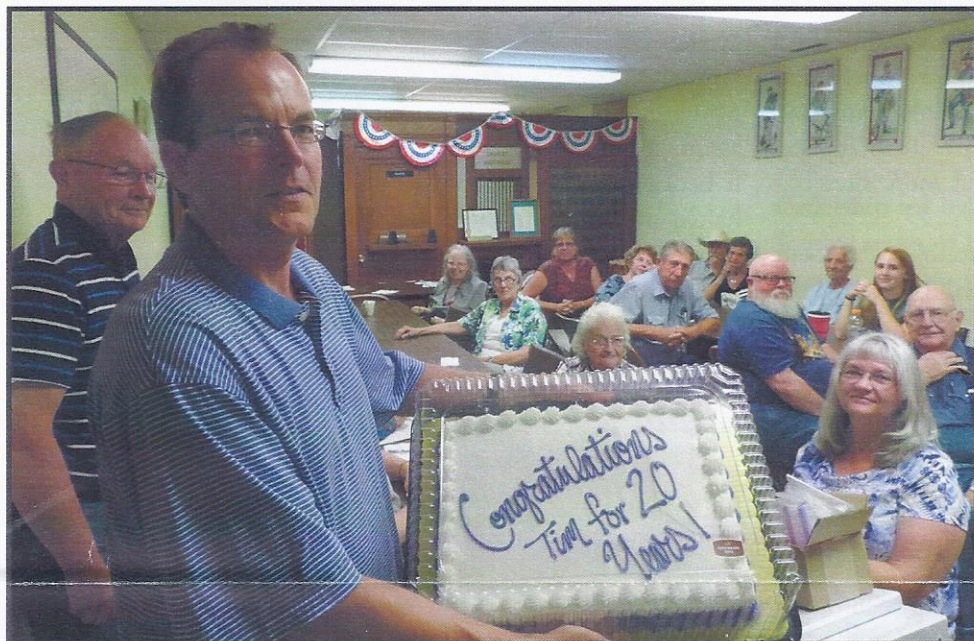


Tim Rues Celebrates 20 Years in Lecompton



The State of Kansas and the Kansas State Historical Society should be proud of the outstanding service Tim has given to this state over the many years in Lecompton. Tim is recognized as one of the leading Civil War historians in the state and many call for his expertise in this subject. He works to make Lecompton a true National Landmark. He keeps the building and grounds in immaculate condition so as to welcome visitors from all over the United States and many foreign countries. The State is fortunate to have Tim Rues as a representative of our history.

Oklahoma Travel Writer Visits Lecompton

Elaine Warner a travel writer from Oklahoma toured Lecompton and wrote the following article for Oklahoma newspapers. She was impressed with Lecompton and the role this city played in United States History.

Visit Kansas for a history of the free state/ slave state conflict

Elaine Warner On Travel

Posted: Thursday, July 2, 2015 8:25 pm

Kansas 1

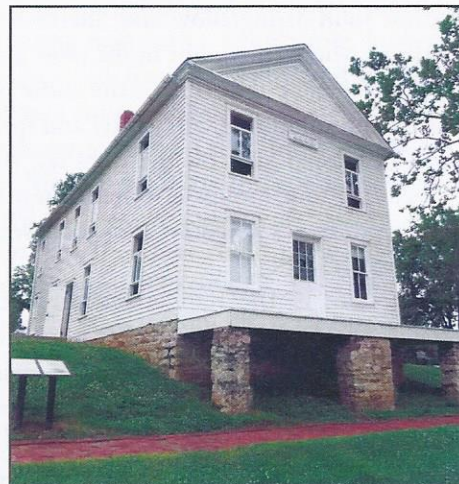
Constitution Hall in Lecompton, built in 1856, is possibly the oldest wooden building in Kansas. Much of it was constructed primarily from cottonwood and walnut milled nearby in Sam Jones' sawmill.

Kansas history is like a giant jigsaw puzzle. Born in Kansas and a product of Kansas schools through 9th grade, I thought I knew a bit about the state. Last week I found out that was all I knew — a bit. I had three or four pieces put together

but there are so many more scattered around the table. And that's just about the early years of the territory and state! So get ready for a history lesson along with a travelogue.

There's not a great starting place, so let's just pick 1803. President Thomas Jefferson just added a big swath of land to the country. By 1819, Missouri requested admission to the Union as a slave state. To preserve balance in a nation struggling with tensions over the issue of slavery, the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was enacted. This allowed Missouri's admission as a slave state and Maine as a free state. In addition a line was drawn across western regions separating what might become free or slave states.

That held until the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were created in 1854. With the Kansas-Nebraska Act, white males in the territories would be allowed to determine the territories' positions on the



issue by vote.

It was assumed by Nebraska's free-state neighbor Iowa that territory would be free, but Missourians were determined to push the Kansas Territory into their slave-holding camp. Eastern abolitionists were just as determined that the new Kansas Territory would be free.

continued on page 2

Oklahoma Travel Writer *continued from page 1*

I had heard the term "Bleeding Kansas," vaguely remembered something about Quantrill's Raid and had seen John Steuart Curry's famous mural of John Brown in the Kansas State Capitol. Among the things I never knew were: between 1854 and statehood in 1861, Kansas Territory had six governors plus four acting governors; seven sites served as capitols although only one (Lecompton) was officially designated by Washington; and four constitutions were written.

The first "capitol" was an unfinished warehouse on land now part of Fort Riley. The self-appointed legislature then moved to Shawnee Mission close to the Missouri border. The third move was to LeCompton, between what is now Topeka and Lawrence. At one point there were even two capitols at once — the pro-slave one in Lecompton and a free-state site in Topeka. This gets really confusing: there were several more sites but Lecompton is key.

Lecompton was designated the territorial capitol by President Franklin Pierce in 1855. He also appointed the territorial governor and officials.

Today Lecompton's population is 632. It's a sleepy little burg with a big history and a group of people dedicated to sharing it. They tag themselves "Civil War Birthplace – Where Slavery Began to Die."

The first site I visited was Constitution Hall, a two-story, white structure said to be the oldest wooden building in Kansas. Graphic displays here give a lot of interesting information about the meeting of the legislature and the controversial Lecompton constitution. My hosts graciously presented excerpts from "Bleeding Kansas," a play/reenactment of historic figures. Set in a town meeting, characters include radical abolitionists like Jim Lane and John Brown, pro-slavery proponents like newspaper editor John Stringfellow and Sheriff Sam Jones and ordinary citizens who were caught in the cross fire.

The general public can see the entire play on the first Sunday of the month during fall, winter and spring (the exact schedule will be posted later on the website). Actors also perform for scheduled tour groups at other times, so you may be able to join a group. It's well done and worth seeing to hear proponents from both sides.

Elections in the Kansas Territory defined the term "voter fraud" as Missourians swarmed across the border to stuff the ballot boxes, electing a pro-slavery legislature in Lecompton. Frustrated free-staters fled to Topeka where they set up their own government and wrote the first territorial constitution in December of 1855. Lecompton rebutted with their document in the fall of 1857.

The pro-slavery constitution was presented to President James Buchanan and the U.S. Congress. The President was pro-slavery but the Congress was divided. The Democratic Party was split and the turmoil was so great that two Wisconsin Republicans ripped the wig off the head of a Mississippi Democrat.

The Lecompton Constitution was frequently mentioned in the debates between presidential candidates Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas. Democratic unity was so disrupted that

both a northern candidate, Douglas and a southern candidate, John Breckinridge, ran. A third candidate, John Bell ran on the Constitutional Union ticket. Republican Lincoln won the election with 39 per cent of the vote. The Lecompton Constitution was rejected and Kansas entered the Union in 1861 as a free state.

I've given you the Reader's Digest condensed version of these events. There's so much more to the story; raids, massacres, burned cities and all before the war officially began. The visit to Lecompton sets the scene for tours to other Kansas Civil War sites.

While in Lecompton, be sure to visit the Territorial Capital Museum. Construction began on the stone building when it was assumed Lecompton would be the permanent capitol. When it became obvious that wasn't going to happen construction halted and wasn't finished until 1882 when it became home to Lane University.

Now a museum, the building houses items relating to the Lecompton legislature and constitution, including one of the original desks from Constitution Hall. The rest of the collection consists of a wide variety of items. Of particular interest are those related to Ida Stover and David Eisenhower who met at Lane University. They were married in Lecompton and became the parents of President Dwight David Eisenhower.

For more information on Lecompton, go to lecomptonkansas.com. This is a Wednesday through weekend kind of town so check for hours and days open. And, if you go, don't miss the cinnamon rolls at Aunt Netter's Café.

For more information: I recommend "War to the Knife" by Thomas Goodrich and "Bleeding Kansas" by Nicole Etcheson.

Elaine Warner is an Edmond travel writer.

Sunday afternoon, May 24, 2015, Wilson Greene, Executive Director, The National Museum of the Civil War Soldier,



Pamplin Historical Park, Petersburg, Virginia, brought board member Bill Mendello, Fountain Hills, Arizona, to tour Historic Lecompton and watch an abbreviated version of the play "Bleeding Kansas" inside Constitution Hall by Lecompton Reenactors Paul Bahnmaier, Kevin Griffin and Tim Rues. Mr. Greene and Mr. Mendello were touring significant Civil War sites in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. Mr. Mendello recently retired as President of the Fender Guitar Company and before that he was an executive with Columbia Records in New York City.

New Life Members

Hayden K. Wood

George Mathews and Rita (Transmeier) Mathews.

2015 Lecompton Alumni Banquet



Class of 1965

1st Row L - R Rosalee Walter Neibarger, Donna Andes Gowing, Connie Norwood Stilson, Georgia Simmons Trammel, Joyce Bahnmaier Behlke
2nd Row L-R Linda Stauffer, Paula Godfrey Johnson, Ed (Lee) Keating, Sarah Harrell Favreau, Marilyn Cree Heilman, Bob Haas, Sylvia Walters Norwood



Those attending alumni banquet over 90 years old

seated L-R Louise Webber Norwood, Pauline Baughman Dione,
2 Row Opal Lasswell Goodrick, Arloene Dekat Simmons, Lura Holloway McAlexander

Not included but at the banquet Ann Shields Dunaway, Iona Herschall Spencer.



Governor Walker's Welcome

Governor Walker's Welcome and Inaugural Address in Lecompton in 1857 and the response afterwards reflect the importance of the events in Lecompton to the United States History.

Research by Kevin Griffin

When he arrived in the spring of 1857 Robert J. Walker was the 4th Governor of Kansas Territory in less than three years. He was an accomplished politician to the point of considering the governorship a risk to his presidential ambitions, only

taking the position after the persistent efforts of President Buchanan and Senator Stephen A. Douglas. Born into a legal and judicial family in Pennsylvania, Robert Walker went to the frontier Mississippi of the 1830s where this man of small stature but powerful ambition prospered in land speculation and plantation development before rising to a seat in the United States Senate; and later Secretary of the Treasury in the Polk administration where he financed the Mexican War. He was a Manifest Destiny man, but for years felt the expansion of slavery had limits. After accepting the governorship but before departing Washington he had won assurances from the President and his cabinet, as well as Senator Douglas, that any constitution for Kansas statehood would be submitted to all bone fide voters in the territory for ratification.

Also before leaving Washington, the new governor was called upon by a large delegation of the territorial pro-slavery leadership led by the Surveyor-General John Calhoun. They wanted to know where the governor stood on a Constitution; would it be pro-slavery or "Abolition." The governor said he would leave it to the people to decide. When the delegation decried the treachery of Free Staters, Walker replied he would decide for himself once in the territory. When the delegation was returning to their hotels, one reportedly uttered, "He won't do."

Shortly after arriving in Kansas Governor Walker delivered his inaugural address, which had been approved by President Buchanan, his cabinet and Senator Douglas. But his statements concerning the submitting of any draft constitution to all bone fide voters of the territory infuriated the pro-slavery side. The night of the speech there was a dinner and ball in Lecompton to honor the Governor. When the time for toasts arrived, they were initially courteous and respectful. Then came L. A. McLean, the Scotland born chief clerk of Surveyor-General Calhoun. The huge, towering man with a temper rose, looked down on a smiling Walker and spewed forth, "And do you come to rule over us, you-a miserable pygmy like you? You come here with your ears erect; but you shall leave with your tail between your legs. Walker, we have unmade Governors before; and by G_d, I tell you, sir, we can unmake Governors again!" He also told him the President could mind his own business "-they cared not a fig for Buchanan." The Governor and his supporters made an unceremonious departure from the hall.

The failed attempts to put together a Free State, pro-slavery Democratic coalition had now fully decayed into two Democratic factions; the pro-slavery one firmly entrenched in the territory since 1855, and the Free-State one with tenuous support from a politically undependable Washington.

Allan Nevins. The Emergence of Lincoln, Volume I: Douglas Buchanan and Party Chaos 1857-1859.

Roy Franklin Nichol. The Disruption of American Democracy.

Quilt Show

The quilt show was a major success with all 35 on display. Articles appeared in the Topeka Capital Journal, Lawrence Journal World and the Valley Falls Vindicator. We have included the one written by Jan Biles of the Topeka Capital Journal. Charlene Winter is going to quilt a 2015 quilt with names of individuals who signed the quilt blocks she made for this project. We still have a few left for those who would like to have their name on this piece of future history. This would have not been possible without all the volunteer hours spent setting up the display, sewing the sleeve on the quilts, identifying the names on the quilts and typing the names on sheets of paper for souvenirs. Volunteers made this happen.

By Jan Biles

jan.biles@cjonline.com

The Topeka Capital-Journal

LECOMPTON — A large quilt hanging at the Territorial Capital Museum in Lecompton is a canvas on which its creators stitched the history of the Douglas County community.

The quilt has 27 panels designed by Shirley Funk and embroidered and quilted by her mother, Mae Holderman, in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

"They did research on the historical facts of Lecompton," said Jennifer Anderson, of Lawrence, Funk's daughter and Holderman's granddaughter.

Anderson said the women also traveled to fabric stores throughout Kansas to hunt the right color of fabrics for the quilt. They worked on the quilt in Holderman's home.

"It was a three- to four-year project," said Leah Pringle, of Lawrence, also the daughter of Funk and granddaughter of Holderman.

The bed cover is among the 35 quilts being displayed at the museum through July 5 and will be featured during the upcoming Territorial Days celebration on June 19 and 20.

Among the images sewn on the quilt's panels are:

- The wedding of David Eisenhower and Ida Stover, who met at Lane University and married in Lecompton in September 1885. They were the parents of President Dwight Eisenhower.
- Pioneer families doing daily chores.



- Finger Cave, where escaped slaves took refuge until homes on the Underground Railroad could be found for them.

- A centerpiece block that replicates an original map of Lecompton made by the Lecompton Town company in 1857 and filed in November 1889. The street names and other information are embroidered on the fabric.

"They loved history. It's what they cherished," Anderson said.

The mother-daughter quilters also made a similar quilt for the Lebo community and a quilt that hung in the office of Kansas Gov. John Carlin, who served from 1979 to 1987.

Another highlight of the show is a quilt made by Mary McClanahan, who came to the Kansas Territory from Missouri with her father and husband in 1854.

Her father, George Zinn, had staked a property claim earlier when he passed through the area on his way to fight in the Mexican War. Zinn became a farmer in the territory, while Mary's husband, John, worked in a saw mill and farmed.

"Mary's father was the first white man to settle here," said Donna McClanahan, of Topeka, Mary's great-great-granddaughter.

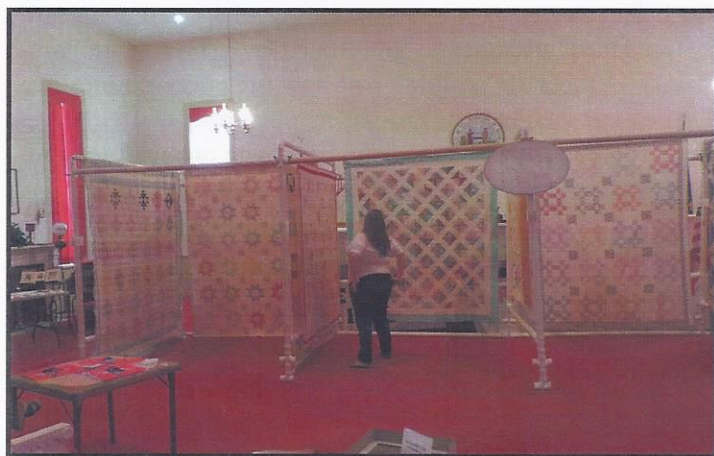
The quilt has a back made of a checkered fabric. The fragile top appears to be a woven fabric that has been quilted.

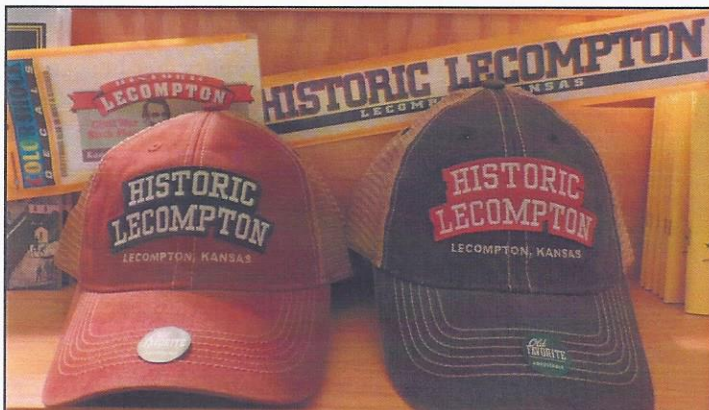
"Mary lived to be 95 and ran the farm for many years," she said, adding the pioneer woman also raised nine children.

Other quilts on display include:

- A number of friendship quilts, on which people signed or embroidered their names, including those made by the Women of Greenwood Valley in 1933, Methodist Aid Society in 1911, Lecompton United Brethren Church in 1933 and Big Springs Methodist Church in 1893.
- A quilt with stitched portraits of U.S. presidents from George Washington to Ronald Reagan.
- A intricately stitched log cabin quilt from the 1800s.
- A 1986 quilt showing the official flowers of each state.

Karen Ice, Lecompton Historical Society board member, said visitors to the show will be able to sign a quilt block that will be used to make a friendship quilt for display next year.





New hats in the Territorial Capital Museum gift shop!

Come by and check out the new souvenirs in the gift shop. Ball caps are \$20 and window clings are \$5 each. We also have an assortment of books, toys, collectibles, ornaments, and postcards! Both museums in Historic Lecompton have gift shops-- Stop by and take a look!

Christmas 2015 Bigger Than Ever Plan to TOUR, SHOP and EAT in Lecompton. Our unique antique, vintage, and themed Christmas display will start November 1 and last until January 3 2015. We have added several new trees (Horseshoe Tree, Grape Vine Tree, along with the Barb Wire Tree and several others) and many unusual decorations

LECOMPTON TO HOLD HARVEST HOME PICNIC

The Tenth annual Harvest Home picnic at Lecompton will be held tomorrow. There will be lots of good music furnished by the Haskell band and a ball game between Big Springs and Stull.

Many new ideas are cropping out in the way of awards and what the prizes are awarded for.

Among the unique contests are prizes for:

Girl between 18 and 25 with largest crop of natural hair, \$1. P. G. Davidson.

Best plate of fried chicken, \$1. Miss Zella Iliff.

Boy 21 years old with most whiskers, 1 box of cigars. J. M. Starling.

Best Devil's Food Cake, the Lecompton Sun 1 year, the cake to go to the devil. Geo. W. Connell.

Lady who can drive 10 3d nail in a hard pine 2x4, quickest, \$1. Charles Bahnmaler.

Poorest horse on grounds, 3-pound box condition powders. H. A. Hacker.

Latest married couple on grounds who reside in Lecompton or Wanwaka townships, \$10 White Cloud Washer. Thos. Lee.

The Iliffs seem to be in the lead in giving the prizes, and are giving everything from toilet waters to shoes and hosiery.

The Harvest Home picnic is an annual affair and is attended by large crowds from both Topeka and Lawrence. Games and contests of all kinds will be indulged in and a good time is promised to everybody.

Clipped from The Topeka Daily Capital, 22 Sep 1910, Thu, Page 10

TripAdvisor Reviews Lecompton

Tripadvisor sends representatives to historic sites to evaluate the community, historic buildings and presentation of historic displays and facts. The following is summary of two representatives to Lecompton.

CONSTITUTION HALL STATE HISTORIC SITE

"A small building with a huge history"

Reviewed May 24, 2015

by civilwarguy Walden, Tennessee

Run by the Kansas Historical Society, Constitution Hall is in the territorial capital of Kansas, tiny Lecompton, outside of Lawrence. It was the headquarters for the pro-slavery faction aiming to bring Kansas into the Union as a slave state. The building is remarkably humble but the exhibits are very informative and the staff director offers a wealth of knowledge. I recommend a visit here off the Kansas Turnpike if you have an interest in history.

LINK:http://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g38842-d4839299-Reviews-Constitution_Hall-Lecompton_Kansas.html

TERRITORIAL CAPITAL MUSEUM,LECOMPTON

"Birthplace of the Civil War"

Visited July 2015; Reviewed July 9, 2015

by Midwest Mosey, Omaha, Nebraska

A small, free, well-maintained museum with a friendly volunteer staff. The main floor explains Kansas history as a territory and its role in the Civil War, and also has a tribute to the local high school. The lower floor has antique furniture with ingenious uses, clothing, and several life-long collections of quirky items like salt and pepper shakers. The upper floor currently has a quilt display. Chatting with the volunteers was our favorite part; this museum is a labor of love by a small community.

LINK:http://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g38842-d340030...

Inventory Project Continues

We received a grant from Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area to continue our inventory project. The grant pays for a part-time temporary student from the KU Museum Studies program to work with us for one semester. Please stop by sometime between now and Christmas to say hello to our student worker, Rebecca Dickman. Last semester we inventoried over 1000 artifacts with the help of our volunteers and student worker. The inventory consists of photographing, measuring and documenting each artifact into our museum software. Our goal with Rebecca is to inventory 1000 more artifacts. Wish us luck!

The above article was taken from the Topeka Capital Journal 1910 and describes Territorial Day in that year.

Member Obituaries

SANFORD, Howard Earl, 86, Lecompton, died peacefully at his home on July 22, 2015. Earl was born June 26, 1929 in Lecompton, KS, the son of Howard Wilmont and Sarah Williams (Morris) Sanford. He graduated from Lecompton Rural High School in 1947 and attended one semester at Kansas State University. He was a life-long resident of Lecompton, a Life member of the Lecompton Historical Society and a member of the Lecompton United Methodist Church.

Earl served as the mayor in Lecompton for 12 years. He was instrumental in restarting the annual Lecompton picnic - now known as Territorial Day, the Easter egg hunt for children, the annual city Christmas lights, and the Lecompton Fire Department. Earl also helped pour the concrete base for the city's first water tower.

Earl was a jobber salesman for Pippert's Auto Parts Company from 1951 until he retired in 1985. He married Frances E. Robertson April 4, 1952 in Topeka, KS. She survives of the home. Other survivors include two sons, Howard C. Sanford, Lincoln, NE, Bret A. Sanford, Lecompton, daughter, Mary Jane McPherson, Lawrence and four grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents, brother Raymond, and four sisters: Mary Sanford, Dorothy Daniels, Marjorie Daniels, and Phyllis Daniels.

Interment - Maple Grove Cemetery, Lecompton, Kansas

WUSTEFELD, Maurice Allen died at his home November 20, 2014. He was born June 19, 1932 in Greeley, Kansas to Louis and Emma Wustefeld. Morey attended Lawrence public schools. He was an Army Veteran of the Korean War attaining rank of expert marksman before his honorable discharge.

He fished commercially with Tommy Burns on the Kaw River. They were honored to have a display in the Museum of Natural History at KU for 6 years as the last of the Kaw River Commercial Fishermen. He started the Day or Night Sewer Service which he later sold.

He was a life member of the Lecompton Historical Society.

He is survived by his wife of the home, Muriel Maness, two step daughters, Pat Anderson and Donna Linton, a sister, Lois Wustefeld; brother, Richard, several nieces & nephews, and many friends.

MELTON, Grace Kellogg, 97, the daughter of Benjamin and Sophia (Lutz) Kellogg, was born Oct. 5, 1917 at Lecompton, KS, and passed away on July 1, 2015. She graduated from Lecompton High School in 1934. After graduating from Kansas State University Magna Cum Laude, she became the Home Economist in Marion County. She earned a second B.S. and a Master's degree from KSU.

On January 23, 1942, she was united in marriage to Harold Thomas Melton of Tecumseh, Kansas. To this union was born three sons and one daughter: Jerry, James, Joan, and John. Grace taught school for 23 years. She was an active member of the Belleville Presbyterian Church where she served as an elder

and a deacon, and was active in many civic affairs. She was a life member of the Lecompton Historical Society.

Grace was preceded in death by her parents, her husband of 69 years, sister, Elsie Richardson and brother, John Kellogg. She is survived by four children: Jerry (Linda) Melton and James (Linda) Melton, all of Belleville, Ks., Joan (Jon D) Thayer, Abilene, KS, and John (Missy) Melton, Olathe, KS; 12 grandchildren, and 17 great grandchildren; other relatives, and friends.

Interment--Pleasant Hill Cemetery, rural Belleville, KS.

SINDT, Doris Maxine Holloway, 93, died July 9, 2015, at Stormont-Vail Hospital in Topeka. She was born March 3, 1922, on a farm three miles east of Big Springs, the daughter of William Gerald and Gladys Vera (Dark) Holloway. She graduated Lecompton Grade School; Lecompton Rural High School in 1939, the University of Iowa and obtained a Master's and Doctorate from the University of Kansas. Her career as an educator spanned 42 years at the elementary, secondary, and at the university level. She was an elementary school principal and school psychologist, and ended her career as a Professor in the Department of Psychology and Counseling at Pittsburg State University. Teaching was the joy of her life.

Mrs. Sindt was active in many social and professional organizations. She was a member of the Lecompton United Methodist Church and a life member of the Lecompton Historical Society, and affiliated member of the First United Methodist Church in Lawrence.

Doris married Wayne Karl Sindt January 1, 1942 in Alma, Nebraska. Mr. Sindt was killed in action near the end of WWII. Her brother Orin Eugene Harding was also a casualty of that war. She is also preceded in death by her sister Geraldine Anderson Harrell and niece Vera Jean McAlexander Bylaska. Survivors include her son Steven Karl Sindt, Lecompton; one sister Lura Irene McAlexander, Lecompton; a niece Janice Marie McAlexander; a nephew Lawrence Gerald Anderson; two great nieces; two great nephews; Deborah Wells and many great great nieces and nephews.

Burial - Maple Grove Cemetery, Lecompton, Kansas.

SPURNY, OTTO MARIA, M.D., (6/24/1926 - 4/24/2015)

SPURNY, G. KATHRYN (DENNON) (8/2/1920 - 1/31/2015)

Otto Maria Spurny was born in Vienna, Austria, a child of Franz and Margarete (Strammer) Spurny. He received his medical degree from the University of Vienna and came to the United States in 1951. He interned at Menorah Medical Center where he met Kathryn, a Registered Nurse. Otto and Kathryn married April 26, 1952 at Most Pure Heart of Mary Church, Topeka, KS. Dr. Spurny was board certified in cardiology and internal medicine and served as President of the Medical Staff at Menorah Medical Center 1978-1980. After retirement he volunteered as a physician for many health agencies, clinics and missions trips. The body was donated to the University of Kansas for medical research.

continued on page 7

**Help us Preserve and Maintain Historic Lecompton sites!
Receive the quarterly newsletter "Bald Eagle."
Become a member of the Lecompton Historical Society**



JOIN TODAY!

We are eager for continued membership and new members.
The dues are from December to December. Contributions are tax deductible.
Checks should be made payable to the Lecompton Historical Society and mailed to:
Georgia Trammel, Chairman, 11 N 2064 Road, Lecompton, KS 66050.

- _____ \$10.00 Annual Individual Membership
- _____ \$14.00 Annual Family Membership
- _____ \$100.00 Individual Life Membership
- _____ \$50.00 Individual Memorial Membership

Name _____ Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone Number _____ Email _____

SPURNY *continued from page 6*

Kathryn Dennon Spurny was born in Tecumseh, Kansas, to Clyde and Elizabeth (Kreipe) Dennon. She attended the University of St. Mary in Leavenworth, Kansas and graduated a Registered Nurse. She moved to Kansas City and practiced at Menorah Medical Center where she met her future husband, Dr. Otto Spurny. After their twin sons Bill and Bob were born, Kathryn gave up her career and became a homemaker for her family. She became active in the Westport Historical Society and was a member of the Republican Woman's Club. She was also a lifetime member of the Lecompton Historical Society. Like her husband, Kathryn was an avid reader and shared a love of history. They also shared many lovely trips together. Kathryn was very generous and gave her time to anyone in need. She loved to tell a story and was known for embellishment and wit. Kathryn and Otto were active members of St. Peter's Parish. Survivors include sons William (Candace) of Lee's Summit, MO and Robert (Margaret) of Mesa, AZ; two grandchildren Interment-St. Peters Cemetery, Big Springs Kansas.

New Items at the Museum, Summer 2015

- Friendship Quilt, 1954, Lecompton E.U.B. Ladies—donated by Charlene Luckan Winter
- Scrapbook given to Coach Bill Nelson of Lecompton High School alumni(Owls coach from 1949-1971); scrapbook of athletic events and activities of Coach Nelson; miscellaneous mementos of Lecompton Owls—donated by Dennis R. Nelson
- Small wooden bowls made by Coach William Nelson—donated by Earle L. Kasson, in memory of Coach William Nelson by Earle

and Karen Kasson and in honor of the class of 1956.

- Singer Sewing machine; print of the painting "Old Bridge at Lawrence -1951 Flood" by artist Paul Penny; Harper's Weekly illustration of 1863 showing the difference between a soldier and a contractor —donated by Henry Person.
- Cardboard chick feeder—purchase of the Lecompton Historical Society
- Douglas County Rural Directories; small bible belonging to Effie Swank, Iona's great-great aunt; wooden fan with Japanese paper (Iona's mother); Rings, jewelry and personal items from Iona's grandmother Sarah Glenn; Ties, wallets, personal items from Iona's grandfather William Glenn; Books of local history—donated by Iona Herschell Spencer
- Wedding dress of Jennie Nuffer Zeeb, 1902—donated by Norma Damm Lynch (great granddaughter)
- Book, A History of Kansas, 1916—donated by Jerry and Kathy Robison Dick
- General Laws (Statutes) of the State of Kansas 1855. 1858, 1859, 1862—anonymous donor
- Child's wicker chair (1940), two dolls with clothing, belonging to Rita Transmeier Mathews; political yard sign "George Mathews for Jefferson County Commissioner"; 1950, 1951, 1952 Owl yearbooks belonging to George Mathews—donated by Janelle Mathews Carey
- Copy of Time Table for the funeral train carrying President Lincoln from Chicago to Springfield, Tuesday May 2, 1865—donated by Kevin Griffin
- Metal milk strainer—donated by George Mathews

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Remember when we started the Dial Telephone in Lecompton?
The following are the instructions on how to use the systems
with specific instructions for Lecompton.

HOW TO USE A DIAL TELEPHONE

OBTAIN CORRECT NUMBER FROM DIRECTORY

Most telephone numbers are in the directory. In fact there are out of every four calls to the information operators are for calls listed in the directory. Needless calls to information waste your time; it means two calls instead of one. For numbers not listed in the directory Dial "113".

REMOVE THE RECEIVER AND LISTEN FOR DIAL TONE

Be sure to listen for the steady hum of dial tone before dialing; otherwise you may get a wrong number or no number at all. If you do not hear the dial tone immediately, please wait for it, as the dial tone is a signal that indicates the equipment is ready to handle your call.

TO CALL ANOTHER PARTY ON YOUR LINE

At Lawrence

1. To call another number on your line dial the listed number; you will then hear a steady high-pitched tone.
2. When you hear the steady high-pitched tone, dial your 1-digit station code which has been mailed to you. When you hear the busy signal hang up. Both your telephone and the other party's telephone will ring.
3. When you hear the busy signal hang up. Both your telephone and the other party's telephone will ring.
4. When your bell stops ringing your party has answered. Pick up the receiver and begin your conversation. If you do not have your station code, dial the operator and she will obtain it for you.

At Lecompton

1. To call another number on your line, dial the code number shown on the card "other parties on your line" which was mailed to you.
2. After dialing this code hang up. Your telephone and the telephone of the party you are calling will then ring.
3. Both telephones will ring until the party you are calling has answered. When the ringing stops, your party has answered. Pick up the receiver and begin conversation.
4. If you are calling them and answer, your bell will continue to ring. To stop it pick up your receiver for a few seconds then hang up again.

TELEPHONE NUMBER PREFIX

The telephone number prefix in Lawrence is 714 and in Lecompton the prefix is 719. For the sake of brevity 714 is abbreviated as "71" and 719 is abbreviated as "719" in directory listings.

LONG DISTANCE CALLS — OPERATOR HANDLED

Because of "Operator Distance Dialing" it is essential that the complete telephone number, including all persons who may be called, be used in making or receiving long distance calls. It is possible now through faster—often twice as fast—if you give the number of the distant telephone.

STATION-TO-STATION CALLS

When you talk with anyone who answers at an individual line or party-line telephone or private station, the number of the distant telephone is placed by dialing "0" and telling the operator who answers, the city or town you want, the out-of-town telephone number, and the name of the person and address under which it is listed.

PERSON-TO-PERSON CALLS

When you want to reach a particular person, or a particular extension telephone, or department connection, the number of the distant telephone is placed by dialing "0" and telling the operator who answers, the city or town you want, the out-of-town telephone number, the extension number of department you want, and the name of the person and address under which it is listed.

COLLECT CALLS

Upon request, the charges on calls to most points within the continental United States, Alaska, Canada and to certain overseas points may be collected at the called station.

Lecompton customers may pay bills
In person at Mrs. M. Cottrell's residence in Lecompton
Mail payments should be sent to Business Office, 738 Massachusetts,
Lawrence, Kans.

DIAL THE NUMBER



Dial the first two letters of the central office name and then each of the numerals in the telephone number you wish to call, permitting the dial to return without interference. If the return of the dial is slowed or speeded up, it may result in a wrong number.

LISTEN FOR RING OR BUSY LINE

Shortly after you have completed dialing the telephone you are calling will begin to ring, unless the line is busy. The "ringing signal" will be heard in the receiver as burr . . . burr . . . burr. If the line is in use you will hear the "Busy Signal" as a buzz-buzz-buzz sound.