



100 YEARS

Centennial

1877



100 YEARS

city copy

1877

SHARE IN 100 YEARS OF PROGRESS

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 1113

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION commending and congratulating the city of Carbondale, Kansas on the occasion of its one hundredth birthday.

WHEREAS, The city of Carbondale in Osage County, Kansas, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation with three days of festivities, June 22, 23 and 24, 1972; and

WHEREAS, Carbondale has a colorful history from the days of the Indian Mineral Springs water-hole, and the discovery of coal, which gave the town its name; and

WHEREAS, The Santa Fe railroad was first built to Carbondale in 1869 to establish transportation to the then rich mining country, developing a boom town. Officers of the Santa Fe were among the founders, which filed a charter in 1869, laid out the town in 1870, leading to incorporation in 1872.

Another railroad, the St. Louis, Lawrence and Carbondale was also built to the coal fields. Remnants of the old "jerkwater" grade, as well as many coal dumps are still visible; and

WHEREAS, Many hardy pioneers from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, as well as English, Scotch, and German immigrants settled in the community. Although mining was the leading industry for a time, many businesses developed and farming and livestock raising became predominant; and

WHEREAS, Schools and churches came immediately with the pioneers who worked hard to develop the best kind of community and life for their descendants; and


WHEREAS, The city of Carbondale will honor their pioneers and the oldest residents at the Centennial with a pageant, parade, talent show, old time dances, food stands and other activities; and

WHEREAS, The city of Carbondale is an excellent example of the successful and prosperous growth of many of the cities in this great state of Kansas; and

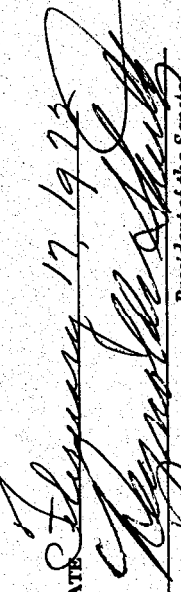
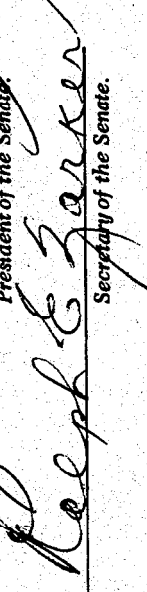
WHEREAS, The residents of Carbondale have continued to express and display the attitudes and feelings of the people of this state and this country: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: That we extend our congratulations and best wishes to the city of Carbondale, Kansas, on the occasion of its one hundredth birthday, and wish them a prosperous future as they begin their second century.

I hereby certify that the above CONCURRENT RESOLUTION originated in the HOUSE, and was adopted by that body

February 17, 1972

Calvin L. Hamby
Speaker of the House.


M. Stager
Chief Clerk of the House.

Adopted by the SENATE
February 17, 1972

Raymond E. Zarker
President of the Senate.

Joseph E. Zarker
Secretary of the Senate.

City of Carbondale Copy

Carbondale, Kansas CENTENNIAL



PUBLISHED EACH 100 YEARS

JUNE 22-23-24-1972

CARBONDALE CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION, INC. — PUBLISHERS

Compiled By Mary E. Snell and Rosalind Metzler

FOREWORD

The Carbondale Centennial Committee wish to dedicate this magazine to the community of Carbondale, our past forefathers who homesteaded their land, settled the town, worked hard and the generation that is still here carrying on, and to the many people that have given of themselves to make this a better community and home for our present generation. We wish to thank the many people for their time spent in writing the articles for this magazine, and the hours of work and planning for the centennial and are sorry we couldn't have more but time would not permit, also we say thanks to the Kansas Historical Society and Kansas University.

MAYOR JIM BRADLEY & WIFE VIRGINIA

HAAS GARAGE

Claude Haas
Jack Humphrey & Leland Farlow

**KANSAS STATE BANK, OVERBROOK,
KANSAS**

Make Our Bank Your Bank Member FDIC

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SCRANTON, KANSAS**

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CARBONDALE CAR WASH

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New & Used Cars & Trucks -- 75 & 56 Junction
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Tank Wagon Service Trademark
Frank N. Garrett, Wakarusa, Kansas

CARBONDALE LAUNDRY

Easy Wash
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ARMSTRONG LAUNDRY & CLEANER

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JOHN & MARY'S TAVERN

Since 1952 -- 1972 (Good Wishes Centennial)

ALEXANDER BROS. BAKING CO.

Butterkrust Bread - Topeka, Kansas
Stephen Sherrill - Salesman

PUNCHES TRUCK LINE

Paul & Dorothy Reed Owner
General Freight Daily Service

ORLANDO B. SNELL

2nd District Osage Co. Commissioner

CARBONDALE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

1872 -- 1972



President: James B Jungman
Vice-President: Allen D. Kemble
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Treasurer: Laurence Ulrich
Directors Chairman: Mary Snell
Glen Badger
Gerald Kleier
John R. Waetzig
Al Aaron

**Carbondale was Incorporated
as a 3rd Class City October 15,
1872**

C. C. Moore was first Mayor
A. V. Sparhawk, Clerk
J. R. Cowen, Treasurer
J. S. Conwell, Police Judge
E. Platt, Marshal
Council: M. T. Perrine
E. W. Teff
George Mullan
S. S. Starkhouse
G. W. Luman

1972

Mayor: James H. Bradley
Clerk: Ina M. Stultz
Treasurer: Geraldine Phillips
Councilmen: Ed Edmonds
Earl Roney
Lee Larson
James Buchholtz
Vernon Berkley
Police Judge: Mary Buchholtz
Marshal: John Holmes

OSAGE COUNTY, created by the first territorial legislature in 1855 under the name of Weller County is the third county west of the Missouri line and centrally located between the Nebraska and

Oklahoma state lines. It was not organized until 1859, when the name was changed to Osage. The next year a strip 9 miles wide from the southern part of Shawnee County added to it, which gave it its present area of 720 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Shawnee County, on the east by Douglas and Franklin, on the south by Coffey and on the west by Logan and Wabaunsee.

The northern part of Osage County was formerly a part of the Shawnee reserve and the rest belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians. The main line of the Santa Fe trail crosses the county from east to west passing through the present city of Burlingame. The Leavenworth branch of this same road crossed the northern part. The only white men living in the county prior to 1854 were Gen. Whistler, an ex-army officer and Indian trader, and John Goodell, both of whom had married Indian wives and were living where the Santa Fe trail crossed 110 Mile creek, and a man by the name of Case, who kept a trading post at the Indian agency at Quenemo. On May 30, 1854, John Frele settled with his family near Burlingame, where he bought out a Shawnee Indian. His son, born shortly afterward, was the first white child born in the county outside of the agency. In August I. B. Titus, James and John Aiken, Alphonso Prentis and others settled on Switzler creek, John Skidmore, William Aiken, John Ward, Hollam Rice, Samuel Devany and Harry Harvey settled on Dragoon creek. About the same time the two McGee brothers, Fry P. and Mabillon, bought out the two early settlers at 110 Mile creek and established an inn. Moran McGee and C. N. Linkenauger took claims near the mouth of Switzler creek. In the fall agents of the American Settlement company selected a site for settlement not far from the present town of Burlingame. Among the colonists who came under the auspices of this company were George Bratton, Absalom W. Hoover, Joseph McDonald, James Bothel, William Cable, William Howard, Samuel Allison, J. R. Steward, Marcus J. Rose and Thomas Black. Only fourteen remained through the winter, the others, having no shelter or tools with which to build, returned east after staking their claims. In 1855 the population was increased by a large immigration, the greater number settling near Council City and the others locating along the creeks in various parts of the county.

The election troubles, common all over Kansas in 1855, were experienced in Osage county when the Missourians took the polls and elected their candidate, Mabillon McGee, to the legislature. Gov. Reeder ordered another election held, and a man by the name of Rice received every vote in his district. A certificate of election was issued to Rice by the governor, but the legislature refused him a seat and admitted McGee in his stead.

The first store in the county was opened

at Council City in 1855 by Samuel Allison. The first post office was established about the same time with Loton Smith as postmaster and was kept at Allison's store. The first fourth of July celebration was held the same year. The first marriage of record took place in 1860 between John Riffenback and Hannah Thompson. The first school was supported by subscription and was taught in a tent in the spring of 1855 by Miss Louisa Todd. The year 1856 was a severe one for the settlers. Nearly every one was sick with malarial fever. Sufficient and suitable food was impossible to obtain and this, together with a lack of medical aid and proper care, resulted in many deaths, among which was that of Loton Smith.

Most of the claims were taken before the government surveys were made and each settler staked out as nearly as possible 240 acres. This gave rise to considerable trouble as only 160 acres were allowed by the government. When the surveys were completed farms were cut into all sorts of shapes and the ownership of the various pieces was a matter hard to determine. To add to the trouble many of the residents were unable to buy the lands they occupied when they were put up for sale by the government in 1859. They were obliged to borrow money, on which they were unable to pay interest, and finally lost their holdings. The drouth of 1860 reduced the settlers to starvation and when they finally did raise crops there was no market for them. In 1859 and again in 1861 the county was swept by severe storms which destroyed considerable property, injured a number of people and caused a great deal of suffering. In common with the whole of the state Osage County suffered from the devastations of the grasshoppers in 1866 and in 1874.

The county seat contest, common to nearly all new counties, took on a serious aspect in Osage. Prior to the organization of the county the voting was done at Burlingame, no objections being raised. The first meeting of the county commissioners on April 27, 1859 was held at Superior. This board was appointed by the governor and was composed of V. R. Morrill, M. Rambo and A. T. Dutton, S. M. Perrin was clerk. An Election on June 7 resulted as follows: J. L. Rooks Judge; D. B. Burdick, sheriff; J Perrill, surveyor. At the first regular election in November the following officers were chose chosen; J. R. Carrier, superintendent of schools, M. Rambo, judge; C. C. Crumb, sheriff; A. N. Hulburd, register of deeds; W. O. Fisher, attorney; John Rambo, clerk; A. T. Dutton, treasurer; J. P. Perrill, surveyor, and A. Leonard, coroner. The legislature of 1860 appointed a commission composed of O. H. Sheldon, Philip C. Schuyler and James M. Winchell to select a location for the county seat. They selected a spot about midway between Superior and Burlingame, which they called Prescott. At the county seat election, held in April,

Prescott was rejected and Superior continued as the county seat. The first term of the district court was held there in Oct., 1861, with R. M. Ruggles presiding judge. A county seat election was held in 1861, and another in 1862 and both resulted in the choice of Burlingame, where the county records remained for many years. When the Indians moved away and the whole of the county was opened to settlement Burlingame was not central enough, and another county seat election was called in Oct., 1870 which resulted in a victory for Lyndon. The Burlingame people immediately got out an injunction to prevent the removal of the county records which was the beginning of a series of litigation and a strife which ended in 1875 in both sides resorting to the use of arms. The people of Lyndon, who had for five years been trying to get the county records, finally decided to resort to force and a small body of armed men with a team were sent to Burlingame to remove the records. On learning of their approach the men of Burlingame barricaded the courthouse and prepared to defend it against the Lyndonites. Scouts were stationed along the road to guard it. The Lyndon men sent out scouts one or two at a time to reconnoiter, all of whom were captured and landed in jail. A force of about 400 from the southern part of the county was then raised at Lyndon and marched to Burlingame, determined to secure the records or burn the town. Scouts sent on ahead brought back the intelligence that the courthouse was filled with armed men ready to defend the records. For a time it appeared as though there would be a battle, as both sides were worked up to a fury. However, wiser counsel on both sides prevailed and Burlingame gave up the records, believing that to be the only way to save the town from destruction. A short time after this the supreme court, in which the case was at that time pending, sustained the lower court in favor Lyndon and the county seat has remained at that place ever since.

The first military company was organized in 1855 for the purpose of marching to the defense of Lawrence. It was called the "Old Free State Guards," and was officered as follows: Henry Todd, captain; William Toothman, first lieutenant; G. I. Drew, second lieutenant and L. D. Joy orderly sergeant. The next year border troubles began in Osage County, which did not end until after the Civil War. Another military company was organized by the free-soilers in June, 1856. A portion of Buford's company, which had been sent from the southern states to drive the anti-slavery men out of Kansas, camped on 110 Mile creek, where they remained all summer, making raids, robbing and committing various outrages. Travel on the Santa Fe trail was seriously impeded and it was impossible to get provisions into the freestate settlements unless the wagons were protected by an

armed force. On July 4 nearly every man in the settlement went to Topeka to prevent the border ruffians from making an attack on the free-state legislature, which was to convene that day, but on its being dispersed by Col. Sumner, they returned home.

Most of the new immigration was free-state and by the time the Civil War broke out Osage County was overwhelmingly opposed to slavery. During that conflict Osage County furnished more than its share of soldiers for the Union army. The first enlistment was in May, 1861, when 25 men entered the Second Kansas infantry. A large number of Osage County men served in the Eleventh Kansas, and many joined the regiments of other states. During the Price raid every able-bodied man in Osage went to the defense of the border. They composed the Santa Fe road battalion and were commanded by Col. M. M. Murdock. The loss of life among Osage County men during that campaign was heavy.

In 1865 two bonding propositions for railroads were carried in Osage County - one for the Lawrence & Emporia, and the other for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The former was never built, but the latter was completed through the county in 1869, when \$150,000 in bonds were issued. The next year the Lawrence & Carbondale road was built. Various different roads were projected in the succeeding years but no more were built until 1879, when the Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame road was completed. At the present time there are 140 miles of railroad in the county.

Many of the early towns projected in the '50s have disappeared from the map, among them being: Council Grove, once the principal town of the county; Arvilla, on Switzler creek; Freemont, Prairie City, on the Santa Fe trail; Young America, on 110 Mile creek; Eureka, just east of Switzler creek; Havana, 4 miles west of Burlingame, Versailles, Washington, Indian City and Georgetown. The following are the towns and villages in the county at the present time: Lyndon, Barclay, Burlingame, Dragoon, Ellen, Maxson, Melvern, Michigan Valley, Olivet, Carbondale, Osage City, Overbrook, Peterton, Quenemo, Ridgeway, Rosemont, Scranton, Union, Vassar. The county is divided into 16 townships, viz.: Agency, Arvonja, Barclay, Burlingame, Dragoon, Elk, Fairfax, Grant, Junction, Lincoln, Melvern, Olivet, Ridgeway, Scranton, Superior and Valley Brook. The surface of Osage County is undulating prairie. Bottom lands average about three-fourths of a mile in width along the streams. The native timber belts along the rivers and creeks average less than one-half mile in width, and contain black walnut, cottonwood, elm, hickory, hackberry, pecan, oak, ash, wild cherry and sycamore. Coal is excellent variety underlies a large portion of the county and has for years

been mined at Osage City, Scranton, Carbondale, Burlingame and other points. Magnesian limestone is found in the east, blue and gray limestone in the west, and superior quality of sandstone in the north. Some of the flagging stone quarried at Osage City has been used in paving Topeka and Emporia. A gray marble capable of taking a high polish has been found in the southern townships. Yellow ocher, used for mineral paint, is found at Osage City. Potter's clay is plentiful near Burlingame. There are salt springs in the south along Salt Creek and a mineral spring near Carbondale is said to possess medicinal qualities.

The leading crops are: Corn, which is worth over \$1,000,000 annually; oats, which brings \$150,000 to \$200,000 each year; Kafir corn, worth \$100,000; tall grass, worth \$200,000; prairie grass, which brought \$230,00 in 1910; and wheat, worth \$50,000. The total annual output of farms was worth \$3,500,000 in 1910, which live stock contributed over 1,000,000.

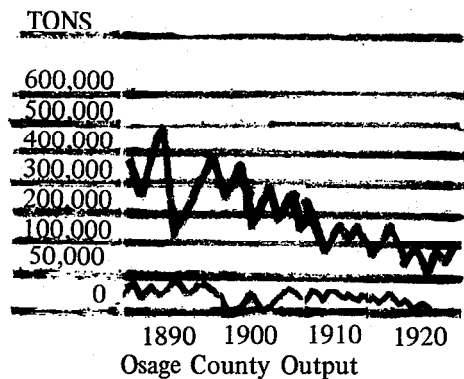
The population, according to the census of 1910 is 19,905. The total assessed valuation of property in the same year is \$31,677,000.

OSAGE DISTRICT

The first discovery of coal in the Osage Shales was made in the spring of 1866 by John F. Dodds, who began mining on a Carbon hill about 2 miles east of Carbondale, where the coal was found on the top of a hill. In this case the coal was not found on the outcrop but was discovered during the excavation of a well. In the autumn of 1866 the year of discovery mines were opened at Osage City by Godfrey & Price. Hannibal, Mo. under the name of the Carbon Coal & Mining Co. of Missouri. Within 1 or 2 years the interests of Godfrey & Price were purchased by T.J. Peters, who Peters who continued operating under the same company name, except that it became the Carbon Coal & Mining Company of Kansas. In 1874 O. H. Shepley began the operation of strip pit at Scranton, Kansas and later produced shafts. During the same year a shaft was put down at Peterton, Kansas 3 or 4 miles north of Osage City, Mining was begun at Burlingame, Kansas in 1878 or 1879.

In 1880 the Santa Fe Railroad purchased a half interest in Peters Co. which was principal operator in the district. Within 2 or 3 years the Railroad bought the remaining interest in the Co. and acquired mining rights to about 10,000 acres of land. The Railroad Co. became the principal operator in this district at the present time its operations greatly declined because of the expense of mining a thin coal which is not well adapted to locomotive use (1925). However, the mines supplied practically the whole Santa Fe System from 1880 until the road entered Crawford County where new mines opened up. When the Santa Fe railroad closed its operation of mines its coalmining pro-

was leased to the Mount Carmel Coal Mining Co. and the Osage County properties were included in the lease.



by Mrs. Mary Snell

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

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

June 12, 1880 Vol. 1, No. 1 A. A. Banta, editor.

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

December 4, 1879, it was suspended.

The Carbondale Independent (weekly)

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

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

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

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

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

Astonisher & Paralyzer (weekly) Republican in politics.

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

April 23, 1887 Vol. 3, No. 17 name changed to Carbondalian with next issue. The Carbondalian (weekly)

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

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

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

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

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

The Carbondale Record (Weekly Independent)

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

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

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

Carbondale Calendar (Weekly)

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

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

Osage County Courier (Weekly)

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

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

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

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

1932 Sam and Clyde Shade editors.

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

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

The Carbondale High School Gazette

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

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

The Carbondale Post (weekly)

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

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

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

editor and publisher.

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

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

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

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

Carbondale Record

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISERS

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CARBONDALE

Oct. 15-1872

1883

4-20-1887

4-20-1887

4-19-1888

4-17-1889

4-9-1890

4-7-1891

4-4-1892

4-18-1893

4-2-1894

4-1-1895

4-6-1896

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4-4-1898

4-3-1899

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4-8-25

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4-2-29

4-1931

4-1933

11-11-33

4-3-1935

4-5-1937

4-5-1939

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4-3-1945

4-2-1947

4-1949

4-5-49

4-3-51

4-8-53

1955

4-3-1957

4-1959

10-12-59

4-1961

4-1969

MAYORS

C. C. Moore

R. H. Bartlett

T. K. Eakin

A. M. Sutherland

J. B. Ellis

A. V. Sparhawk

R. H. McClair

R. H. McClair

A. V. Sparhawk

Robt. B. McKee

W. F. Stoltzman

O. J. Gauger

A. V. Sparhawk

Robert Erskine

D. S. Doel

J. Y. Urie

McColm

Z. K. Heinzman

W. A. Curry

W. A. Curry

W. A. Curry

J. M. Patterson

J. M. Patterson

C. T. Neihart

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J. M. Patterson

George McGrath

George Kirkner

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W. J. Dietrich

Wm. Lathrop

D. L. Miller

Ed McAlexander

Ed Uilery

E. T. Heckart

W. W. Dymond

Chas. Luthey

J. P. Haggard

J. W. White

Harry Gilkeson

Gilkeson (died of heart attack 5-25-37)

George Kirkner (resigned 10-4-37)

D. L. Miller (act)

R. R. Dietrich

R. R. Dietrich

E. W. Foose

E. W. Foose

H. A. Dawson

W. D. Punches

Faye B. Smart

Claude Mercer

Claude Mercer

Jack Dawson

Ted Allman

Allman resigned because of health

Jim Jungmann

Dean Cellers

Sylvester Lira

James Bradley

CITY CLERKS

A. V. Sparhawk ¹

P. V. Griggs ²

W. E. Brehm ³

P. W. Robison ⁴

P. W. Robison ⁴

P. W. Robison

P. W. Robison

P. W. Robison

P. W. Robison

P. W. Robison

D. S. Doel ⁵

D. S. Doel

Alf. G. Thomas ⁶

Alf. G. Thomas resigned 7-20-97

Arthur Waetzig ⁷

Arthur Waetzig ⁷

J. Will Watson ⁸

J. K. Heinzman ⁹

D. L. Miller

D. L. Miller

D. L. Miller ¹⁰

D. L. Miller

D. L. Miller

Arthur Waetzig

Arthur Waetzig

Arthur Waetzig

Arthur Waetzig

Arthur Waetzig

Arthur Waetzig

Arthur Waetzig

Arthur Waetzig

R. H. McClair ¹¹

A. V. Robison

A. V. Robison ¹²

A. V. Robison

A. V. Robison

A. V. Robison

A. V. Robison

Thos. Finlay Jr. ¹³

Albert S. Smith; ¹⁵ R. R. Dietrich, F. I

Smith ¹⁶

A. V. Robison

A. V. Robison

Willard Robison ¹⁷

Willard Robison ¹⁷

D. L. Miller

N. D. Lyter ¹⁸

Willard Robison

Willard Robison ¹⁹

Keith Noe

Keith Noe ²⁰

Keith Noe

Bertha Dawson

Bertha Dawson ²¹

Roy Finlay ²²

Ina Stultz

Ina Stultz ²³

Ina Stultz

Ina Stultz

Ina Stultz

Ina Stultz

CARBONDALE, IT'S PAST

This town is situated in the Northern part of Osage County, about 17 miles from the state capitol. On the A.T. & S.F. R.R. Carbondale was so named from the early discovery of the carbon coal. From the best authority we learn that this coal was first discovered by Clark Rosecrans & Son who preempted a piece of land commonly known as the Dobbs Farm. Rosecrans began soon after his discovery to supply many of the country's blacksmith shops and frequently would send his hand-stripped coal by team to Topeka. In the



spring of 1869 the A.T. & S.F. R.R. reached this place, and for the purpose of supplying their road with coal, a switch $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length was laid into the vast coal fields. Soon after, there was a loud call for miners, which was promptly answered by 400 strong and from this the Carbon Coal Company took a strong hold in the mining business, as this point shipped daily from 18 to 20 cars, paying the miners from 9 to 10 cents per bushel for digging.

In the spring of 1870, this town was laid out by J. F. Dodds, L. R. Adams and C. P. Dodds, and the first buildings were erected. The Carbon coal and mining company established the first where they kept a full supply of meat and everything in the line of provisions, etc. Mr. C. P. Dodds soon saw the necessity of starting an opposition store, shortly afterward was appointed postmaster as well as station Agt. for the S.F. R.R. Mr. Dobbs soon began to grow in business and was obliged to keep constantly from 2 to 3 clerks. The next house of business was that of the Hotel, kept by T. W. Taylor, and by whom it was called the Illinois House, where some 25 of the miners found a place to board. As the demand for coal became so great it of course increased the number of miners so matters went on until the Carbon Coal Company erected a large boarding house near the mines for the

accommodation of the men in their employ. This movement made an opening for a butcher shop and in due time a Sweed by the name of Alex Palmer opened a shop and supplied the company daily with fresh meat until the firm of Nelson and Williams opened a grocery and in connection, kept all kinds of salt and fresh meat, and in this line of trade our wants were fully satisfied. Among the next arrivals was that of E. H.

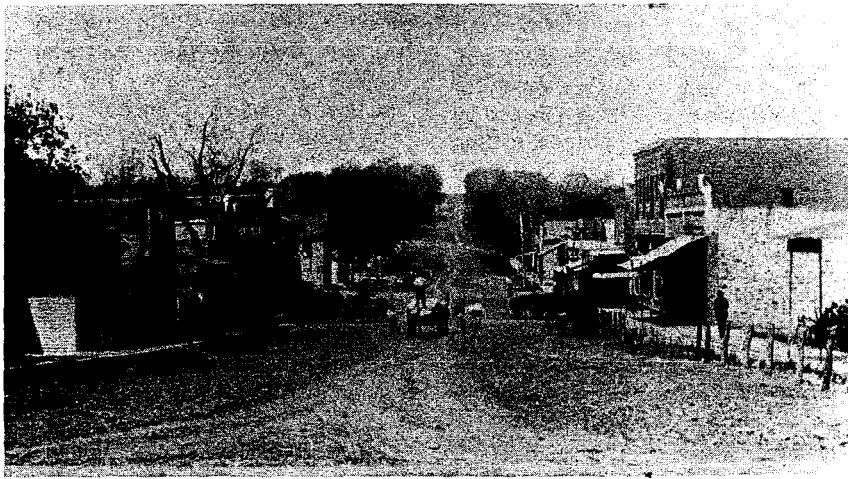
Moore who started the first drug store in town, while Dr. F. M. McClasky also kept a small office for the accommodation of a small stock of chemicals. The firm of

the history of the town, and was mainly instrumental in securing the building of the Lawrence and Carbondale Railroad, of which he was the first president, and during the early part of 1871 he was appointed postmaster, and was also elected Justice of the Peace the same spring. Among the Doctors, next comes Dr. M. J. Perrine, who also came here in the fall or winter of 1870. Dr. Perrine is of a Homeopathy School, and has made his home among us and opened an office the early part of the following year, for the practice of his profession during which time his good wife and daughters came on from the east. Up to this period of time, Carbondale consisted mostly of foreigners, such as Sweeds, Welch, English, Irish and a few Germans, being like a great many other mining towns, we could expect but very few others at first. As our city now stands it is divided by the main street running East & West, and all lots lying on the south side of the street are owned by The Carbondale Town Co. This company has a clause in their deeds prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the lots sold by them or if a party or parties be found keeping or offering for sale any kind of liquors should forfeit all right and title, while North side of the street was in possession of J. W. Brown. After a little length of time part of this tract of land was laid off into lots and sold, and is known as Brown's addition.

In the year 1872, our town was incorporated; Dr. Moore was elected as the first Mayor, and served until the following spring when S. J. Livingston was elected to the position. During the same year, after a hard fight in regard to the voting of bonds for the purpose of building a school house far up the hill to the east, which is an ornament to our town, and cost \$6,000, in this way we kept on proving until the firm of Cowen and McKee opened a line of dry goods and groceries. In the spring of 1872 Cowen was appointed third postmaster of the place. Many changes took place in this firm that we have not time or space to mention, but after this Mr. R. H. Bartlett

Klapp and Hillard were also here at this time, reaping large profits from the sale of lumber, and the contracts on houses put up during the season, keeping in their employ several first class carpenters, among whom was R. B. McKee. These men also erected a large store for the purpose of organizing a Masonic Lodge. During the fall of 1870 Dr. C. C. Moore made his appearance and became a resident of the place, and has been closely identified with



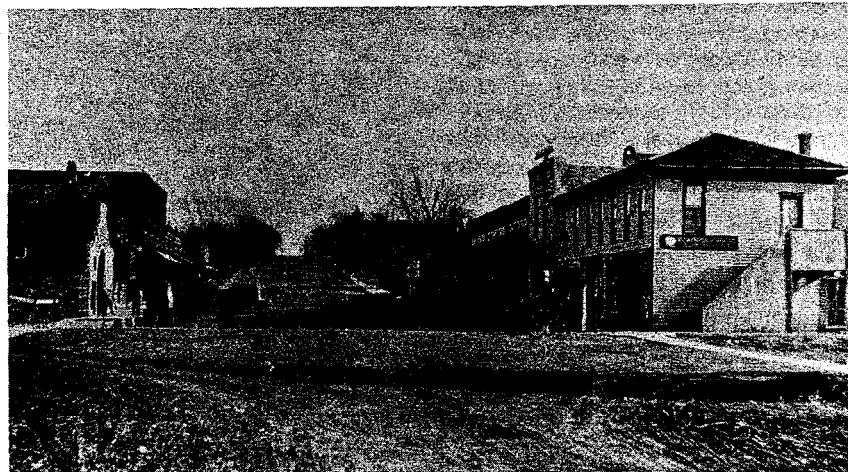


became sole proprietor and in a short space of time he became our present postmaster. Mr. E. R., a brother of R. H. Bartlett who was at this time in the employ of the railroad company as station agent and operator, on account of poor health resigned his position and in a few months became a partner in the firm of R. H. Bartlett and Co., where today they have a large stock of goods and are doing a splendid business.

Mr. Frank O'Donnell was the next to hang out a shingle and erect a place of business. He continued to increase his trade and constantly enlarged his store room and also has one of the finest residences on quality hill. And so we have continued to thrive and we can boast today of 700 inhabitants, 4 large dry goods houses and grocery stores, 2 hardware stores, 2 large first class hotels and several private

During the present year and coming summer there has been some 15 or 20 new homes erected and a mill that is in the process of erection, bids fair to being a success. We can boast of a lumber yard, 2 barber shops, 1 jewelry shop, a first class harness maker and a photograph gallery.

Our societies consist of A.F.A.M. Lodge with 150 members, an Odd Fellow society with members to equal. The M.E. Church has a good building and a neat little cottage for the Pastor. The Congregational society is now commencing to build a church of their own and by fall will have a fine structure. The Glee Club meets on Friday evening of each week in the M.E. Church and the members (who are the young people of the city) are able to furnish us at any time with most excellent singing.



boarding houses; 3 confectioneries, 1 furniture room, 2 fine drug stores where paints, oils etc. can be had from a pint to a barrel if desired.

Among the mechanics we have 2 blacksmith and wagon shops, both of which are doing a rushing business.

We have one of the best shipping points in the county and daily farmers from a distance of 20 miles around visit us for the purpose of disposing of their grain and return with a load of coal.

EARLY CARBONDALE HISTORY

The land where Carbondale stands was originally part of the "OSAGE NATION" claimed by Osage Indians.

At one time it was claimed by the Spanish and later by the French.

It was purchased by the United States of America in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 from France.

When Missouri became a state in 1821, other Indians, including the Sauk and Fox

were moved onto reservations in territory. They lived on government rations, hunting and fishing.

Once a year nearly the entire tribe packed all their belongings on ponies including families, and set out Indian one behind the other on a well beaten trail to the west, where the men shot large numbers of buffalo, while the women stripped off the skins, tanned them, smoked and jerked the meat. When the year's supply had been procured, they returned to the reservation to spend the remainder of the year hunting small game and fishing, or lolling listlessly about the agency.

They finally overcame the belief it degrading for an Indian warrior to till the earth, and planted corn, using a plow. Women beat the meal by hand.

Indians came to the medicinal Mineral Springs 1 1/2 miles north of town, bringing their sick to drink the water and bathe. They made hollows in the ground, filled with water, heated by stones made red in a wood fire, placed in the ground "tubs", and raked out when warm. This later became a water-hole for cattle drinking and in the 1880's a famous health resort.

By 1854 the reservations were moved to Indian Territory in Oklahoma and the northern part of Osage County was opened up for settlement by white people at \$10 per acre.

The only white men living in Carbondale County before the forming of the Karib territory May 30, 1854 were two trappers who married Shawnee Indian women and lived near 110 Mile Crossing. They arrived around 1830.

Aug. 2, 1854, Fry P and Mobillion M arrived at 110 Mile and bought out the claims of the two white men living there and established the McGee Inn Cross the 110 (Named because it was 110 miles from Westport, Mo. on the Santa Fe Trail).

Aaron and John Kinney came to Carbondale on the Ridgeway April, 1855. H. H. Heber came a month later. Junius Heber born June 1857 was thought to be the white child born in Ridgeway Town. Lewis Kinney (Scott's grandfather) July, 1857 was the second.

Kinneys plowed a furrow from Ridgeway through Twin Mound to Carbondale and back and from Ridgeway to 110 Mile Crossing and back to connect Old Santa Fe Trail with Lawrence. Wagon trains began to use the track and it later became the much used stage-line road.

In 1858 Clark Rosecrants discovered coal in the vicinity where Carbondale stands. For years he hauled his coal to Lawrence and Topeka by ox team and supplied farmers for 50 miles around.

In the spring of 1868 Thos. J. Peter New York, who had experience in railroad construction, came to Kansas and started the Santa Fe Railroad with a line from Topeka to Carbondale. This was completed in July 1869. A switch was built about 3/4 mile from the main track to the coal fields on the farm of J. F. Kinney where it received its coal supplies.



Mrs. Alma Metzler tells that her mother and uncle, Nellie and Harry Jones, who was then a boy of ten, were among those who met the first train. The engineer asked, "And who are you my little man?" and he replied, "I'm Mr. Jones."

Preparations were soon made to open the coal mines on an extended scale, and to build up a town.

A town company was formed composed of T. J. Peters, General Superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co., J. F. Dodds, C. P. Dodds, and L. R. Adams.

A charter was filed August 16, 1869, and in 1870 a town was laid out on the southeast quarter of Sec. 24-Twsp. 14, Range 15 east. Soon afterward an addition was made on the north side by Wm. Brown. Main street passes between these divisions. Later Jennings addition was made on the west side of the railroad by the Lawrence and Topeka Coal Co. H. Ulrich Sr. added Ulrich's addition in 1874.

The first buildings were erected by the Carbon Coal Co. They consisted of houses for the miners and a store, where groceries, meats and provisions were sold.

A post office was established in the depot and C. P. Dodds the railroad agent, was appointed postmaster. In 1870 he also opened an opposition store, where he had a heavy trade. C. P. Miller, who later ran a store for over 50 years, started clerking for Dodds and sold the first dress material to Ollie Drummond's mother.

During the year the town progressed rapidly. E. H. Moore opened a drug store, Dr. C. C. Moore and Dr. T. M. McClasky located about that time. The first lumber yard was opened by Klapp and Hilliard, who also built a large store with a hall above. Several other business houses were erected.

In the fall of 1870 bonds were voted for the Lawrence and Carbondale Railroad. Dr. C. C. Moore was the first president of the road and was instrumental in securing bonds from the county and Ridgeway Township. This road was completed and put in operation in 1872. The old depot still stands one mile east and 1/2 mile south of town, and the right-of-way is plainly visible, running southwest of the City Lake toward town. For about three years it did a good business, but the coal business was decreasing, the road was abandoned

and preparation was made to tear up the track. This was prevented by the citizens, under the lead of S. B. Bradford, who secured an injunction. Some time afterward the road was again put in operation, though the line was not long enough to furnish a paying business and was soon abandoned.

Carbondale was incorporated as a city of the third class, Oct. 15, 1872. Dr. C. C. Moore was the first mayor, A. V. Sparhawk, clerk; J. R. Cowen, treasurer; J. S. Conwell, police judge; and E. Platt, Marshall. The Council was composed of M. T. Perrine, E. W. Teft, George Mullan, S. S. Stackhouse, and G. W. Luman.

For several years after the founding of the town it grew rapidly due to the mining business, having a population of 1500 in the 1880's.

The Kansas Carbon Co., who sank the first shaft in 1869, by 1883 owned eight shafts on Carbon Hill just east of the townsite, employing 400 men and shipping an average of 30 carloads per day.

Other shafts were owned by O'Donnell and Edgar, Richard Byrne, Thomas Trotter, George Robinson, and many other leading merchants.

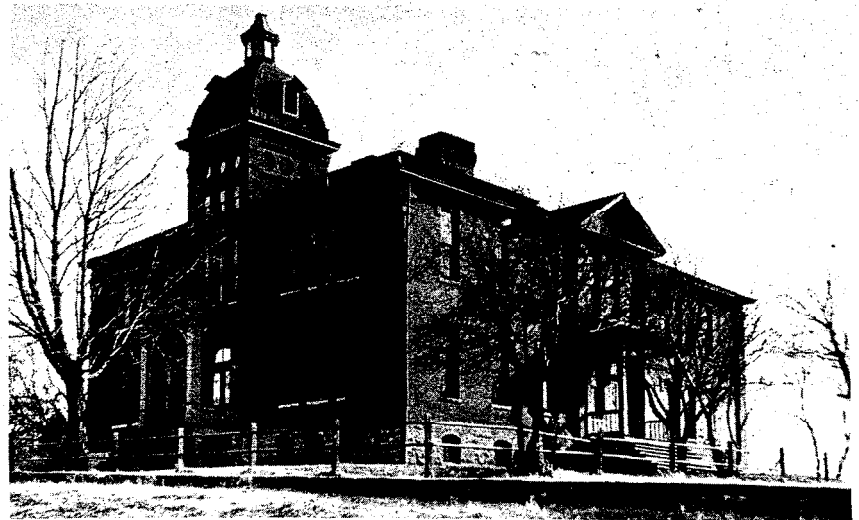
The Osage Carbon Co., who operated most of the mines, eventually transferred the heaviest of their operations to Osage City and the mining business dwindled. The miner shacks were torn down and Carbondale became a farming community.

One of the worst local tragedies occurred May 6, 1881, when the shaft in the W. L. Green coal mine burned, resulting in the loss of nine lives.

The mine, located near the present Chas. Boley home, was 35 feet deep and the shaft was built of planks. A fire was kept burning to create a draft at the base of a ventilator to one side of the shaft. There being indication of damp, a boy was instructed to keep a good fire. The soot took fire in the flue and soon the shaft was on fire. The boy saw it and called a man, who tore off a board to get at the fire. This created so much draft that the shaft was soon in flames, preventing the escape of the men. Salt and water was poured down but it was two hours before it was safe to enter. Superintendent Raby and others went down and brought up all but three. All were nearly suffocated and three were dead. Since the remaining had been ascertained to be dead and the damp had become so bad, it had been decided to leave them. George Evans, A. Benedict and N. McGonigal arrived from Scranton and went down with a guide, but only the guide returned. The other dead included Michael Mullen Sr., Michael Mullen Jr., J. P. Humgate, J. McDonald, Andrew Warner, father of Mrs. Alma Metzler and Charles Jones, her uncle.

John Warner, another uncle of Mrs. Metzler had also been working in the mine that day. She tells that his lamp ran out of oil, and although the others offered to lend him some, he insisted on going home to get it, thus saving his life.

High educational standards have always been maintained. Before the town was established a school district was formed and for the first two years school was taught in a schoolhouse outside the limit of the town called the Rowley school. In 1872 the district was divided, the east part becoming the Badger School and the west part, Carbondale. A large two story stone school house was built at the cost of \$6,000 on the corner where Snell's Drive stands. A \$4,000 addition was built in 1882. Prof. A. V. Sparhawk was the first prin





Finished highway 75 into Carbondale 1928. Isreal Shepard's filling station to right, Romine Garage to left.



The Highway 75 Insertion to downtown Carbondale Work Crew built in 1926.

principal until succeeded by J. T. Albin, who formed Carbondale High School. The first class graduated in 1895 after completing a three year course. This building burned in 1898 and was replaced by a two story red brick building, which was used until 1939 when the present grade school building was completed for High and Grade school use.

The first Sunday School was held in the depot, with Chas. Dodds as superintendent.

The Methodist Church was organized in the fall of 1870 and a church was built in 1874 on the corner where Ollie Drummond now lives. It's cost was \$1,000. It later burned and was replaced by a building on the location of the present Community Congregational Church.



The Congregational Church was organized Dec. 15, 1877 and a building erected in 1879 at 3rd and Market St., costing \$1,200. Rev. J. M. Ashley was the first pastor.

A Baptist Church was built on West Hill in 1882 and later torn down. The material was used in building Fred Carroll's barn.

The Christian Church was built on Main Street west of the railroad. Later most of the members transferred to the Congregational Church and the building and land was given to the city for a hall and park.

Around 1900 the churches went together to form a Community Church, with the Rev. George Brown as pastor. Five years later the Methodists withdrew to their own church.

In 1922 they Federated and held services in the Methodist building, with other activities in the Congregational building. In 1928 it became the Community Congregational church and the Congregational and Methodists at Overbrook became the Community Methodist Church.

May 12, 1902 a fire started in the O'Donnell merchandise store and wiped out sixteen businesses on the north side of Main Street between 2nd and 3rd.

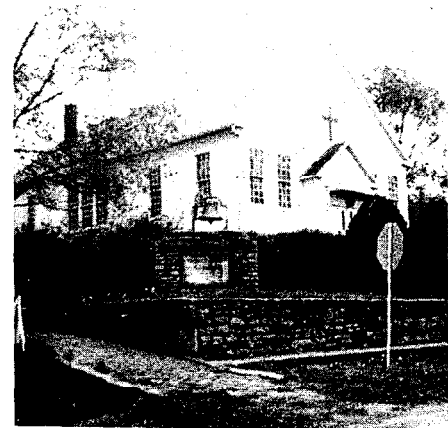
There was also a second destructive fire in the business block on the north side of Main Street. We have been unable to ascertain the date.

In 1927 the business property on the south side of Main Street belonging to S.A.E. Moore also burned. Fire has been a contributing factor to the destruction of the old town.

We now have an efficient fire department and the town is a much cleaner, neater place, due in great measure to the continual hard work and efforts of Mayor James H. Bradley.

Through the years improvements have been added. From acetylene lights to electricity. Coal to natural gas. From wagon ruts to paved Main Street and the new four-lane Highway 75. From the city well to City Lake and water system. From Halloween pranks to a modern sewer system. From the old district schools to consolidate High School 434.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH



The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the fall of 1870 with a membership of fifteen or twenty. Rev. Jesse Brockaway was the first pastor. In 1874 a church was built at 4th and Market at a cost of \$1,000. This burned and was replaced by this building at 4th and Main, where the present Community Congregational Church stands.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The first History and Records of the first Congregational Church of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas state - "The Rev. J. Mills Ashley, a Missionary of the American Home Missionary Society commenced his labours at Carbondale Nov. 4th, 1878, preaching in the M.E.

Many changes have taken place in 100 years. What will the next 100 bring?



Church at 11 o'clock A.M.

The congregation was improving, and the prospects were encouraging. The following persons met together in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the 15th day of December 1877 to consider the propriety of organizing a Congregational Church.

J. M. Ashley, Noah Sparhawk, G. L. Chase, C. J. Chase, George W. Goss, Sr., Geo. W. Goss, Jr., and Mrs. Sarah M. Brown. Also on the membership rolls in 1878 were: A. C. Brown, Julia A. Goss, Abbie Gleason, A. E. Gleason, Mrs. Warner, D. C. Rosencrans and Mrs. Rosencrans. (Notation - D. C. Rosencrans - killed by cyclone June 12, 1881)."

A church building was erected in 1879 at 3rd and Market, at a cost of \$1,200. A parsonage was later built on the adjoining lot.

For five years, around 1900 the churches met together as a Peoples Church, with the



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. George Brown as pastor. For a time the Methodists withdrew, upon order from higher authorities.



METHODIST CHURCH

In 1922 the churches Federated, using the Methodist building for church services and the Congregational building for class rooms and fellowship activities. In 1928 it became the Community Congregational Church and the Congregational and Methodist at Overbrook became the Community Methodist.

One Sunday evening in 1939 a fire started in the chimney flue, burning the building to the ground.

Services were held in the City Hall, then in the school house. There was a little insurance. The Congregational building was torn down and material suitable was used in the new church, the rest sold and put in the church fund. The parsonage was sold for \$300 and applied on the new building. Many hours of volunteer labor went into the building, which was dedicated Nov. 2, 1941. The Rev. Waldo Crippen was the pastor.

During 1956 and 1957 a new pink parsonage was built and paid for. The old Congregational church lots were sold and applied on the parsonage fund. The new lots were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Jones. Early in the fall of 1957, the minister, Clifton Kruse and family moved from Topeka into the new house.

In 1959 and 1960 three class rooms and two rest rooms were added to the church and in 1963 barracks were moved in for additional classrooms.

Nov. 7, 1971 fire again hit this educational wing, gutting it and smoking the sanctuary. A contract has been let for cleaning the interior of the church and additional building plans are pending.

THE FIRST ENGINE LOCOMOTIVE TO RUN ON THE ROAD

Bruce Hurt, General Solicitor of the Santa Fe in Topeka, in a well prepared, spoken and limited speech, accepted from Atchison the plaque, unveiled by the day's queen, commemorating the railway's birthday. It was a shiny locomotive bell from the first engine to run on the road.

Topeka to Carbondale, June 28, 1869. Two round trips were made daily, with connections at Carbondale for the Emporia stage. The Santa Fe's rolling stock that day consisted of one locomotive, on coach, twelve flat cars and a hand car.

James Pratt a resident of Wakarusa turned in the first passenger fare.

FAREWELL, STEAM TRAIN

... Seems only yesterday, Steam Train
We roamed the land in sun and rain.
We fared together, you and I
Through Kansas City and to Chi.

Went pounding down the shining main
Through Carbondale and Burlingame.
We rumbled over bridge and fill
And topped the Wakarusa hill

Here and there and yon we'd go...
Durand...Altoona...Buffalo.
I used to know just when we'd make
St. George ... Belvue ... Silver Lake.

I thrilled to hear your whistle scream
For Cameron or Marceline,
To hear the porter call Medill,
Emporia, or Baileyville.

When you were my metallic steed
We journeyed with unbridled speed ...
Took scarcely any time to go
From Maple Hill to Paxico!

We toured the land until the day
You turned about and curved away
Down the valley ... Who can tell
Just where you went, Steam Train
Farewell.

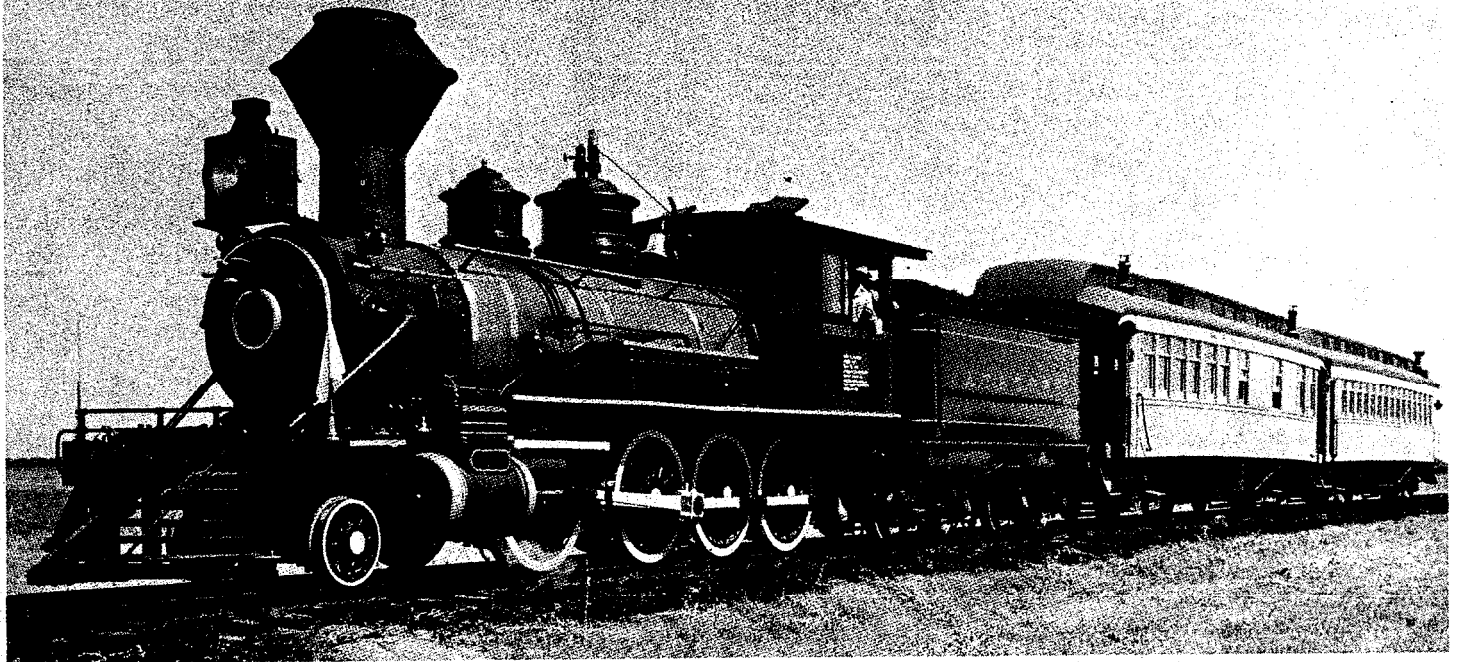
A POEM PORTRAIT Cyrus K. Holliday



By the late James J. Metcalfe,
syndicated by Chicago Sun-Times-Dai
News.

The romance of the railroad is
Preserved by Santa Fe ... Through famo
old-time engines like ... The Cyr
Holliday ... Quaint overall design ... It fir
hauled freight and passengers ... In 1869
Its name commemorates the man ...
vision far and wide ... Who founded th
great railway that ... Has every cause f
pride ... Today the mighty diesels and
The cars of stainless steel ... Are to
indeed in luxury ... And popular appeal
But famous old-time engines like ... Tl
Cyrus Holliday ... Bring back romant
memories ... Of early Santa Fe.

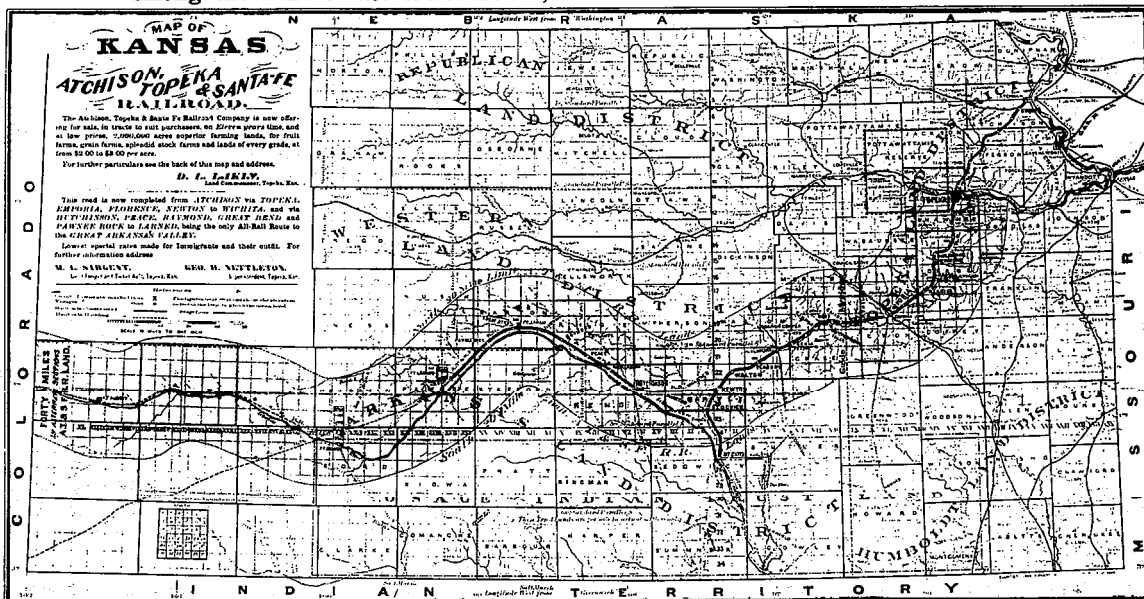
Engine Number 1, named after the first President of Santa Fe, Cyrus K. Holliday, is a replica of the Santa's first locomotive. (31-47)



FREE HOMES IN KANSAS

Along the Line of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

In one of the Richest Valleys in AMERICA are WAITING for OCCUPANTS.

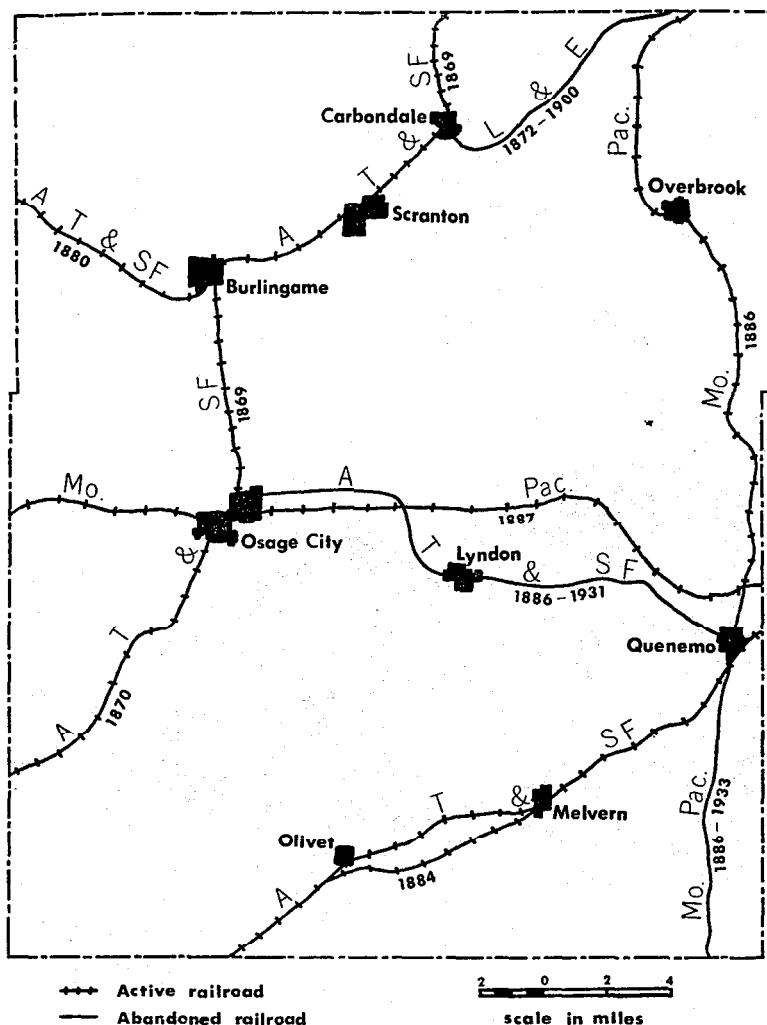


Subject to Homestead and Pre-emption in the Great Arkansas Valley along the line of the Railroad.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R.R. COMPANY has 3,000,000 Acres Of Land In Kansas Which Are Now Offered On ELEVEN YEARS TIME 7 PERCENT On DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Above, the newly-built Santa Fe railroad with a map of 1872 advertises its Kansas land holdings and its availability for shipping the cattle now being trailed north from Texas, calling itself "the favorite stock road of Kansas."

RAILROADS OF OSAGE COUNTY



The ability of the railroads to manipulate these prices hung like an ominous cloud over a naturally high-cost coal region such as Osage county. Any reduction in freight rates or in the mining price in southeastern Kansas threatened not only a corresponding reduction of the mining price in Osage county, but until the inevitable adjustment it threatened also the loss of much of the population.

THE CARBONDALE HORROR

Full Particulars of the Burning of Green's Coal Shaft.

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, a coal shaft belonging to W. L. Green, of Carbondale, which is located about three quarters of a mile from the main part of the city was discovered to be on fire. There were nineteen men in the mine, a few of those regularly employed having gone out of the mine that morning owing to the foul air.

To remedy this the pit boss directed a boy, who had charge of the fire at the bottom of the pit to add a large amount of fuel to it, in order to increase the draft and purify the air.

The fire was first discovered by Chas. Davis, who was at work sinking an air shaft about one hundred feet from the main entrance. An attempt was at first made to extinguish it by knocking some boards off the bottom of the shaft, which only increased the draft and the whole

structure was at once enveloped in a mass of flames and smoke.

It seems the men were not alarmed at first. If, instead of at first trying to extinguish, the fire, the cage had been lowered, and the alarm given to the men, it is almost certain that all might have escaped. As it was, when the shaft became enveloped in flames and smoke the men were simply shut up without any avenue of escape left. There was no other means of ingress or egress to the mine except the shaft that was on fire.

Charles Davis is a clear-headed, brave fellow, who was well acquainted with the mine. He knew of an opening that had been made between the mine and the adjoining one, and he hurriedly got ten of the men together at the opening where they remained until they were enabled to escape.

The men gave him great credit for his coolness, his bravery and his unselfish efforts to save his comrades from a horrible death.

In his effort to save Frank Ralston, who had been overcome with suffocation, he almost lost his life; and when he had finally dragged him beyond the immediate scene of danger to the opening between the mines, he fell exhausted and senseless and did not recover until nine o'clock at night.

As soon as the men in the mine realized their condition, their cries and prayers for help were heartrending beyond description. The news soon spread throughout the city of Carbondale and into the other mines, and in short time the ground around the blazing shaft was covered with five hundred excited and frantic men, women and children, whose relatives and friends were locked up in the terrible prison.

Every effort was made to extinguish the burning shaft, but it was fully two hours before the work of rescuing the imprisoned miners began. Sixteen men, three of them dead, and the others senseless from suffocation, were taken out of the pit Friday afternoon, and three others could not be found.

A good many miners remained around and in the vicinity of the smoking mine all Friday night. The news had spread to Scranton, and early Saturday morning many of the miners from that locality were on the ground, and about 4 o'clock five of them recklessly descended to the bottom of the pit to search for those who had not yet been found. Only two of them escaped the other three were suffocated, and their stark, rigid, lifeless bodies told the story of their daring but thoughtless conduct.

All the bodies were finally recovered and it was found that eight men and one little boy had been sacrificed in order to save a few dollars that should have been expended in providing the proper means of escape for the brave men who are obliged to work in our coal mines.

From the time we arrived upon the scene of the terrible accident this morning some of the bodies have been removed to the houses of friends. Five of them still lay in a small building near the shaft. They were strong, fine looking men. There was little evidence of suffering, two of them had received some slight bruises on the foreheads which might have been produced by a fall, or by striking them against the walls of the mines in their last struggles. The names of these five men were as follows:

Neil McGonigal, a large strongly built young man, about 28 or 30 years of age whose home was Lasalle, Ill. and who had been in Carbondale only one week.

George Jones, a stout, pleasant, boyish faced young man, whose father is on the Philadelphia police force, had been work at Scranton, and was one of the first who went into the pit this morning.

Abraham Benedict, a robust, intelligent looking man, who was to have been married today, and whose heart-broken affianced bride shed bitter tears over his lifeless body a short time after his death.

Andrew Warner, brother to the wife of Hon. D. B. Broderick, who was only married a short time ago. By his side was the lifeless body of his brother-in-law, Charles Jones, whose family lives in the vicinity, and is highly respected.

Four of the bodies had been removed by their friends;

Jacob McDonald, about thirty years old, who leaves a wife and one child.

Michael Mullen, about fifty years old, who leaves a wife and five children. This man and his little boy Patsy were together at the bottom of the pit and the old man had made desperate efforts to escape through the burning shaft and his body was badly burned, but the boy was drawn up from his death bed and placed in the arms of his mother who, after looking upon the mutilated body of her husband, was praying aloud that her boy should be returned to her alive, without a scar or a scratch but cold and lifeless.

The other man was John P. Hungate, a citizen, who leaves a wife and two children to battle alone with the world.

This is the story told, hurriedly and imperfectly. It is sad enough. Those who witnessed the terrible scenes at Carbondale yesterday and today will never forget them.

Shall we stop here?

Is there nothing further to be said? Are those who are responsible for this great wrong to go unpunished and uncensured? We understand that the other mines in and around Carbondale afford no better protection to the men than this one did. Nine valuable lives have been inexcusably sacrificed. Even the poor law that is now upon the statute book was wholly ignored, and no pretense of its observance is made.

Why was not this shaft furnished with the lawful means of escape? Was it on account of indifference and carelessness, or was it to save a few paltry dollars?

Who is to blame? That is the question. Who is responsible for the murder in cold blood of these nine people? Do the laboring men propose to simply shed a few idle tears over the lifeless bodies of their comrades, and make no effort to right the great outrage that has been committed?

In a few months this matter will be forgotten. Efforts will be made to hush it up, and if the men whose brawny arms and hardened muscle have added so many thousands upon thousands of dollars to the wealth of Osage county, propose to close their mouths, sit still and do nothing, it will then be hushed up. Apologies have already been suggested for it, yet, before heaven, we do not believe there can be any apology made for it that any reasonable man could afford to accept.

It was a heartless, wicked, and inhuman piece of indifference to the lives of men that the widows and orphans of the brave men who lost their lives can never forgive if all the balance of the world does.

SHERIFFS OF OSAGE CO.

KANSAS

TERRITORIAL

D. B. Burdick - Appointed July 8, 1859

C. C. Crumb - First Elected Sheriff 1859 was killed in gun battle

A. W. Bell - Filling vacancy 1860

D. D. Rooks - Elected 1860

STATE

Harrison Dubois	1861-1862
B. N. Wyatt	1862-1866
W. A. Cozine	1866-1868
R. A. Bratten	1868-1870
A. W. Hoover	1870-1872
John S. Fdie	1872-1876
W. Frankhouser	1876-1880
W. H. Smith	1880-1884
J. M. Whinery	1884-1886
S. H. Fuller	1886-1888
N. Frankhouser	1888-1892
H. C. Swisher	1892-1896
John Hoover	1896-1900
Morton Huffman	1900-1905
Frank Harding	1905-1909
J. S. Lane	1909-1913
Bolivar Isaacs	1913-1917
James Peters	1917-1921
E. P. Lynch	1921-1925
S. T. Rankin	1925-1929
Jake Christesen	1929-1931
W. J. Jones	1931-1935
O. C. Drummond	1935-1939
Oliver L. Green	1939-1943
O. M. Cates	1943-1947
William J. Gray	1947-1951
Clyde Burns	1951-1955
Frank Johnson	1955-1959
Paul Reed	1959-1963
Alfred Vanderslice	1963-1967
Faye B. Smart	1967

Jan. 1 to May 1

Harold R. Lusk.....1967
Appointed by Gov. George Docking

Feb. 1911 Ordinance No. 70 providing for the erection and maintenance of an acetylene gas light plant for street lighting and domestic lighting and for selling acetylene gas.

City of Carbondale paid \$1,709.00 for the installation and completion of a pilot acetylene gas plant of 300 light capacity plant to be installed as follows: Building construction as follows: size 10 x 12 inside, iron clad, freeze proof, height 13 feet inside, all gas pipes used for mains to be 1 1/4 inch black also lamp posts black with two braces of 1 inch fitted with 1 inch burners and a duplicate globe and fixture as at Havensville, Kansas. Main pipe and lamp post to be placed as shown on plot No. 1 to be complete by June 1st, 1911. Pipes to be placed so they will not be destroyed by plows and scrapers. The Carbide Plant was located where the Tom Green shop was (Now where Carbondale Fire Station

is located). James Waetzig took care of plant and lit the street lights.

Year 1911 Ordinance No. 71

Ordinance prohibiting the storing or keeping of gasoline in certain parts of the city. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to store or keep gasoline in quantities exceeding 50 gallons in any building within 200 feet of any dwelling house, stable, store building, warehouse or other place of business in said city of Carbondale. It is hereby provided that nothing in the foregoing section shall prevent any person from having on their premises a quantity of gasoline not exceeding 50 gal. for the purpose of sale or for use in lighting purpose.

June 28, 1911, the street lights were lit at dark (Except on moonlight nights) and turned off at 1:00 A.M. The charge for acetylene gas furnished to consumers was \$1.35 per one hundred feet. Then on Sept. 1 the council voted to charge \$1.00 per hundred feet. In 1918 the acetylene gas was raised to \$1.50 one hundred feet. In 1920 gas was raised to \$2.00 per one hundred feet.

July 20, 1915 the County Treasurer informed the City Council that the Lot 6, Blk 4, Brown's Addition to Carbondale on which the Light Plant Building is erected is subject to back taxes for the years 1903, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. Arthur Waetzig, City Clerk, Clerk, visited with County Commissioners and they had ordered the back taxes cancelled.

April 4, 1908

The Committee on the Park reported they had purchased the following lots for Park purposes from Christian Church Property Amos Davis Lot 16-18-20-22 Block 5 Brown's add to Carbondale for \$50.00 taxes for 1907, \$2.59 Notary \$1.00 J. M. Catren be requested to go to Lyndon and attempt to make a compromise with the County for the transfer of lots 34 & 36, blk 5 Browns add to the City Park purposes and he was given power to make any reasonable deal to obtain said lots. Motion was made and seconded that the Park Committee procure and Elwood wire fence for fencing the City Park on 3 sides with necessary gates, 4 feet in height. Carried. A motion was made and seconded that a 6 foot wide cement sidewalk outside the Park premises on the north side of main street be constructed also a 5 foot walk from street to city Park Hall carried. The city Clerk was appointed Janitor of City Park Hall by acting Mayor Millard. The tax title to lots 34 and 33 Blks 5 Browns add for \$1.00 to be transferred in Sept also for transferring deeds of lots 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 32 blk 5 Browns add to the city of Carbondale, from the County Commissioners. The City purchased 2 pumps, a force and a lift pump for use in the city park.

September 7, 1887

It was moved and seconded the city at

torney is instructed to draw up an ordinance making the license Twenty five dollars (\$25.00) per annually for meat peddlers.

Moved & Seconded the city marshal be paid a salary of Twenty dollars per month for nine months of the year.

October 4, 1887

Motion made & seconded (Carried) that an Insurance Policy be taken out for \$300.00 on the city building.

1889

Application was made and excepted for S. F. Fuller be permitted to put in a pair of wagon scales on main street in front of Peterson & Buetaly's office with the understand that S. F. Fuller fills the vacancy with dirt when the scales are moved.

May 7, 1889

Motion made & Carried that the marshal be instructed to see that all places of amusement where games of any kind & played are closed by 11 o'clock P.M. also to keep such places closed on Sundays a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00

May 8, 1889

Move & Seconded & Carried that no stock be allowed to move at large at night and that the marshal is instructed to impound any stock out moving at large from sundown until sunup.

May 8, 1889

Moved, Seconded & Carried that the marshal be instructed to arrest or cause to be arrested any person using profane or obscene language upon the streets or anyone guilty of racing up or down the streets or sidewalks.

July 2, 1889

Carbondale City Clerk was instructed to post notice closing Barber Shops on Sunday. Fine no less than \$3.00 or more than \$25.00

1887

A resolution was presented and read to the council which reads as follows: Whereas it appearing to the city council of the city of Carbondale Osage Co. Kansas that in the last week certain dogs have been overrunning at large within the city limits of said city of Carbondale, and that said dogs were afflicted with that dread disease known as hydrophobia and that while so afflicted they bit and therefore transmitted the said disease to a number of other dogs in said city Carbondale and whereas the safety & Happiness of the people of said city depends upon their protection from this worst of all disease and believing that their protection from rabid dogs rests alone in the hands of the owners of dogs, and the council of said city. Therefore be it resolved that on or

before the 24th day of May 1887 that all dogs within the city limits of the city of Carbondale Osage County, Kansas shall be securely tied up within the enclosure of the owners of such dog or dogs or the same shall be securely muzzled. Adopted as read Clerk instructed to write notices in accordance with above. Resolution and course same to be posted. Carried.

August 13, 1889

That all places rooms or building owned or occupied by a persons who shall play or allow to be played any games of amusement such as cards, dice, dominoes, or any games of amusement whatever shall be closed upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined in any sum of not less than ten dollars no more than \$100.00.

December 6, 1892

Moved and seconded carried that the weightmaster charge the sum of 75 c for weighing a car load of grain and 50c on a car load of coal weighed on the city scales. The weighmaster was instructed to pay the City Treasure the sum of \$2.50 per month for the use of the city scales from Nov. 15th 1892 to Nov. 15th 1893.

April 4, 1893

Moved & Seconded carried that peddlers be charged \$2.50 per day or \$9.00 a week.

October 3, 1894

Committee on Fire & Water was instructed to have the tire engine put in proper repairs. Committee be instructed to purchase two dozen galvanized buckets (Ten) quarts. Crowbar one (1) ax (One) Three Tubler Lanterns and one (1) monkey wrench at the lowest cost. Supplys cost \$8.00 and repairs on fire engine \$3.10.

August 17, 1897

Motion made & Sec. carried that the marshal put the street lamps in order and light them on dark nights.

April 22, 1890

A Special liscense for Fulfords & Co Circus was issued for the show of May 5, 1890 for the sum of \$5.00 for main Circus & \$2.50 for each side show connected.

July 3, 1890

An Ordinance levying all occupation tax of \$200.00 per year upon all dealers in "original Packagers" moved & Seconded - Carried

July 15, 1890

An Ordinance relating to the leveying of an annual license tax upon persons engaged in the occupation of selling intoxicating liquors in original packages in the city of Carbondale in Osage Co Kansas.

July 6, 1897

That it shall be the duty of each and eve person using a Dray, Baggage Wagon Express Wagon for the purpose of hauli Freight, Baggage or other goods within t limits of the city of Carbondale, for pay, procure a license from the City Clerk w shall issue such license to the applica upon the payment for the use of the city the sum of Ten (10) dollars per annum a person failing to comply or violating any the provisions of this ordinance shall conviction be fined in any sum not le than ten !(\$10) nor more than twenty fi (\$25) dollars.

March 31, 1890

Statement of the City Clerk for the ye 1890 License

Dray License \$10.00
Circus License \$9.50
Peddlers License \$2.00
Cemetery Lot \$5.00
Occupation Tax \$50.00

Ordinance 69 -- 1909

Relating to Poll tax. All male pers between 21 or 50 years of age who ha resided 30 days in the city of Carbonda Kansas and who are not a public char shall be liable each year to pay the sum \$3.00 to the city clerk or city marshall this city who shall receipt for same and 1 same shall be expended on repairs on 1 public streets of the city. Wherever it sha happen in consequence of sickness absence from house or any other cau that he said \$3.00 be not paid prior to 1 first day of October thence next ensuri he shall be deemed guilty of Misdemean and shall be fixed in the sum of \$5.00

Ordinance 64 - June 7, 1904

Any person or persons owning or keepi stock in the city of Carbondale, Kans allowing them to run at large or picketi them in the streets or alleys shall be gui of a misdemeanor and upon convicti shall be subject to a fine of not less th \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00

Ordinance 85, 86, 87, 1923 Electric Ligt

\$15,000.00 Bonds for electric lights frc Topeka Railway Co. The election was he Oct. 4, 1923 and showed for 2281 a against 14.

June 3, 1913 Ordinance 72

It shall be unlawful for any person under years of age or for any intoxicated pers to operate a motor vehicle and any pers under the age of 14 years or intoxicat person operating a motor vehicle on t streets of Carbondale shall be deem guilty of a misdemeanor and punished here after provided for violating provisio of this ordinance. No motor vehicle sha be operated at a speed greater than miles an hour and when crossing an i tersection of street said motor vehic shall not be driven at a speed exceeding miles per hour.

Any person operating a motor vehicle shall at the request on signal by putting up the hand from a person riding or driving a resting horse or other draft or domestic animal bring such motor vehicle immediately to a stop. And if traveling in the opposite direction remain stationary so long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or animal to pass and the operator or occupant of any motor vehicle shall render necessary assistance of the party having in charge such horse or other draught animal in so passing and if travelling in the same direction use reasonable caution in passing such horses or animals.

Every motor vehicle while in use on the streets of Carbondale shall be provided with good and sufficient brakes and shall have exhibited during the period from 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hours before sunrise. One or more lamps showing white lights visible within a reasonable distance from the direction toward which such vehicle is proceeding and a red light visible from the reverse direction.

Violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50.00 for the first offence and punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days in the county jail or by both.

June 1, 1909

City of Carbondale procured Coffeyville Road Drag for sum of \$10.00 and 60c freight on same.

Kansas Freeman paid 48 hrs & 38 hrs street work for 15c per hour.

James Watson 26 hours with team 30c per hour.

J. M. Barry ran 2 Bowling alleys and 1 shooting gallery in 1906

May 21, 1907 (City Council Meeting)

The matter of the colored people wishing to hold Lodge meetings in the Council room was discussed and decided by vote that no secret societies could be granted permission to hold secret meetings but permission could be given to hold public meetings.

Sept. 4, 1906

The lots on Block 5 Brown's add to the City of Carbondale for the purpose of forming a city Park was procured.

Street fair Sept. 26, 27 & 28, 1907

1908

Clerk ordered to have a 2 board walk put in between Congregational Church and Blk 3. Eph Lowe to be allowed to get enough city lumber to build a footway over Berry Creek on the present abutment at block.

1909 Jan 1

The City clerk notified the Council that a steel bridge across Berry Creek on main street would cost \$659.00 for the stringers

complete which as the County Commissioners had agreed to pay 1/2 of cost for building the bridge and city rest.

In 1913 a cement top was put on Berry Creek Bridge at a cost of \$680.00.

A Resolution was passed that all owners of Stallions are ordered to keep all stallions off main street.

Sept 5, 1905

Fall Festival committee allowed the use of Main Street between Block 3 city of Carbondale and Blk 3 Browns add to City of Carbondale on Oct. 5, 6 & 7 to hold street fair.

Sept 27, 1905

The Mayor appointed W. G. Youknean Marshall during the Diptheria Epidemic. Also a local board of Health was appointed consisting of Councilman S. D. Barry and Geo. Kirkmer & Dr. J. N. Beasley.

October 1911

The Ladies society held a demonstration school at the city park building on cooking & sewing the teachers were from Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas.

October 21, 1913

James Brackman & Frank Wiley put in a motion picture show & dance in the Catren building. A license of \$10.00 was charged for one month.

Sept. 1916

A complaint having been made of the nuisance of a whistle blown at night by the motion picture co employees. The City Marshall was instructed to collect regular show licence if the whistle blowing is not discontinued.

April 1917

The Mayor explained the owing to the high cost of living he thought the Mayor & Marshall should be increased to \$40.00 a month. So the raise was given.

February 1918

The Sheriff came to Carbondale and warned all the stores about their punch board & gambling that they were breaking the law and had to stop.

August 1920

A sign was erected on the County Road intersection of Main Street notifying Tourists that a free camping place, shade, water, and other conveniences just 5 blocks west known as City Park.

September 1920

Hitching Posts were removed main street and Hitching Post be placed on side streets and signs be placed at the intersection of Main & 2nd street and 3rd street informing all teams and rigs be directed to hitch on the side streets and Park all motor cars in

the center of the street.

October 1920

A notice be posted that the city pay a bounty of 10 cents for each head or scalp of Rat caught within the limits of the city.

December 21, 1920

A petition was presented to the mayor & council to allow the use of the city hall to play basketball in. A motion was made to let the High School use the City Hall.

FIRST MINUTES FOUND IN CITY CLERK'S RECORD BOOK

Council Chamber - Carbondale, Kansas, March 3, '87

Council met pursuant to adjournment - Mayor T. J. Eakin in the chair.

Ordinance No. 44 in relation to sidewalks was taken up and read.

Among the provisions

They shall be constructed of pine lumber 3 1/2 ft. wide with stringers 2x4 placed 30 inches from center to center and covered with 2" plank and spiked down.

Shall be completed within 15 days.

Shall take effect and be in force from and after it's publication in Reub Playford's "Astonisher & Paralyzer".

Voting W. H. Reed, J. W. Blacker, A. M. Sutherland, J. B. Ellis.

**W. E. Brehm
City Clerk**

CARBONDALE CITY ORDINANCE NO. 1

An Ordinance relating to the meeting of the City Council.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the city of Carbondale, Osage County, State of Kansas.

Sec. 1. That the regular meetings of the City Council shall be held on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

Sec. 2 At the regular meeting on the third Tuesday of the month April of each year the City Officers elected on the first Monday of the said month of April, having been duly qualified shall enter upon the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 3 This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after it's publication by ten (10) posted notices.

Published May 25th, 1974
C. L. Shipley, City Clerk

Approved May 19th, 1974
M. T. Perrine, Mayor

June 7, 1887

Motion moved, seconded, and ordered that the Semetry committee have the semetry fence repaired, the hedge trimmed, and the gate repaired and locked with lock and chains. The grass and weeds in yard to be mowed, raked, and burned.

May 17, 1887

Whereas it appearing to the city council of the city of Carbondale-Osage Co. Kansas, that in the last week certain dogs have been running at large within the city limits of said city of Carbondale, and that said dogs were afflicted with that dread disease known as hydrophobia, and that while so afflicted they bit and thereby transmitted the said disease to a number of other dogs in said city-Carbondale. And whereas the safety and happiness of the people of said city depends on their protection from this worst of all diseases, and believing that their protection from rabid dogs rests alone in the hands of the owners of dogs, and the council of said city, therefore be it resolved that on or before the 24th day of May, 1887 that all dogs within the city limits of the city of Carbondale, Osage county Kansas shall be securely tied up within the enclosure of the owner of such dog or dogs or the same shall be securely muzzled. Adopted as read. Clerk instructed to write notices in accord with above resolution and cause same to be posted.

P. W. Robinson, clerk

May 8-89

Marshall instructed to arrest any person using profane or obscene language upon the streets or anyone guilty of racing up and down the streets or sidewalks. Marshall A. Patterson sworn in as special Marshall.

June 18-89

All parties instructed to put in turntables across sidewalks to prevent stock running on same where necessary.

No. 5-89

Cemetery Committee allowed \$2 for digging grave for child to 12 years of age. Over that age \$3.

12-21-1890

Proposition of Mark Lowes to prepare hedge row on south and east side of cemetery and furnish hedge plants in the spring and plant same for the sum of twenty five dollars was approved.

9-6-1892

Marshall instructed to procure one lock for each door of Calaboose Cage.

3-5-89

Bill for J. H. Eby for boarding pauper, disallowed \$15.00

3-19-89

J. B. Ellis-Board and lodging pauper. \$1.75. Allowed.

9-24-1889 Ordinance-

It shall be unlawful for boys under the age of 16 years to be on the streets or public places of this city after 9 o'clock

p.m. without giving a good account of themselves, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined in a sum not exceeding \$20.

7-20-1897 Ordinance-

Requiring every person using a dray, Baggage Wagon, or Express Wagon for hauling freight, baggage or other goods to procure a \$10 license per annum.

3-15-1898

Motion made and carried that a pump be placed on the new city well.

4-19-1898

Marshall was instructed to enforce ordinance relating to Joints, Gambling, and throwing refuse on streets and alleys. (Litterbugs then too?)

7-20-1898

Mayor instructed to have weeds on City Streets mowed with a machine at the rate of \$3 a day of 10 hours.

5-16-1905

Motion that 60 rods of Ellwood Steel Lawn fence be bought to fence cemetery and that a man be hired to assist in moving the hedge fence. Pd. 60c per rod \$36.

7-18-1905

George James was paid \$4.50 for 30 hours work on streets.

9-27-1905

Mayor appointed W. C. Younkman Marshall during Diphtheria Epidemic.

3-5-1907

Sexton notified to stop the gaps in the cemetery fence with brush or chicken wire to prevent chickens from scratching the grass.

9-3-07

Christian Church property accepted for park purposes.

6-1-1909

Bought road drag for \$10
Dr. E. T. Heckart appointed local health officer.

Jan. 22, 1885 Ordinance 32

No locomotive engine, Railroad passenger car, or freight car shall be driven, propelled, or run, upon or along any Railroad track within the city of Carbondale at a greater speed than the rate of 8 miles per hour.

Shall not allow train or cars to remain upon any street or Railroad crossing within said city for a longer period than 5 minutes at any one time.

The bell of each locomotive engine shall be rung continually while running within said city.

Feb. 1911 Ordinance passed providing for Acetylene Gas lights.

6-28-1911 Price of Acetylene Gas \$1.35 per 100 ft. Motion that 15c per hour be paid for labor performed for the city.

9-5-1911 Gas price lowered to \$1.00 per hundred feet.

5-2-1911

Motion made that the Acetylene Street lights be lit at dark (except on moonlight nights) and turned out at 1 o'clock a.m. Paid Alfred Waetzig \$10 per month to take care of gas plant, and recharge, and turn lights off and on.

9-3-1912

Moved and seconded that 4 boards placed in certain parts of the City notify automobiles to keep below a certain number of miles per hour.

June 1915

June 1915 -Election held for issuing \$40,000 bonds for building City Hall.

Aug. 30, 1915-Bid awarded to F. H. Smith for \$4038.

1915

Fire Department was organized.

Feb. 1916

Piano was purchased for City Hall for \$100.

Mar. 7, 1916

City Hall was accepted.

April 17, 1917

Owing to the high cost of living, Marshall's wages were raised to \$40 per month.

Oct. 5, 1920

The City paid a bounty of 10c for each head or scalp of rats caught within the city limits and presented to the City Clerk.

Dec. 21, 1920

Petition that the school be allowed to use the City Hall to play Basket Ball.

July 7, 1923

Ordinance passed making it "Unlawful any person to hitch or tie a horse or horse on Main Street between 2nd. and 3rd."

1923

\$15,000 bonds voted for procuring Electric Current from Topeka Railway Co.

4-20-27

S.A.E. Moore notified to fill in Lot 3 after fire which destroyed building owned Moore on south side of Main Str.

1946

First Bonds for Water System were issued.

4-23-62

City Planning Commission was created.

1962

Sewer lines were provided.

1967

Natural Gas lines were installed.

June 3, 1913 Ordinance 72

No motor vehicle shall be operated at a speed greater than 12 mi. per hr., and when crossing an intersection shall not be driven at a speed exceeding 6 mi. per hr.

Any person operating a Motor vehicle shall at request or on signal by putting up the hand from a person riding or driving a restive horse or other draught or domestic animal, bring such motor vehicle immediately to a stop and remain stationary as long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or animal to pass.

SOME CARBONDALE HISTORY

Mrs. P. W. Robison

Below will be found some interesting history concerning the earlier days of Carbondale. The article was read by Mrs. P. W. Robison at a meeting of the Ladies Reading Circle and is worth preserving.

I have been unable to find much about Carbondale previous to 1869 and 1870. The Miller family came here in 1869, others who are still living here came in 1871 and 1872; the Lumans, Mrs. Elizabeth Waetzig formerly Miss Elizabeth Poynton, whose father came with his family in 1871. From that time on the growth was fairly rapid owing to the development of the coal mines, which began to be operated in 1870.

The Carbon Coal Co. east of town and the Green Coal Co. south of town were operated by Mr. S. Green and his son W. L. Green, who is now living in Salt Lake City.

During the 70's and 80's the payroll for the miners averaged from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per month, much of which went to the saloons, there being twelve to fifteen the greater part of these years. I do not know how many miners were here but there were many small hotels and boarding houses and any one who wanted to could find plenty of boarders, besides the many homes or shacks that were built near the mines for those with families.

The first public school was in a small school house one half mile east of where Doc. Waetzig now lives called the Rowley school. I was talking with A. B. Miller and he remembers going to that school when he was six years old, his first term. The method of teaching in those days was very different from that of today, sometimes very crude. It was just 'readin,'writin, and 'rithmetic taught to the tune of the hickory slick.

After about two years the district was divided, one school house built in Carbondale, the other district being what is now called the Badger school.

The first Sunday School was held in an old stone house across the road from the Norton place, the walls of which are still

standing.

Charles Dodds, who was among the first residents was its first superintendent. He was a strong temperance man and worked hard for the cause. Mr. Dodds owned the land south of Main Street. When he deeded it to the Town Company there was a provision in the deed that there should never be any intoxicating drinks sold on it. That still holds good today. He also owned the first general store located in the old depot on the North side of Main street. Mr. C. P. Miller clerked for him and sold the first dress pattern to Ollie Drummon's mother, who was then Miss Mary Wilson, a young girl.

The Sunday School was held in the old depot for a time after leaving the old stone house. The first church was the Methodist built in the late 70's It stood on the corner south of the present church and burned in the early 90's. The Congregational church was built in 1879 and is now used for a community center. The Baptist church was built in the early 80's and was located across the street east from the Tabor place on west hill.

The Christian church was built in 1884 in what is now the City Park.

The first school built in Carbondale was a six room stone building which burned in 1898, being replaced by the present brick building, which at that time was considered one of the best in the county.

In 1894 or 1895 the high school was organized and has been well maintained ever since. Many fine young men and women have gone out from our school and we are justly proud of our school and the record made by its graduates.

In the early 80's Carbondale was becoming quite a society town. Many of the women kept a maid whether she was needed or not, for that was necessary to show their standing. There were parties, afternoon teas and dances galore. It was a real society town.

About that time several families came out from New York—the Sutherlands, Perrys and others. Mr. Sutherland built a real hotel and hall adjoining. There was always something doing in the hall, dances, plays, lecture, etc.

In 1880 the state voted for state wide prohibition but it was several years before it became effective. The saloons in Carbondale as in other places tried to evade the law in every way possible, for some time. But finally they all closed and Carbondale became a safer and saner place to live.

In 1881 there was a terrible disaster, the only one while the mines were in operation. A fire broke out in one of the shafts and nine men lost their lives. In the later part of the 80's the supply of coal dwindled, most of the coal in the deep shafts having been taken out. Then only drifts and stripping were operated. Considerable coal was produced in that way and there is still some coal taken out. The miners all left, of which there had been

about a thousand. The houses on east and south hills were all moved away and the land cultivated. It is quite a contrast to the quiet fields of today when we think of the busy, bustling places around the mines. A spur of the railroad ran through both hills and cars of coal were shipped out every day. One who had not seen it in those days could scarcely believe it possible. Carbondale finally settled into a quiet stabalized town, and of course like all other towns it has been subject to the changing times.

I wish to mention what we refer to as the big fire in 1902. It burned from the corner where the City Hall now stands until stopped by the Reed Furniture Store. It destroyed a drug store, O'Donnels department store, a jewelry store, barber shop, restaurant, hardware, millinery shop, and the hall. It was never entirely rebuilt although some good buildings have been erected to replace those burned.

I must not forget the Reading Circle which was organized in 1888 and is still running strong. Of course the personnel has entirely changed several times since its organization although there are a few who have belonged for thirty five years or more.

Carbondale like all other towns has had its ups and downs.

The first bank was organized in 1882 and was operated by outsiders. It failed in 1886. Mr. Clary moved here from Illinois, organized a private bank. From then on Mr. P. W. Robison has been an employee, first as clerk, then cashier, then president.

The Millers have been in the mercantile business here for more than 50 years.

Mr. Hartman is one of the first settlers who worked in coal.

Carbondale has been a good place in which to live and raise our children. At one time we had much musical talent, good bands and many fine musical entertainments.

To those who have lived here so long there are many fond memories, life long friendships that are very dear to us.

I find I have failed to mention the newspapers. In '79 a paper was published by a man named Banta. He sold out to two young men, McManagal & McClure in 1880. They were fine young men and quite an addition to the social life of the town. The paper was called **Carbondale Record**. Then we also had the **Carbondalean**, and **The Astonisher and Paralyzer** by Playford.

ALMA METZLER

Alma Warner was born Jan. 9, 1882 on the farm where Lloyd Bachelor now lives. It belonged at that time to her grandparents, Robert W. and Helen Jones. That was 8 months after her father, Andrew Warner was killed in the big mine disaster. Her mother, Nellie also lost a brother, Charles Jones in that accident.

Later her mother married Len J.



Alma Metzler - Age 90

Munger, and she had three sisters, Phoebe, Helen and Mabel and one brother, Earl.

She attended school at District 91, located south of Stella Brigg's home, nicknamed by the students "Rock College". This was the first school to be consolidated with Carbondale. About 1900 when she was attending high school, the younger children were transferred to town school, not by bus, but by mule team which the girls drove. . . She completed the three years of high school which were offered at that time, graduating in 1901.

In the summer she attended "Institute" at Lyndon and Osage City and received a teaching certificate.

She taught her first two terms of school at Kinneyville in 1902 and 3. Her salary was \$30 a month. She boarded across the corner from the school at the John Cooper home, where she first paid \$2 a week for board and room. Later it was raised to \$2.50. Her bed was in a large room with Sadie and Persie.

The next two years she taught the Rubow School, Dist. No. 5 and drove a horse and buggy from home. One snowy day she got out at 4-corners to check something on the buggy and the horse went home, with her walking behind trying to catch up.

Although not intending to teach any more, she substituted until Christmas the following year for an ill teacher, Erie Bell at Fostoria.

While teaching at Kinneyville she had met George C. Metzler, son of George W. and Caroline Weiker Metzler, who lived 1/2 mile south of the school.

On Feb. 5, 1906 they were married by the Rev. George Brown at the home (east of Celia Patterson's), where her parents were living at that time.

They immediately set up housekeeping on her present farm north of Carbondale, where she has lived for 66 years.

They had two daughters, Rosalind and Marion, who died in a plane crash while Director of Christian Education at the Venture Community Church in California in 1951.

George and Alma celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary in 1956.

On his 82nd birthday, May 21, 1958, George, her partner for 52 years passed away.

She has seen a great many changes in her 90 years.

A trip to Topeka, which now requires a few minutes, took a full day with horse and surrey. It was necessary to take the horses to a livery stable for their noon meal and there was a large water fountain on Quincy Street where they could drink water. The world moves at a much faster pace as her speed decreases.



OLLIE DRUMMOND

Age 5 or 6 yrs.

Ollie Drummond was born in 1884 and with his folks came to Carbondale area the year of the grasshoppers, 1859 or 1860. My father put in a drift to get coal to burn just east of town on the south side of the Viley farm. The grasshoppers wiped my folks out and things were bad. So the folks went back to Pittsburgh, Penn. Then we came back in a few years. We moved to Oklahoma when I was 6 years old and lived there for 3 years and moved back again. My grandfather moved us by horses and covered wagon. A man by the name of Barngrover helped. My folks and I went by train. My first grade teacher was Lucy Kerr. I remember I said a poem in a program. I sure was proud. I never went to high school. I just finished grade school. Mother wanted me to go to high school but they needed me at home to help farm. I only remember 3 saloons in town, a man

by the name of Green ran one on the north side of the street. My Uncle lived north of the old Ira Durow farm in Glenwood District. A man by the name of Isaac Master lived in a stone house where Earl Bledsoe farm is. I remember going to Ridgeway P.O. with my dad at a very young age. My grandfather came back and moved into town in the fall of 1926. Right where we live now we bought the house from Frank Smith. Frank Smith moved to the east part of Oklahoma and ran a picture show house for several years. I can't remember when he came back to Carbondale and lived in the house on the corner of Main Street, across from church. I was sheriff of Osage County in 1935-1937. They wanted me to run again in 1955 but I didn't. I never wore my gun out in plain sight or my badge and I never wore a uniform. I never liked publicly. In 1855 Sec. 32, T. 13, R 16 was deeded to Anna C daughter formerly widow of John N. Seidel, Lieutenant Captain Coryells Company Pens Militia War of 1812. In testimony whereof I, James Buchanan, President of U.S., By J. A. B. Leonard, Secretary, J. N. Granger recorder of the General Land Office.

Told to Mary Snell by Ollie Drummond 1972.



Ollie Drummond age 88, Sheriff of Osage County, 1935-37

CARL JUNGMANN

Carl Jungmann married Orpha Dixon Jul 25, 1933.

Children:

Ruth Irene Jungmann Filosa
Doris Marie Jungmann Woods
Marjorie Emily Jungmann Clements
Carl Eugene Jungmann
Linda Nadine Jungmann Gerke
Paul Wayne Jungmann

THE NORBERT JUNGSMANN FAMILY GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO CARBONDALE IN 1881

Norbert Jungmann Sr. emigrated from Braunshausen Germany West Phalen Province in 1881. He was accompanied by his wife Kathrina Knecht and their three children, William, Mary, and Norbert Jr. aged five to infant. The parents were twenty-five and twenty-six when they arrived in the United States.

After a short stay in Boston they joined Mrs. Jungmann's sister and her family, Mary and Joseph Voss at Olphe, Kansas.

The Voss family had also emigrated from Germany a few years earlier. After many years in the Carbondale and Olphe area, the Voss family moved to Nebraska as ranchers in the Valentine, Hershey area.

In 1882 the Jungmanns bought the Heisel farm, three and a half miles west of Carbondale, in the Tow Head School district. The addition of Anna, Frank, Joseph, John, Carl, Katherine and Paul made this a family of twelve. This family remained until death an uncommonly devoted family group.

Carl Jungmann, Lemar, Missouri is the only survivor of this early settler family. He has retired from his work, first as a farmer and later as a concrete paving and bridge builder. He worked on the first concrete paving for Highway 75. He and his wife Orpha are the parents of eight children, who live in various parts of the United States.

Norbert Jungmann, Sr. continued as a farmer until his retirement at about the age of fifty five. He was well known through out the Carbondale area as the fiery red bearded little man with the friendly smile and the extended hand. "My name is Jungmann, what's yours?". Some of the old timers told the story that one time when he had imbibed too much, his friends put him in a jail down by Berry Creek. The door was not locked and with his red hair and beard glistening in the sun, he flung open the saloon door and in broken English shouted, "Vell, give me two beers and a Viskey. That Yunkiman is oot again."

Mrs. Jungmann was loved by her friends and neighbors for her kindly ways and admired for her home making and beautiful gardens. Their sons Frank and Norbert, Jr. were also farmers as well as Carl and John in their younger years. However John became a semi-professional boxer, carpenter and in his later years a naturalist. His patented boats and fishing equipment also his fishing expertise was much sought after in the Ozarks, where he lived until his death.

Frank eventually settled in the Valentine Nebraska area as a farmer. Joseph or Joe never fully recovered his health after service in World War I, and after he

returned from France he was ill for many months. After the war he became a garageman in Carbondale and later in Mclouth, Kansas. He and his wife Ann Gross had four children. Gleda Joan, Barbara, Joseph, Jr., and Myra, who live in the midwest, and Joseph is a professional soldier. Joe Sr. died of a heart attack after rescuing a drowning child.

Mary, the oldest daughter, became the wife of George Schaefer. They lived in the Osage City vicinity for many years, eventually moving to Lemar, Missouri. Their three children are Irene, Ernest and Theodore, all living in the midwest.

Norbert Jr. the farmer was well known for his Grange activities and his public speaking ability. He, Anna and Katherine remained on the home farm with their parents and the youngest son, Paul, who was an invalid for many years. Paul did watch and clock repair from his bed in spite of little body mobility.

Katherine worked as a clerk at the Farmers Union Store for many years and was an expert seamstress and needleworker.

Anna remained at home as the homemaker and helper to her parents and after their death to help Katherine take care of brothers Norbert and Paul until their death.

The oldest son, William or "Chickamaugua Bill" as he was called after his stint in the Spanish American War, returned to Carbondale in 1898. He became a man of many talents. Bill played in the Carbondale band from its inception until it was abandoned in the early 1930s. Because of his many interests and talents he helped to introduce and maintain many of the modern inventions and improvements in the Carbondale community.

One of his skills was carpentry and stone masonry and he built many homes and barns also bridges. Shortly after his return from the Spanish American War, Bill had a jewelry store on Main Street in the spot where the hardware is now located. When the Henry Ford Company introduced the "T Model Ford" and offered distributorships through out the country, Bill became the Ford salesman for the Carbondale community. He later was a partner in a garage which still stands on Main Street.

In 1912 Minnie Graham White joined him in marriage. She was a typesetter for the Burlingame Chronicle and night operator for the Burlingame Telephone Exchange. While the two were courting, Bill built a private line so he and Minnie could carry on their romance over the telephone lines without interruption. Her son, Robert White accompanied her to Carbondale, as well as her mother, Mary L. Graham where they lived until their death. Minnie was loved by many for her compassion and her care for the young, the sick and the elderly.

A few years after the Case Company put

their mechanized threshing machines on the market, Bill introduced it to the farming community. This was a period of time when farmers grains and produce were needed to help feed the people overseas. Prior to the time the Kansas Power and Light extended their service of electricity to the rural areas, Bill had foreseen the need for electricians, so he took correspondence courses and special studies at the State College in Manhattan. When electricity was extended to Carbondale, he wired many of the homes and buildings in the town and outlying areas. He said one of his proudest moments was when he and a local minister pulled the switch to electrically illuminate a Christmas tree in the town square, and his saddest when he was requested by the city council to remove a lighted cross that he had also fashioned and illuminated for the tree. The cross was thought to be too parochial.

When Dr. Lee DeForests radio transmitter was heard in 1916, Bill immediately became interested in radio and started studying the DeForrest principals of radio. In a few years he had a franchise for the American Beauty radios and components and sold them from a little shop on the south side of the street.

In later years his son James studied the DeForest system and applied these principals to the wiring of radios in the Mitchell B-25's for North American in the 1940s.

By 1926 Minnie and Bill had acquired eight children Robert, Eugene, Mary, Vera, William Jr., James, Nadine and Charles. Bill helped do restoration on the Old Mineral Springs Sanatorium north of town for Everett M. Hawley, a lawyer in the East. The restoration was a challenge as the hotel was in bad repair. Hawley and Bill after much consultation, decided the building needed a caretaker, so the decision was made for Bill and family to care for the property as long as they cared to remain at the hotel. This arrangement lasted some twelve years.

Just prior to the 1930s promoters became interested in the oil and gas possibilities around Carbondale. Bill was one of the drillers in this exploration. Gas and oil was discovered but in un-marketable quantities, most of the drilling companies went broke and Bill and the other drillers turned out wiser but much poorer in this venture. In a few years the communities need for additional water supply was apparent, so Bill's drilling experience was put to good use. In 1930, even though he was in failing health and his death was eminent he formed the Greaves, Cantrell, Jungmann Drilling Company. The company drilled many deep water wells for farmers and city supplies.

In 1933, Bill died of heart failure due to lack of immunity and over-exposure to measles while working in a measles camp at Camp Leeds, during the Spanish American War. One of his partners also

died in 1933, and the other the following year.

Eugene, the son had been working as a driller for the father's interest so at the age of nineteen the drilling company was taken over by him. This business continued for many years, as The Jungmann Brothers Drilling Company, with all the brothers participating. It is now operated by James Jungmann.

Two daughters, Vera and Mary are homemakers, and the third daughter, Nadine is a homemaker and careerist in purchasing and contracting for the Air Force.

The sons of "Chickamauga Bill" and Minnie have carried on the traditional service established in 1930. Serving as consultants and provider of new and improved means of water supplies to areas over many parts of the United States and foreign countries. Dutch, Jim, Bill and Charles either own or are affiliated with water well drilling, irrigation and exploration.

It is fair to say that the Norbert Jungmann family, Emigrants from Germany in 1881 to Carbondale, Kansas left a challenge to their succeeding family generation of honor to God and country.

MAY - 1915 ORDINANCE No. 76

An ordinance directing the Mayor and Clerk of the City of Carbondale, Osage Co. to call an election for the submission to the qualified electors of said city the question to issue said city for the use and benefit of said city, a bond to build a city hall.

JUNE - 1915 ORDINANCE No. 77

An ordinance providing for and directing the issuance of bonds of the city of Carbondale, Osage Co. Kansas in the sum of \$4,000.00 for the purpose of providing funds for the construction of a city building within said city for the use and benefit of said city. Whereas at a special election duly and legally held in the city of Carbondale Kansas on the 22nd day of June, 1915.

The election carried with a landslide of yes votes.

NEW CITY HALL

In September, 1915 the new city hall building was contracted out to F. H. Smith for the sum of \$4,038.00. Mr. F. H. Smith gave bond for \$4,000.00 and M. R. Smith as surety was accepted for the due performance of building the city hall. When work started on the new city hall many changes were made. Height of the building was reduced from 16 feet to 15 feet and a different grade of brick was used, a rough floor was laid beneath the matched floor of the new building.

Fire insurance was taken out for \$2,500.00. The heating furnace cost \$140.00 and was installed by F.P.O'Neill. A shed was put over the cellar steps. The chimney

at the new city building was built and was made 8 feet by 8 feet. The city council made them rebuild it to the blue print which called for 12 feet by 12 feet. Next the city council bought a piano at Rohrs on March 7, 1916., made by Thompson of Chicago for the sum of \$90.00. Also on March 7, 1916 Mr. Smith presented the council with his final bill of \$204.15. This was paid and the new city hall was finished as far as F. H. Smith's work went. The building was accepted as per contract.



It being required by law to have two fire extinguishers, the council purchased them at a price of \$6.50 each. They were Ryrene Extinguishers. In September, 1917 the toilets were built on the north side of city hall lot. In Feb. of 1925 the city hall was wired for electric lights. Frank Karnes did the work and charged \$124.50.

One hundred eight chairs were purchased for the hall at a price of \$3.00 per chair, from Peabody Furniture Co, Topeka, Kansas. The Ladies Reading Circle paid for 1/2 of the chairs.

The hall was rented to the high school for their basketball practice, and was used to hold their games in. Also moving picture shows were held in the hall by many different people. Dances, concerts, etc. were held. If this hall could talk many many stories could be told -- within her walls many things have happened in the last 56 years. A Smith boy fell from the roof when the hall was being built and was killed.

Written by Mary Snell
March 24, 1972

PATTERSON RECOLLECTS

Several generations of the Patterson family have lived in Carbondale. John Howard's father, John J., grandfather J. M., and great-grandfather A. Patterson. Dora Patterson, daughter of J.M., who taught in Carbondale at one time and now lives in Topeka thought her grandparents came about 1883.

They bought a ticket as far as the railroad came and ended up in Car-



CARBONDALE STREET FAIR 1908

The Driver: Lucile Kirkner Hassinger

The Horses: Next to Baby Buggy (Anna Waetzig Durow and Sarah Jones Gleason of Goff, Kansas). The Baby (William C Neihart, Lyndon, Kansas)

Prizes were given at the Fair for the prettiest baby, Baby Buggy, Driver and team of horses. This picture shows the sweepstakes winner, taking all four of first prizes. The mother of this baby still lives at Lyndon, Kansas (Mrs. Ada Neihart)

bondale.

City records show that A. Patterson was sworn in as a special Marshall May 8, 1889.

J. M. Patterson served as mayor in 1905, 1906, 1909 and 1911.



Among Dora's recollections was Amos Davis riding a white horse at the head of the parades.

She recalls the Pest House east of the Scott place where the Texaco station now stands. Jim Catren and Charley Kneipe came down with small pox and were quarantined there.

It was before the days of carton and bottled milk, and her father took milk to them, pouring it into a pan which was set outside.

John and Jess Wagner, grandsons of J. Y. Urie died of small pox and were buried at night.

Dad Berry's Circus wintered in Carbondale. They lived where Kenneth Green now lives. Sadie Berry, his sister had a troupe of trained dogs. The circus grounds were southeast of the depot. Every spring before leaving on tour there would be a big circus parade down Main Street. Dora remembers one time the horses pulling the lion cage became frightened, ran away, tipping over the cage and causing considerable excitement.

POYNTON

In 1873 John and Maria Berrisford Poynton came from Ipstones, England to settle in Carbondale, Kansas. Maria was born June 14, 1840 and John on November 11, 1835. When they first came here there was no house to live in and they lived in a cave for a few months. They had five children and if one of the family got sick, one of the children would run to Carbondale for the Doctor. At that time they lived east of what is now the City of Carbondale. Maria passed away February 6, 1879 and was buried in Ridgeway Cemetery east of Carbondale. John Poynton passed away August 5, 1896 in

New Mexico. Only one of the five children remained to make her home here. That was Elizabeth who was just 12 years old when she came here. She married George Waetzig August 31, 1878. George and three brothers came to Carbondale when young men from England. George was born in Dublin, Ireland, December 20, 1854. He was a watch maker and had two shops, one in Carbondale and one in Scranton. He had learned this trade in a finishing school in England. One of the brothers who also remained in Carbondale was Arthur Waetzig known to everyone as Uncle Arthur. Uncle Arthur was City Clerk and Justice of the Peace in Carbondale for many years. He was also Secretary of the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star for years. He had a feed Mill and store where he ground feed for people miles around Carbondale. He operated this mill and store until his health failed and he passed away in 1926.

George and Elizabeth had thirteen children, one dying in infancy. Of these twelve, seven remained to live in Carbondale. George passed away May 1, 1909 leaving Elizabeth to raise the children. The older children found work and helped with the younger ones. Elizabeth passed away January 8, 1944 at the age of 82 years.

All but two of the children are now deceased. The two living are Mrs. Amy Harding of Denver, Colorado and Mrs. Anna Durow of Carbondale. Many of the grandchildren and great grandchildren still live here.

Anna has lived in or on a farm near Carbondale all her life. She married Ira Durow, a farmer and stockman on August 30, 1924, and they had one son who died in infancy. Ira's grandparents, grandpa &

grandma Durow came to the United States after their marriage from Germany living first in Sheboygan, Wisconsin where Ira's father Alexander (Alex) was born. Later the family moved to the Berry Creek District east of Carbondale. They lived at the top of a large hill which still bears the name of the Durow Hill. Alex was born January 15, 1867. He was married to Fredonia Kirklam and for a short time lived in Topeka. Later they moved to a farm in Glenwood Dist. near Carbondale. They had one daughter Mary Elizabeth, born in 1893 and Ira Edward who was born on the farm May 13, 1899 and lived there his entire life. Elizabeth married Jesse Gibbs and lived in Kansas City. Ira remained on the home farm after the death of his parents. The home on the farm was built by Ira's parents. Anna Durow sold the farm to Earl and Maxine Bledsoe after Ira's death December 11, 1966. Earl and Maxine's daughter Helen and family live there at the present time. Earl's parents and Ira's parents were close neighbors for years and Ira grew up with the Bledsoe boys. Besides farming, Ira was Osage County Commissioner from 1956 to 1964. Ira would soon have been a 50 year member of Masonic Lodge No. 70 - A. F. & A. M. Also was a member of Fidelity Chapter No. 38 - O.E.S. both at Carbondale. Anna was a 50 year member of Fidelity No. 38 - O. E. S. two years ago. Also a 50 alumni of Carbondale High School in 1968.

Anna Durow now lives in Carbondale where I can look out and see the home that my parents built and where most of us were born. The home is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ted Weir. I am proud to say my address has been Carbondale all my life and am still here where so many of my relatives still live.



MILLER BROS.

Miller Bros. were in the mercantile business in Carbondale for over 60 years.

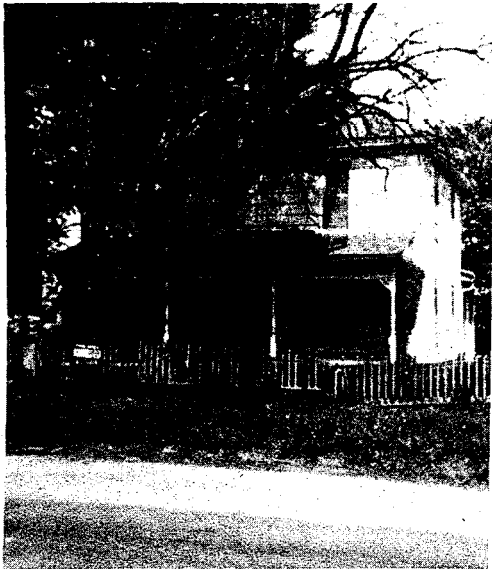
C. P. Miller started clerking for C. P. Dodds, who opened the second store in Carbondale in 1870. Cy is said to have sold the first piece of dress material to Ollie Drummond's mother (then Miss Mary

Wilson).

For many years the brothers, C. P., Wm. H. (BOLEY), and D. L. (DEN) had their own business on the south side of Main Street. Boley eventually started a store in Scranton, and after C. P.'s death, D. L. continued the Carbondale store.

CARBONDALE CATHOLICS THEIR BEGINNING IN 1875

Miners had settled in Carbondale and with there being more Catholics, Mass was now celebrated. Burlingame could build a church. The first Mass in Carbondale was in the residence of Thomas Peters, Superintendent of the Carbon Coal Company's miners and a concert to the church. Up to the time the mission numbered about ten families. Among the new comers at this time were Patrick Ryan and wife and family Matthew McGrath and wife, William and John, their children; Edward Reilly and wife; Benjamin Peters; Francis O'Donnell and wife, James and Francis, their children. These were in addition to ten families already mentioned and some whose names have been forgotten.



Old Hartman Place. Catholic Church for 23 years.

This first mass in Carbondale was celebrated by Father William Smith in 1875. The next Mass was celebrated in the residence of Francis O'Donnell over at his store at Carbondale. Mass was celebrated about once a month on week days and occasionally on Sundays. The Priests always came from Topeka up to this time.

In the meantime Scranton also began to be settled and the people returned to Scranton for Service. Like the Chosen People of old, this parish of Scranton was a migratory one, first at Scranton, then Burlingame, then Carbondale, and now in 1876 we find them back in Scranton again. After the return to Scranton, Mass was also said in the Patrick Ryan boarding house at Scranton, Mass was also said in the residence of John Gilday. The first Mass said in the town of Scranton was in the Ryan Boarding House. The other Masses were said in the surrounding

country or at Burlingame or Carbondale before the people came to the town of Scranton itself for Mass. In spite of the failure of Burlingame to build a Church in 1873, the people decided to try and build one in Scranton as the Catholics had grown in numbers. These good pioneers had not forgotten the grand churches of their fatherhood and wanted to build on the plains of Kansas. The Carbondale People as the Scranton people wanted the church in Carbondale and the Scranton people wanted the church at Scranton. So the inevitable church now resulted. The Carbondale people refused to subscribe and so the priest began holding mass at Carbondale about once in three months just to save the little community of Catholics a 5 mile trip to Scranton. But still a few miners still attended Mass at Scranton. Mass from this time was celebrated in the residence of Mr. Edward Reilly.

The people of Scranton despite the refusal of Carbondale built a new church in 1876.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CARBONDALE MISSION CARBONDALE, KANSAS

By Rev. O. E. Degan

In 1875 the little parish of Scranton moved from the vicinity of Scranton for services of Carbondale, there being more miners in Carbondale at this time than in Scranton neighborhood. The first Mass was celebrated in the residence of Thomas Peters, then superintendent of the Carbon Coal Mines Co., at Carbondale, Kansas. This first Mass was celebrated by Father William Smith, during 1875 and 1876. Scranton began to be settled and the people went there for services. Since this time Carbondale has been a Mission, Mass being celebrated about once in 2 or 3 months on weekdays and occasionally on Sunday. Later on in 1909-1917 Mass was said once a month. After the people of Scranton left Carbondale, Mass was celebrated (1876) in the residence of Mr. Francis O'Donnell, which was over his general merchandise store on the north side of Main Street. At this time Mrs. Georgiana Nelson one of the present parishioners, was the first person baptized in the residence of Mr. O'Donnell. Mass was also celebrated a few times in Sutherlands Hall. Unfortunately all the above buildings were destroyed by a fire that swept the north side of Main Street in Carbondale and we were unable to obtain photos of them.

The Carbondale Mission will always be identified with the Reilly family of Carbondale. For 35 years or more from the early eighties, in his home and after his death in the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. J. Harmons, Mass was celebrated without interruption. These homes were open to the people of Carbondale and the priest during his visits to the little village as well.

Mr. Reilly's residence was 3 blocks south of Main Street. Mr. H. J. Hartman's home was on the east hill of Carbondale on what is now Highway 75 or Topeka Avenue across the street from Snell's Drive. Father Emil Scherrer said the first Mass in the residence of Mr. H. J. Hartman on Topeka Avenue. Mass was said continuously from 1897 - 1918 in the Hartman home. The last mass was celebrated on March 18, 1918 by Father Degan and the mission was closed. Several marriages were performed in Carbondale, among them Miss Anna Hartman to Albert N. Austin in 1903 and Miss Mary Hartman to Willard E. Wheiritt in 1911. One Communion class consisting of Miss Jenni Scott and Miss Margaret Barry October 1910. The first funeral was that of Edward Barry, aged 3½ years in 1880. Others were Edward Reilly, Alexander Montgomery, Margaret Reilly, Jennie Hartman, Matthew McGrath, Mary McGrath, Ros Reilly, William McGrath, Mary A. Scott, Margaret Reynolds, Margaret Barry and Catherine Montgomery.



Dietrich House

John Joseph Dietrich born July 28, 1822 in what was called Eltville Province Nassau Germany, France claimed it part of the time. In Paris at the age of 14 years he worked as an apprentice learning the cabinet makers trade in a factory owned by a Mr. Gieb. It was an experience never to be forgotten, all work and no play. After learning the trade he went to Heidleberg Germany to work at his trade. There he met and married Magdalena Roessler, the daughter of the Mayor of that city. They were once left on their "honeymoon" to the New World. United States of America. Landing in New York City. Taking up his trade of cabinet making he decided to make smaller size upright piano cabinet. The first to be made in America. It was all made by hand, "no tools like we have today". It had 5 polishes and wax and a lot of "elbow grease" to get the right finish. "He had no part of the musical arrangement" He exhibited it at the crystal place exhibition in New York. After 9 to 10 years his health wasn't up to par - he decided to go west. So with his wife

and first born, William J. Dietrich, then age 5 years left for Mattamors, Illinois. After being there a short time they put him to work making coffins, although that was not his line of work. An epidemic of a contagious disease had taken the lives of many people in that city. For a time he was quite busy working all day and into the night by candle light. The next move, after a family of three more sons and one daughter they came to Kansas, landed in our near Topeka. Then later moved to a farm at a place called Towhead, near Carbondale or Carbon Hill all of their family are deceased. John J. Dietrich lived to be 91 years old, William J. Dietrich lived to be 99 years old. The other brothers, Robert, Fred and August and daughter Louisa passed away at a younger age.

Freida Kramer



The house occupied by Anna Durow was originally owned by Steve Minshall, who commenced a general merchandise store in Carbondale in 1875.

A history published in 1883 states that "Mr. Minshall's residence is one of the neatest in the city, of cottage architecture, 62x42 feet."

There was a bay window across the front, which was used as a Millinery Shop by Mr. Minshall's sister, Lydia.

Charles and Emma Erickson Peterson lived a long and useful life together. Were married 60 years ago in Scranton. Charles was born in Sweden came to the U.S.A. by boat in company with others. Eager to make a home and find more lucrative position in the new country. Making new friends and learning the new language was quite difficult for them. He first round employment on the farm of Aug Dietrichs he was so inspired by their kindness and hospitality it lingered a long time with him.

In 1905 he started his own store at Scranton and later was in the mercantile business in Carbondale until his retirement.

Their first and last consideration were sincere friendliness. Making and keeping friends.

In 1936 they made a trip to Sweden

visited his relatives. He said it was really a dream come true, they traveled by boat.

She now lives in Florida with their only son and he is deceased.

Written by a friend
Eva Young

TOLD TO MARY SNELL - MARCH 27, 1972 LENA MAE JOHNSON

Born September 7, 1886

I came to Carbondale from Michigan in 1907 to live with my Aunt who had come here early in 1907. I came by way of the train. My Aunt was Ella N. Brown, who was married to Mr. Latmer, he was a preacher here in the Church. My Aunt lived on the place where Odie Martin now lives at the North edge of Carbondale. My Aunt Ella & Reo. Latmer had no children. I married Robert (Diton) Johnston in 1907. We celebrated our 50th wedding Anniversary April 8, 1957. Diton hasn't been deceased so very long - he died on September 5, 1966. They buried him on my birthday September 7. When Diton was young he worked stripping coal at the George Post coal mine after we were married, he worked below the ground digging coal. They were payed by the boxes they dug. The George Post coal mine was located just 1/2 mile east of Carbondale at the end of where their building the new Bridge or overpass on the new Highway 75. I remember one day he came home to eat supper, and then he went back to the mine to get his boxes of coal removed from one room to the other room as they weren't going to work the next day. So I went along to the mine to help him. By the time we got done it was very late and very dark down there. I never asked to go back down to that mine again. After the mines closed Diton went to work for the telegraph Co. and Western Union and was Janitor at the High School up on the hill where the Snell's Drive In Dairy Freeze and Restaurant is now, and then later he worked for Kansas Power & Light Co. He also done some carpenter work.

When we were first married we lived 2 blocks south on the property where Armstrongs live now. Diton died in 1966 at the age of 84, we never had any children. I have a niece Mrs. Bertha Myers who lives in Topeka and three nieces living in Michigan. Diton has a sister, Ada J. Longford, who lives in Holsington, Kansas, a brother to Diton was Norm Johnston. he was an Atty. He also used to work in the coal fields and farmed. He married Frank Brown's daughter, Elisabeth Brown, who lived North of Carbondale a mile on the Hill. This House burned in 1971. Norm and his wife Elisabeth lived just beyond East of the Post Mine, about 1/2 mile. They used to call it "Happy Hollow", because thats where the mines shack were. Around 1907-1908 along in there, they had Ring Fights. Thats where the men went after each other to settle their difference with

their bare fist. One day inside the circle. they had three fights going at the same time right down on main street. This used to be a ruff town. I can't remember the date for sure. must of been around 1909, we had to be vaccinated against Small Pox. The whole town, as we had an epidemic. (She showed me her scar).

COOPER

History published in 1883 says - "John G. Cooper, farmer and stock-raiser owns 800 acres of land, has some fifty head of cattle and is keeping abreast of the times in the improvement of his stock."

He was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan Sept. 4, 1844, son of Joel P. Cooper and Marcia Gibbs of New York.

He came to Kansas in 1868. Lived three miles east of Carbondale, across the corner from Kinney school.

Married Susan S. Mourse of New York in 1871. Children were Allen L., Persia E., Sadie V., John Joel, Blair N., and Guy L.

At one time each of the boys lived on the four corners of the Cooper section of land, adjoining highway 56 east of Carbondale.

Guy, the only survivor lives at Springfield, Oregon. Mrs. John Cooper lives east of town, and Mrs. Blair Cooper recently moved to Overbrook.

Charles and Herbert, sons of Allen, are still carrying on the farming tradition on part of the Cooper land.

Like most families, the members are scattered, but among those living in the vicinity yet are Ethel Brace, Scranton; Pearl Reed of Berryton, and May Pogue of Carbondale.

BURNS

Wm. Burns, grandfather of Mrs. Georgia Boley came to Osage County in 1869 and began work for the Osage Carbon Co. In 1872 he was appointed pit-boss and he also engaged in farming.

He was born in 1845 in Northumberland county, England and commenced coal mining when ten years of age. Came to America in 1863 and located in Pennsylvania until coming to Kansas.

Was married in April 1871 at Carbondale to Mary R. Lathrop and had four children, Wm. H., Cora, Robert, and George, father of Mrs. Boley.

A. M. SUTHERLAND

A. M. Sutherland came from New York in 1868 to become one of Carbondale's leading business men. He first located at Ridgeway, where he was assistant post-master and clerk for John R. Green four and one half years.

In 1873 he rode a horse from Carbondale to Buffalo, New York, where he remained until 1880, when he returned with 600 Merino sheep.

In 1881 he built the three story Sutherland House. The basement was used for a billiard hall and cellar, the first floor contained office, wash room, kitchen, and

dining hall. The second floor was used for sleeping rooms. It was made of stone and brick and cost \$5000.

Adjoining the hotel was a handsome 24x70' Opera House, fitted up with roomy stage and dressing rooms. This cost \$2,000. These burned in the fire of 1902.

Mr. Sutherland also did a thriving ice business, putting up 550 tons in 1883.

110 MILE CROSSING

So named because it was 110 miles from Westport.

One-half mile south and 1/2 southwest of Four Corners where the Santa Fe Trail crossed 110 Creek.

Fry P. McGee and Mobillon McGee came in August of 1854 and bought out the two white men who married Indian squaws, who were then living there.



Another brother Moran McGee took a claim on Switzler creek. They were all pro-slavery men and quite prosperous. Fry McGee erected a hotel, tavern, supply store and Richardson Post Office. There was also at one time a saw mill.

The first election held in this territory was in Nov. 1854 at 110 Mile Crossing.

Fry McGee died Sept. 19, 1861. Two years prior, Wm. Harris had married his daughter and settled on the opposite side of the road. They took over and were good



managers of the estate. Mrs. McGee lived to be pasted 80. She died in Kansas City, Mo. where a street is named in honor of the

McGees.

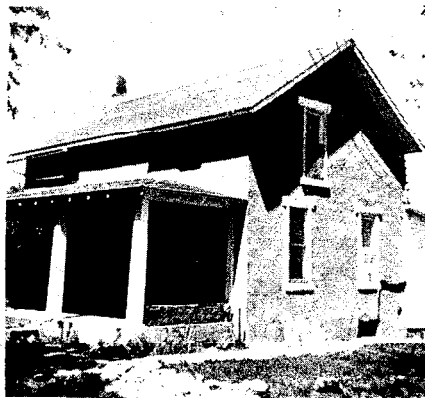
110 Mile was a very important station along the trail under both McGee and Harris management. It remained so until the trail was closed.

Maria Warner Borland worked for the McGees as a girl.

Much of the McGee land is now owned by the Forbes estate.

JAMES F. SHEPARD

James F. Shepard came to 110 Creek, south of Carbondale, in 1860 from Lecompton, Kansas at the age of 35 years. He settled land from Rubo school to Asbury Church. He hauled lumber in a wagon from Lecompton to build his home. A prairie fire burned part of the lumber before he got the house built so he built the present stone house that is now standing in 1860 and 1861. August 15, 1862, James enlisted in Company B, 9th Kans. Cav. He was wounded in battle, so was discharged for disability, April 10, 1863 at Ft. Harleck, Idaho, and drew a pension. Sara E., his



House James F. Sheppard built in 1861 - Still standing.

wife, had 9 children; Ike, who farmed, Dode, who was a chief chef and worked at the famous resort, Mineral Springs, located north of Carbondale 1 1/2 miles. Israel, (My Grandfather) who farmed, worked in the coal fields at Scranton, and in 1925 moved to the east hill and the old Highway 75 and ran a filling station, which later he leased out to O. J. Ganger, married Lily Rose Carter from Scranton, they had 3 children, Roy (my father), Sara, and Mae. Ed Shepard, Barber in California, Isom J. who had the Carbondale Post (Weekly) July 1, 1909 Vol 1. No. 1, Editor & publisher. Isom the only child to graduate from college in 1902 from Washburn at Topeka, Kansas, Betty (Green), Caroline (Markley), Annie and one son Irvin who died at the age 4 years. All the children were named from the Bible. James Shepard donated the land to build the Asbury Church. Which was located at the South end of his farm. James Shepard built small houses which he called

his weening pens, for his sons and daughters to live in after they married, at one time he had 5 such houses on his land. The children all attended Rubo school. Israel, (Is my grandfather) told about the Indians coming to their place when he was little trading their goods for ours. One time Dode and Israel were riding their horses and they had stopped and got off to play with their pocket knives when a bunch of Indians came riding toward them. Dode was older and jumped on his horse and took off. Israel was so short he couldn't get on his horse by himself. But was sure making a hard try at it, when the Indians rode up. Grandad said he was so scared he knew he would be scalped. The big Indian got off his horse and picked up grandad and sit him on his horse. Grandad took off on a dead run for the house. The land from Dragoon River to the Wakarusa river was nothing but prairie grass. Very few trees. That was why so many homesteaders built their houses of rocks. Lumber was not easy to come by and besides they had to haul it to Burlingame or Auburn to the saw mills to be sawed, which took several days.

by Mary Snell

CARBON HILL DEPOT

The old Carbon Hill Depot on the Lawrence-Carbondale Railroad is still standing one mile east and one half mile south of Carbondale, and is used as a hay barn on the Garcia farm.

It was originally located near a blue coal dump about a half mile southwest of its present location.

Ollie Drummond remembers moving it with his steam engine about 1913 or 1914.

The chains they were using kept breaking, and Sam Lyter, who was the mail carrier on Rt. 2, brought them to town, for repairs. When he returned he asked if they know how cold it was. And Ollie remembers him telling them it was 12 degrees below zero.

The building is evidently one hundred years old as the road was completed in 1872.



Old Carbon Hill Depot 1 1/2 mile Southeast of Carbondale. Built 100 years ago.

Dr. C. C. Moore was the first president and was instrumental in securing bonds from the county and Ridgeway township. For three years it did a good business, then as the coal decreased, the road was abandoned and preparation made to tear up the track. This was prevented by the citizens, under the leadership of lawyer, S. B. Bradford, who secured an injunction. Some time afterward it was again put in operation, but the line was not long enough to pay and eventually closed down.

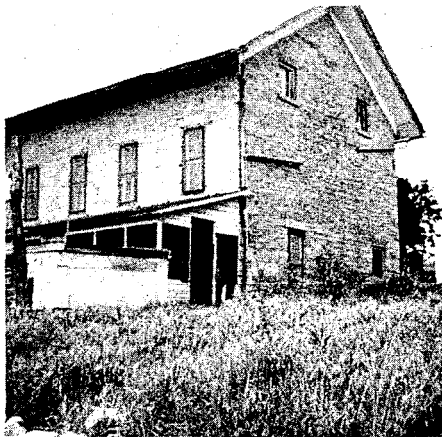
OLLIE DRUMMOND

Ollie Drummond was born on the farm where Fogel's live now, 88 years ago. Attended Elliot School Dist No. 22. Lived on farm about 1 mile north of school.

At one time did custom threshing with big threshing machine and steam engine. Was deputy sheriff and in 1935 was elected sheriff of Osage County.

Had a narrow escape in Shoot-Out on Main street.

Robbers broke into Lowes & Hercules



Old Wilson home where Ollie Drummond was born. 110 yrs. old.

Garage (where Haas' Garage is) one night.

Addie Gathercole, who lived across the street saw them and notified the owners, who called the sheriff's office at Lyndon. The phone rang after 2 a.m. and Drummond answered the call. Making a speedy trip to Carbondale, he ordered them to come out with their hands up. They came out firing knocking Ollie to the ground in the middle of Main Street, with a bullet in the head. They fled across the street to the corner of the Lowes Grocery building, then turned and fired four more shots, one of which hit close to the jugular vein in Drummond's neck. Two robbers ended up in the morgue with slugs in them and Ollie was on his way to the hospital by three o'clock. He still has deep scars from the wounds, and says one thing he learned that night was to shoot first and talk afterward.

The robbers had left their car west of Norton's and apparently walked to town. It is said that Frank Smith drove all over town looking for a car but was unable to find one. Wm. Lowes and Wm. Hercules, owners of the garage assisted the sheriff.

The old safe with the hole drilled by the outlaws is still in use at Haas' Garage.

One result was that there were no break-ins in Carbondale or surrounding country for many years.

WM. BROWN

William Brown came to Kansas in a covered wagon in March 1859 and located 8 miles east of Carbondale for one year. Then moved to the present town site of Carbondale in March 1860. He was a farmer and stock dealer and also owned a large number of coal mines. Brown's addition to Carbondale was laid out on part of his land. In 1879 he bought 160 acres north of town and in 1880 completed the residence which occupied a commanding position on the hill. History of 1883 says "it is the best residence in this section of the country and cost \$3000." It burned in 1971

as a blow torch was being used to remove paint in the process of restoring the old house.

Hester Frazee Shortt, sister of Mrs. Frank Brown tells that Mrs. Wm. Brown Sr. was an excellent cook and served meals to the miners. She was always dressed up, with a flower in her hair when serving. Her husband insisted it was more important to feed the men than to mine the coal.

Wm. Brown had four children-Melissa, Alice, Frank and Barnum. Barnum became famous for his research of dinosaurs and as Curator of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.

Frank and his wife Minnie maintained the home, where their family was raised. Their children were Helen Speer, Dr. Wm. Brown, and Geraldine Killian.



Brown home

CARBONDALE ONCE BOASTED A FAMOUS MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT HOTEL

Write in 1961 By Rosalind Metzler

A CARBONDALE LANDMARK

The mineral springs located one and one-half miles north of Carbondale was a popular health resort in the 1880's.

M. D. Merrill, a retired newspaper editor and publisher from Rock Island, Ill, bought 400 acres of land in Kansas and began farming. Neighboring settlers told him he had on his land a spring of unusual qualities.

"The Indians used to come here" one man told him. "They'd bring their sick to that spring to drink the water and they'd bathe in hollows made in the ground, heating the water by means of stones made red hot by a wood fire, placed in the ground tubs and then raked out when the water was warm enough."

The Indian trail ran where highway 75 now passes the springs, and the Indian campgrounds was a few rods southeast.

After the time of the Indians, cattle herds in large numbers, by their constant trampling, made a water hole which was known far and wide.

To Mr. Merrill these accounts indicated





Mineral Springs Hotel

the spring might have medical qualities. In 1887 he submitted the water to a well known chemist from St. Louis, whose analysis showed the water had greater mineral content than many well known health springs.

Mr. Merrill sank a large pipe about 14 ft. deep to bed-rock around the fissure through which the water emerged at a rate of 10 gallons a minute. He gave some of it to persons who desired it for treatment and from them received enthusiastic letters.

This decided him on his project of making a health resort. A very impressive three-story, 38 room hotel was erected; the tree shaded grounds were beautified; the spring was walled up, and a bath house built.

It became quite a pleasure resort as well as a health resort. Quoting from **THE CARBONDALIAN** of March 15, 1887, "An estimated one hundred persons visit the spring daily on an average. At a low calculation over four hundred were there last Sunday. A continual stream of vehicles of every description, from the open barouche and road wagon to the typical Mexican burro, loaded with kegs, cans, big jugs and little jugs to be filled with these marvelous waters, was maintained each day."

Old files of Topeka newspapers list names of well known families in Topeka, Kansas City, Lawrence, and elsewhere who were going to the Merrill Springs Hotel for week ends and to dine. In later years many persons rode bicycles from Topeka to the Springs. Many picnic parties and Carbondale of July celebrations were held at the park grounds near the spring.

The hotel and grounds were leased to Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Swallow, who operated it until the doctor's death. The widow moved to Topeka in 1915 and the building stood vacant for many years.

The William Jungmann family occupied the building for a time, and in 1936 O. H.

Boyer, the present owner, moved into the hotel. About 15 years ago the old hotel was razed, the lumber being used in building a new house and other farm buildings near the spring.

The water from the famous spring is now harnessed, being piped to the buildings and the large herd of dairy cows owned by Mr. Boyer. Thus passed a historical landmark in the Carbondale community.

What stories the old spring could tell, from the days of the longhorn and red man on his pony 100 years ago, to the domesticated Guernsey, and the white man whizzing by or overhead in his many-horse power machines. The man made buildings come and go but the spring goes on forever.

In 1972 we add-

The picnic grounds are again filled. This time with a steadily increasing number of Mobile-Homes, another contrast to the covered wagons of 100 years ago.

JERKWATER

Waving fields of grain, blooming orchards, and verdant meadows now cover the right-of way of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Southwestern Railway, which is only remembered with a smile by those living near it when Carbondale was a mining town, and only remembered by the odd Misnomer "jerkwater."

The little brown depot still stands alone on Carbon Hill, where, during the years of the early seventies, hundreds of men and teams were employed in mining and stripping coal, a monthly payroll that made it one of the liveliest towns in Kansas. Carbondale, with its mining town on Carbon Hill, was a city of nearly a thousand inhabitants; and besides having a heavy traffic in coal and general merchandise on the now great Santa Fe,

supplied the Jerkwater with loaded t daily. The Carbon Coal and M Company supported a co-operative store hardware and general merchant. Several other general stores, 1 blacksmith shops, four hotels and saloons and gambling-houses, with a lawyers and doctors, shared the profits of the mines.

During the winter of 1872-3, when railroad was being built between Lawrence and Carbondale, the writer this sketch, then a truant lad of eight summers, imagined himself a man, for the handsome wage of \$1.75 per toiled on the railroad and on its construction trains, oftentimes discharged and just as often employed, being on to some day be promoted to the blue and brass buttons of conductor or master at one of the new towns on the of the Jerkwater.

The railroad tank at the crossing Camp creek, near Richland, supplied locomotives with water, forced from creek by a double-lever hand operated by Sam Mathews and myself three months of winter, when a wind was erected. While keeping the tank found time every day to hunt in the v adjacent, and our cabin became a general market for quails, prairie chickens squirrels. One day in our rambles hunting squirrels, Mathews and I discovered a tree, chopped it down, and obtained



Old Railroad pond East of John house.

its hollow limbs more than half a bush honey in the comb; some fresh and some old, and full of dead bees. When returned to our tank just before the arrival of the down train, we found that a rogue, during our absence, had opened a valve of the tank and let all of the water escape. At first we were at a loss to what to do, for our pump was frozen. With no hot water, the train would not arrive, the engine must have water or a case we could not make some very excuse we would certainly be discharged. With a heavy axe we quickly broke the main pipe of the pump, then built a tank and waited.

Soon the train with its thirsty locomotive came thundering along. We told the conductor that our pump had burst, that if all the crew and all of the able-

male passengers would volunteer to help us with pails and baskets we could jerk enough water and ice out of the creek in half an hour to fill the tank.

"That's a bright idea, boys; we'll get em!" shouted the jolly old conductor, Mr. Cox. "Come, gentlemen-everybody; help the boys jerk water out of the creek. Get all the buckets and coal scuffles; get a lot of axes to cut ice; the engineer can let the steam in on the ice. That's good fellows. Gents, I will help some too."

And the way we loaded that boiler with ice and cold water was the talk of the town. The tank was soon filled with the steam melting the ice. Mathews and I had succeeded in our deceitful strategy, yet before the train pulled out, Conductor Cox noticed the piles of honeycomb and bees lying about there in the snow, and when we saw him looking at them, we shivered in our boots, for fear that he, some of the train crew, would mistrust our trick and learn the truth. When he inquired where it came from we told him that "some boys out hunting had found a bee tree somewhere, but the old honeycomb was full of dead bugs and they had thrown it all away."

At that the jolly old fat conductor laughed, and declared that he would hereafter call the place "Bugeater Station," and the engineer said that we might call his locomotive "jerkwater."



TENA SHIVELY WEIR

(Christina) Tena Shively Weir was born August 7, 1882, daughter of Scott and Agnes Shively, at Carbondale. Mr. and Mrs. Shively lived across from the Jerk Water depot and East of the Coal Company barn which stabled horses used in the strips and coalpits. Tena attended the first school South of Stella Briggs house and went to the school which burned. Mrs. Biddle was her primary teacher and a Prof. Sparhawk was the principal.

On March 9, 1899, Tena Shively and John Weir were married by the Rev. Jacobs of Osage City who also held Methodist ser-

VICES here. Mr. Weir came to Kansas with his widowed mother in 1881. John Weir's father was killed in a mine cave-in at Lonacoving, Md. and was buried the day John was born, February 16, 1869.

Mrs. Katie Weir and 4 sons and a daughter bought a small house and 20 acres, ¼ mile East of the Shively house and the boys all walked to work at Scranton. John was sent to help his brother Sandy at the age of 13.

After John & Tena were married they farmed at Durlingame for 2 years on the Hamaker Farm but returned to Carbondale and bought the 160 acres, including the Weir 20 acres (and the Shively 1 acre House) in March 1903. One acre was sold to Jim Rodney and Bill Jobe and the right-of-way Jerk Water. Schultz had built the house at the north end of the East 80. Mrs. Weir lived at this address until 3 years ago when she went to the nursing home at Osage. When a son Walton left for the Navy in 1942. Mrs. Weir was in K. C. for the first and only time. When her brother Roy was buried at Mayetta, October 22, 1961 she crossed the Kansas River for the first time. She had been South to Osage City and West to Harveyville in 90 years. Mr. Weir died December 26, 1959.

Dad Weir came to Kansas when he was 14 or 15 years old. He lived a mile East and a mile South of Carbondale, South end of

the East 80 where his home place is now. One morning about day light, six men arrived with their horses all covered with lather. As they had rode all night long and they were heavy armed. They wanted a place to get something to eat and feed and water for their horses. So Grandma fed them and Dad fed and watered the horses and tied them inside the barn so they wouldn't be seen and the men slept in the barn and stayed out of sight of others. That night they ate supper and saddled up their horses after dark and paid Grandma for the meals and horse feed and five paid for their meals, horse feed, but one Frank Star

had no money. He gave Dad Weir this razor to pay for his meals and horse feed. Frank Stars name is on the razor, but you have to look at it with magnifying glass.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WEIR FAMILY

The first coal ever mined in Carbondale was mined on John Weir's west 80 by Swedes. They had a different method of mining from the Weir's.

Mrs. Weir remembered that when she was a little girl, Dad Berry's circus wintered in Carbondale, and the roar of the lions frightened their horse when they came to Carbondale. Dad Berry lived one block south of Main Street at Third.

In Brown's pasture where the Weir boys hunted, they would play with a couple of Conestoga wagon hubs. Browns came to Kansas in a covered wagon.

The Sauk and Fox Indian tribes used to travel from Wakarusa up through Berry Creek and cross over to 110, Dragoon and Marias des Cygnes.

Fire equipment in the early days consisted of a hose cart with a pump on it.

There were two blacksmith shops close together on the south side of Main Street between First and Second.

Ted Weir recalls helping "Shavie" (James Waetzig) fill the generator for the Aceteline gas light system.

Arthur Waetzig ran a mill and ground corn meal, chicken feed, and all types of grain for many years. This mill was located at Second and North Street.

City meetings were held in the living room of the Waetzig home, now occupied by Ted Weir, when "Uncle Arthur" was a city officer.

When H. H. Morgan was harboring in Carbondale, he and three or four other men would take a wagon, loaded with a barrel of salt and guns and drive clear to Cheyenne Bottoms to hunt ducks. They would keep the breasts, put them in salt and bring them back home.

They recount that Taylor Erskine, who lived southeast of town, shot thousands of prairie chickens. When one gun was empty, he would start in with another.

JOHN WEIR HOME

The Weir house which will soon be torn down to make room for a new home for one of the grandchildren is one of the landmarks of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. John Weir purchased it from Bill Schultz in 1901. Mr. Schultz was a carpenter and built it for his own home originally.

There were two apartments on the top floor, which were occupied by hired hands.

Christine (Tina) Shively Weir, now in the Peterson Rest Home at Osage City, will be 90 years old August 7, 1972. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Shively and was born one half mile south of the present Weir home. Her husband, John Weir was born east of the corner, near the railroad pond.

The pond was used by the Lawrence-Carbondale Railroad. A hose was run from the tender to the pond to supply the engine with water.

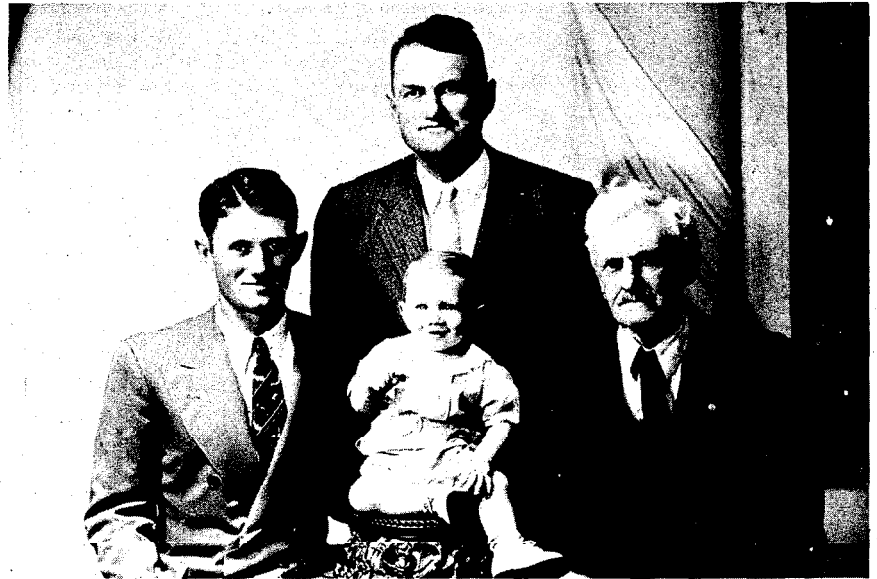
The Weir family and Ollie Drummond remember that the train went off the track quite often. If a coal car went off, Bill Brown was called upon with his oxen to get it back on. Weirs recall that one time the engine jumped the track and it was necessary to call a train crew from Lawrence. Although it was originally planned to extend the railroad farther west, it never got beyond Carbondale, where it turned around at a Y.



John Weir home built by Bill Schultz bought by Weir in 1901.

KINNEYS

AARON Kinney was born in Pike Co., Ill., Aug. 13, 1831. Pike County is eastward of St. Louis. Mr. Kinney married Elizabeth Oliver. Ellen, their daughter, was born to them within the first year. Aaron and John Kinney, an unmarried brother only a year or two younger, resolved to move to Kansas the next year, 1855. This they did with two ox teams, some cows and a horse or two for riding purposes. They left their Illinois home March 26 and got settled down on their claims near what was afterwards called Ridgeway P.O. by April



14, 1855. They had a good direct road west from St. Louis and being Democrat in politics, were not molested by the Missourians. Miss Margaret Oliver, his wife's sister, came out with them and while assisting in driving the stock along the road through Clinton, Kansas, a young farmer there by the name of G. W. Strowbridge saw her and an attachment was started between them that ended in marriage back in her Ohio home a year or two later. Samuel Sproll and wife, who came with Kinneys and settled near, Mr. H. H. Heberling and Mr. Piersons over on Elk Creek were all the persons beside Kinneys who were there for five miles around that spring. Aaron Kinney said that they broke up prairie, got their crop in and fenced it with a good 6 rail stake and rider fence, getting the timber right there on Camp Creek. His log house was on what proved to be Sec. 13 when the survey was made in 1856, but their improvements also extended onto Sec. 14 which was John Kinney's home.

The Aaron Kinneys all came down sick in the fall with chills and ague, so in October, 1855, Aaron took the wife and baby, went to Kansas City, thence by boat to St. Louis and cars to Londonville, Askland Co., Ohio. They then felt ready to throw up their Kansas home, fearing that it was unhealthful, but the change back East cured them all up. News of good crops from John, who stayed and minded their farm induced Aaron to return once more to Kansas and try it again. In the winter he left his family there in Ohio and went to his Illinois home, bought a horse and rode back in February to Kansas, making the 325 miles in 9 days. He found deep snow on his return, it had come suddenly on Christmas day. John was in the corn field gathering corn. He unhitched, leaving the wagon in the row and Aaron said it was there buried in deep snow when he came February 17, 1856. He could ride on the hard crust of snow right over their stake and rider fence. The family came back in August. Mr. Hiram H. Heberling, who

had entered his claim the previous year but had not moved his family out then, now had his family living also on Camp Creek Junius L. Heberling was the first white male child born in Ridgeway in June, 1857

Aaron Kinneys had the second white male child born in Ridgeway in 1857. He was Lewis Kinney who married Ruth Ainley of the neighborhood. They had one boy, Clark Kinney. Clark Kinney married Fae Dickson. They had three children Scott, Thelma and Bonolyn. Thelma died at 12 years of age. Bonolyn married Charles Snyder. They live in Bowie Maryland at the present time. Scott married Eva Simpson. They have three children, Darrel, Marikay and Gary Darrel married Wanda Anderson. They have three girls, Lisa, Lana and Lori. They live on the Kinney homestead and they are the fifth and sixth generation of Kinneys to derive a living from farming in the same area that Aaron Kinneys came to in 1855

The big emigration to Ridgeway was in 1857. A man had to file on a piece of land live on it and make a few improvements one year they paid \$1.25 per acre. Most of the settlers bought land warrants in the east for an average of \$150 which the U.S. land office accepted in full payment for 16 acres. Payment had to be made in 1858. The first settlers all aimed to get a small tract of timber to go with their claim. There were many who left in the year of the drought, 1860.

The first fat cattle shipment out of Osage County was made by Aaron Kinney in the spring of 1862. He had 11 head of fat oxen. He went to Lawrence and then to Leavenworth investigating prices and the cash market only 1½ cents per pound was offered him. He resolved to ship them to St. Louis. They were driven to Leavenworth where others put in cattle until they were 42 head. They were loaded into a boxcar and shipped up the river to St. Joe. They arrived there at midnight, a dark and stormy night. The boat was run up to the bank and the cattle forced to jump off. Mr. Kinney could not see them but fortunately

a man came along with a lantern, whom he hired and by leading one ox, he got them safely to the railroad stock yards where they were shipped by the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad to the Mississippi River and finally to St. Louis, having been loaded and unloaded 2 or 3 times. It cost \$5 each to ship them. The whole trip consumed ten days. The disappointing part of the above history that was written made no mention of the price Aaron Kinney received for the cattle when they were sold.

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN RIDGWAY P.O.

Ridgeway P.O. was never incorporated as a town but it was laid out in 1859 and 1860 on a ridge between Camp Creek and Strawbridge running north and south. The post office was established May 10, 1858 and the postmaster was Mr. George Strobridge. The Ridgeway Post Office was later moved to the new town of Glenwood northwest of Ridgeway on the line of the Lawrence & Carbondale Railroad. E. H. Fox was postmaster in 1873 and this was closed October 20, 1900.

The Ridgeway Congregational Church was organized in 1862 with Rev. Jared Ware Fox as Pastor, E. H. Green as Deacon, A. R. Green as Treasurer, C. G. Fox as clerk. Members were J. W. Fox,



Mrs. Hattie Chamberlin, Mrs. Maggie Bartlett, Mrs. Sara Emery, Mrs. Mary Knight, Eunice Knight, C. L. Chamberlin, Sara Chamberlin, Dutier K. Iserman, Henry Iserman, Helen Iserman, Maud Chamberlin, Della Norris, Maggie Corsell, Belle Knight, Delia Emery, Etta Brackman, Olive Chadwick, Nellie Fox, Rosa Perryman.

L. O. Dana, George Strait, James Kimble, Mrs. George Metzler, D. B. Kimble, Sara Wiley, John Little, Mrs. Silas Perryman, Mrs. Lettie Perryman, T. C. Kimble, James Hupp, Grace B. Fox, Florence Harvey, D. E. Bassett, Eva Bassett, George Peak, Mrs. George Peak, Lena Peak, Caroline Harvey.

The meetings of the church for the first seven years were held at the residence of J. W. Fox. Until 1872 the Ridgeway Church

present stone building was built and school was held continually until 1954 when it finally gave way for the larger school. The children were divided up and sent to Overbrook, Carbondale and Berryton. The school house was sold to Forrest Forman and they remodeled into a home which the John Moeller family now rents. The barn still stands that was the livery stable. The old post office building and station still stands. The harness repair shop is gone. Along with the grocery store. A few foundations and steps of the church can still be seen. Some of the Early Settlers to the Ridgeway area which was in Elk Township were Robert Clark, George Emery, Josiah B. Emery (where the Orlando B. Snell family now live). The house was built in 1871. The Snell family still lives in the house but have remodeled and built on. The original house had five



Mercy C. Fox, C. G. Fox, Hattie P. Fox, E. H. Green, Lucy Green, Albert R. Green, Mrs. L. S. Record, Angelia Elliott, Catherine Rosencrantz, Anna Green, H. E. Fox, E. H. Fox, Rebecca Copeland, Lewis C. Barrett, Sophronia Barrett, Mary E. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Disney, Mrs. Rebecca Ruediger, John Worner, Elizabeth Morgan, Alfred Disney, L. H. Root, Elizabeth Root, Angie Root, Frank Dart, Henry Iserman, Harry Dotter, Hepzibah Dotter, Martin Seiler, Martha Wood, Phillip Weiler, Sarah Weiler, Jessie Vail, Ida Strain, Nellie Strain, Myrtie Fox, Maggie Strain, Ray George, Fred E. Fox, Ellen M. Fairchild, John I. Strain, Helen B. Strain, Martha R. Fairchild, Elmer Easton, Ralph G. Kimble, Albert E. Fairchild, Alburdis Strain, William Chamberlin, May Chamberlin, Arabelle Perryman, John Correll, Mrs. Correll,



and the Church at Burlingame constituted one field. In 1872 Ridgeway and Carbondale joined forces. In 1890 Overbrook was taken in as part of the field. In 1893 Carbondale was dropped, since which time Overbrook & Ridgeway have worked as a unit. May 9, 1869 the church first held services in the new hall, in the second story of the new school house at Ridgeway and continued to hold services there until the completion of the church building in 1892. It was dedicated October 9, 1892 free from debt. Cost was \$1,200.00. Rev. Villiers of Ottawa, Kansas preached the dedicatory sermon. Text Pr. 133, 1.

John R. Green ran a hotel and tavern, The first school was a log school. Later the

rooms. Thomas Etherington, Rev. Jarred W. Fox, Basil Hardisty, Hon. H. H. Heberling (He was elected to the legislature in 1861. Janius L. his son was the first white child born in Elk Township.)

Others were William E. Vincent, John Urie, John Green, Aaron Kinney, George Kinney, Isaac Masters, Charles H. Green, J. V. Rosencrantz, D. C. Rosencrantz, Alfred Wiley, Ransom Pratt, Robert Allen, S. H. Elliott, John Hall, G. W. Strobridge, J. L. Reiley, John Kinney, Martin Seiler, William Perry.

Georgetown was laid out about the same time as Ridgeway but never developed. It was one mile north of the present Overbrook and one mile west. A few foundations can still be seen. The school house still stands and is used for hay storage by the Collins.

By Mary Snell

THE STORY OF JAKE SELF

As told by Mr. and Mrs. Ted Weir

On a slab in the Ridgeway graveyard there is this inscription: "Jacob W. Self, Died January 27, 1873".

He lived on the old Berry farm near the stone bridge. He was 49 years old when he died. That morning he, Wash Townsend, and S. A. Sprague went on horseback to

Carbondale, then a thriving little village with a few stores, a blacksmith shop and about a dozen saloons. It was a warm day for winter and the roads were sloppy and muddy. Later in the day they mounted their horses and headed for home. The wind began to blow from the north and turned quite cold, then started snowing. By the time they reached the upper crossing of Berry Creek the air was full of snow and the men were suffering from the intense cold. They decided to take the Creek Road to their home, but Self's horse was wild and spirited and he decided he would ride across the prairie. When they separated he called back he would beat them home. He rode at a gallop past the Elliot school house and the teacher, John MacDonald saw him pass. He watched him and meditated upon his recklessness and upon the course of strong drink and the way he sat upon his horse.

Sprague and Townsend got home a little after dark, and when Self was not there after two hours they became alarmed and went after him. The temperature was far below zero and the snow and wind were getting worse all the time. They followed the road which they thought he would take, with their horses tied together so they wouldn't get lost. However they too became lost, but by riding directly into the northwest wind they reached the Wakarusa Bottom near the Santa Fe crossing and followed the stream to the farm. They reached home about one o'clock with their faces, hands, and feet frozen.

They looked all night for Self and about four in the morning his horse came home. Neighbors assisted in the search and about two miles from the farm they found his body completely frozen. The marks on the ground indicated the horse had stayed with him for quite a while after he had fallen. A pint of whiskey was in his pocket. The bottle was broken on a wagon wheel and they took the body home.

It was learned later that he had inquired the way home at a farm house three times, and had ridden off in the opposite direction each time. The next day some men with horses and wagon shovelled through snow drifts to go to Topeka to get a coffin for Jake Self. It took them the entire day to reach the city.

APRIL 1st, 1862

Ridgeway Township

G. B. Jackson was declared duly elected trustee having received the highest number of votes for justices of the peace Joseph Saw and Isaac B. Masters were declared elected. For constables, John Reilly and J. A. Everett were declared elected. For road overseers Martin Seiler was declared elected for Dist No. 1, Robt. Clark for No. 2, Alfred Wiley for No. 3 and T. B. Talmer for No. 4 and Chas. Rubow for No. 5.

"TOWHEAD MOB"

On ancient maps of Kansas the stream that heads east of Mont Blanc and flows north to the Wakarusa bears the name of Walnut Creek for nearly all of the timber along its fertile banks is of black walnut.

Tradition says that in the early settlement of the Territory a beautiful cream-colored wild mustang, last of a herd that had been captured by rangers, was chased by Indians up and down the valley for several days, but escaped. The Indians and settlers called the horse "Towhead", and after his escape, the Indians declared that he had gone to the Happy Hunting Ground and in honor of their request the settlers promised them that the stream and valley should henceforth bear his name.

I have never heard the title elsewhere except in South Dakota where it is applied to an island of the Missouri River. This island was homesteaded by Messrs. Crumb and Houser, formerly of Burlingame and they named it "Towhead Island."

All who have lived in the locality for more than thirty years are quite familiar with the title of this sketch, "Towhead Mob", as applied to any number of men who were residents of the valley, yet few remember the origin of that queer-sounding title; and your humble servant, having been a member of the clan, will begin by declaring the title a misnomer, assuring you that the citizens of that rural community were good citizens and good neighbors.

During the busy season of harvest, hay-making, and hog-killing, they would help each other by changing work. The children also would combine at work and play. I have seen the pupils of the district school roll a snowball as large as a hay-cock. Our boys and men at picnics or in town would fight for each other like soldiers and wherever we went, we were feared as an organized band of ruffians. In Carbondale we would for an hour or longer take possession of a cafe, and, after helping ourselves and cooking to our own notions, we would call back the proprietor, and settle.

About the time that we were in the height of our glory, one of our number was admitted to the bar, at Carbondale, or in plainer speech, was employed as bartender, in the "Iron-Clad" saloon. One evening he attended services at the chapel and while he was sitting on a bench asleep, with his head resting on the sill of an open window, a bold rogue outside threw a handful of dry snuff in his face. We soon discovered that the perpetrator of the cruel joke was the son of the fat conductor of a train on the "Jerkwater", and as soon as he had learned whose light he had snuffed, he fled in terror, fearing he said that with all the Jerkwater crew on his side he could not face the vengeance of the "Towhead Mob". The young fellow did not come again to church, and was seen no

more in Carbondale after twelve o'clock at night.

Our debating club at Towhead bore the title and was far famed for amusement. Our judge ruled supreme. A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was our statute, and from its pages our officers would read law, history, Latin and astronomy. Our lyceum became quite popular, for we made it amusing to all visitors, realizing that people would rather be amused than to be instructed. From a copy of the "Turnover", a manuscript edited and read at our regular meetings, under date of December, 1879, I copy the following editorial, and notice of a mock trial:

"Buoyant Bachelor Brothers, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Others-Notwithstanding the pleasure and perplexities a season crowded with unusual events and curious circumstances, it is with a spirit of ecstasy that we enter the sanctum sanctorum of this secret searcher and fearless exponent of unadulterated imagination in the magnanimous minds of an unsophisticated multitude, and without hesitation we proceed to post our persevering patrons, and keep them posted, even upon the face of the earth. Your slave, The Editor."

Our notice of a lawsuit read with nicknames, as follows:

"Know all mankind by these presents, that I Simon Soapstone, of lawful age and fighting weight, Town of Towhead, County of Osage, State of Kansas, have this day made, constituted and appointed His Honor, David Davitt, my true and lawful attorney, with me to sue and prosecute as the law directs, Wisdom Wise, for willfully, and without my consent, winning the affections of Susie Soapsuds, my intended at a social hop, on a recent evening, at the home of Hans Hayseeds; not only her affection, but her company also, which I had previously engaged. Believing that I am damaged to the amount of roasted peanuts for the crowd, I sue for that amount, and cost of suit.

(Seal) SIMON SOAPSTONE.

Signed and sealed in presence of Judge Hiram Highbrow, J. P."

WILLIAM J. DIETRICH

William J. Dietrich was born May 28, 1851 in New York City. At the age of 5 his parents moved to Illinois. They lived in that state for a number of years. They then decided to go farther west. The next move was to Kansas. They located in Topeka, later moved to a farm at Towhead, near Carbondale. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Marie E. Heisel of Pekin, Illinois. They bought a farm of 160 acres. He donated a strip of land to the Santa Fe Railroad when they were building the road to Carbondale. While visiting relatives in Illinois he saw how convenient it was to have a mail route in the country. At home he insisted our postmaster write to Washington, D. C. to see if it were possible



William Dietrick
Born 1851

to establish a mail route in the rural area out of Carbondale. Soon we had a favorable reply and in a short time had our rural route No. 1. He also thought country folks should have telephones. He then began to have meetings and talk with the surrounding communities about how useful it was to have a telephone exchange. Most all the farm people were in favor of it and soon we had a switch board installed in Carbondale. William Dietrick and William Jungmann were instrumental in bringing the electricity to Carbondale. They both were for progress and for the benefit of all.

Nine children were born to William and Marie Dietrich:

Amelia L.	Rinaldo R
Magdalena M.	Freda L.
Elizabeth R.	Martin V
George A	Eva M.
John J.	

All are deceased except Freda and Eva.

Freda Kramer

URICH FAMILY

With high hopes for the future, Henry Urich, Sr., purchased land near the city of Carbondale in 1874. He had earlier purchased a farm near the city of Pauline, but his wife, Amelia had refused to leave their home in Pekin, Illinois to move to that farm. She did agree to move to Carbondale if Henry could purchase a farm there because her good friends, the George Hug family lived at Carbondale.

Mr. Urich purchased forty acres on the northwest corner of Carbondale and started developing it into what was to be known as Urich's addition. He also purchased 240 acres a mile further west.

In the spring of 1875 the Urich family moved to Kansas. Amelia was still fearful

of leaving friends and family for a distant place so Henry brought their close friends the Lambert Nitz family, to Carbondale. At that time they had four children, Martin, Mary Eva and Henry, Jr.

Upon arrival, Henry, Jr., started building a large six room house for his family on the farm, but also continued developing his addition in town. Coming from a family of millers in the Rhine Valley in Germany he became partners in establishing the Carbondale Mills which boasted of grinding the finest flour in this area. A man of wealth, he financed many of the newly formed businesses in Carbondale.

Amelia was still lonesome for old friends and family from Pekin. Henry persuaded her brother, Martin Heisel, to move to Carbondale and they became partners in the Heisel and Urich hardware store. The Urich home offered shelter to many of their friends and acquainted acquaintances as they moved from Illinois to re-establish in north Osage County.

Two more daughters were born, Anne and Elizabeth. Emma was born May 29, 1880, and lived only two and a half months. Amelia suffered complications from the birth of this child and died September 3, 1880. Two years later six-year old Anne died from the mysterious illnesses that took the lives of many children of those days.

By the mid-1880's the mines at Carbondale were closing, people were leaving Carbondale and many of the businesses that Henry financed folded. He was forced into bankruptcy but did save the family farm.

Martin married Elizabeth Kolb in 1892 and moved to an adjoining farm. Mary became the wife of John Herold and lived six miles west. Eva became Mrs. George Hallstein and returned to Pekin, Illinois and Elizabeth married Henry Schaeffer and moved to Scranton.

Henry, Sr., and Jerry, Jr., remained on the family farm until Henry, Sr. died in

1922. In 1924 Henry, Jr., married Mary Oberle. They had three children, Laurence, Max and Charlotte (Mrs. Roland Robitaille).

Henry died in February 1948 and his wife Mary has continued to live in the farm home with Laurence managing the farm. The Robtailles lived on a two acre plot on the original farm. Dr. Max Urich lives in Hutchinson where he works for Pioneer Seed Company in hybrid wheat development.

Twice fire has destroyed the homes on the Urich farm. The Urich family, like many other of the early families of Carbondale, has had its moments of high hopes, deepest despair, happiness and sadness as it approaches its 100th year at Carbondale.

HUG FAMILY

George Hug came to Kansas from Illinois in 1868 and purchased farmland four and one-half miles northwest of Carbondale and returned to Illinois after his family. He had come to America in 1854 from Baden, Germany. He became a naturalized citizen in 1867. Mr. Hug was employed in the timbers of Michigan and Wisconsin when he first arrived in this country. He then spent several years steamboating on the principal rivers and lakes of Michigan and Wisconsin. Later he was a steamboat captain on the Mississippi River. Prior to coming to Kansas Mr. Hug had farmed in Illinois. In 1870, he returned to this farm bringing his wife, Antonia Schultis Hug and son, Frank. They were the first family to settle on this farm. They came by boat to Kansas City and then to Carbondale with horse teams and wagons. They built a small frame house and lived in it until 1882 when a larger house and barn were built. A daughter, Maria Antonia, was born in 1881 and passed away in 1882.

George and Antonia Hog moved to Carbondale in 1894. Their son, Frank and



his wife, Emma, moved to the home place which his parents had established. Frank and Emma Sackenruther were married in Pekin, Illinois in 1892 and had lived in a small house close by the Hug farm for two years. The six children of Frank and Emma Hug are still living. They are: George P. and Frank E. Hug, Topeka; Gilbert L. Hug, South Pasadena, California; Carl O. Hug, Mrs. Marie Miles and Mrs. Frances Lynch, Carbondale.

In the early days when Armstrong Creek was not able to supply enough water for the cattle in the dry seasons the men would drive the cattle north a couple of miles to the Wakarusa River. They started raising registered Hereford cattle in 1896. Ruts from an old wagon trail that crossed the north side of the farm are still visible. The only building on the land previously before the Hug family arrived was an old trapper's cabin in the west pasture. The water supply has been very sufficient on the Hug farm throughout the years. During the drought of the early 1900's neighbors were supplied with water from one of the wells.

Frank Hug passed away in 1929. Emma, his wife and daughter, Frances then moved to Carbondale. Frank E. Hug, who had been farming with his father, Frank remained on the farm. He and his wife, Mabel raised their two sons, Donald and Robert on this farm. Frank and Mabel Hug retired in 1957 and moved to Topeka. Robert and Ruth Hug and their four children are now the fourth and fifth generations to live on this farm. Kathleen Hug was the only fourth generation of a family to attend Towhead School.

This is one of the few farmsteads in the area that has been occupied continuously by one family for over a hundred years. The present house was built in 1916. Four rooms of the old house, built in 1882, were moved to join the structure to complete the house.

THE DECLINE OF A TOWN

Back through the annals of history we have many instances of declining cities. Some of these cities attained a very high degree of civilization before they ceased to be prominent, and in some cases, to exist. What are the reasons for their fall? Some declined and were abandoned because the fertility of the soil gave out. Good examples of this type are the series of mayan cities that grew up and later were deserted because the soil would no longer produce their staple crop, corn. Other cities declined through lack of trade, pestilence and disease, sacking in time of war, and many other causes. Carbondale, Kansas is not a large city nor does it belong to the annals of history. It, however, is a very good example of what is happening to thousands of other towns all over the country.

Seventy-five years ago Carbondale was a thriving community consisting of several thousand people. It was called Carbon Hill at this time due to the fact that it was then

situated on the upland and derived a good amount of its revenue from the many surrounding coal mines. The out-lying farms were fertile and the majority of the farmers were prosperous. Corn, wheat, oats were the common grains grown and hogs, cattle, horses and chickens comprised the majority of the livestock.

There were several grocery stores to serve the community with flour, spices, and other things that could not be raised in the gardens or in the fields. The Bank was a prominent feature of the town. The banker transacted various real estate deals and handled most of the ready cash. Restaurants were very profitable enterprises due to the fact that so many miners lived in the city and worked in the surrounding coal mines.

These same coal miners liked their liquor, consequently there were a great many saloons ready to serve them at all times. Carbon Hill was situated on a highway and all kinds of people came through the town. One of the really old time residents of the town has related many times how they had served "Wild Bill Hickock" drinks across the bar.



Eva Young

The drygoods and hardware store handled a complete line of mercantile and textile products. They ranged from a bolt of cloth to a hand coffee mill. Everyone patronized the stores of the community because it was a major trip just to go a short distance by horse and buggy or a team and lumber wagon.

Carbondale had the first Rural Mail Service and Telephone system in this part of the country. They were both installed about fifty-five years ago due to the efforts of Wm. Dietrich. He made a trip east to visit relatives and friends and saw how very convenient it was to have the mail delivered to your own mail box out in the country instead of making frequent trips to

town for it. He was fascinated by the telephone and resolved when he got back to Carbondale he was going to try and get the mail service started and a switchboard installed.

He approached the local postmaster with his idea, but the postmaster laughed and said that it would be impossible to have mail taken to the country. The postmaster wrote a letter to Washington D. C. and in a few weeks Rural Mail Service was established.

He next tried to get the townspeople interested in the telephone. These people thought that he was crazy to think that one could talk over a wire. You see the communication system as we know it today was unknown at that time and the majority of the people living in the central part of the country had not heard of the telephone. Mr. Wm. Dietrich and his three brothers also their father wired their home together for telephone service and in short time all of the people wanted telephones in their own homes. A telephone exchange was set up; the first one in this part of the country. Grace Lon was the operator.

The Santa Fe has a railroad running through the town. This promoted trade and businesses were greatly expanded. Farmers could ship their produce to the Eastern markets and a great many things could be shipped in. Carbondale was indeed a thriving city.

But now all this has changed. Gone are the throngs of miners. The population once numbering in the thousands, has been reduced to only a few hundred. The young people are leaving this small town to acquire more lucrative positions in the larger cities and more prosperous sections of the country. The once prosperous farm will not produce the large crops they once did and many of them have been wholly or practically abandoned to the care of mother nature.

The town has slowly shrunk into the valley and has been renamed Carbondale. The highway, the main artery of many small towns, now runs about a quarter of a mile from the town. The restaurants have gone due to the lack of business and the bank is no more, hastened to an early death by the depression, due to lack of funds.

The grocery stores have been reduced to two. This is due to the fact that a great number of the remaining citizens now go to the larger cities to trade. The once rich coal mines have been reduced to one.

Carbondale does not need to exist anymore. The speedy modern car now whisks the family to the city faster than horse and carriage could bring them from the farm to the town. A large number of the townspeople work in the larger town and spend their money there, also. Carbondale finished its period of usefulness and therefore declined.

CHARLOTTE COULTER

Charlotte Coulter was born in 1934 at Morgantown West Virginia. She came to Carbondale in 1971 where she bought the Virginia Lee Beauty Shop in November. Her nationality is Scotch & Irish. She attended schools in West Virginia where she was raised in a coal mining town. She married George A. who is in the U.S.A. Air Force stationed at Forbes Base, Topeka, Kansas. They have 2 children, a daughter Cheri and son Larry at home. They belong to Methodist Church, American Business Women Association and the V.F.W. They live at South 3rd Street.



VERNON DALLAS BERKLEY



On May 21, 1930 on a farm 11 miles north of Shady Bend, Kansas Mr. and Mrs. Fred Berkley loaded hogs for Fred to take to market. That evening when he returned home he had his mother-in-law Mrs. Nina Ritegers with him.

After the chores were finished and supper was over they called for Dr. Vermillion to come to the farm. About 2:00 o'clock A.M. May 22, 1930 Vernon D. Berkley was born. A few months later we moved to another farm a few miles south. In 1933 we moved to the George Moss farm 14 miles south of Lincoln, Kansas. I think I remember more of my life while on this farm than any place I have ever been.

I attended first and second grade at the Twin Mound School. Thirty-six students and seven grades the first year. Forty-one

students and eight grades the second year. One teacher for the school.

These were the dry and grasshopper years. These were also the years when all the neighbors had time to visit on weekends and help one another during the week.

I remember my mother taking 12 dozen eggs to Lincoln and getting enough groceries and gas for the car to last until the next Saturday.

I also remember getting up in the morning and my dad would be gone with his team and wagon helping some neighbor thresh wheat, if this neighbor had helped dad thresh. If not he paid Dad \$3.00 a day to work. For weeks mother and I did the chores and had our baths taken. It would be long after dark when we would hear my dog "Mutt" bark; then we would hear the tug chains of the team jingling.

In July of 1938 we moved back north to one mile west of Beverly, Kansas. I started to school in town my third year. We lived there until August of 1942, when we moved to my cousin's farm 2 miles east of Vesper, Kansas.



We were a short distance from the Saline River. I really enjoyed fishing while we lived there. I started the 8th grade at Vesper, also my freshman year. By this time I was old enough to help with the farming. We farmed 21 1/2 acres with my uncle, also ran several hundred head of cattle.

In 1944 my parents bought a farm 2 1/2 miles north west of Tescott, Kansas. I started my second year of high school at Tescott. This is where I met Shirley Werries, now my wife. In 1947 Dad sold the farm and bought another one about 6 miles west of Delphos, Kansas. I was in my senior year of high school so I moved in with the Methodist Pastor, Rev. and Mrs. Bervie Scott and their 3 year old son.

After graduation my parents sold the farm and moved to Tescott, so I moved back in with them. I worked for a few months in the Bennington State Bank and then went to work as a bookkeeper for the Bank of Tescott. In November of 1950 I enlisted in the Air Force. I sold my cattle and left for Kansas City to take my physical Dec. 27, 1950, after passing. I then

went by train to Lackland Air Force base in San Antonio, Texas. After 3 months of Air Force living I obtained a two day pass and went to Tescott to marry my high school sweetheart Shirley. After Rev. Harold Martens pronounced us as man and wife we were ready to leave for Lackland. We were at Lackland for about 3 months and then left for Francis E. Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming where I went to clerk typist school. In October 1951 I received orders of overseas shipment. Leaving my wife with my parents, I left Newton, Kansas by train The El Capitan for California. A week later I was at Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu Hawaii. Another week I was on Johnson Island about 600 miles from Honolulu. After 2 months I was sent back to The Triplee General Hospital for treatment for my hay fever. this lasted. 30 days. I then went back to Johnson Island until May of 1952, when I rotated back to Hickam. By the time I got to Hicham I had a letter from Shirley telling me that our first son, Ronald, had been born at Asbury Hospital in Salina, Kansas May 6, 1952.

In July 1952 Shirley and Ronald flew to Honolulu. We found a nice one bedroom duplex for \$115.00 per month. It was about 3 blocks from Wakikii Beach and the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

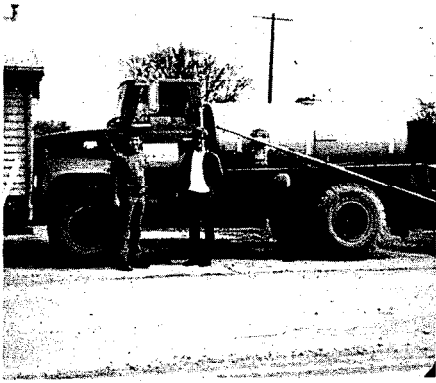
We later moved onto the base. My mother and father flew over to spend 10 days with use. We certainly enjoyed their visit.

The evening of the 30th of August I took Shirley to the Triples General Hospital. The morning of September 1st, 1953 our second son Royce was born. After a delayed departure and 4 air planes we made it to Travis A.F.B. in California the 5th of November, 1953.

We then got on a civilian airline and headed for Wichita, Kansas. We landed in an early snow storm. After a nice visit of 3 weeks we headed for Bryan Air Force Base in Bryan, Texas. We found a new 3 bedroom duplex with utilities paid, \$42.00 a month. This was in Caldwell, Texas. By this time I was a S-Sgt. and only 1 year to go in the service. December 17, 1954 I received my discharge from the Air Force and headed for Tescott. After we got settled I went to work for my father who had purchased both grain elevators in Tescott. I worked there until Dad sold the elevators in March 1959. Then it was hogs and milk cows and part time work for the Tescott Cheese Co.

I came to work for the Surber Grain Company on June 11, 1961.

In August 1961 Surber sold the elevator and went to work for the present owners. On July 1, 1963 our daughter Renee was born at St. Francis Hospital in Topeka. October 1963 I purchased a house in west Carbondale so we now had a home of our own. Our sons have both graduated from the Santa Fe High School and are now in business for themselves. Renee is in the third grade.



RON BERKLEY

Born May 6, 1952 in Asbury Hospital at Salina, Kansas. Dad was in Air Force at the time. A few months later I found myself on a plane heading for Hawaii to live with Dad.

We were then stationed in Texas for awhile before returning to Mom & Dads home town Tescott, Kansas.

I attended Tescott Grade School for 3 years while Dad and Grandpa ran the elevator there. Dad then accepted a position at the Carbondale Grain Co. I began attending the Carbondale Grade School in the fourth grade. Made many new friends and it soon seemed like I had lived here all my life.

After finishing grade school I attended Carbondale High for 2 years before we were unified and sent to Overbrook. It was almost like moving again. Made many new friends. Greatly enjoyed participating in sports throughout schooling.

Upon graduating from Santa Fe Trail High School, which by the way we were the first graduating class (1970), I headed for KSTC and a career in accounting. But after the first semester I changed my major to business administration to give me a broader education. After 3 semesters I dropped college and began devoting full time to the business my brother Royce and I had established Jan. 1, 1971; The R & R Farm Supply.

We spread liquid fertilizer and herbicides on crops. By the end of our first year we had expanded enough to justify further investment in a fast growing fertilizer industry. After a very successful first year our spray truck was almost obsolete. The truck was bought new in 1971. We equipped with a 1,000 gal stainless steel tank, large tires, and 30 ft. booms. By the end of the first year business had grown to a point where the truck applicator could not keep up. We invested in a high floatation tricycle machine with huge tires. This machine is capable of doing up to 600 acres a day.

Plans for the future is a complete liquid suspension plant. This will enable us to custom blend fertilizer for each individuals needs. With this program in effect the farmer will be able to have his

nitrate, phosphate, potach, trace elements, and herbicides applied in one fast, easy, and most of all economical step.

By Ron Berkley.

ALFORD LEVERNE AARON

Alford Leverne Aaron was born March 12, 1911 at Mitchell, Nebraska to Bessie and LeRoy Aaron of Scott Irish ancestry. He attended schools in Nebraska until the age of 10 when he came to Topeka to live with his mother and step father, Floyd I. Rogers. Mr. Rogers taught Al to be a carpet layer and he has continued in this business.

Delores Campbell of Seattle, Washington and Peggy Tolbert of Tecumseh, Kansas were daughters by a previous marriage. He was married then in 1944 to Bonnie Jean Glessner of Alta Vista, Kansas. They have three daughters; Vita Starkebaum, Overbrook, Gayle Sisco, Rudsville, Pennsylvania, and Lynn McConkey of Germany. All attended school at Fountain Ridge and Carbondale Schools.



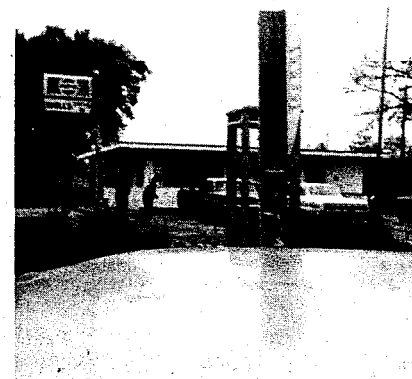
After twenty-five years with McCormick Rug Co of Topeka as a carpet layer he and Bonnie went into business for themselves in April 1966 in the little building on south side of Main. Carpet Sales and Service as the major part of the business but gift items, magazines and sewing notions were available for sale too. November 1, 1970 they bought the hardware inventory and moved to their present location. Al still lays carpet and ceramic tile and together they sell hardware, gifts and toys. They also have the collection agency for Kansas Power & Light Company, Southwestern Bell Telephone and Gas Service Company. Both are members and hold offices in Carbondale Grange No. 754, Al serves on publicity of Kansas State Grange. Bonnie serves as Lecturer of Kansas State Grange and on the Centennial Committee and also serves on the Lecturer's Advisory Committee of the National Grange. Both are members of United Church of Christ. Bonnie is serving her 18th year as leader of the Carbondale Rustlers 4-H Club and is a member of Fidelity Chapter No. 38 of the

Order of Eastern Star. She is also member of Domestic Dames EHU and Women's Fellowship. Al is a member ; past president of Carbondale Kiwanis.

By Bonnie & Al Aa

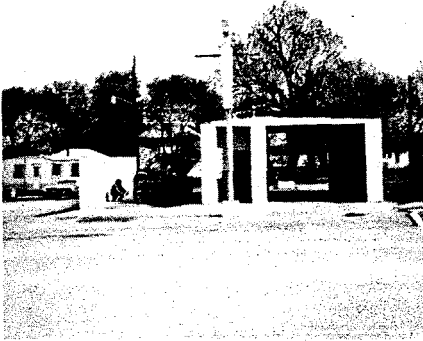
ORLANDO B. SNELL

Orlando B. Snell (Orlie) son of Lewis & Mamie Snell was born 1919 in Richland, Kansas. Married Mary E. Shepard in 1948 daughter of Roy L. and Lois E. Shepard from Carbondale. Mary was born 1925 Carbondale, Kansas. Raised a son Orland Lee Snell of Overbrook and a daughter Orland Rae Snell Eagle of Plains, Kansas. Attended grade school at Ridgeway & Carbondale High School. Mary E. attended grade school at Wakarusa, Howland (Richland) and Carbondale High. Orland B. is now 2nd District County Commissioner for the past 3 years. Served advisory committee for Farmers Home Administration, Member Farm Bureau Director Overbrook Fair Board, Director Kansas State Horse Show Circuit, Member Kansas Quarter Horse Assn., Member American Quarter Horse Assn., Past Vice President North East County Office Assn. 1971. Member United Methodist Church. Farmer raises Hereford calves and quarter horses. Bought Snell's Drive In Restaurant in 1968 at Carbondale. Mary E. Snell operator of Drive In below to United Methodist Church, Member Kansas Quarter Horse Assn., American Quarter Horse Assn., Director Kansas State Horse Show Circuit, Past Secretary Treasurer of Kansas State Horse Show Circuit is charter member and help organize the circuit in 1965, Member American Business Women Assn., Member Overbrook Osage County Fair Horse Show for 15 years. Was president of PTA Ridgeway school in 1954 when it finally gave way for the larger schools. Orland moved to his present home at age of 25 years. Has one brother Maurice J. Snell living in Bartleville, Oklahoma. Folks now living at Overbrook, Kansas. Mary E. has 8 brothers & sisters living in the Carbondale and Overbrook area, along with her folks living on a farm at Overbrook, Kansas. Lewis W. Snell came to Carbondale from Vermontville, Michigan in a covered wagon at a very young age. Mamie came



from Johnson City, Kansas at age 9 in a covered wagon which took them 2 weeks to make the 350 mile trip. They all settled near Richland, Kansas. Mary E. father Roy L. Shepard was born near 110 Mile Creek. His grandfather James Shepard homesteaded their in 1860. Lois E. was born at Caney, Kansas and came to Scranton in her teens to live with an Aunt, Lola Lucas.

JAMES HIZEY



James Bradley's father James Hizey came from West Virginia at age 4 years. They lived where Reed now lives, at 3rd and Osage street. He was a farmer and school teacher, was Irish and a hard worker, married Anna E. Hart, they had 5 children, Tom Bradley (Melvern, Ks.) Dorothy (Pomona, Kansas) Dela Bell (Dead), Jim Bradley (Carbondale) Betty (California). Jim Bradley was born in 1918 and married Virginia Wilder, Topeka in 1940. Served in the U.S. Navy in World War II from 1941-1945. On returning home from the service he worked and managed many grocery stores, before going in the grocery business on his own. He ran the Quik-Keck Grocery and Bradley Grocery store in Carbondale for 11 years, until 1971 when he sold his store to Gerald Kleier and wife, Carolyn. Mayor of city of Carbondale for 5 years and is still the Mayor. Jim and Virginia had two boys, Bob (Deceased) and Dick who lives in Topeka. Jim attended school at Osage City in 1924 and Oakland school at Topeka, Kansas, Topeka High School. Virginia his wife works at Commerce State Bank as a bookkeeper in Topeka, Kansas. Jim has been very active in promoting the town of Carbondale in the fire department, City Police, Civil Defense, CAA. He has spent most of his life helping kids of the community, been active in the cleaning up the city, fencing the cemetery. He also owns the car wash. Lives on West Hill and belongs to Congregational Church.

J. F. AND DORIS KLEIER

J. F. and Doris Kleier came to Carbondale from Nevada, Mo. in 1972. They have 3 boys and 2 girls their son Gerald

(Skip) Kleier was born 1944 at Wichita, Kansas attended school at Gas City, Ks. High School in Iola, Kansas was in the U.S. Navy 1961. Married Carolyn Matney 1963, before coming to Carbondale where he bought the Quik-Keck store from Jim Bradley in 1971. He managed Balls Super Food Store in Kansas City, Kansas. 1969, worked for Bob Kleier Super Saver Store at Wellsville Kansas, 1970. Belongs to Baptist Church in Kansas City, Kansas, Vice President of Kiwanis Club and will be president in October, belongs to Masons. He home is located 104 West Lake Drive, Carbondale. Carolyn works in their store. Skip was raised in the grocery business. Playing golf is his favorite hobby.



TED ALLMAN

Ted Allman, Scotch-Irish, born 1904 at Cainsville, Mo. Came to Carbondale in 1951, started the barber shop and now runs a watch repair shop, has done this line of business for past 40 years, in K. C., Lyndon, Scranton, Kansas. Worked for the Government at Topeka for 3 years. Ted recalls when he came here in 1951, there was the farmers union grocery store, elevator, post office and 2 garages; Haas and Mercers. Just not much here then he said. Folks thought I was crazy to settle here and start a business but I could see our town was going to grow. My folks



homesteaded in New Mexico. I attended school their my first grade was in a adobe school and taught by a Mexican

school teacher, later school in Missouri. I never went to barber school back in them days we worked and learned the trade from other barbers. This I learned in K. C. I met and married Anna Natalie Pry in 1924. We have 2 children. Belong to Methodist Church at Lyndon and Masonic Lodge was first president of Kiwanis Club when it started in 1951 or 52, but don't belong now. Lives at First Street South of Main Street.

DICK ASHWELL

Dick Aswell, German nationality, parents came to Carbondale about 25 years ago. Dick was born in California 1942. Came here at age 2 years. Attended all his schooling at Carbondale and College at Washburn U., Topeka, Kansas. In 1967 married Carol Waetzig of Carbondale, she attended school and was raised in the city of Carbondale. Dick has a brother John and sister Trudy living at Carbondale. Their daughter was born in 1970. Dick and Carol started the A&A Sports Center (Bait, Fishing Equipment, etc.) in 1968.

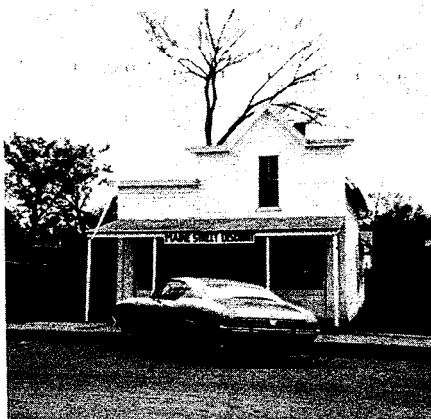


CLUBS

- Town & Country Jills
- Kiwanis
- Grange
- C. A. A.
- Mason's
- Eastern Star
- Domestic Dames EHU
- Work & Play EHU
- Carbondale EHU
- Boy Scouts
- Cub Scouts
- Girl Scouts
- Brownie Girl Scouts
- Cadet Scouts
- Kings Daughters
- OEO
- 4-H Carbondale Rustlers
- P. T. A.
- Carbondale Alumni Assn.
- Harmonettes
- Kountry Kusins
- Womens Fellowship
- Young Farmers

CHURCHES

Congregational Church
Southern Baptist Church
Grace Chapel Church



GEORGE R. DICKINSON

George R. Dickinson born 1914 in Brown County came to Carbondale in 1969, where he started the store "Main Street Discount" besides this business he is a projectist for 20 Century Fox theatres of Topeka. I was raised in this business (he says) I worked the old time crank machines when I was real little. I stood on a wooden soap box. I gave shows in the city hall here in 1948. And we packed the Hall its a good thing they never had a fire. I attended school in Brown County, High School at Topeka, Kans. and College at Kansas University, Lawrence. Married Essie L. Berkhart have 4 boys and 2 girls. Neal Johnson and Bobby Dickinson live in (Iowa), Clair Johnson (Carbondale) Russell Johnson (California) Jenny Erskine (Carbondale) Fern Peyton (Texas). Belong to 3rd Christian Church, Topeka and live at 420 Osborn Street in Carbondale.



CARBONDALE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Carbondale Baptist Church began as a mission of the Seaman Baptist Church Topeka, Kansas. The group first began

with Mrs. Eubanks, Ola Eubanks, now Mrs. Don Winans, Rev. and Mrs. Lyle Miller in the home of the Eubanks in Scranton. They met in the various homes of interested persons until the group became too large. They then began meeting in a building in downtown Carbondale until the present parsonage was purchased. The mission was constituted as a church August 11, 1963. Rev. Lyle Miller was called as the first pastor.

There were thirteen charter members, Rena Woods, Peggy Roberts, Lolita Eubanks, Lola Eubanks, David Eubanks, Leonard Eubanks, Eugenia Taggart, Ed Kentch, Nina Kentch, Frances Kunard, Mary Wilkinson, L. C. Baker and Adene Baker. Ed Kentch, Nina Kentch and Frances Kunard are the only charter members who are still members of the church.

The church borrowed \$8,000.00 for the purchase of the parsonage and \$10,000.00 for the church building. Much of the work was done by members and friends of the church.

Pastors called by the church are Lyle Miller, James Warnock, September of 1966 to November of 1967, Harold Wilson, January of 1968 to March of 1969 and Junious Nicholson, July 1969 who is our present pastor.

Articles of Incorporation for the church were filed with the Secretary of State June 17, 1970.

The church at present has 110 members.

PERRY

Lee & Jim Perry sons of Roy (Happy) and Naomi Perry were born at Carbondale, Kansas. Attended school there. Have a sister Sandra Kay Craft. Lee and Jim have worked in service station and garages their whole life. In 1963 started Mobil Station changed later on to Skelly in 1963. 1970 changed to Perry Bros Texaco. The filling Station was built in 1962 on the location where Israel Shepard had his filling station on Highway 75. Lee Perry married Marjorie Greenfield of Overbrook, Kansas they have one daughter. Live on farm south east of Overbrook. Jim Perry married Connie Bayless of Carbondale, they have 3 daughters and 1 son live in Carbondale.

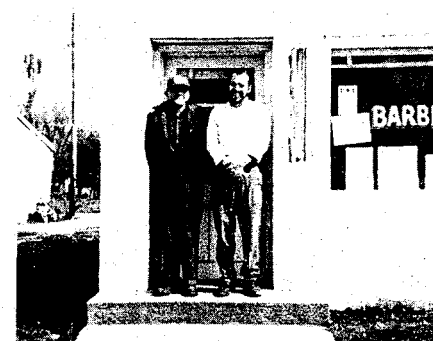


ELDWIN ARMSTRONG

Eldwin Armstrong son of William and Eva Armstrong came to Carbondale in 1951, was born in Missouri. He has 7 brothers and sisters folks raised around Beloit & Hiawatha, Kansas. Dad traveled a lot as he was a rat exterminator and mother a school teacher so I attended many schools throughout the country. Married Beulah Christenson of Osage City in 1948. Raised 6 children, Eva, Chris, Virginia, DuWayne, Jim and Jan. Beulah attended school at Burlingame, Peterton,



Eldwin has worked at V.A. Hospital for past 22 years. Built Armstrong Laundry & Cleaners in 1970-1971 and opened at Corner of 2nd & Osage. Chris his only married son lives in Carbondale and is married to Ruby from Udonrtia town Thailand they have 2 children. Eldwin & Beulah homestead their land, built a lovely home with an indoor swimming pool and heated, located just south of their Laundry & Cleaners.

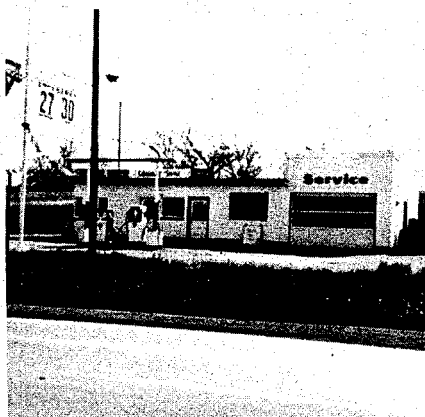


VERNON L. COFFEE

Vernon L. Coffee born August 9, 1940, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Coffee. Emmet, Arkansas, Wavado Co., moved to Carbondale in 1961, then to Washington D. C. in 1962, went to barber academy in Alexander, Va., moved to Carbondale in 1963. He married Sandra Sue Haas of Carbondale June 1961, have 3 sons, Todd, Patrick & Scott. English nationality. Started barber shop 1966, lives on Center Street.

KENNETH FINLAY

Kenneth Finlay, Irish nationality, son of Phil and Bertha Finlay was born 1924 on a farm north of Carbondale. His grandfather, Andy Finlay, homesteaded the land that Kenneth and his family live on. Father Phil Finlay born in 1894 lives on part of the farm and is very active yet. Kenneth attended grade school at Carbondale. Was in U.S. Army 1943-1946. Married Juanita Watson of Burlingame 1946. Was drafted in the Korean War in



1950 for a year. Four daughters were born Carol 1949, Linda 1950, and twin girls Kathy and Karen 1955. Carol married Gary Fannin 1968. Mrs. Juanita works in Topeka at Santa Fe office. Kenneth started the Conoco Station (Carbondale Service) in 1972. Also has his bulldozer work which he has done all his life.

Thursday, March 20, 1879

FROM THE STATE AGRICULTURAL BIENNIALGITEPORT OF 1877-8

About the year 1844, the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians were removed by the United States Government from Des Moines river, Iowa and settled on the Marais des Cygues river, in what is now Osage County.

There were a few whites among them - one white man by the name of John Goodall, who was the father-in-law of William Miller, who has been one of our Representatives. A store was opened by men named Baker and Street, of Westport, Missouri. This tribe of Indians continued to occupy the county, or a portion of it until about 1869 or 1870, when they were removed to the Indian Territory.

The first white settler, outside of the tribe, was named John Frele, who in about April or May 1854, bought out a Shawnee Indian, living where the north part of the site of Burlingame now is. He built a cabin in addition to the wigwam, and his wife soon after gave birth to a boy, who was the first white child born in the county, outside of the agency.

About August, Henry Harvey, his son, (Henry was formerly agent of the Shawnees) and Charles L. Linkenauer,

James, William and John Aiken, and a few other pro-slavery men, came in and settled near Burlingame.

On the ninth of December, 1854, about one hundred settlers came to the neighborhood of Burlingame. They were partly from the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pa., and partly from Eastern New York. They laid out a town, which they called Eureka.

Among the leading men who came at that time, were Joseph McDonald, Absolam Hoover, William Cable, G. M. Barns, Joseph W. Kerr, Loton Smith and George Bratton. A good part of these went to Missouri to spend that winter; a portion remained and erected cabins and dug caves in the banks of the creek, which they occupied.

In the following spring, an election was held on the 30th March, at which the Border Ruffians took charge of the polls, drove away all the Free-State men and voted for a man by the name of Mobilon McGee of Westport. They were a drunken rabble from Missouri. They took their ballot-boxes about dark, and moved to One-Hundred-and-Ten creek, where one F. P. McGee resided. There they counted up the number of ballots (the election was viva voce) and found about 250 votes cast, and for McGee.

Gov. Reeder set aside the election, ordered a new one, and H. Rice received the unanimous vote of the settlers; he failed to get his set, notwithstanding. On the day of this election, Albert Strike was born in the same cabin that Frere had occupied. Strike being the second white child born in the county.

In the spring of 1861, J. M. Winchell, since President of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention came in from Westchester county, N. Y. and took a leading part in building a town west of where Eureka had been laid out, and between Dragoon and Switzler creeks. This town was called Council City. A large two-story block Building was erected by the town company, and a town was surveyed of about three miles square. Emigrants were forwarded to the settlement by a company in New York, known as the Liberal League and Emigration Aid Society, of which Timothy Dwight was President and George Walters Secretary. About \$30,000 worth of shares were sold in New York; very little, however, was ever used for the benefit of the place. This same spring, a post-office was established at this point and J. M. Winchell appointed postmaster. First mail was monthly; the second semi-weekly, and the third weekly. The mail was carried over the old Santa Fe road, running from Westport to Santa Fe, which was the great thoroughfare to the West, millions of dollars in goods being transported in wagons over it every season. This same spring, Philip C. Schuyler, Esq., who was elected Secretary of State under the Lecompton Constitution, and also elected under the Free-State Constitution, and Sameul R.

Canniff, afterward elected a member of both. State and Territorial Legislatures, came in and bought out claims where the city of Burlingame now is.

In the spring of 1856, Winchell brought in a mill and located it on Dragoon creek, the south end of the large city site, and the same spring, Schuyler & Canniff brought in a large mill, and located it at the north end of the site, and contemplated laying off a town where they had their mill, As Wichell did near where he located his. In the fall of 1856, Schuyler & Canniff surveyed their town and called it Council City. Winchell surveyed his, and called it Fremont. Schuyler & Canniff's town was changed to Burlingame in 1857, the name of Council City having become odious on account of frauds perpetrated by the New York Company on the share-holders. In 1857, Fremont was changed to Carbondale, and a new company was formed, the principal men of which were A. B. Bartlett, of Wyandotte, Prof. Daniels, then State Geologist of Wisconsin, J. R. Shurtliff, a Methodist preacher from Buffalo, and J. M. Winchell.

In 1858, Carbondale was changed to Superior. In 1859, a tornado blew down some buildings in Burlingame and but little more than a name to Superior, which was virtually the end of its existence. Burlingame was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1858, the incorporators consisting of P. C. Schuyler, S. R. Canniff, James Rogers, John Drew, and George Bratton. A town was laid off four miles west of Burlingame, in 1858 called Havana, by Germans from Chicago and St. Louis - about fifty families moved in. A large distillery was erected in 1860, and a large hotel, and a large brewery was commenced; some stores were opened. In 1861, a leading merchant failed and the settlers from the cities, becoming disgusted with rural life, moved away. The distillery is now used as a flouring mill, the hotel as a barn, most of the other buildings have been torn down or moved away, and there is not now a single remaining one except that of August Wehrli Meyers, who was a leading man in the enterprise, and is now keeping store at Alma.

About 1857-8, several other towns were laid off along the Old Santa Fe road, one named Indiana City; one, Versailles, by H. P. Throop and D. T. Mitchell, and another named Prairie City. A post office was established at the crossing of One-Hundred-and-ten creek, called Richardson. Two towns were laid out near the north-east part of the county - one called Georgetown and the other Ridgeway - neither of which ever amounted to anything. In 1867, the Atchison road reached Osage county, and Carbondale was laid off by John F. Dodds and others interested in the road. In 1870, the road reached Osage City, just laid off by Dodds, Peters and Witherill. The same year Arvonnia was surveyed and settled by a

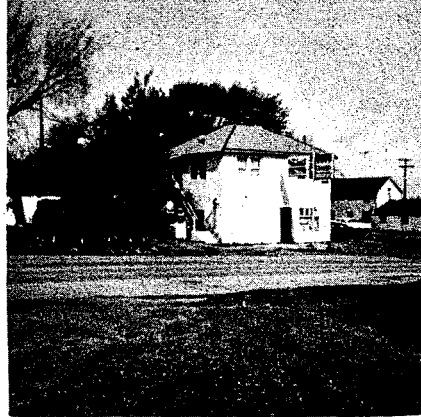
company of Welsch from Utica, N. Y. headed by J. M. Jones, of Utica, and Joseph Whitaker, of Chicago.

In 1870, about April, Lyndon was surveyed by L. D. Bailey and Samuel Gilliland, and, in about six months, the precinct was able to poll over 300 votes on the county seat question. In six months the town had about 120 houses.

About the same time a town was laid off at Quenemo, where was previously the Sac and Fox agency. A town was started in 1870, on the Marais des Cygnes, called Melvern, and another named Olivet, on the same stream. A few years ago, a prairie fire swept all of it away. Melvern is now a thriving town of some 400 or 500 inhabitants; Arvonnia 300; Osage City 2,000; Lyndon 300 and the county seat; Burlingame 1,200; Carbondale 500. The past season Quenemo was destroyed by fire. The youngest town in the county is Scranton, laid off about 1872. It numbers now about 500.

Population in 1860, 1,113; in 1870, 7,648; increase in ten years, 6,535; population in 1875, 10,268; increase in five years 2,620; population in 1878, 12,618; increase in eighteen years, 11,505. Rural population 9,833.

Present 1972 Carbondale Business



John and Mary Tavern

*N Topolka
West S*



Phillips Garage

119 - Main



Mayor Jim Bradley, Clerk Ina Stultz,
Treasurer Geraldine Phillips



Don Gilman Ice Co.



Southwestern Bell Telephone office

24 Main S-E



Old City Pump

*3rd + Main
East side*



Mary Beauty Shop

*38 4th Main
S.W. side*



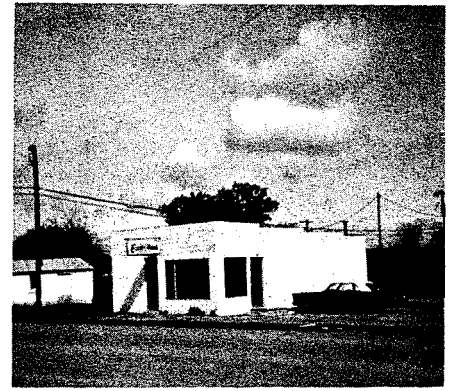
Ashwell Liquor Store



Urich Seed Cleaning



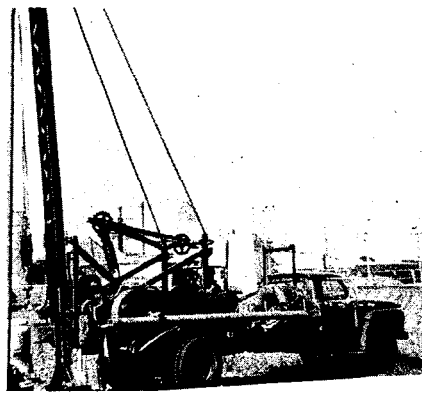
Haas Garage
228 main



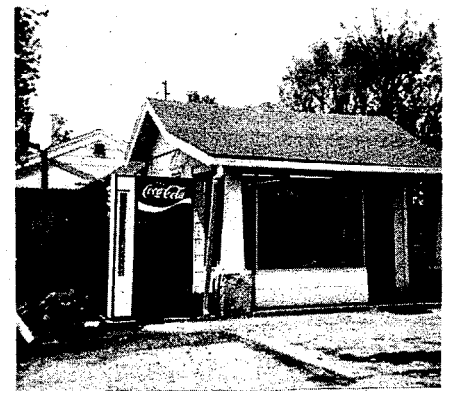
Bill Hepner - Easy Wash
2nd main NE



Camper Sales
Sullivan on S Topeka



Jungman Bros. Drilling
Jim Jungman



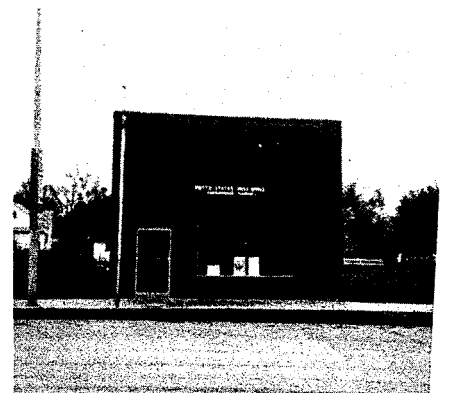
Sullivan Liquor Store
Center + S Topeka

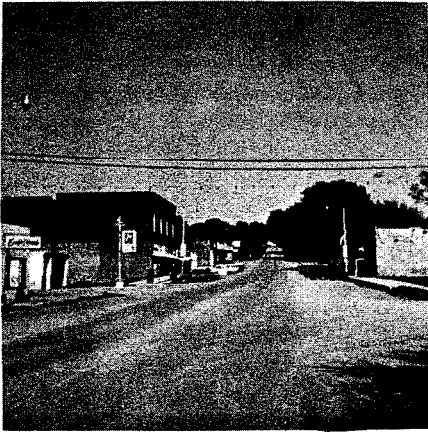


South Side Tavern
S Topeka



Moore Plumbing Shop
39 34 main NE

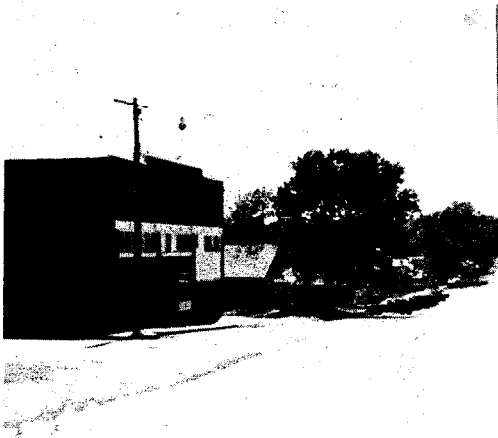




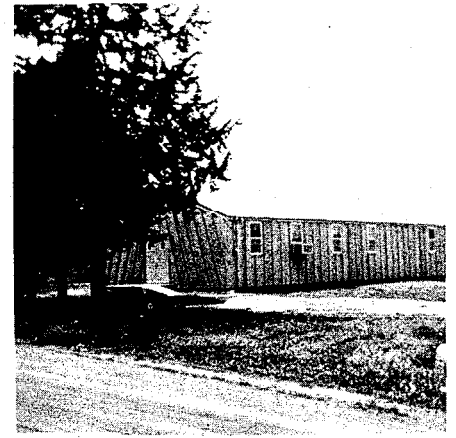
Carbondale Main Street 1972 looking east



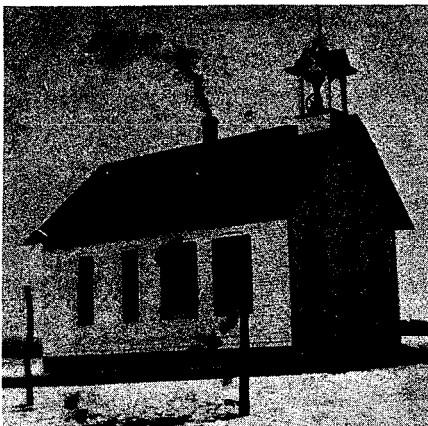
Carbondale 1972, 2nd Street looking west



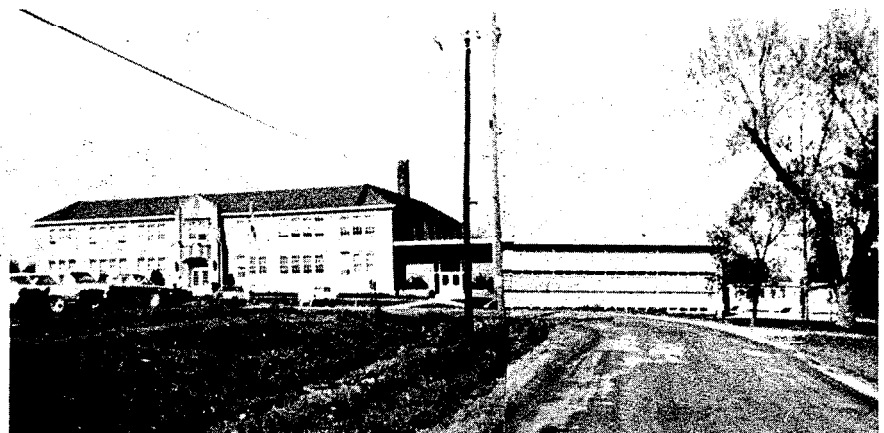
Carbondale 1972, 3rd Street looking west



Grace Chapel



Kinneyville School



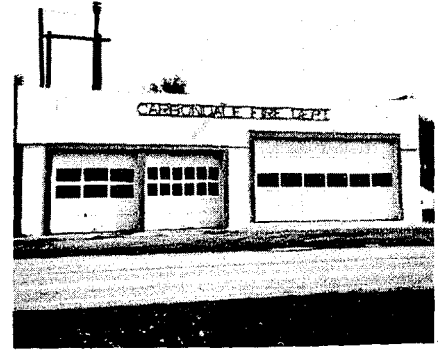
Carbondale Grade School



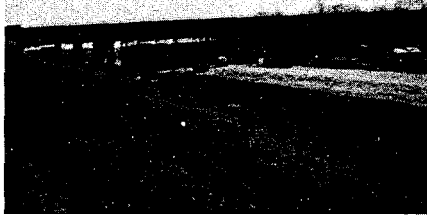
McClaar House



Sadie Cooper House



Carbondale Fire Station



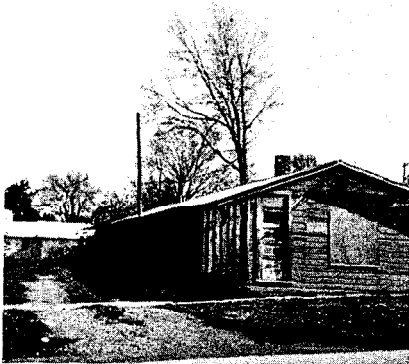
New bridge east of Carbondale over new four lane highway 75, where once coal mines were.



A home with quite a history behind it. Once William Foster, a cigar salesman, lived here and the place was a factory for cigars. Later, it was the Hercules Hotel, one of the many around Carbondale when the town was a coal mining center.



Carbondale City Lake east of town where the city and rural rural water get their supply



Old Lumber Yard Building



Old Lowes building empty except to house the city fire trucks



Rubo School



INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF KANSAS



1872

Mayor—C. C. Moore
 Clerk—A. V. Sparhawk
 Treasurer—J. R. Cowen
 Councilmen—M. T. Perrine
 E. W. Taff
 George Mullan
 S. S. Stackhouse
 G. W. Luman
 Police Judge—J. S. Conwell
 Marshal—E. Platt

1972

Mayor—James H. Bradley
 Clerk—Ina M. Stultz
 Treasurer—Geraldine Phillips
 Councilmen—Ed Edmonds
 Earl Roney
 Lee Larson
 James Buchholz
 Vernon Berkley
 Police Judge—Mary Buchholz
 Marshal—John Holmes

CITY OFFICIALS

CARBONDALE CENTENNIAL INC.

1872 — 1972

President—James B. Jungmann
 Vice-President—Allen D. Kemble
 Secretary—Elizabeth Avery
 Treasurer—Laurence Urich

Directors—Mary Snell
 Glen Badger
 A. L. Aaron
 Gerald Kleier
 John R. Waetzig

Artwork by Wendy Riddle

