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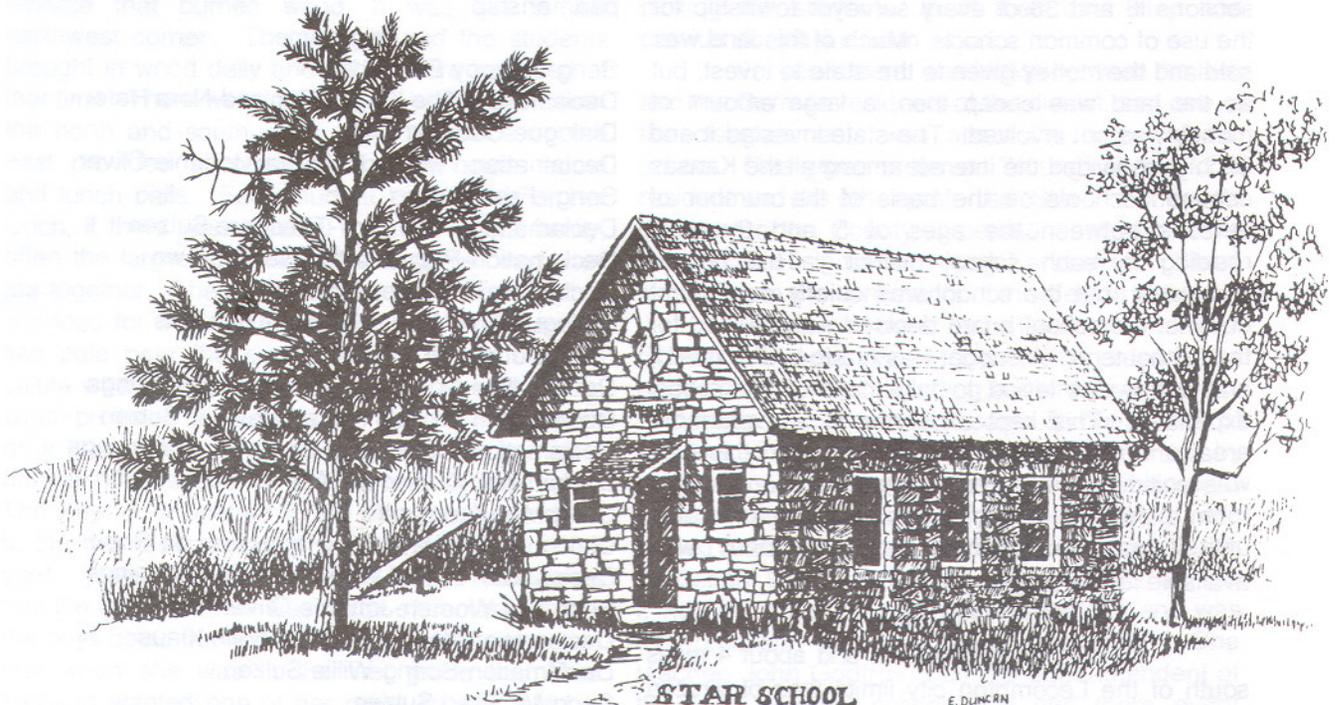


# EABCE

VOL. 21, No. 1

LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SPRING 1995



STARR -- YOUNG

## RURAL SCHOOL NEAR LECOMPTON

Kansas Territory opened for settlement in 1854 and immediately many young families from all over the eastern part of the United State hurried there so they could take advantage of the low cost of 160 acres of land, however, as it was bare acreage with no buildings, fences or wells, but as it was grass and tree covered as "nature willed", there was a great deal to be done to make it habitable. A building for a house was the first priority and where there was timber, a log cabin was soon built, then a fence or barn so that the livestock could be given protection from predatory animals or thieves. All of this required long, hard hours, and as there were four seasons, there were many days when the weather interfered.

The houses were often crude cabins as sawed lumber wasn't available or could not be bought,

due to the high cost and lack of money or transportation. After the necessary building was done, the settlers looked around for schools for their children to attend. As there were none nearby, many solved the problem of teaching elementary reading, writing and arithmetic themselves. However many didn't have either the natural or required ability to do the instruction. The mother was often the one who picked up the responsibility for the instruction. If the neighbors perceived she was being successful they would try to make arrangements with her to teach their children also. Most of the pioneers were very desirous for some training for the children.

There was also an urgent desire for a church organization-any building large enough to hold a small congregation was considered suitable, hotel, saloon or an office was used and under some circumstances used for schools also. Many rustic log houses were built to serve as schools and churches. However many did not have stoves so

there were only spring or summer terms. In 1855 no tax had been assessed for school expenses, so each family involved paid a voluntary subscription for all expenses including the teacher's salary, usually for a term of three months. In July, 1855, the Territorial Legislature provided a plan for a system of schools to be paid by a tax patterned after that in Missouri, but the "free state" people would not cooperate. In 1858, the "free state" citizens were in power and they proposed a tax bill that provided for the school expenses. This was accepted and many schools all over the Kansas area were soon built and in use.

Under the Wyandotte (Kansas) Constitution the United States Congress agreed to give sections 16 and 36 of every surveyor township for the use of common schools. Much of this land was sold and the money given to the state to invest, but as the land was cheap then, a large amount of money was not involved. The state invested it and each year divided the interest among all the Kansas common schools on the basis of the number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in each school district. This helped somewhat, but the school was chiefly dependent on what the school board decided was needed for the school term. A budget was made by the board, and a tax was levied to take care of the school expenses. This kept expenses in a reasonable area, and they were not in debt. When this plan was legitimized, some errors were made and school room expenses and teacher's salaries plummeted until it was straightened out and money was available for buildings.

#### "Starr-Young"

An area one mile west and about 4 miles south of the Lecompton city limits was organized some time prior to the selection of a school site, so school was possibly held in someone's home. In about 1870 the district bought two square acres in the S. E. corner of 1/4 section 16, T. 12, R 18 from the Douglas County Treasurer for \$10.00. This was from the school lands set aside by the legislature of 1864. When papers concerning the sale were completed they were made patent in 1872 by Governor James Harvey.

A small frame building was then built and furnished with home-made desks-consisting of long-hand sawed boards for seats, and higher ones to be used for writing and storing books and paper. This building was used for over thirty years.

The first information found in the early

newspapers, was in the Lecompton Monitor, Dec. 31, 1885. "Report of Dist. No. 19, at the close of the second month. Enrollment 17. Those obtaining an average of 90 percent and above are: Lena Kersting, Rosie Martin, Theodore Sulzen, Nora Hafer, Mary Cummings, Willie Klaus, Willie Sulzen, Maggie Cummings and Nettie brown. Teacher Lucie Oliver."

Another article appeared Feb. 25, 1886. "District 19 closed the Winter term Feb. 19th with a dinner and a few exercises by the children. They return many thanks to Mrs. D. Martin for her kindness in presenting them with apples and candy. Master Willie Klaus was the happy boy who got the prize for the greatest improvement in penmanship.

#### Programme

Song---Happy School  
Declamation- The King of England-Nora Hafer  
Dialogue-Cooking Club  
Declamation-Twinkle Little Star-Johnnie Oliver  
Song--Fred Sulzen  
Declamation--Farm Boy-Theodore Sulzen  
Declamation-Papa's Letter-Nellie Brown  
Declamation-Idle Ben-Willie Klaus  
Dialogue-The Wise & Foolish-Little Girls  
Song-Home of the Rest  
Declamation-Nobody's Child-Mary Cummings  
Declamation-Wouldn't be a Girl-Willie Sulzen  
Declamation-Wouldn't be a boy-Ella Cummings  
Declamation Crusaders' Appeal-Rosie Martin  
Song-Men Arouse Ye  
Dialogue-The Way to be Happy is to be Good  
Declamation-For All Who Die-Mary Cummings  
Song-Old Women-Johnnie Oliver  
Declamation-Young Soldiers-Willie Klaus  
Declamation-Spring-Willie Sulzen  
Song-Mr. Fred Sulzen  
Dialogue-Martha Washington Tea Party  
Song-School Acquaintance  
Lucie Oliver, Teacher

On March 14, 1905 this ad appeared in the Lecompton Sun. (a local newspaper)

"District #19. Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock for the erection of a school house to be 24 ft by 40 ft with a 12 ft ceiling, stone building Specifications may be seen at the County Superintendent's office or the State Bank of Lecompton. No money to be paid until building is completed. Building must be completed no later than Aug. 1, 1905. The board reserves the right to reject all bids." DIRECTORS; G. J. Bahnmaier-J. D. Anderson and C. F. Bahnmaier.

The following item also appeared in the Lecompton Sun June 9, 1905. "The work on the new school house in Dist. #19 is being pushed rapidly. The foundation has been laid and the joists put in. The board will sell the old building to the highest bidder in the near future.

This building was erected in front of the old one and was nearer the road that ran north and south. Some time after it was completed, the front was torn down and rebuilt because the patrons did not think it lined up properly. It had a belfry with a huge school bell but after some years, the aging timbers supporting it were deteriorating so there was danger of the bell falling.

The interior of the building had a large room furnace that burned wood, it was set in the northwest corner. The teacher and the students brought in wood daily and ashes were removed at that time. There were three large windows on both the north and south walls. The entrance on the east provided accommodations for coats, boots and lunch pails. Each student brought his or her lunch, if there were several from the same family, often the largest one carried a large pail and they ate together. There was also a west entrance that provided for securing the wood, etc. There was a flag pole near the east entrance where the flag salute was said in clement weather. A well on the south provided the water which was put in the entry on a table, and everyone dipped his cup in it for a drink or to wash his hands in a near-by wash pan. The west door opened to the play ground and led to the two restrooms that were at west end of the yard. (Note: Frances Wulfkuhle said & also others that the girls restroom was made of cement for that the boys could not tip them over) Frances also said that when she was in the first grade that Fred Migliario wanted one of her curls, so she told her mother and she cut off a curl and tied a ribbon on it for her to take to Mr. Migliario) The teacher's desk was on a small platform at the west end of the room and there was a long recitation seat directly in front of it.

The classes were not large, mostly only two or three, occasionally four or five. Some classes such as the third and fourth, or fifth and six could have common English, spelling, or reading classes together. Taking the third grade books together one year and the fourth the next. Math. was usually taught to one grade alone. In the seventh and eighth grades due to the county tests that had to be taken each year, they were not combined. The seventh grade tests were on Kansas History, geography and health. The eighth grade were

tested in all their subjects. These tests were taken in various school buildings chosen by the superintendent, usually the larger schools were chosen as they had more large desks that fitted the people being tested. The students had to pass their grade level to go on to a high school.

The high schools were often some distance from the rural schools and as the means of travel in the early days was by horse, many quit their education after the 8th grade. Some went to a town that had a high school, rented a room and stayed there when the school was in session. This was especially true of the girls, some of the boys went by horseback or horse and buggy.

Today school buses cover the school district, picking the students up at their door step and provide (for pay) a noon lunch.

For years there was friction between the Irish and the German residents of the district, and one of the disagreements was about the name of the school. One group preferred "Young" after a local resident and the other preferred "Starr". So reports came in to the County Superintendent with some the school designated "Young" and others "Starr" according to the sentiments of the clerk in charge.

The school never had a large enrollment but did enjoy a large literary society that presented a good entertainment including book reviews, music, comments on the news and some demonstration of previous skills. Fred Sulzen, called "Uncle Fred" by many, was not a singer or speaker, but he would entertain with a boisterous dance called a "jig". He invited and he often had help. Then each participant tried to out jig the others--so sometimes it was a riotous affair, not unruly, but fun and was the recipient of the loudest applause. One teacher, John Godfrey, was the Superintendent of the local Sunday school who met there every Sunday.

One of the special treats the children enjoyed for several years, was an annual hay rack ride to Lawrence, arranged by a member of the school board. On a chosen day a local farmer would hitch his team to a wagon with a rack on, and the students with some parents would climb aboard to go to the county seat (Lawrence), ten miles or about two and one-half hours away (with horse-drawn equipment) to see the sights and have a good time.

No reports prior to 1897 was found but from the annual report of 1897-1898 the district clerk, J. W. Slutz gave the name of the director, Henry Hafner, but failed to name the treasurer. The teacher was Lottie Brune, whose salary was

\$25.00 a month and the total cost of maintaining the school for the entire year was \$148.23. The report also states that there were six pupils enrolled and that the number of pupils of school age in the district was 25.

Teachers are as following: 97-98 Lottie BRUNE--98-99 Vera NELSON--99-00 Maggie McCOLLUM--00-01 Carrie BLAKEMAN--01-02 Vera SMITH--02-03 Kathryn MIGLIARIO--03-04 Minnie WILLIAMS--04-05 Viva McKenzie--05-06 Golden STARR--06-07 Clara MARTIN--07-08 & 08-09 F. C. MIGLIARIO--09-10,10-11 & 11-12 Mildred LA HUE--12-13 Sophia BRECHEISEN--13-14 Mary SCHEHER--14-15 & 15-16 Marguerite GIBSON--16-17 John A. GODFREY--17-18 Alice FERRIS--18-19 & 19-20 Mildred MALONEY--20-21 & 21-22 Ula SMITH--22-23 teacher not listed-- 23-24 Vesta SLAVENS--24-25 Ella R. GODFREY--25-26 Myrtle SUITER--26-27 to 30-31 Mary M. MILLER--31-32 & 32-33 Gertrude HENRY--33-34 to 35-36 Jessie NORWOOD--36-37 Mrs. Fred STUBBS--37-38 Dorothy SANFORD--38-39 Mrs. Fred STUBBS--39-40 Alvina BRECHEISEN --40-41 Mrs. W. B. STAUFFER--41-42 through 43-44 school was closed--44-45 Sara WALTER--45-46 Mary WALTER & Jessie JONES--46-47 Anna Mae BIEBER--47-48 Vesta BAHNMAIER--48-49 Dorothy WIECHMAN.

Following are names of those who were living this district from ages 5 to 21

ANDERSON, Beatrice & Berniece--ARNETT, Lloyd, Austin, Lawrence, Elsie, Ora, & Grace--BAHNMAIER, Elmer, Anna, Roy, Andrew, Edith, Caroline, Edna, Helen, Ester, Elizabeth, George, Margaret, Matilda, Frances, Walter, Ina, Peter, Florence, Leah Mae, John, Elsie Irene & Paul--BISHOP, Carlson, Fred & grace--BOWEN, Roy, Rena, Myrtle, Bertha, William & Caroline--BUSCH, Grace, Ethel, Freddie & Marlin--COBB, Bernard, Margaret & Mary--COOK, Arnold, Lois, Cyrus & William--CUMMINGS, John--DAKIN, Nora & Paul--DARK, Clayton & Mary--DITTRICH, Deloris--DREASHER, Francis--DULIN, Billy & Bobby--ERSKINE, Ruth, Edgar & Helen--EWING, Margaret, Eugene & Wm. Randel--FITZPATRICK, Michael, Jane & Mary Frances--FULLER, Arthur & Retta--GLENN, Earl, Dale, Ralph, Clarence, Jr. & Geneva--GRAUEL, Joe, Josephine, Lula, Jennie, Florence & Agnes--GREGORY, Fay (?)--HIBNER, Farrell, Raymond, Oneta, Donald & Betty--ICE, Leonard, Tom, & Mary--JACKSON, Louise--JAMES, Elsie, Lula, Martha, Walter, Ida & Josephine--JOHNSON, Selena--JONES, Irene--KING, Barbara, Sarah, D. F & Melvin--LA HUE, Mildred & Richard--LINABERY, Howard--MACK, Gail(?), Norma, Louis & Ellen--

MAY, Lloyd & Clarence--MILLER, Mary M.--MITCHELL, Lawrence--MOHATT, Effie--PASLAY, Martha, Marie, Dorothy, Charlie, Albert & David--PICKENS, Mildred, George, John & Frank--PINNEY, Harvey & Hellen--POLLY, Faye--PRESSGROVE, Ada, Violet, Leon, Leroy & Joseph--REYNOLDS, Emily, William, Roberta, Vernon Wray & Wm. James--SANFORD, Rachel, Herbert, Donald, Karen, Larry, Mary, Galen--ST CLAIR, Frank--SCHROYER, James, Ada, Jennie, Lenora & Ruth--SLUTZ, Jane, Frank, Mary, Elizabeth, Rentoun(?)--STOURT, Eugene--SULZEN, Francis, Neoma, Charles, Donald, Marvin, Theodore, Jr. Gene, Dorothy, Lucille, Frederick & Robert--SUTTON, Thelma Marie & Walter--TRIMBLE, Harvey & William--WALTER--Mary Agnes, Frank, Richard, Mary M. & Robert--WELCHER, Cecil E, Viola, Gladys, Juanita, Frank, Cornelia, Jack & Reuben--WIMER, Lillian, Ralph, Waunita & Mona Lou.

The following served on the school board: DIRECTORS: G. J. Bahnmaier, Joseph Cummings, Fred Gregory, Fred Sulzen, Herbert Reynolds, Theodore Sulzen, Geo. Miller, Frank Walter and William Reynolds.

CLERKS: J. W. Slutz, Herbert Reynolds, Mary Cummings, W. F. Grauel, U. S. Pressgrove, E. J. Walter, Sam Dark, Jr., Wm. F. Reynolds.

TREASURERS: C. F. Bahnmaier, J. D. Anderson, J. F. Fitzpatrick, F. D. Fitzpatrick, Andrew Bahnmaier and Pete Bahnmaier.

The Starr School was disorganized June 29, 1949, as they had such few students and attached to Districts 36 Lecompton, 40 Yarnold, 72 Big Springs. An auction sale was held Aug. 31, 1949 by County Superintendent Emma Berg who sold the school house and other property, dividing the proceeds among the districts aforementioned on a pro-rata basis.

The building was later purchased by private individuals and was used as a home. Mrs. Evangeline Page being the last resident. For a long period of time it remained vacant, but now it is being restored again to be a home. The north stone wall was damaged, but will be fixed. It has a lovely view of a large area of grassland and hills.

Leah Mae Shaw recalls the large ditch north of the school, which they thought was a good place to play hide and seek, and recalls a piano on the platform and the programs of minstrel play and a Peter Rabbit play. Also a teacher Alvina Brecheisen boarding at her parents home.

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162; 372;394; 35-38

Arnold, Anna, History of Kansas, The state of Kansas, Topeka 1931-Pages 186-203.

Isely, Bliss, Richards, Marvin, The Kansas Story-Harlow Publishing Corp. Okla. City, Okla. 1961-pages 324;272;323;100;185;323;273.

Daniels, Goldie Piper-Rural Schools & Schoolhouses of Douglas County, Ks.  
School Records at the Register of Deeds, Lawrence, Ks.

## LECOMPTON HISTORY

The following was taken from the Lawrence Journal World-October 19, 1933.

### EARLY HISTORY WAS MADE IN LECOMPTON

"Was Flourishing Town of 1500 in 1858--  
Descendants of the First Families Still Call  
Neighborhood Their Home.

### IN THICK OF EARLY STRIFE

As the annual meeting of the Douglas County Old Settlers Society held September 14, J. Frank Kerns of Lecompton read the following paper on early days at Lecompton and the town's contributions to Douglas county.

Lecompton is located about eighteen miles east of Topeka, and twelve miles northwest of Lawrence. Back in the days of '54 and '55 when the minds of the entire nation were interested with the question whether Kansas should be centered to the Union as a Free or Slave state, Lecompton was the headquarters of the Pro-Slavery party, while Topeka was the headquarters of the Free State party. Lawrence also was a Free State party center. To these facts was due the contest between the three towns for the location of the capital, and this was to be decided by the victory of either party.

Lecompton, named after S. D. Lecompte, leader of the party that founded the town, was the home of the territorial legislature. In 1855 the work of the constructing a state capitol building was commenced. When completed the building was to cost five hundred thousand dollars. Only the basement and a few feet of the first story were built, costing about fifty thousand dollars. No further work was ever done on the building, and that part was afterward converted into a fort and a place for confining free state prisoners. The fact these prisoners were held caused Jim Lane to plant his cannon on the east bluff overlooking the town and sending word if these prisoners were not

released he would bombard the town.

In 1858 Lecompton was a flourishing little city of 1500 inhabitants. It had a number of large hotels of which the Rowena, which is still standing, was one. There were four church organizations. The United States courts and land offices were located there. There was also a ferry across the river and state lines were running in all directions. Business lots sold for from \$500 to \$1,000 each and residence lots from \$50 to \$100 each.

When the free state party came into power, the legislature continued to meet at Lecompton, but each time adjourned to Lawrence, which was also a contestant for the capital. When Topeka became the capital, Lecompton became practically deserted: some of the citizens moved to Lawrence, some to Topeka, some to other parts of the state, and not a few went back to the state from which they came. Missouri. Many of its buildings were torn down and moved away. Scarcely 400 people were left in the town.

Among those who settled in the vicinity of Lecompton in 1854, and whose influence at that time went far in helping to shape the character of the people, and whose descendants, many of them, still call Lecompton their home town, were A. W. Glenn, A. G. Glenn, G. W. Zinn, David Martin, M. S. Winter and William Shirley, Moses McCall came in 1855. These names are familiar to many of our county's old settlers.

Situated on the main line of the Santa Fe railway, Lecompton is well adapted for the raising of fruit of all kinds, not only for shipping facilities, but for the character of its soil. Many a crate of small fruit, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, has been shipped out of Lecompton. In the eighties, hundreds of crates were shipped per day. But the cultivation of small fruit has fallen to decay, until now you can scarcely get a box of berries in the town. Yet Lecompton can boast of two fine apple orchards, one of which is owned by George L. McCarty, the other by Clyde Gibbens.

As to what Lecompton has contributed to Douglas county, to the state of Kansas and many other states of our Union, in the way of education, can only be told by the character of the men and women who received their education there. Lane University was founded by Solomon Weaver in 1865, and for several years on account of grasshoppers and drought its finances were limited, but the teachers and student worked with a will and much and lasting good was accomplished. Among the teachers was one whose name will long

be remembered on account of the fidelity to the school and his underlying interest in his students. Professor N. B. Bartlett was solicited to accept a position in the faculty of K. U., but he declined the offer, preferring to remain in his church school where he gave the best years of his life, often giving back half of his meager salary.

The following are a few of Lane University's graduates and students who have gone out in life to help raise the standard of high ideals in the minds of those with whom they come in contact:

C. W. Bean, a graduate of Lane, taught school in Kansas for a few years, then moved to Washington state where he was elected state superintendent of schools two terms, and for many years a teacher in the university at Pullman, Washington.

Mrs. F. C. Wenrich grew up in Lecompton, received her education there, and after teaching school in the county for several years, entered Haskell as a teacher. After 30 years of efficient service she has just lately retired and is now living in this city.

J. S. Brooke, a Lane graduate, was elected to the chair of mathematics in his Alma Mater, a position he held for many years.

W. C. Hoad, a Lecompton boy, after graduating at Lane, came to K. U. and received a degree. He was elected to a position in the department of engineering in K. U., and in 1912 was elected head of the department of sanitary engineering in the University of Michigan, a position he still holds.

N. H. Huffman, a Lane graduate, served as a missionary in Porto Rico and Haiti for several years, and for some time was assistant teacher of Spanish in K. U.

Fred Winter was born and grew up at Lecompton. After his graduation in Lecompton high school, he came to K. U. After his graduation in K. U. he went east to Schenectady, N. Y., where he has been engaged in electrical engineering for the past 25 years.

M. E. Lewis, a Lecompton boy graduated at Lane, was principal of the city schools of several of our Kansas towns. He spent a couple of years in K. U., and one in Yale.

W. R. Smith was born and reared in Lecompton. He founded the Lecompton Sun, owned papers in several Kansas towns, was elected state printer twice. During his second term, he resigned as state printer to accept a reasonable position with the Capper Publications.

Dr. H. L. Chambers, whom many of you

know, graduated at Lane. He received the title of M.D. at the Kansas City Medical College. For ten years he was connected with the medical department of K. U., and is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Lawrence.

Hon. U. S. Guyer attended school at Lane University and has been for years a successful attorney in Kansas City, Kansas. He has been elected three times to congress, and is now one of the outstanding members of the house of representatives at Washington, D. C.

Many other names might be mentioned but we forbear.

The Lecompton grade school has a corps of fine teachers, and stands among the foremost ones of the county, some of its pupils often receiving the highest grades in the county.

The Lecompton high school has been occupying its fine new building, which is modern in every respect, for several years. The school board has been fortunate in securing a splendid corps of teachers and has at present an enrollment of seventy four.

This paper would be incomplete if we did not mention the names of Dr. J. H. Bonebrake and Dr. P. M. Lewis, who spent their lives in caring for the people in and around Lecompton.

They rode afar and near, in sunshine and rain administering to the sick of the community. The coldest weather or the darkest night was not enough to deter them from their duty.

And so Lecompton has its history, and in a small way has done its part in the county.

By J. Frank Kerns

## CONSTITUTION HALL

Work on Constitution Hall was to begin the first part of February. Dan Rockhill of Lecompton is the contractor for the job. The work will include a handicap accessible parking lot from the alley. A flag pole and National Landmark plaque will be located to the south of the main door. The porch will be rebuilt with stone piers and a wood deck. The porch will not be accessible from the outside. Cedar shingles will be installed on the roof. The siding will be repaired and window made operationable. A restroom and curators office will be constructed on the first floor. The land office will be located on the first floor level. The walls will be plastered. Electric heat will be installed. The second floor will be the location of the legislature. Mr. Rockhill has completed excellent work in restoring other historic buildings in the area.

The dedication of Constitution Hall will be Territorial Day June 24th at 1:00 p.m. Many great things are planned with the help of Tim Rues the curator of the building. This should be an important day in our history.

**Proud of his Hometown Lecompton**

Recently someone from Topeka attended a convention in Tucson, Arizona and heard Charles Plumb give his motivation speech. During the presentation he mentioned his hometown as Lecompton. It is always great how people from Lecompton remain loyal to this community no matter where they live and work.

**Thanks to the following for their recent donations to the museum:**

- Christmas Ornament by Roy & Marsha Paslay
- Family Photos by Roberta French
- Family Photos by Opal Hall
- Newspaper articles by Marie Bahnmaier
- By President, Paul Bahnmaier

**ANNUAL ALUMNI BANQUET MAY 27**

In the class of 1955 we omitted the name of Loene Spena.

**(NOTICE)**

Due to the increase of POSTAGE we would like to inform you to please let us know of any change in your address. The Post Office charges us .50 cents to let us know of your new address. If your change of address has expired at the Post Office and they return the "Bald Eagle" newsletter to us, we are charged \$1.36. Then it will cost us another .32 cent to remail it when we get your new address.

SO PLEASE LET US KNOW YOUR NEW ADDRESS!

**MEMBERSHIP REPORT**

- Life Members: Duane Wyatt
- Len & Nancy (Morris) Howard
- Linda Baranski
- Marva Lee (Kreipe) Powell
- Dennis R. Nelson by mother Dola Nelson
- Darrell Pearce
- Dennis Domer by wife Shirley
- Dorothea (Slaughter) Kline
- Barbara J. (Taylor) Carlson
- Julia 'Judy' (Ice) Hill
- Regina 'Blondie' (Meyer) Andrew

**CHRISTMAS VESPERS**

The annual Christmas Vespers was attended by over 180 people this year. This is the largest attendance for this event.

Thanks to the following for providing music: Community singers under the direction of Kim Stewart.

Mandolin Quartet by Beth & Jeff Dearing, Charles Higginson and Mike Stewart.

Amanda Smith, Sarah Henrichsen, Tim Berendson, John Mulvihill, Jennifer Fuggett, Cindy Daniels and Frances Sanford.

Also thanks to the following who helped in some way decorating or with the reception: David & Darlene Paslay, Karen & Rich McConnell, Ron & Diane Meier, Ross & Margaret Wulfkuhle, Sherri, Stephanie and Lindsey Neill, Helen Norwood, Louise Norwood, Opal Goodrick, Marguerite Bowman, Iona Spencer, Muriel Maness, A. K. & Charlene Winter, Ralph Davis, Maxine Dark Bisel, Wally & Mae Holderman, Jim & Elaine Boose, Rick & Anne Paslay, Bill & Marcella Anderson, Jennifer Funk, Jon Piffley, George & Arloene Simmons, Vicki Roberts, Dorothy Shaner.

\*\*\*\*\*Please Clip and Mail With Your Check\*\*\*\*\*

THE LECOMPTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Lecompton, Kansas 66050, is a non-profit corporation for the preservation of historical sites. We are eager for continued membership and new members.

Dues are \$4 per year for individual membership and \$6 for a couple's membership. The dues are from December to December. Life membership is \$50 per individual, contributions are tax deductible. Checks should be made payable to the Lecompton Historical Society, and mailed to Iona Spencer, 1828 E. 100 Rd. Lecompton, KS 66050

- (        )        \$4.00 Annual Individual Membership
- (        )        \$6.00 Annual Couple's Membership
- (        )        \$50.00 Individual Life or Memorial Membership
- (        )        Other Contribution     \$ \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

# \*OBITUARIES\*

## Phoebe Orlena Rogers

Phoebe O. Rogers died Nov. 26, 1994. She was born Oct. 29, 1901 near Reno, the daughter of Lewis David and Ida May Hicks Hodson. She grew up in the Lakeview area. She attended Lawrence Business College. She and her husband operated the family farm. She married Lionel Herbert Rogers March 21, 1928. He died in 1976. Survivors include a daughter, Rosalie Banks, a sister, Ida Anderson, 4 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren.

## Clarence Transmeier

Clarence Transmeier died Dec. 2, 1994 in McAllen, Texas. He was born the son of Herman and Lydia Stahl on Jan. 16, 1913. He graduated from Lecompton High School. He was a patrolman in Johnson County and owned Rambler Motels in 3 different cities. He married Erma Irlene Elliott March 4, 1933, she survives. Other survivors include two sons, Larry and Ross; a daughter, Sondra LePone; 14 grandchildren and 9 great grandchildren.

## Zolla Jane Tietjens

Zolla J. Tietjen of Nortonville died Dec. 3, 1994. She was born Nov. 29, 1924 in Big Springs, the daughter of Lewis Elmer and Lea Frances Wilson. She married Hugh Wingfield in 1943. She married William Tietjens in 1951. Both preceded her in death. Survivors include a son Clint Tietjens, two daughters Cynthia Ireland and Florence Ann DePoy, two brothers Alvin and K. B.; six sisters, Esther Holms, Mabel Wendel, Jesse Rake, Sally Boydston, Carol Simpkins, and Hazel Stewart; 13 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

## Charles Floyd Anderson

Charles F. Anderson, Overbrook died Dec. 8, 1994. He was born May 25, 1922, in Stull, the son of George Andrew and Jessie Prudence Moore Anderson. He graduated from Lecompton High School, received a bachelor's degree from Washburn University and a master's degree from Kansas University. He had been a teacher and principal for the Seaman School District for 37 years. He was a farmer and a real estate agent. He was married to Percie Ruth Durkee, she survives. Other survivors include a daughter, Charlotte Morse Gay, two sisters, Buena Vista Lohman, and Mary E. Turley, one grandson and three great grandchildren.

## Wilma Gibbens Williams

Wilma G. Williams of Forest Grove, Oregon, died Jan. 20, 1995. She was born in Lecompton on Nov. 16, 1912, the daughter of Clyde and Flossie Cunningham Gibbens. She was married to Leonard Williams on April 7, 1933, he survives. Other survivors include a son, Leo; two grandsons, Timothy and Roger, of Portland, Or. one brother, Chester, of Glendale Az. Her brother Denzel preceded her in death.

## PROGRAMS FOR MONTHLY MEETINGS

March 9th--Judy Billings and others will present a comprehensive Sign System for Douglas County.  
April 13th--Stan and Jim Rood will present Bluegrass Music.  
Margaret Wulfkuhle-Chairperson

## DATES TO REMEMBER

Alumni Banquet May 27, 1995  
Territorial Day & Constitution Hall Dedication  
June 24, 1995

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