a small joke and above all when Ben would motion to you to be his chorder. No matter how small the child, you climbed up on the piano stool (praying it would not twirl and embarrass you) and became a part of the Saturday night music. They didn't mind the little mistakes because Ora was right beside you to smile and shake her head telling you it didn't make any difference. It was many years later that we realized Sam O'Conner was blind. The heartbreak of starting to school and you couldn't stay with Ben and Ora again. This lady let a three year old think she was able to 'paste the labels' for the broom handles. She trusted you to lay them out upside down (each grade of broom had a different label) stick the paint brush in the can of paste and brush it over the labels. She must have glanced at them to be sure they were the right ones but you never saw her. You never passed the factory and saw the small front window but what you saw a little girl and a great lady in the sunshine, labeling brooms. Ora died in California. After Ben died she went there to be near her sons. She retired from a hospital at the age of 71 and then went across town to another hospital for another career. At 78 she 'retired' from there and proceeded to take in ironing and baby-sit. Her children finally got her to stop this so she proceeded to

to help a lady who was old and needed care. She decided to travel between careers and during this time how everyone looked forward to her visits. She renewed friendships with great grandchildren and her grandchildren, thanked the Lord for the chance to know them, and gave them a taste of her jellies.

She once said "I have had a full life. I've seen Orville Wright and thank him for the airplane and lived to see a man land on the moon and I've seen my Dodgers win the World Series Pennant. What more could a country school teacher ask for? She decided to take the bus back to California instead of flying, you see more and meet more people that way. The traveling sales lady to the end in 1968.

THEODOR COLLING

Theodor and Elisabeth (Schadeck) Colling left the Prussian Wars and their home in Lahr, Germany, near the Luxembourg border and Trier, in 1860, accompanied (in stages) by 7 sons and a daughter. Although they settled in Warrenville, now in the western outskirts of Chicago, none remained there for more than 2 or 3 decades. Anna Maria, Peter and John moved eastward and all track of them has been lost. However the Colling sons Henry, Nicholas, William, George and Charles all eventually settled and died in Nebraska. George retired and died in Hastings where he lived many years, but Charles, Henry, Nicholas and William all died in Indianola and are buried there. Their descendants still live in Red Willow County as well as in Wilsonville (Helen Colling Ballou, daughter of Charles, and the only living first generation American Colling.) Other descendants live all over Nebraska and surrounding states as well as remote parts of the United States. Three children of Mathias Colling (son of Nicholas) still lives in Indianola; Louis Colling, and daughters Louise Colling Cummings and Mary Colling McBride. Other descendants of all ages live in and around McCook.

Contact with the German Collings was made by Dr. Jerry Colling, formerly of Wilsonville, in 1980. Dr. Colling and wife visited Lahr, Germany, where Theodor and Elisabeth lived for several years before emigrating to America. Finding this area and the adjoining part of Luxembourg "alive" with Collings and Kollings in 1980, Jerry invited the German cousins to visit America. Thus far, two have visited Jerry and Tina, who live in Carlsbad, California. Egon Colling, age 26, and Kurt Halfen (whose mother was Anneliese Kolling) visited in 1981, bringing the family tree three

generations back beyond Theodore Colling. Egon, after being contacted by Jerry, spent days of research in old churches and census offices, discovering that Jacob Colling of Vianden, Luxembourg crossed the Our River into Dasburg, Germany to marry Elisabetha Richters in 1720. His son, Christophus; grandson Johann; and great-grandson Theodor all lived in Dasburg and mostly followed the building trades. Theodor married Elisabeth there, lived in Obersgegen a few years, and then Lahr, before migrating to America.

This information was given to us by Jerry D. Colling, M. D.

ANDREW PHILLIPS

was born May 22, 1845 at Flicksville, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, to George and Sidney Root Phillips. At the age of 13 he and his family moved to Louisa County, Iowa near Columbus City. His father died August 29, 1875 and his mother on January 11, 1879 at Louisa County.

He enlisted in the Civil War, April 2, 1862 and was a Private in Company F., 25th Iowa Infantry. He was engaged at Vicksburgh, December 27 to 31, 1862, at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, in the Siege of Vicksburg from May 18 to July 4, 1863, at Cherokee Valley, Alabama, October 21, 1863, at Lookout Mt., November 24, Missionary Ridge, November 25 and Ringgold November 27, 1863. In 1864 at Resaca, Georgia on May 13, Dallas, Georgia, May 28, Kinesaw Mt. from June 20 to July 3, Atlanta, Georgia, July 22 & 28, Jonesboro, August 31 and September 1, Love Joy, Georgia, September 3 & 5, and the Siege of Savannah on December 13 to 21. They were engaged at Columbia, South Carolina, on February 16 & 17, 1865 and at Bentonsville, North Carolina on March 20, 1865. He was discharged June 6, 1865.

After the War he returned to Iowa and on January 1, 1874, he married Katherine Shook Buffington. Two of their children were born to them there, George Washington on January 31, 1878 and Nellie Irene on June 15, 1882.

In 1884, he and his family moved to Hayes County, Nebraska where he homesteaded. While there another daughter was born to them, Ida Pearl on July 14, 1886. Andrew sold his claim in Hayes County and moved to McCook in 1901 where he lived until his death on August 31, 1906 and buried in the Riverview Cemetery at McCook.

Wife of ANDREW PHILLIPS

KATHERINE MARIA SHOOK

was born March 15, 1850 at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, to George Shook and Lydia Buzzard. At the age of 16, her parents moved to Louisa County, Iowa. Her father died in Iowa on March 31, 1893 and her mother on April 10, 1893.

Katherine married Joseph X. Buffington at Wapello Louisa County, Iowa on September 14, 1869 and was granted a divorce in October of 1872. In 1874 she married Andrew Phillips.

She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Donald (Nellie) Snoke at the age of 81, on February 22, 1932 and was buried in the Riverview Cemetery.

RAY SEARCH

was born in Wymore, Nebraska on November 12, 1902 to Morton Lee and Marion Spier Search. Marion Spier was born in Lima, Ohio on May 24, 1875 to Silas and Lucinda (Oakes) Spier. Morton Search was born in Fletcher, Ohio in July of 1875 to Thomas and Almeda (Ferrie) Search.

Ray had two brothers both deceased. Harold I. and the second born not named; three sisters - Greta Corder, Luana Van Alstine and Effie Davis. The family moved to McCook in 1906 where Morton worked for the Burlington Railway as a machinist. Ray graduated from the McCook High School in 1923. He married Helen L. Frossard at Stockton, Kansas on July 11, 1933. Helen was born in Greenfield, Missouri on September 3, 1908 to Jesse Frossard and Della Price. She graduated from Norton, Kansas High School with the class of 1926 and then attended the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and was a member of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority.

Helen and Ray are both nearly 60 year members of the United Memorial Methodist Church at McCook.

They had three children. A son born February 5, 1934 and he died on January 4, 1937; two daughters (now living in McCook) Frances A. born July 22, 1937 and Beverly Rae Woolwine born April 9, 1943. They have two granddaughters, Cherie and Janice.

Ray is the great, great, great grandson of General William Shepard (one of George Washington's first rank generals) in the Revolutionary War. He was the general that Washington sent to Westfield, Mass. to put down Shays Rebellion. He was in battles with and was a great friend of Lafayette. Ray, Helen and Harold & Jeane Search visited the city of Westfield in 1969. They were honored guests of the city and participated in the Flag Day ceremony at the old

Mechanics Cemetery where a new flag pole was dedicated honoring the General. A 15 foot bronze statue of the General, on top of a 5 foot granite base, stands in the town square in the heart of the city.

Ray started in the theatre business at an early age, sweeping the sidewalk in front of the old Electric Theatre, went on the streets next advertising the first Charlie Chaplin movie. The business was attractive to him, after starting out at the age of 15. From the sweeping job, to rewind boy in the operating room, to operator, to stage hand and later to stage manager for all the big operas and musical comedies, minstrels, and local shows. During the silent movies he was a pipe organ mechanic, later made 3 D movie installations and sound equipment installations. He did emergency service and gave technical advice to other theatres in the area. He started working for the Fox Theatres and National General Corp. in 1929 after being in the business for 14 years. He was assistant manager until 1939 at which time he took full management of the Fox and Temple theatres in McCook until he retired in 1971.

He served as president for the McCook Kiwanis Club, been a board member for the Chamber of Commerce, is a past 5 year board member for the Y.M.C.A., is a member of the RVC, was a president of the High Plains Museum, a director of the Nebraska Theatre Association, a member of the McCook Elk's Lodge, a UTC member, is a life time member of the P.T.A. and is an Admiral of the Great Nebraska Navy. He has for many years done the needed organ repair work on the organ in the Methodist Church.

To all of this he says, "I must have lived 200 years to do all this".

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITTEN

was born September 8, 1904 to Charles William Whitten and Dora Luretta Bailey in Saunders County, Nebraska. During his youth he helped his father on the farm. On December 4, 1929 he married Alta Cameron of Ceresco, Nebraska. On December 29, 1929 they moved to McCook, Nebraska and started the chicken hatchery and remedy supply store in the building at 113 East B Street, from W. O. Nelms. This building has since been removed and is now part of the Kool Chevrolet car lot. In the late 1930's they were one of the largest and most modern hatcheries in the U. S. During the years they opened a number of branch hatcheries in Cambridge, Maywood and Imperial. All of these were operated by various members of their fam-

ilies. They remember times such as when eggs were as low as 5¢ per dozen and chickens sold for 4¢ and 7¢ a piece for hens. They withstood the dust storms, droughts, and the 1935 flood. They had quite a time during the '35 flood trying to keep things running with the electricity going out. Two light plants were brought in from Omaha and the hospital used one and the hatchery the other. This enabled them to save the eggs in the incubators that were hatching into chickens. They finished the year in fine style. In 1946 they built a new building on the corner of West C and Second Streets. That building is where Sears have a store today. In 1960 they shipped over a million eggs to the Safeway Stores for their customers.

They retired from their business after devoting 33 years of their lives. They are now living at 1311 West Second in McCook.

To this union were born four daughters; Shirley Mardell, who married Elwin Mauer and they live just out of Evergreen, Colorado; Kathryn Joan, who married Loren Miller (they are divorced and she lives at Palm Spring, California); Alta Charlene, married Richard Decker and they live at San Jose, California; and Janice Lorene married Ed Wisdom and they live at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Wallace and Alta belong to the Methodist Church and are over 50 year members. Wallace has also received his 50 year pin in the Masonic Lodge. They are both long time members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

J. S. LeHEW

This is from the 1916 newspaper article.

One of those happy occasions that come to only a few will be celebrated Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. LeHew, at their home in this city, the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, and what is a more unusual all of their ten children, but one a son who died shortly after his birth, are living and will be present at the golden anniversary.

Mr. LeHew himself comes of a large family, he being the eleventh of twelve children, he and his six brothers average 6 feet 2 inches in height; his was a big family physically as well as numerically.

Fifty years they have lived together and the Judge seems as happy and joyful over the coming anniversary as he possibly could have been over the event that took place back in Ohio on October first, fifty years ago.

Life to Mr. LeHew has been one of many experiences. Born near Granville, Licking County, Ohio, 75 years ago, on the 14th of last March, and received his early education in the public schools of that village, September 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 15th Ohio Inf., re-enlisted in Tenn. and fought in every battle in which his regiment was engaged during the war, though he was wounded twice, captured once, and put in Libby Prison. He was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas marched to the Gulf from there, and was six weeks getting to his Ohio home, where he arrived the last day of 1865.

Mrs. LeHew, whose maiden name was Eleanora Pier, had not been idle before she and the Judge were married half a century ago. She had made a name and place for herself in VanWert, Ohio, where she had lived since early girlhood. Born in Bristol, Ohio, June 20, 1846. Her parents moved to Van Wert when she was quite young. She was educated in the schools there and took up the profession of teaching, and, when married was assistant principal of the school there. During the war she learned to set type and assisted in printing the paper published in Van Wert, while the men served in the army.

To raise so large a family and so well, shows that, while Mrs. LeHew may not have gone to war, her life has been full of experiences, too, and a busy one yet she is one of those who retiring, modest women, who do their duty and when a duty is to be done, she does it, and the many self sacrifices for comfort, pleasure and happiness of her big family will never be known. A conscientious christian woman who has done what she could, and her children will all rise up and call her blessed.

Mr. LeHew and Miss Pier were married in Van Wert, Ohio, October 1, 1866. They moved to Nebraska, May 18, 1871, and settled on a homestead near Grafton, Fillmore County, on which they lived three years, and then moved to Sutton. Mr. LeHew was appointed County Judge when Fillmore County was organized, and he is still generally known by the title of "Judge", and he was admitted to practice law in 1875. He was 1st lieutenant of the first organized and equipped militia in Nebraska, and it was called the "Governor's Guard," and afterwards in the N.N.G. Gov. Nance appointed him to draft a military code for the state, which was adopted by the legislature in 1881, and was presented with a gold hilted and chased sword and belt by the 1st Reg. N.N.G., for his services. He was appointed major and advocate general on Gov.

Nance's staff, and served nine years under different governors and promoted to the rank of lt. colonel and served under Gov. Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. LeHew and family moved to McCook in 1886, and at that time could not rent a house large enough to accomodate their family, which was the largest then in town, so rented two houses. The Judge and his family have, since then, been identified with the city and its growth and he still keeps in close touch with its affairs and welfare, though retired from active life.

The children who are here and expected to arrive tomorrow for the golden wedding are: Calmar O., and family, Mrs. Dora Krauter, and family, both of Denver, Colorado, George D., and daughter of Sterling, Colo., Miss Clara E., at home; Orla G., and family of Albion, Iowa, Misses Lora M., Nellie and John T., of Richmond Center, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Susan C. Beatty, and children, of Lincoln.

Two brothers of Mrs. LeHew will also be present, J. F. Pier, of Eastman, Wisconsin, and W. H. Pier, of Richland Center, Wisconsin, and a niece of Mr. LeHew's Mrs. Ida Critten, of Minneapolis, will be here to attend the happy event.

EARL F. LEININGER

was born October 22, 1897 at Greeley, Nebraska, the son of Phillip and Delia Leininger. He grew up at Sargeant and attended and graduated from the University of Nebraska Medical School in 1923. He was married July 3, 1923 at McCook at Eda Jane Corley and began his medical practice in McCook in 1928. He retired from practice in 1976.

He was a past state delegate of the American Medical Association for 28 years. He was a member of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, McCook Elks Lodge 1434, all Masonic Bodies in McCook, the Tehama Shrine Club, Eureka Chapter No. 86, Order of Eastern Star, and the Rotary Club. He served as a medical officer in both World War I and World War II.

Earl F. Leininger died August 29, 1979 at Wahpeton, North Dakota at the age of 81 years. Survivors were his wife, Eda; one daughter, Mrs. Paul (Suzanne) Beithon of Wahpeton, N. D.; six grandchildren; one half brother, William Carter of San Pedro, California; two sisters, one a twin sister, Mrs. Pearl Morrison of Sterling, Colorado, and the other sister, Harriet Leininger of Laguna Beach, California. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery at McCook, Nebraska.

Wife of WARREN N. WALKER

JULIET UPSHUR JACKSON

was born September 11, 1857 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Her father was the gallant General Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson, known for his part in such battles as Shenandoah Valley, Bull Run, Harpers Ferry and was killed at the battle of Perryville.

Juliet married Warren N. Walker in February of 1883 at Seward, Nebraska, who some years later left her a widow.

She united with the First Presbyterian Church at Lincoln, Nebraska in 1896, transferring her membership to the Congregational Church in McCook in 1911.

Juliet died November 1, 1915 after a long illness. She was relieved of her suffering and passed away quietly, surrounded by her mother, brothers and sister, at her home at the corner of Main and F Streets in McCook. Rev. Louis Hieb of the Congregational Church officiated at the services which were held in her home. The pall bearers were all officers of the church, consisting of Messrs W. W. and A. McMillen, H. C. Clapp, F. L. Schwab, M. Lawritson and L. Suess.

JAMES WALLEN

son of Edward and wife Amy, was born September 16, 1830 in Sheptonmallet, Somersetshire, England. In his early years James worked on the railroad and then became a soldier in the Crimean War of 1854, being one of a company who witnessed "The Charge of the Light Brigade".

Wife of JAMES WALLEN

HARRIET DENSLEY

daughter of Samuel, a dentist, and wife Hannah, was born in Bath, Somersetshire, England on July 31, 1838 and emigrated with her parents to Wooster, Ohio in July 1848. James Wallen came to Wooster in July 1855, farming for a year, then migrated to Nebraska City, Nebraska in 1856, working for J. Sterling Morton on the wood block streets. He was married to Harriet Densley May 2, 1858 in Nebraska City by Rev. H. M. Giltner.

GEORGE ALBERT WALLEN

In 1859 James and Harriet Wallen moved thirty miles west to Russell precinct, establishing on their homestead a pioneer Half Way House close to the overland trail going to the Black Hills mines. To this couple eight sons and two daughters were born. George Albert, seventh of eight sons, was

born March 14, 1875. He attended the nearby Paisley country school where Samuel Avery, later to become chancellor of Nebraska University was his teacher. After under going the usual rigors of pioneer life, he purchased a farm two miles north of Unadilla, Nebraska to begin his life long career of farming.

On a 1901 trip to visit his sister, Ella Wallen Hatcher, living twelve miles south west of McCook, he became acquainted with Vira M. Hoyt, the only daughter of the neighboring James Hoyt family.

JAMES L. HOYT

son of Aaron Hoyt and wife Sarah Bonta was born March 10, 1845 at Syracuse, New York, where he resided until he enlisted, January 7, 1864, in the 9th New York heavy artillery and served until honorably discharged on September 29, 1865. He soon traveled west to Pawnee City, Nebraska looking for a homestead. Here he met a young school teacher in 1877, who was to become his future bride.

PRICILLA B. BOBINMYER

daughter of Edward Bobinmyer and Mandilla Stair, was born in Hartsburg, Ohio on November 30, 1860, and emigrated with her parents in 1877 to Pawnee City, Nebraska where she was married to James Hoyt on August 19, 1879. On May 24, 1880 they moved their possessions and livestock in a caravan to their soldiers homestead claim on Driftwood Creek, thirteen miles south west of McCook, Nebraska.

Wife of GEORGE WALLEN

VIRA HOYT

On January 8, 1902 George Wallen and Vira Hoyt were married in a home wedding on the Hoyt farm. The couple began their married life on George's farm north of Unadilla in Otoe County, where their son Lynn Albert was born on October 30, 1902. Becoming home sick for the west, in a couple of years they engaged an emigrant railway car and moved their possessions to a farm in Red Willow County, twelve miles south west of McCook.

Here two daughters were born. Harriet Nellie, on April 6, 1905 and Mabel Marvel on December 30, 1907. When son Lynn became of school age, he attended West Ward in McCook, staying during the school term with his uncle Frank Hoyt who lived at 305 West 3rd and was employed by the Burlington Railroad.

These were trying times with drought, poor crops-grasshoppers and wind erosion to overcome. So in

March of 1912 George engaged another emigrant car and moved his family back to his farm in Otoe County. In 1919 he purchased a farm two miles south of Lincoln Nebraska, where the family lived until the children had completed their education. In 1925 this farm was sold and George purchased a 480 acre farm eight miles southwest of McCook where he and his wife Vira spent their remaining years. George died January 15, 1966 and Vira on June 27, 1978. Both are buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery in McCook.

LYNN ALBERT WALLEN

After finishing his education at Lincoln High School at East Campus UNL, Lynn moved to McCook in 1924, renting the Edd Hoyt farm, thirteen miles south west of McCook. Having been employed on this farm every summer for several years, he attended the nearby Stone Church where he met his future wife, Alice Mary Confer.

Alice, eldest of eight children of Orman T. Confer and Jessie C. Huetson, was born January 15, 1908 at Adams, Nebraska. Ancestry dates back to grandfather Daniel Confer, born March 3, 1838 in Hocking County, Ohio and served in the Union Army in the Civil War. Also to grandfather Henry D. Huetson, born June 4, 1859 in England. Alice's parents moved to Hitchcock County in the spring of 1919 where Orman had purchased a cattle ranch eight miles southwest of Culbertson. The eight children attended a near by country school and then high school in town. The family attended the local Stone Church where Alice met Lynn Wallen, her future husband.

Being in failing health, George Wallen rented his farm to his son in 1926, building a retirement farmstead on the farm for he and Vira. Then Lynn and Alice were married October 19, 1927 and began their farming career. In 1944 they purchased the Wallen farm, where they lived for fifty-one years, retiring to McCook in 1978.

Lynn and Alice had two sons and a daughter; Donald Orman, Robert Lynn and Donna Faye. All three attended the nearby country school No. 16, McCook High School and McCook Community College. They were all active in 4-H, FFA, FHA, church and school activities. This gave them a sound foundation when their own homes were established.

After attending Ag College, East Campus, UNL, Don married his high school and college class mate, Shirley Ruth Muffley on June 12, 1949. She was a teacher in the McCook Public Schools. The couple began their farming career on Don's farm just one-half mile from

the Wallen farmstead. To this union were born two daughters and a son; Marcia Sue, Janet Christene and Craig Lynn. All are married and have established their own homes.

Robert also attended McCook High School and Community College, marrying his class mate Carollee G. Franklin and started his farming career one mile west of the home place. They now live on the original farmstead where Robert was born. To this union were born one daughter and two sons; Lynda Lee, Daniel Joseph and Timothy James. They are all married and living in their own homes.

Donna Faye attended McCook High School and Community College, majoring in business administration. Her first employment was secretary of Rolland Larmon, president of the First National Bank of McCook. On June 6, 1954, she was married to her school class mate, Lamoine "Hoagy" Carmichael.

To this union were born two sons and two daughters; Steven Lynn, Ronald James, Anne Marlene and Doris Kay.

The sons are now married, with Steven living in Perth, Australia and Ron in Oakley, Kansas. The daughters are unmarried and living at home. Donna Faye is now owner of Carmichaels Fine Fashions in McCook and Hoagy is Dean of Students and womens basketball coach at McCook Community College.

With the farms close together and a co-operative usage made of labor, land, livestock and machinery, it was deemed advisable to incorporate the homes and real estate into the "Wallen Farms" and the machinery, livestock and farming operations into "Driftwood Farms". After acquiring additional land, machinery and improvements, the Wallen families now have the fourth generation working full time. Since Lynn and Alice have seven great grand children, that means the fifth generation is growing up to take over the Good Life of farm living.

THE OLD BAPTIST CHURCH

(by Mrs. Ida Allen Cadman)

I remember seeing the old Baptist Church for the first time when I was a small child. One afternoon a bad storm hit McCook. A cyclone blew the belfry, with the large bell off the church. We children all loved to hear the bell ring on Sunday morning. At the time of the storm, the Church was property belonging to the Lutheran people. Some dissatisfaction and dispute arose among the Lutheran people, and the Church was sold to the Baptists.

The first time I went to Sunday School (Baptist) was in the Menard Opera house up over the Menard Dry Goods and Grocery store. The first Sunday I went to Sunday School, each child and teen-ager was given a stick of stripe-stick candy by Reverend McBride and my Sunday School teacher, Mr. Charles Watson. He was a telegraph operator for the Railroad. Of course, Mr. Menard donated the candy. The Menards were Jewish and the kindest people, and had many friends in McCook. The Menard Opera house and store was located where the Wollworth Ten-cent Store is located at the present time.

The Baptist Church was heated by a large coal and wood-burning stove that stood in the northeast corner of the church. We walked to Sunday School through snow and cold wind, and stood around the stove till our teacher took off our overshoes. We warmed our hands then took off our coats, then we were taught our Sunday School lesson or told a Bible story. When time to go home, the teacher put on, or helped us with our coats, hoods and overshoes. We loved our cards and Sunday School papers. Through faith in God, and hard work, a coal-burning furnace was placed in the church, then the Baptistry was put in the church. Before the Baptistry, converts were baptized in the Republican River.

Reverend D. S. McBride organised the church in 1892. He was with the church from 1892 till 1897. G. W. Schaefer was pastor in 1897; George L. White, 1902-1902. Rev. Ketman, Betts Scott, James Carson, Holmes, Burton, and Groff followed, then Reverend McBride came back in 1911 until 1916. Then Rev. Sharp, Green, Bradbury, South, Foreman-1924-1927. Rev. Ward, 1928; Rev. Bullis and Rev. Allen, 1935. Rev. Richardson, Rev. Chas. Schmidt, Rev. A. P. Sengpieho, Paul Limpke, Rev. Frank McKinney, Harley Henderson (1948) Will H. Muston, 1950. Rev. McGuire, 1951, 1953, Rev. Peters, 1953 - 1954.

During the early days of the church, our Pastors

were sent to the Baptist church in McCook from a Seminary in the east. Most of the married Pastors did not stay long - their wives didn't like and couldn't take the western dust storms, the heat and grasshoppers. When Rev. Schaefer left for the east after 3 years with the church, he made many friends in the church and out of the church. He was presented with a gold watch and chain. He didn't return to his wife, in the east, who refused to come west. Pioneer people in the church didn't have much money. Farmers paid the Pastor with farm products, and town people divided their eatables and small amounts of money with the Pastor.

During the early days the church had a large attendance. The gallery and steps were full of people, chairs in the aisles were used to seat the people. Everybody enjoyed the choir. Mr. Frank Burgess, baritone; George Burgess, tenor; Eva Burges, soprano and Elsie Burgess, alto. Nellie Hoag Gray sang high soprano. The bulk of the choir was made up of other members of the church. In later years most of the Burgess family moved to California. Nellie Gray and other members of the church took charge of the choir. People of other denominations attended the Baptist Church. The Congregational Church was built; the Methodist Church, and the first small Episcopal Church just north of the Baptist Church. In several years the Episcopal people enlarged the church. In 1937 they started to build their 3rd church.

In the early days the Baptist Church furnished a library for young people of the town. The library space was in the northwest corner of the church. Each week, two young ladies were appointed to care for the loan of books for that week.

The dispute between the Lutheran people was caused by some wanting the belfry and the bell put back on the roof of the church, and some said "No" it would cost too much money. They finally sold to the Baptist people. L. W. Suess and Charles Lehn, were the two peace-makers. They finally bought the German Lutheran Church on West 3rd. Street, and called their church the German Congregational Church. All were happy, especially L. W. Suess and Charles Lehn.

Shortly after the end of the Civil War, the Homestead Act was created. Some of the veterans who came to Red Willow County, Nebraska were:

Adams, Robert	GAR
Adkins, William N.	Co. E 10 Ind. Inf.
Akers, William F.	Co. I 19 Ohio Vol.
Allen, Robert T.	Co. F 136 Ohio Inf.
Allen, William H.	Co. B 39 Iowa Inf.
Andrew, Nelson	Co. M 8 NY. H.A.
Andrews, John Walker	Co. D 4 Iowa Cav.
Angle, Harvey P.	Co. A 20 Iowa Inf.
Armstrong, Philnisio	Co. F 18 N.Y. Inf.
Ashmore, H. Marion	Co. H 123 Ill. Inf.
Ashton, Barnett E.	Co. K 120 Ind. Vol.
Austin, Eugene B.	Co. 4 4 Ill. Cav.
Austin, Francis M.	Co. I 12 Iowa Inf.
Babbitt, Darwin H.	Co. K 5 Mich. Cav.
Babcock, Henry A.	Co. H 42 Wisc. Inf.
Bacon, Marvin N.	Co. N 5 Wisc. Inf.
Bales, Thomas H.	Co. E 57 Ind. Inf.
Barker, Alvin P.	Co. B 13 Mo. Inf.
Barnes, Daniel B.	Co. C 188 Ohio Inf.
Barnes, Warren	Co. K 21 Ohio Inf.
Barrett, Charles H.	Co. G 4 Mich. Inf.
Bartholomew, Arthur C.	Co. G 44 Ill. Inf.
Bartley, Allen	Co. F 5 Ill. Cav.
Battershall, Moses	Co. K 153 Ill. Inf.
Bates, S. G.	Co. E 18 Wisc. Inf.
Baxler, Henry	Co. G 22 Conn. Inf.
Beck, Charles W.	Co. L 10 Ill. Cav.
Beck, Gilbert K.	Co. H 12 Ill. Inf.
Bedr, James W.	Co. A 15 Ohio L. A.
Beeman, Alonzo	Co. D 3 Iowa Cav.
Bell, Alfred H.	Co. B 46 Ind. Inf.
Benjamin, William H.	Co. I 107 N.Y. Inf.
Bennett, Thomas	1st Bat. Cal. Inf.
Berry, Charles	Co. A 103 Ill. Inf.
Berry, Henry H.	Co. E 145 Ill. Inf.
Betz, John	Co. D 106 Ill. Inf.
Betzer, John	GAR
Billings, John	GAR
Billings, Simeon	Co. D 105 Ill. Inf.
Blackson, James C.	Co. C 11 Ill. Cav.
Blake, Cyrus	Co. B 23 Wisc. Inf.
Bodwell, Alvin P.	Co. B 116 Ohio Inf.
Bond, Robert	Co. E 12 Wisc. Inf.
Bowen, Ike	GAR
Boyd, Charles	Co. C 59 Ill. Inf.
Boyer, Jacob F.	Co. C 8 Iowa Inf.
Brazee, William M.	Co. K 148 Ill. Inf.
Bridgeford, Washington	Co. C 39 Ind. Vol.

Shortly after the end of the Civil War, the Homestead Act was created. Some of the veterans who came to Red Willow County, Nebraska were:

Adams, Robert	GAR
Adkins, William N.	Co. E 10 Ind. Inf.
Akers, William F.	Co. I 19 Ohio Vol.
Allen, Robert T.	Co. F 136 Ohio Inf.
Allen, William H.	Co. B 39 Iowa Inf.
Andrew, Nelson	Co. M 8 NY. H.A.
Andrews, John Walker	Co. D 4 Iowa Cav.
Angle, Harvey P.	Co. A 20 Iowa Inf.
Armstrong, Philnisio	Co. F 18 N.Y. Inf.
Ashmore, H. Marion	Co. H 123 Ill. Inf.
Ashton, Barnett E.	Co. K 120 Ind. Vol.
Austin, Eugene B.	Co. 4 4 Ill. Cav.
Austin, Francis M.	Co. I 12 Iowa Inf.
Babbitt, Darwin H.	Co. K 5 Mich. Cav.
Babcock, Henry A.	Co. H 42 Wisc. Inf.
Bacon, Marvin N.	Co. N 5 Wisc. Inf.
Bales, Thomas H.	Co. E 57 Ind. Inf.
Barker, Alvin P.	Co. B 13 Mo. Inf.
Barnes, Daniel B.	Co. C 188 Ohio Inf.
Barnes, Warren	Co. K 21 Ohio Inf.
Barrett, Charles H.	Co. G 4 Mich. Inf.
Bartholomew, Arthur C.	Co. G 44 Ill. Inf.
Bartley, Allen	Co. F 5 Ill. Cav.
Battershall, Moses	Co. K 153 Ill. Inf.
Bates, S. G.	Co. E 18 Wisc. Inf.
Baxler, Henry	Co. G 22 Conn. Inf.
Beck, Charles W.	Co. L 10 Ill. Cav.
Beck, Gilbert K.	Co. H 12 Ill. Inf.
Bedr, James W.	Co. A 15 Ohio L. A.
Beeman, Alonzo	Co. D 3 Iowa Cav.
Bell, Alfred H.	Co. B 46 Ind. Inf.
Benjamin, William H.	Co. I 107 N.Y. Inf.
Bennett, Thomas	1st Bat. Cal. Inf.
Berry, Charles	Co. A 103 Ill. Inf.
Berry, Henry H.	Co. E 145 Ill. Inf.
Betz, John	Co. D 106 Ill. Inf.
Betzer, John	GAR
Billings, John	GAR
Billings, Simeon	Co. D 105 Ill. Inf.
Blackson, James C.	Co. C 11 Ill. Cav.
Blake, Cyrus	Co. B 23 Wisc. Inf.
Bodwell, Alvin P.	Co. B 116 Ohio Inf.
Bond, Robert	Co. E 12 Wisc. Inf.
Bowen, Ike	GAR
Boyd, Charles	Co. C 59 Ill. Inf.
Boyer, Jacob F.	Co. C 8 Iowa Inf.
Brazee, William M.	Co. K 148 Ill. Inf.
Bridgeford, Washington	Co. C 39 Ind. Vol.

Brisbin, William H.	Co. M 2 Iowa Cav.	Curtis, Orlando A.	GAR
Brown, Edgar G.	Co. A 2 N.Y. Cav.	DeHarsh, Edward P.	Co. E 186 Ohio Vol.
Brown, George R.	Co. K 74 Ohio Inf.	Delong, Oliver P.	Co. E 11 Ill. Inf.
Brown, J. M.	GAR	Devoe, Benjamin R.	Co. H 113 Ill. Inf.
Brown, Marion B.	Co. H 7 Mo. Cav.	Dillon, George W.	Co. K 25 Iowa Inf.
Brown, Thomas E.	Co. K 74 Ohio Inf.	Dodge, Sidney	Co. F 18 Mich. Inf.
Bryan, David M.	Co. C 12 Pa. Inf.	Dole, Albert G.	Co. I 1 Ohio Inf.
Burgess, Harvey J.	Co. D 9 Minn. Inf.	Dolen, James W.	Co. C 18 Iowa Inf.
Burns, George	Co. E 13 O.S. Inf.	Doll, George	Co. D 55 Ohio Inf.
Burns, William P.	Co. C 3 Ill. Inf.	Doran, Thomas	GAR
Burt, Frances M.	1 Ill. Cav.	Dutcher, Aaron	Co. A 150 N.Y. Inf.
Burt, George W.	Co. H 44 Iowa Inf.	Earle, Elmer R.	GAR
Bush, David H.	Co. H 2 Mo. Cav.	Eaton, James E.	Co. M 1 Mass. H.A.
Calkins, A. A.	GAR	Ellis, Samuel	Co. B 13 Pa. Cav.
Calkins, John	GAR	Elmer, William B.	Co. B 36 Wisc. Inf.
Campbell, Alexander W.	C.S.A.	Engel, Jonas	Co. C 1 N.C. Inf.
Campbell, John Milton	Co. K 23 Wisc. Vol.	Enoch, David	13 Ohio Arty.
Campbell, Mac Farland	GAR	Eskersen, John	Co. A 154 Ind. Inf.
Carothers, George W.	GAR	Evans, Jacob H.	Co. C 58 Ind. Inf.
Carr, James H.	Co. G 77 N.Y. Inf.	Evans, John	GAR
Cartwright, George T.	Co. A 2 Vt. Inf.	Evans, William J.	Co. H 118 Ill. Inf.
Castor, John W.	GAR	Everest, James H.	Co. D Mo. Inf.
Catt, Thomas H.	Co. F 12 Ind. Cav.	Farnsworth, E. E.	GAR
Caulkins, Alvin A.	Co. A 7 Minn. Inf.	Farnsworth, J. B.	GAR
Cheney, Thomas R.	Co. C 12 O.S. Inf.	Feas, Joseph B.	Co. H 1 Iowa Cav.
Clark, Carlton	Co. A 83 Ill. Inf.	Finamore, Andrew J.	Co. E 11 Ill. Inf.
Clark, Kendrick	Co. F 17 Ill. Inf.	Finnegan, Michael H.	U.S. Cav.
Clark, Thomas	Co. F 123 Ohio Inf.	Fitch, William S.	Co. G 89 Ill. Inf.
Clements, Dan A.	Co. K 9 Kan. Cav.	Flower, A. S.	Co. H 74 Ind. Inf.
Closson, Aaron E.	Co. D 42 Ind. Inf.	Foote, Isaac O.	Co. K 15 Conn. Inf.
Cohner, John	Co. B 33 Wisc. Inf.	Ford, John M.	Co. A 128 Iowa Inf.
Colling, William	Co. A 52 Ill. Inf.	Fowler, George	Co. C 24 Iowa Inf.
Conbalin, Elizah	Co. C 33 Ohio Inf.	Fowler, Isade N.	24 Ind. Inf.
Conner, John	Co. G 33 Wisc. Inf.	Fowler, Joseph N.	Co. I 42 Ind. Inf.
Conrad, Elias H.	Co. D 86 Ill. Inf.	Fox, G. E.	GAR
Conrad, Kerst	Co. G 16 Iowa Inf.	Foye, Isaiah C.	Co. H 47 Pa. Inf.
Cooley, Hyrum E.	Co. D 67 Ill. Inf.	Francis, Page T.	Co. B 16 U.S. V.R.C.
Cooley, Robert S.	Co. H Ohio H.A.	Franklin, Vocanses J.	Co. B 119 Pa. Inf.
Cooper, William	12 Wisc. L.A.	Frost, Oregon	U.S. Navy
Coppers, Adam B.	Co. E 21 Mo. Inf.	Fulk, William R.	Co. A 54 Ill. Vol.
Cowles, Cyrus	Co. G 15 N.Y. Eng.	Furman, Granville S.	Co. K 143 Pa. Vol.
Crabtree, Henry	Co. B 23 Iowa Inf.	Gabe, Henry	Co. A 55 -- Inf.
Cramer, Charles	Co. D 36 Wisc. Inf.	Gale, Henry	8 Ohio Vol.
Cratty, William N.	Co. E 1 Iowa Cav.	Gammill, James M.	Co. M 3 Iowa Cav.
Creager, Peter	Co. I 20 Ill. Inf.	Ganaga, Elias	55 Ohio Inf.
Creswell, R. H.	99 Ill. Inf.	Gartin, Anderson	Co. D 39 Iowa Inf.
Criton, Lewis W.	Co. B 150 Ind. Inf.	Gatt, Thomas H.	Co. F 10 Ind. Cav.
Crocker, Charles H.	Co. A 183 Ind. Inf.	Geevents, D. A.	GAR
Crockford, William	Co. D 26 Mich. Inf.	Gerver, John D.	Co. I 98 Ill. Inf.
Crosby, Alonzo E.	Co. K 23 Iowa Inf.	Goddard, Andrew	Co. H 2 Tenn. Cav.
Cumming, James B.	Co. S 9 Pa. Cav.	Godrey, Andrew J.	Co. B 17 Ind. Inf.
Curfman, George W.	Co. F 3 Iowa Cav.	Gordon, Ramsom S.	Co. C 12 U.S. Inf.

Gordon, Smith
 Goreley, Robert
 Gossard, Willis
 Grabtree, Henry
 Graham, Fleming M.
 Graham, Samuel S.
 Gray, Sabin M.
 Gray, William K.
 Griffin, Aaron Winfield
 Groves, Peter
 Hall, William
 Hamilton, James G.
 Hamilton, William S.
 Hamilton, William T.
 Hammond, Abraham
 Hanger, Jacob S.
 Harlan, A. C.
 Harrison, Charles
 Hathorn, John E.
 Hay, G. B.
 Heber, John F.
 Hegeman, Timothy C.
 Helm, John F.
 Helt, Henry
 Henber, Franklin
 Henderson, John M.
 Hetherington, James
 High, Robert P.
 Hill, Edgar S.
 Hindman, William M.
 Holmes, Joseph S.
 Holister, Justine
 Horton, Hampton
 Horton, Jefferson J.
 Horton, Thomas
 Hose, Carls E.
 Hotze, Charles A.
 Hovey, Loranzo D.
 Howard, Lewis M.
 Howell, George
 Hoyt, James L.
 Huber, Franklin
 Hudleston, Samuel W.
 Hume, Robert W.
 Hunt, George
 Huston, James H.
 Hutchins, James M.
 Ingley, Eliphalette
 Irwin, William M.
 Jacobs, Elias
 Jamison, James A.

Co. C 12 U.S. Inf.
 Co. C 36 Ind. Vol.
 Co. A 23 Iowa Cav.
 GAR
 Co. I 119 Ill. Inf.
 Co. A 40 Iowa Inf.
 Co. F 1 N.Y. Vol.
 U.S. Ship Little
 GAR
 Co. C 40 Iowa Inf.
 Co. H 65 N.Y. Inf.
 Co. E R.I. L.A.
 Co. C 21 Mo. Inf.
 Co. G 1 Mo. Cav.
 1 E. Tenn. Cav.
 Co. F Ohio H.A.
 GAR
 Co. F 124 Ill. Vol.
 Co. M 1 Maine H.A.
 Co. I 4 Mo. Cav.
 Co. C 2 Ill. Inf.
 Co. A 40 N.Y. Inf.
 Co. C 13 U.S. Cav.
 Co. A 120 Ind. Inf.
 U.S. Ship Brilliant
 Co. D 127 Ill. Inf.
 Co. B 2 Ohio H.A.
 Co. H 213 Pa. Inf.
 Co. G 4 Calif. Inf.
 Co. E 29 Iowa Inf.
 Co. G 56 N.Y. Inf.
 Co. A 12 Ill. H.A.
 Co. I 120 Ind. Inf.
 Co. G 40 Wisc. Inf.
 Co. B 95 Ill. Inf.
 Co. F 8 Iowa Inf.
 54 Ky. Mtd Inf.
 Co. F 16 Ill. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. C 39 Ohio Inf.
 2 N.Y. H.A.
 GAR
 Co. F 2 Ill. Cav.
 Co. I Ill. Cav.
 Co. H 22 Iowa Inf.
 Co. F 115 Ohio Inf.
 Co. E 40 Wisc. Inf.
 Co. I 1 Iowa Inf.
 Co. A 197 Ohio Inf.
 Co. A 31 Iowa Inf.
 Capt. Stroad's Co.
 CSA.

James, Ahara
 Jeffrey, Jeremiah
 Johnson, Albert E.
 Johnson, William X.
 Jones, Ahira Z.
 Jones, David
 Jones, George W.
 Jones, Peter
 Kamonse, James A.
 Keithley, David
 Kendall, William K.
 Kennedy, W. B.
 Kennedy, William P.
 Kerst, Conrad
 Kessler, Mathias
 Kiety, James K.
 Kilerndall, John S.
 Kilgore, Jessie B.
 Kincaid, Andrew
 Kincaid, John
 King, Arthur T.
 King, Edward M.
 Kinghorn, James
 Kinghorn, Thomas
 Kingsbury, John E.
 Kinkead, John
 Kinnick, Richard R.
 Knight, Charles W.
 Korb, Jacob
 Korn, Lewis B.
 Korn, William M.
 Kort, James M.
 Kunedemar, Martin L.
 Lamb, John B.
 Lang, Jacob
 Lathrop, William C.
 Letter, Joseph S.
 Lewis, Barney N.
 Lewis, Edward G.
 Lockwood, John W.
 Long, William
 Loomis, Russell
 Lucker, George W.
 Mackey, George C.
 Mangus, Daniel
 Mann, Archibald
 Mann, James M.
 Marrow, Emmett
 Marsh, Austin C.
 Marshall, Henry
 Martin, Jacob G.
 Masters, Samuel

Co. G 13 N.H. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. D 1 Wisc. Cav.
 Co. H 79 Ill. Inf.
 Co. G 13 N.H. Inf.
 Co. D 29 Ohio Inf.
 Co. A 29 Ohio Inf.
 Co. A 3 U.S. Cav.
 Co. A 4 Mich. Inf.
 Co. A 64 Ill. Inf.
 154 N.Y. Vol.
 Co. E 63 -- Inf.
 Co. C 39 Ill. Inf.
 Co. G 16 Iowa Vol.
 Co. B 104 Ill. Inf.
 Co. K 81 Pa. Inf.
 Co. D 114 Ill. Inf.
 Co. K 112 Ill. Inf.
 Co. A 66 Ind. Inf.
 Co. H 24 Iowa Inf.
 Co. F 50 U.S. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. L 2 Ill. Cav.
 Co. A 6 Ohio Cav.
 Co. B 1 Ill. L.T.
 Co. H 24 Iowa Inf.
 Co. K 7 Iowa Inf.
 Co. F 12 N.H. Inf.
 Co. A 86 N.Y. Inf.
 Co. E 7 Iowa Cav.
 GAR
 Co. G 39 Iowa Inf.
 Co. A 1 Ind. Inf.
 Co. E 47 Iowa Inf.
 Co. I 74 Ind. Inf.
 Co. G 55 Ill. Inf.
 Co. H 15 Ohio Inf.
 Co. I 15 W.VA. Inf.
 Co. H 92 Ill. Inf.
 GAR
 GAR
 Co. G 9 Wisc. Inf.
 Co. G 15 Iowa Inf.
 Co. D 39 Iowa Inf.
 Co. I 22 Iowa Inf.
 Co. E 29 Iowa Inf.
 Co. G 67 U.S. Inf.
 Co. G 146 Ohio Inf.
 Co. K 30 Iowa Inf.
 Co. C 56 N.Y. Inf.
 Co. J 5 Iowa Cav.
 Co. I 131 Ill. Inf.

Matchett, E. D.	GAR
Matchett, William D.	Co. G 91 Pa. Inf.
Mathews, Wiley	135 Ill. Inf.
Miller, Adam	GAR
Miller, Lyman S.	Co. D 140 Pa. Inf.
Mills, Benjamin B.	Co. A 37 Wisc. Inf.
Miserve, John B.	Co. C 7 Ill. Cav.
Mitchell, Allen	Co. F 132 Ind. Inf.
Mitchell, Henry H.	Co. E 168 Pa. Vol.
Mitchell, John C.	Co. C 8 Ill. Cav.
Mithes, M.	GAR
Modie, Andrew C.	Co. M 25 U.S. Inf.
Moore, Frank	Co. F Ill. Inf.
Moore, Richard E.	Co. I 3 Iowa Cav.
Moore, Thomas	Co. K 96 N.Y. Inf.
Moras, Isiah R.	Co. A 128 Ind. Inf.
Morgan, John W.	Co. I 114 Ill. Inf.
Morgan, Joseph C.	Co. H 19 Mich. Inf.
Muirhead, Alexander S.	C.S.A.
Mullen, John W.	Co. C 53 Ill. Inf.
Mullery, Lawrence F.	Co. C 37 Ill. Inf.
Muntz, Peter	Co. A 13 Iowa Inf.
Murphy, William	Co. A 1 Miss. Cav.
McBeede, Daniel L.	Co. G 213 Pa. Inf.
McCabe, John B.	Co. B 5 Iowa Cav.
McCarty, William A.	Co. M 5 N.Y. H.A.
McClung, James	Co. C 11 Ill. Cav.
McCorkle, Joseph H.	Co. B 13 Iowa Inf.
McCoy, Samuel L.	Co. G 29 Iowa --
McCrary, Samuel	Co. H 19 -- Inf.
McCulloch, James A.	42 Wisc. Inf.
McGart, Thomas	C.S.A.
McKee, William	Co. A 20 Ohio Vol.
McKenzie, Clarence	GAR
McKillip, Dennis	Co. A 55 Iowa Inf.
McKinzie, Mose	GAR
McManigal, Vance	Co. L 7 Ind. Cav.
McQuiety, Van Buren	Co. I 10 Ind. Inf.
Nellis, Henry A.	Co. E 153 N.Y. Inf.
Nettleton, C. L.	GAR
Nettleton, Luther C.	Co. F 49 -- Inf.
Newberry, John	Co. N 4 Ill. Cav.
Nims, John T.	Co. I 1 Wisc. Inf.
Noel, Mathew B.	Co. C 39 Iowa Inf.
Northrop, Charles J.	Co. B 16 Mich. Inf.
Nutt, William	Co. D 20 Ohio Vol.
O'Brien, John	Co. E 14 N.Y. Inf.
Oblinger, Uriah W.	Co. A 8 Ind. Cav.
O'Donnell, Michael	Co. L 2 N.Y. H.A.
Olcott, Benjamin F.	Co. I 10 Mich. Inf.
Oscar, Lee	Co. B 39 Iowa Inf.

Paine, William	GAR
Paston, Robert	GAR
Pate, Thomas J.	Co. C 94 Ill. Inf.
Payne, Willard D.	Co. H 95 Ill. Inf.
Peake, John A.	16 Ind. L.B.
Peeterman, Elias	Co. A 13 Ohio Inf.
Pelton, C. H.	Co. I 11 Ill. Cav.
Pelton, Melissa W.	Co. H 7 Ohio Inf.
Pemington, William R.	Co. I 11 Ill. Cav.
Pennington, Francis M.	Co. I 11 Ill. Cav.
Peter, Frederick	Co. I 42 Ind. Inf.
Phillips, Andrew	Co. F 25 Iowa --
Phillips, William N.	Co. C 13 Pa. Cav.
Pickering, James B.	Co. C 98 Ohio Inf.
Pierce, Alfred B.	89 Ill. --
Plessinger, Israel R.	Ohio Inf.
Plumb, Hiram C.	Co. A 35 N.Y. Vol.
Plumb, Perry O.	Co. G 29 Wisc. Inf.
Pollack, Thomas	Co. E 30 Iowa Inf.
Pollard, Morgan S.	Co. F 7 Ohio Inf.
Porter, John F.	GAR
Porter, William J.	GAR
Potts, John	Co. B 7 Iowa Cav.
Predmore, Joseph C.	Co. G 89 Ohio Vol.
Premer, Samuel	Co. E 89 Ind. Inf.
Price, Dudley	Co. E 27 Ind. Inf.
Proctor, Robert	GAR
Puelz, Charles	Co. I 28 Iowa Inf.
Quigley, Eliphalet B.	Co. I 12 Iowa Inf.
Randal, William K.	Co. E 194 N.Y. Inf.
Rankin, Abraham	Co. D 53 Ohio Inf.
Ray, George B.	Co. I MO. Vol.
Records, James M.	Co. S 50 Ohio Inf.
Relph, William	Co. C 72 Ind. Inf.
Remington, William	Co. A 28 Iowa Inf.
Remington, Francis M.	Co. I 11 Ill. Cav.
Reynolds, --	GAR
Rice, Rowe	Co. H 22 Iowa Inf.
Richards, Charles C.	Co. H 22 Iowa Inf.
Richardson, James E.	Co. F 42 Ill. Inf.
Ridgeley, S. T.	GAR
Rieschick, Adolph F.	Co. B 4 Mo. Cav.
Rittenburg, James	Co. A 62 Vt. Inf.
Rogers, Henry G.	Co. F Mo. Cav.
Roshong, Josiah B.	Co. D 142 Ohio Inf.
Rowe, James	Co. H 22 Iowa Inf.
Rowe, Sylvanus B.	Co. H 22 Iowa Inf.
Rowland, John	Co. E 53 Ohio Inf.
Ruby, John W.	Co. D 42 Ohio Inf.
Rushong, Joseph	GAR
Russell, John B.	Co. K 82 Iowa Inf.

Ryder, Sanford M.
 Saunder, Wilber F.
 Schaffer, Abraham
 Schwerdt, George
 Scott, Allen J.
 Scott, Thomas M.
 Seaman, Sigmond
 Seamans, Sanders R.
 Searle, George A.
 Semasten, William W.
 Server, J. D.
 Sexson, Enoch A.
 Sexton, Travers M.
 Shackley, William C.
 Sharp, Alonzo P.
 Shepherd, Isaac N.
 Sherman, Jeri H.
 Shockley, William C.
 Short, Jacob H.
 Shouse, Henry
 Sibbitt, Benjamin F.
 Simmerman, G. H.
 Smith, George B.
 Smith, Henry C.
 Smith, James W.
 Smith, Paris
 Smith, Thomas J.
 Smith, William H.
 Smith, William Henry
 Smith, William J.
 Smith, William N.
 Snoke, Samuel
 Southwick, Chamberlain
 Spain, William B.
 Spaulding, James
 Spinner, George
 Spoatts, Joseph
 Spray, John T.
 Spring, George L.
 Springer, James F.
 Squires, Charles S.
 Stalcup, Horatio G.
 Stalker, John
 Starr, George W.
 Starr, William R.
 Steinmetz, Jacob
 Stephenson, James
 Stevens, Isaac W.
 Stewart, Robert R.
 Stilgebouer, Solomon W.
 Stockton, Samuel J.

Co. F 8 N.Y. L.A.
 Co. C 9 Mo. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. N 74 Pa. Inf.
 Co. G 27 Mo. Inf.
 Co. H 78 Ill. Inf.
 Co. E 14 Wisc. Inf.
 Co. M 2 Iowa Cav.
 Co. B 93 Ill. Inf.
 Co. D 19 Wisc. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. D 4 Iowa Cav.
 Co. A 83 Ill. Inf.
 Co. G 5 Iowa Inf.
 Co. I 12 Ill. Inf.
 Co. F 23 Iowa Inf.
 Co. J 6 Col. Inf.
 Co. F 50 Iowa Inf.
 Co. G 151 Ind. Inf.
 Co. A 123 Ind. Inf.
 Co. B 23 Iowa Inf.
 GAR
 Co. F 38 Ill. Inf.
 Co. B 9 Ind. Inf.
 9 Iowa Cav.
 Co. F 58 Ill. Inf.
 Co. F 13 U.S. Inf.
 Co. C 11 Mich. Inf.
 Co. E 21 Mo. Inf.
 Co. G 5 Mich. Cav.
 Co. C 11 Mich. Inf.
 3 Pa. Cav.
 Co. C 3 Wisc. Cav.
 Co. E 48 Ind. Inf.
 Co. F 38 Iowa --
 Co. G 33 Ind. Inf.
 Co. F 31 Iowa Inf.
 Co. B 13 U.S. Inf.
 Co. K 16 Vt. Inf.
 Co. B 116 Ohio Inf.
 Co. C 37 Ill. Inf.
 OHIO
 Co. G 71 Ind. Inf.
 Co. K 9 Ind. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. B 186 Ohio Inf.
 GAR
 GAR
 C.S.A.
 Co. B 14 Ill. Vol.
 Co. D 138 Ill. Inf.

Strain, John A.
 Sullivan, Josiah
 Swartz, Francis
 Taylor, William M.
 Teter, Salem
 Thomas, Archibald J. Capt Weavers Inf. Pa. Vol.
 Thomas, James W.
 Thompson, Adonirain J.
 Thompson, Frederick G.
 Thorp, William F.
 Tomblin, Henry F.
 Travelpiece, Francis M.
 Turner, C.
 Underhill, John W.
 Utter, Abraham
 Vore, Ira J.
 Waldo, Ira
 Waler, T. B.
 Walker, David
 Walker, Henry
 Walker, T. B.
 Wall, George W.
 Walters, John A.
 Walton, Hiram
 Walton, Nicholas
 Ward, Chester
 Washbrim, Oregon
 Wasson, Isaih H.
 Waterman, Delos A.
 Webber, Joseph T.
 Weeden, John
 Welles, Angezo P.
 Wentz, Charles
 West, Nelson S.
 Wilcox, Justian A.
 Willey, Andrew J.
 Williams, Charlie E.
 Williams, John
 Wilson, Calvin B.
 Wilson, John
 Wivines, Nichols
 Wolf, W. W.
 Wolfe, John W.
 Wood, Truman
 Woods, Enos M.
 Wyckoff, Edmund
 Yarger, John H.
 Yarger, Martin L.
 Yarnell, Richard
 Young, Henry
 Young, John
 Zimmerman, George H.

Co. G 23 Iowa Inf.
 Co. I 146 Ind. Inf.
 Co. D 1 U.S. Arty.
 Co. M 22 Pa. Cav.
 Co. C 62 Va.Mtd Inf.
 Co. H 12 W.Va. Inf.
 Co. F 15 Ill. Inf.
 18 U.S. Inf.
 25 Ind. Arty.
 Co. D 141 N.Y. Vol.
 GAR
 GAR
 Co. B 13 Ohio Cav.
 Co. A 151 Ohio Inf.
 Co. B 25 Ill. Inf.
 Co. I 6 Iowa Cav.
 GAR
 Co. C 3 Ohio Inf.
 Co. N 61 Ill. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. C 32 Ind. Inf.
 Co. K 130 Ta Inf.
 --W.Va. Inf.
 Co. B 65 Ill. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. C 6 Mo. Inf.
 Co. K 20 Iowa Inf.
 Co. F 44 Iowa Inf.
 Co. B 2 Iowa L.A.
 Co. K 1 Wisc. L.A.
 Co. I 85 N.Y. Inf.
 Co. C 7 Ind. Cav.
 Co. H 9 Iowa Inf.
 Co. A 38 U.S. Inf.
 7 Iowa Inf.
 Co. I 52 Ill. Inf.
 Co. B 10 Ill. Cav.
 Co. C 13 Mich. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. L 2 Iowa Cav.
 GAR
 Co. C 10 Miss. Inf.
 Co. G 111 N.Y. Inf.
 Co. G 33 Iowa Inf.
 Co. F 16 Ill. Inf.
 Co. G 49 Ohio Inf.
 Co. A 14 Ill. Inf.
 GAR
 Co. K 1 Mich. Inf.
 Co. G 129 Ind. Inf.
 3 Ill. Cav.