

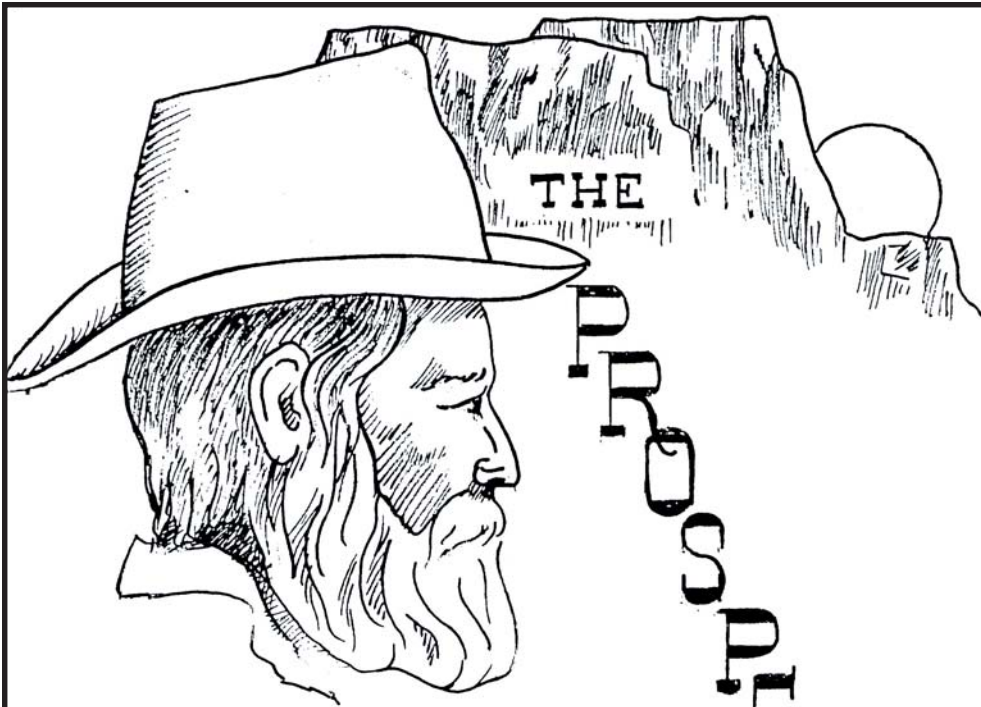
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THE  
 PROSPECTOR

PUBLICATION OF THE  
 CLARK COUNTY NEVADA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

MARCH 1987

VOL. 7 - No. 1

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The CLARK COUNTY NEVADA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (CCNGS) is a non-profit organization under Sec. 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Society meets regularly the second Tuesday of each month in the Drawbridge Room of Commercial Center, 900 E. Karen, Suite A-210, at 7:00 p.m. with a business meeting, guest speaker, and refreshments. The purpose of these meetings is for instruction on how to collect, preserve, and publish genealogical, biographical, historical, and geographical materials. All correspondence with the Society should be addressed to: Clark County Nevada Genealogical Society, Post Office Box 1929, Las Vegas, NV 89125.

Membership dues - per year - are as follows:

Single Membership . . . . .	\$ 10.00
Life Membership . . . . .	\$120.00
Family Membership (Husband and Wife). . . . .	\$ 12.00
Subscriber Membership (Quarterly is mailed) . . .	\$ 5.00

A Membership List is included in each December edition of THE PROSPECTOR. New members are listed in each of the other three editions.

THE PROSPECTOR, the quarterly publication of the CCNGS, is published each March, June, September, and December. Deadlines for submitting material for publication are:

- 15 February for the March issue
- 15 May for the June issue
- 15 August for the September issue
- 15 November for the December issue

This quarterly is free with membership; for non-members it is available for \$1.50 per copy. Back copies of THE PROSPECTOR are available for \$1.50 per copy.

A membership copy of THE PROSPECTOR which is mailed but returned by the Postal Service for lack of a current or good address, will not be remailed until a remailing fee of \$1.50 is paid. Please check our Membership List to ensure we have your correct address. If you move, please advise the Membership Chairman and the Editor of your new address.

THE PROSPECTOR is published for genealogists and persons interested in family and historical research, and for the purpose of receiving and collecting historical and genealogical records. The Society accepts no responsibility for errors in data received and published.

It is the desire of the Society to compile for printing in this quarterly original material when possible, supplementing this with other records-- published or unpublished--of interest to the readers; to include brief family genealogies, Bible records, book reviews, ancestor charts, queries, old letters, vital statistics, census records, county records, cemetery records, and articles on local history and genealogy. It is also intended that the quarterly be balanced with articles reflecting Western, Nevada, and Clark County content, and with articles connected with, or of particular interest to, CCNGS members. Objections to, or support of, this policy may be made to the Editor or other officers. Material of this nature is continually being solicited from members and non-members.

CLARK COUNTY NEVADA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded and Chartered 1976

THE PROSPECTOR

Volume 7 - No. 1

March 1987

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"PRESERVING FOR POSTERITY"

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1986-1987

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Editor's Notes.....

A brief word of thanks to all of the members who are contributing material for The Prospector. Keep the material and ideas coming!

Also - and again - my thanks to the girls of Cadette Troop 361 who help put The Prospector together, and who did so much of the work on our Surname List.

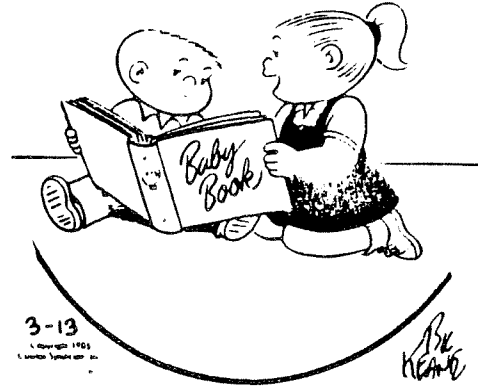
*Boots K. Parker*

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF GENEALOGY.....

**HEATHCLIFF**



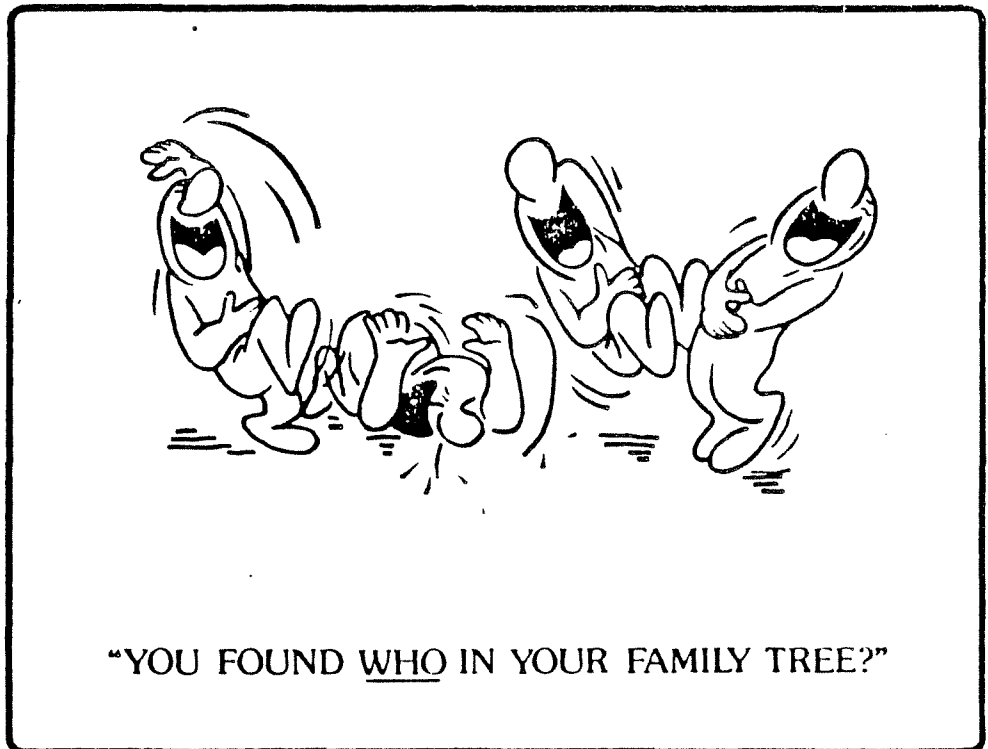
"WE FOUND NOTHING OF INTEREST...EXCEPT WE GOT THE GOODS ON YOUR OLD MAN."



3-13  
Copyright 1982  
Lester Kline and Co.

*Lester Kline*

"That's your birth certificate. They give you that for bein' born."



"YOU FOUND WHO IN YOUR FAMILY TREE?"



CLARK COUNTY NEVADA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. BOX 1929  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89125

From the President's Pen.....

I hope everyone had a very Happy New Year & a Happy Valentine's Day. And I hope those of you which are of Irish decent & who celebrate St. Patrick, Day, have a safe time.

Myself and six other members of the Society went to Hemet, California to a seminar the end of January, and their speaker was remarkable and unbelievable in his presentation. His speech consisted of the Revolutionary War, Kentucky & Pennsylvania research. With each speech he dressed as a 1st Continental Army Soldier, then like Davey Crockett and finally like a Quaker. He was fantastic.

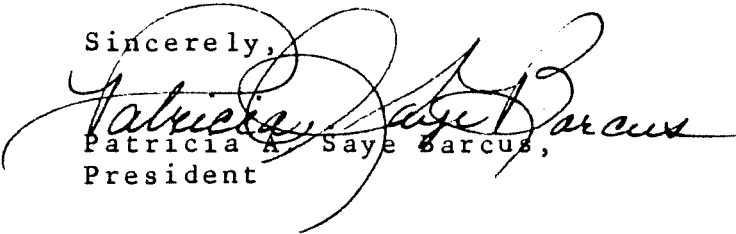
We have a Seminar coming up the 14th of March, which I do hope that each of you will attend, not only to support your Society, but to gain the additional knowledge which will help in your reseach.

I would like to take this moment to thank those of you who are helping with this seminar. Without your help and assistance, it would not be possible.

We would like for someone to volunteer as our Program Chairman. Still to this date, we do not have one, and all programs to this date have been handled by various members of the Board of Directors. Please help.

Hope to see each of you at our meetings and our classes, and be sure to bring a friend. The more the merrier. Should you have any likes or dislikes about our Society, or any suggestions for programs & etc. please let us know. We can not better ourself without your help.

Sincerely,

  
Patricia A. Saye Barcus,  
President

OUR MEMBERS

WELCOME to all NEW MEMBERS. We hope you will be joining us for our meetings and programs as often as possible, and especially our seminar coming up on March 14.

Please submit a copy of your ancestor charts for our files as soon as possible. You never know when you'll find - or be found by - a relative.

MEMBERS -- Your 1986-87 dues may be "overdue". Please verify your dues renewal date with our Treasurer/Membership Chairman, Edie Kraemer.

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS: The CCNGS Surname List is now available for \$3.00. You may purchase it at one of our meetings or at our seminar on March 14. If you wish to purchase the Surname List and have it mailed to you, send a check for \$3.50 (made out to CCNGS) to the Editor.

The CCNGS MAY 12 MEETING will be held at the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society, 700 Twin Lakes Dr. (at the Museum). The evening will consist of our regular CCNGS genealogy class, a short CCNGS business meeting, and the program will be put on by the Historical Society.

PLEASE MAKE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS AND CHANGES TO OUR CURRENT MEMBERSHIP LIST (attached to the December, 1986 copy of The Prospector). Everyone, please check your information on your copy for errors and report them to the Editor, Boots Parker, as soon as possible.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>ZIP</u>
NEW				
158	SPEAR, Leslie	438-9715	4615 E. Lake Mead Blvd., #22, LV	89115
159	PRIME, Markey	399-3613	2732 Webster, NLV	89030
160	BURGE, Elmer	876-0622	5004 Royal Drive, #12, LV	89103

CHANGES OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

117	BUCKLEY, Mary	--telephone 645-1188		
44	GOODMAN, Kenneth	--add middle initial E.		
112	HAEFNER, Marion	--telephone 451-8555		
41	MARSHALL, Catherine	--telephone 648-8809		
104	ROPER, Treva	--telephone 642-2817		
149	SAVAGE, Albert & Mary	--add her middle name Irene		
145	VROOM, Colleen MURPHY	--correct name and telephone 458-0833		
86	ZUBIA, Patricia SAYE	--name change to from ZUBIA to BARCUS		
153	KLING, R. & F.	452-6492	6170 Yellowstone Ave., LV	89115
152	PURANEN, Janice KEATH	739-0629	3922 So. Las Vegas Blvd., #21, LV	89119
151	WUOLLET, M. & D.	452-2203	6160 Yellowstone Ave., LV	89119
105	YOUNG, Barbara	459-1671	4749 Mahogany, LV	89110

# # #

ATTENTION TRAVELING MEMBERS: The Santa Monica, CA, LDS Library will be closed until October, 1987.

## ORPHAN TRAINS.... Putting Street Kids On The Right Track

Between 1854 and 1929, approximately 150,000 orphans and abandoned children were shipped from several congested eastern cities to the Midwest. Operated by New York's Childrens Aid Society and other child-welfare agencies, this "free-home" program gave these children a fresh start in preselected towns in the Midwest.

The children were chosen by farm families and by townspeople after arriving in the towns. Some children were treated well and eventually were adopted; some were moved from family to family; some were abused and overworked. It was an indentured system--foster parents or the child (thru the agency) could end the arrangement.

Today, the orphan trains and auction-type lineups at the end of the trips seem barbaric, but at that time, the placing-out programs were generally accepted as a reasonable solution to a painful program.

The father of the U. S. placing-out program was Charles Loring Brace. He was shocked by the thousands of kids sleeping in the streets and stealing to stay alive in New York City in the 1850's. Feeling that orphanages and other institutions did nothing to help the street children from poverty and hopelessness, he and other reformers formed the Childrens Aid Society. These founders felt that those children needed to grow up as a part of a family.

In 1853, children had been placed individually to farms in Connecticut, rural New York, and Pennsylvania. But September, 1854 was the first large-scale expedition to the Midwest--from New York to Dowagiac, Michigan. Forty-seven children, ranging from age 7 through 15, arrived in town before dawn, slept a few hours on the floor, then trooped into the local church to be selected. All had homes within one week.

As the program expanded, it developed a well organized scenario. First, legal guardianship of the children was established--if the parents were living, they had to relinquish custody to the Society. Second, the agency's western agents found likely towns, and committees of local leaders were formed to pass on applications of potential parents. Sick, retarded or incorrigible children were eliminated from the passenger lists.

Advertisements appeared in the local papers a few weeks before the arrival of the trains, stating the children were of all ages, of both sexes, and well disciplined. The Society's terms required that the foster parents provide an education, religious training and that the child be treated as a member of the family.

A local newspaper in Hebron, Nebraska, reported that 22 children were shipped there in the winter of 1890, and the 'audience' of interested persons packed a local church. After stating that 19 of the children had found homes, it added that three others had been "overlooked in the distribution." These unlucky ones were usually forwarded to another town.

The parents signed an agreement that obliged them to care for these foster children "in sickness and in health", to send them to school full-time up to age 16 and to church, and to pay the boys for their labor when they reached age 17. They were to notify the agency if a child was "unsatisfactory". The agency could remove a child if the home conditions were deemed "injurious to his physical, mental, or moral well-being." This provision necessitated follow-up visits by the agents, usually once a year, but some children complained that the agents never appeared.

The Childrens Aid Society rated the transplanting of children as a success if they grew into "creditable members of society." A 1910 survey showed that

87 percent of the children had "done well", eight percent had returned to New York, and the other five percent had died, disappeared or been arrested. Another investigation, conducted in Minnesota, concluded that the program didn't work well with children over the age of 12.

After seeing the 'success' of the Childrens Aid Society, New York Catholics began transporting children from the New York Foundling Hospital to new homes in the country about 1875. This hospital's system was different in that the children were assigned to specific families before they were put aboard the trains. Institutions in Boston, Chicago and other cities had their own similar programs.

By 1910 the number of children placed through these programs was more than 105,000. The total had risen to approximately 150,000 by the time the programs ended in 1929. The Society's peak year had been 1875, when 4,026 children had been placed.

Statistics indicate that through the program, not only had the children been placed, but that there was a reduction of juvenile crime and vagrancy in New York. The number of juveniles arrested for both petty larceny and vagrancy dropped sharply during the first 25 years the program.

By the 1920's, state and local governments were funding foster care for orphans, and compulsory education and anti-child-labor laws were on the books. Social workers were now agreeing that keeping families intact was usually best for all persons concerned.

After the trains had become history, the children who had been on them settled into their lives as farmers, housewives, merchants, and schoolteachers. Except at occasional reunions, they rarely spoke of their experiences--and many preferred to forget it.

Recently, a Missouri researcher-genealogist began tracking down and interviewing survivors of the child-placement programs. Approximately 200 persons attended a reunion held in the fall of 1985 in Trenton, Missouri--the first reunion of Missouri orphan-train veterans. Later, other interviews were conducted in Missouri and Nebraska with veterans of the trains.

Most first recollections usually were of tenements, orphan homes and sudden desolation. One woman told of her father turning her over to an orphanage after her mother had deserted them. She remembered getting buckets of beer for her father at a saloon in New York. She said he cried when he left her at the orphanage--she had been three years old at that time. Another lady, a Foundling Hospital orphan, remembers playing with a boy named Charlie when nuns told her it was time to go. Charlie wasn't going and she didn't want to leave him. Another recalls that as she and her twin sister were bathed and had their hair brushed, they cried the whole time--they didn't want to go.

When the children reached their destination, their new parents were waiting to inspect them. The widow of an orphan train veteran recalls her father-in-law's description of the childrens appearance at the local court house--it resembled a show-and-tell class. Each child had an act, it was like a show. One boy told jokes and did acrobatic tricks. One veteran told his son that he felt like part of a slave auction--the children stood on the courthouse steps and people felt their muscles. A lot of the families were looking for free farm labor.

The Society tried to place brothers and sisters together, or at least close to each other, but sometimes it didn't work that way. A set of eight-year old twin girls were afraid they would be separated, but the Society agent insisted that they be kept together, and they were. Sometimes the foster parents didn't want the children to know about their siblings. One man didn't know he had a brother living near him in Nebraska until both were grown, when the brother



found him. He was even more surprised when he later found out he had two older sisters who had remained in the East. In another case, after a short stay with a foster family, the girl ended up in the home with her brother and sister. These foster parents adopted all three children.

For some, farm life was toil and deprivation. One girl was kept out of school after the third grade to devote herself to full-time cooking and housekeeping. Another child longed for the love and affection he was denied. They never touched him, never said they loved him, and didn't want him to call them Mom and Dad. They weren't mean, they were just cold and showed no feeling toward him. But for other children, they were raised as it was hoped they would be--as loved members of warm and generous families.

Many children were shuffled to several homes before finding a permanent family. One child remembers living with eight different families--her experiences varying from learning to dance, to beatings, to an old man who sat alone at the dinner table and cried. Another remembers being sent back to New York because of suspicions she had "mixed blood," but then the foster family had a change of heart. She was given some shots in New York--she thought that was why she had been sent there. She later found out the reason had been racial.

Some children viewed an agent's annual visits with mixed emotions. One child stated that her mother got scared each time the agent visited for fear that he might take the child away again. Another remembers that same agent as a kind and wonderful person who took her fishing and had dinner with the family. Still another child remembers no regular visits by his Foundling Hospital sponsors, but has a vivid memory of a well-dressed, richly perfumed woman who came to the farm twice and lifted him up. "I'd never been picked up like that. I wondered if it was my mother. Nobody ever told me."

Many of the orphan-train children never stopped wondering about their parents. Some tried to find parents, many deliberately chose not to. Sometimes, a parent made the reconnection. Whatever their choice was to the unanswered questions--emotionally it was very costly. Many still cry openly when they speak about it.

In 1919, critic Henry W. Thurston stated: "It does not seem fair to the relatives that they be compelled to surrender a child permanently in order to get whatever care he may need temporarily."

An archivist for the Children's Aid Society in New York says that when she first read the records, she felt haunted by the feelings those children must have had. It was frightening. But when the conditions of the times and the lack of services were considered, the placing-out program was a good solution. Most of the children sent into the Midwest apparently enjoyed better and more useful lives than if they had remained in New York as delinquents.

Survivors who were interviewed seem to share several common values--most could be called fatalistic. One survivor told her daughter, "It's strange how fate sets you up. Whatever fate gives you, that's what you've got." Most of them are strongly committed to marriage and family; divorces are almost unknown. They believe in making the best of it. One man summed it up in this statement, "The way I think of it is that I was chosen. Most parents don't have a choice, but mine did. And they took me."

#### Bibliography

Jackson, Donald D., 1986: It took trains to put street kids on the right track out of the slums. Smithsonian Magazine, September, 1986.

Note: See associated items on following page.

New York Foundling Home Records are now open to adult adoptees. These records include those children on the Orphan Trains from the late 1800's to 1929. For information, write to: Record Information Office, New York Foundling Hospital, 1175 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10021. (Pioneer Pathfinder, via Gas Lites, Fall 1986)

The Grundy County Jewitt-Norris Library has an index file of known passengers who came to Missouri from New York City on the Orphan Trains. Contact: Mrs. Evelyn Sheets, Chairman, Senior Citizens Historical Data Bank, 511 E. 9th Street, Trenton, MO 64683. (Diablo Descendants Newsletter, via Desert Diggings Newsletter, Dec. 1985)

# # #

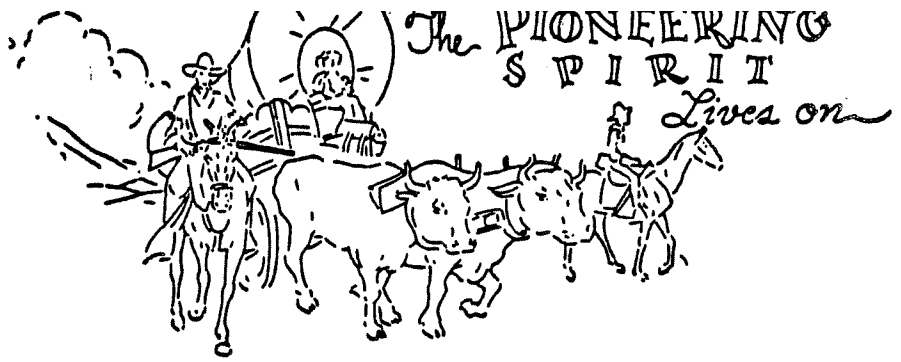
BEWARE!!!

Several thousand Illinois and Iowa residents were taken when a door to door representative approached them for pictures of ancestors to publish in a county atlas. According to the Illinois State Attorney General's Office, Richard BENTZ has collected over \$372,000 for atlases that were never delivered. ONCE AGAIN - BUYER BEWARE!!! (Gas Lites, Vol. 10, No. 1)

The latest fraud to prey upon the genealogist is the chain letter. If you receive one, do not participate! For one thing, chain letters are illegal. This one will tell you it isn't; they are only asking for \$2.00 and lists of names you are researching. If you receive anything like this, contact your post office. (Ancestor Seekers Gen. Soc., via SLVGS)

# # #

The Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, 200 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 1T5, has announced the establishment of an inter-library loan program of the Company's microfilmed records. Approximately 1,900 rolls of microfilm are now available through libraries and archives which have microfilm readers and are willing to participate in the loan program. Microfilmed records of particular interest to family historians include the journals and correspondence of over 2300 trading posts for the period 1703-1904; the pre-1870 records of the Governors of Rupert's Land; numerous journals of travel and exploration 1703-1904; Minute Books and correspondence of the London Headquarters 1671-1904; and lists of officers, servants, and contracts 1774-1904. Further information is available for Inter-Library Loans by writing the Archives. (Minnesota Gen Soc via Gas Lites, Fall 1986)



## Travel In Footsteps of Pioneers

Journey in any direction from Las Vegas and you travel in the footsteps of this area's first visitors since today's highways roundly follow the old routes. They are yesterday's trails paved over. Those first travelers came on foot. Little could they imagine the kind of traffic the trails they blazed would one day carry.

While driving down U.S. 95 toward Needles, take a look at the kind of country crossed by the first non-Indian visitor to this part of the West. Father Francisco Garces walked through the desert somewhere south of Las Vegas near the extreme southern tip of Nevada in 1776. He was searching for a land route for Spanish colonists bound for the newly opened California missions.

When you drive into Utah on Interstate 15 through the Virgin Gorge, or through Logandale and Overton on State Route 169, you are looking at country never seen before by Caucasians until Jedediah Smith, the "Knight in Buckskin," came through Southern Nevada in 1826. He followed in Virgin and Colorado Rivers and their tributaries, looking for beaver and other fur-bearing animals.

Leaving the second annual fur rendezvous held in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, Smith traveled southwest, opening a route to Los Angeles. His exploration helped open up that vast portion of the continent lying west of the chain of Rocky Mountains from Canada into Mexico.

U.S. 91-95 and I-15 approximate the route followed by Antonio Armijo and his Mexican trading party of about 60 men en route from New Mexico to Los Angeles in 1829-30. Crossing northern Arizona, they forded the Colorado north of Navajo Bridge at the "Crossing of the Fathers." They kept close to rivers and streams, searching out watering spots a day's journey apart to save their pack animals. This route became known as the Old Spanish Trail.

I-15 north of Las Vegas roughly follows the Old Spanish Trail, the track that became the major route of trade and travel through this area. After Armijo, the following year came William Wolfskill and a party of American trappers, covering much of the same ground and helping to establish the route.

On the Old Spanish Trail, the springs at Las Vegas, "The Meadows," were an important stopover following an exceedingly dry stretch between here and Glendale. Lack of water and searing heat on that section of the trail took such a toll that John C. Fremont wrote in his 1844 journal that the way was littered with bones of animals that had perished between water stops. Barely more than a 45-minute drive today, it is hard to imagine the rigours of that dreaded stretch.

From downtown, drive west on the Expressway and take the Rainbow exit south to Charleston Boulevard and on into the Red Rock area, past Blue Diamond, and right up into the mountains via Mountain Springs Pass. You are traveling in reverse the same route as Fremont on the Spanish Trail. Fremont's maps of his long exploratory trips would serve to guide thousands of emigrants to Oregon and California. He was returning eastward in 1844 when he named the Great Basin.

All other travelers were just passing through, but when the Mormons came, they came to stay. Following Fremont's journals on their westward exodus, the Mormons first settled in the Salt Lake Valley. They proposed setting up their own state of Deseret with boundaries including all of present-day Utah and Nevada and parts of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon and Wyoming. Under the leadership of Brigham Young, the Mormons fanned out in all directions, establishing hundreds of towns, among them Las Vegas.

Because of good organization, dedication and industriousness, the towns the Mormons settled were markedly more successful than similar efforts by the Spanish in the West and our own forefathers in the East.

Many of the other roads you may travel in this area were first cut through by the Mormons. They went into the mountains for timber. They did a little mining. They trailed cattle into remote areas. They probed the mountains and canyons and felt their way out over the desert.

Many of their roads now lie abandoned, the reasons for their being long forgotten, but others became roads to places we still frequent. They are now more old trails paved over.

Margo Bartlett Pesek

--Reprinted with permission from the Las Vegas Review Journal.

# # #

Lost Census'....

For the MINNESOTA 1840 Federal Census see the 1840 Federal Census of Clayton Co., Iowa. The enumerator included present-day Minnesota in his enumeration of the Clayton Co. (Gen. Record, Houston Gen Forum, via Gas Lites)

The MONTANA 1860 Federal Census may be found in the Nebraska census under the "unorganized territory" which also includes what is not north-eastern Colorado. (Gen. Record, Houston Gen Forum, via Gas Lites)

# # #

Russian, Polish, Jewish Records....

Records of ancestors who came during the 19th and early 20th century from the Russian Empire (including Poland--60% were Jewish) are sitting in a National Archive warehouse deteriorating while they are slowly being catalogued, translated, and indexed by a two-member volunteer team whose salaries are paid by contributions. Records include photos, birth, marriage and death certificates, passports and letters. Government funds are unavailable due to the unusual legal status of these records. Contact Consular Records Project, Jewish Gen. Soc. of Greater Washington, P.O. Box 412, Vienna, VA 22180. (LA Times via Gas Lites)

# # #

Homestead claims can be obtained from the National Archives Land Office. These include such valuable information as: age, birthplace, marital status, and number in the family, as well as the data residence was first established. You must furnish the legal description of the land or the number of the case. These may be obtained from the county clerk in the county the land is located in. To obtain a homestead file, write: General Branch, Civil Archives Division, National Archives Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20409. They will bill you later for the papers. (Kansas City Genealogist, via San Luis Valley Gen. Soc. Newsletter, 2/87)

# # #

The following history is submitted by CCNGS member Col. Arnold V. Wyss, of Luray, VA. I would like to apologize to Col. Wyss for not publishing this item sooner. -Ed.-

### A History of the Wyss/Kellough Family (of Pawnee County, Oklahoma)

George Gottlieb Wyss (he gave himself the name George) was born April 11, 1848 near Gerzensee in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, next youngest of the ten children of Christian and Elizabeth Steiner Wyss. In 1851 the family with nine children (the eldest daughter having died) departed from LeHavre France on a sailship, The Virgin Mary. Forty seven days sailing brought them to New York. Using the transport of the time they traveled to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and a farm near New Philadelphia. In 1854 the family moved westward to Moniteau County, Missouri, near Jamestown, and began farming there. In 1858 Christian died of typhoid fever. During the Civil War the three eldest sons, John, Fred, and Christian, Jr., served in the Union Army. Christian Jr. was mortally wounded in the battle of Jefferson City. Missouri was a divided state in the conflict and the Wyss family home was pillaged by local Confederate sympathizers who took the sword and epaulets Christian Sr. had worn as a captain in the Swiss Army.

George married in Missouri and became the father of three sons, one dying in infancy. He became a blacksmith and owner of a drug store in Walker, Missouri. Knowing of the impending opening of the Cherokee Outlet, he made a scouting trip there, and on September 16, 1893 made the "Run" from near Perry, settling on the NW1/4S11T22NR4E in Pawnee County, (then 'Q' County). Some others from Missouri settled on nearby farms. The season being late, Wyss returned to Missouri for the winter. On his return early in '94 he found and evicted a squatter from the rocky and wooded SE part of his homestead. Outline of a stone foundation laid by that person can still be seen. The first dwelling was a sod house, succeeded by a three room frame house. For whatever reason, George's wife (Mary Edmonds) apparently decided against the settler's life, moved to Kansas City, MO, divorced him, and had frequent custody of their two sons, Monford and Russell. The sons spent some time with their father on the homestead and Monford married Sally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodwin of Pawnee, also pioneer residents.

For some years Wyss led a bachelor life. Neighbors in the same section were the Buzan brothers, nearby was Tol Gates who moved westward after a few years. Wyss served on the school board for District 65 and said he named it Mound Center because of the prominent mound on the Lundy farm west of his homestead. He was perhaps a township trustee and was involved with road maintenance when it was a township function. He lost an attempt to be elected county commissioner from his district.

Anna Rebecca Kellough was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 11, 1866, the daughter of a prominent farmer and tile maker. Earliest forbears of this family arrived in Maryland in the 1630's and members of both sides of her family served in the American Revolution and in the War of 1812. Finishing the schooling required at that time, she became a teacher. Married at an early age, she was the mother of two sons and a daughter, one son dying in infancy. Divorcing her husband, she anticipated the emancipation of women by several decades by resuming her maiden name and titling herself Miss. Wishing to move on westward, she became a teacher in the 1890's at Hillside Indian Mission near Skiatook, Indian Territory, a school operated by the Society of Friends. Not a Quaker herself, she felt accord with the tenets of that group. Among her pupils were several who later became prominent in the affairs of their tribes, and, Albert Exendine, who for a time was head football coach at Oklahoma A & M. From

Skiatook she moved on to Pawnee County and homesteaded the lots making up the N1/2S11T20N9E, in the Sinnett area. She taught at the Sinnett school and among her pupils was Auda Sloan, who became Mrs. Shapard Thornton of Pawnee. The Lemley family were close friends in the area. Anna's daughter, Marie Sollars, became employed in Tulsa and married Frank Buel, a realtor, builder and developer, recognized as a great booster in the early growth of Tulsa. Buel died in 1908, leaving the widow and a daughter, Irene, who in adulthood married L. King Dickason, subsequent owner of Dickason-Goodman Furniture. Anna's youngest brother, Robert W. Kellough, a lawyer, came from Ohio to Independence, Kansas, where he married Ethel Booth. He moved later to Tulsa and became a well known attorney there, once being Republican nominee for Congress, losing in the general election. Anna's daughter Marie, and son, Fred Sollars, are both long deceased, with Fred leaving a number of descendants. Fred spent his life in various aspects of the oil production industry in many locations. George's sons, Monford and Russell, lived out their lives in Kansas City with only Monford leaving descendants.

In 1903, having received a patent on the homestead, Anna sold it to J. B. Coates. She moved northwest of Pawnee and was probably the teacher in 1903-04 at Mound Center and perhaps earlier. Anna and George Wyss were married on April 6, 1904 with Dr. G. A. Waters as one of the witnesses. A son, Charles Kellouth, was born in August 1905, died in June 1908, and was buried in what is now Masham Cemetery. His casket was made by a skilled and kindly neighbor whose name is now forgotten. A second son, Arnold Vinsonhale (the latter a very old family name) was born August 6, 1907. Dr. J. L. Lehew was the physician and was said to have made the seven mile-plus buggy trip for \$15.00, a sum not easy to come by in those times. Neighbor women assisted and Mrs. Jasper Lizar said she applied Arnold's first diaper.

Describing the land as he first found it, Wyss said the small creeks always had water in them and usually were flowing. Buffalo wallows had water and fish in them. Edible game: rabbit, squirrel, quail, prairie chicken, fish, bull frogs, etc., augmented the ration. Fields were laid out, fenced, and put to the plow - at first with a walking plow and later with the luxury of a riding plow. Acquired in addition were a disc, a harrow, a 2-row planter, a drill for small grain, a cultivator, a hand-operated corn sheller, a mowing machine, a sulky rake, and a homemade bull rake. An anvil and small forge were used frequently in making repairs, sharpening plow shares, etc. Oats were cut by the binder and tied into bundles which were put into shocks by hand and later into stacks, awaiting arrival of the steam thresher. Stacking required someone atop the stack with skill to shape it into a weatherproof shape. Hay in the meadow was mowed, raked into windrows with the sulky rake, and brought together with the bull rake for stacking, stowing in the barn's hay loft, or to a neighbor-owned baler brought in for the purpose. Crops were grown for stock food and for sale; usually oats, corn, hay, alfalfa, kaffir corn and milo maize, the latter two for chicken feed. Cattle were grown for milk and cream production and for sale. Chickens were grown for eggs, table use, and for sale; at Lehew's Grocery, eggs brought a 'due bill', credit for the purchase of staples. Scattered chicken feed would attract the flock, a long wire with a foot-trapping bend at the end and a dexterous move would bring to hand the squawking centerpiece of a chicken dinner. Hogs were for home butchering and for sale; butchering provided fresh meat in the cold season and much was "fried down" and stored in lard for use well into the following year. Quantities of vegetables were grown in the garden and much was canned for later use; apples, apricots, pears, peaches, and plums from the orchard were used fresh, sometimes canned, and 'keepers' were stored for later use. Corn was 'shucked' from the standing stalk and tossed into the wagon pulled alongside by a patient team; kaffir and milo were headed

(or beheaded) using a machete-like knife. Later the stalks were bound and put into shocks for use as stock fodder; as they were removed the dogs harvested the dispossessed mice living beneath them. All work was by hand, manpower or womanpower, or with the help of horses. There was no engine or motor powered equipment and no electricity. The day's work usually began and ended in the dark in all seasons. In today's words, it was truly labor-intensive!

A water well was drilled early and later improved with a Chandler windmill, easing the filling of the stock tank. There was a frame barn with hayloft, a smoke house later used to house the cream separator, a chicken house with open shed alongside, and of course, a privy. A cellar was built in 1904, used for storage of canned goods, and as a "fraidy-hole" when cone shaped clouds threatened. The cellar's cool and moist earth floor was a haven for centipedes and scorpions, most unwelcome residents. Road travel was usually by farm wagon or one-horse buggy. Roads were lightly crowned native earth and wagon travel made deep ruts which were a bane to autos when they came later. In 1916 Wyss bought a Model T Ford from Mentzer Brothers for \$402.40 and soon built a garage to shelter it. In an obstruction-free meadow, Arnold learned to drive.

Light in the house was by kerosene lamp with about the illumination of a wooden match; outside after dark a kerosene lantern was used. Water was brought to the house in a bucket; sometimes there was ice on it on winter mornings and sometimes snow drifted under the North door. Heat was from a small coal/wood 'monkey' stove and the wood-burning cookstove. Addition of a kerosene cookstove took some of the heat off Anna in summer cooking and canning. A wash board and a hand operated washer and wringer were used in laundering. Laundry soap was made at home. Clothes were kept in chests, on hooks, or in trunks. A telephone was installed about as soon as available and the outside world was never as far away again. The Wyss number 251R meant two short rings, a long ring, and the R meant rural. Volume decreased as eavesdroppers came on the line to hear the conversation. A long continued ring was known as a 'line ring' and meant there was a storm warning or other urgent message for all subscribers.

Over the years, ownership of many nearby farms changed. The Lundys sold the farm across the road west about 1911 and moved to the oil fields. The farm was occupied by a succession of tenants, among them: Rice, Robinson, Buntin, and Custer until about 1918 when it was bought by T. T. McAlister. His son, Gene, has been a staunch friend of Arnold's ever since, as has his wife Helen, since she came on the scene. In 1924 the Wyss' sold their dwindling farm equipment at a public sale, rented out the homestead, and moved to their house in Pawnee. There, for a number of years, he maintained a fruitful garden and kept a few chickens. Except for almost total deafness in late years, his health remained good to advanced old age. He died at home October 18, 1942; by the official record in Switzerland of his birth and baptism, he was 13 months and four days older than he thought he was. Following her husband's death, Anna preferred to live alone, and until her last days resisted any attempt to move her. She died in a nursing home in Newkirk on November 18, 1947, and is buried with her husband and son at Masham Cemetery.

In 1942, probably on May 3, a tornado completely destroyed all buildings on the homestead. Gene and Helen McAlister were tenants at the time and, luckily, were away from home and avoided injury but lost about everything they didn't have with them. None of the buildings were replaced.

Mound Center School was just over three quarters of a mile North and Arnold attended there. Teachers well remembered are Cumi L. Gentry, Viola Hope, and Florence Atkinson. All were highly dedicated instructors. With eight grades taught in one room, all teaching was in the sight and hearing of those attending. It was the greatest educational experience this writer has ever had, and my debt to it continues.

Arnold finished there in 1919, and on his mother's insistence that he go on to high school, the parents bought a house on West Forest in Pawnee between the McGees and the Fletchers. They added a room to the house and installed inside plumbing. Mother and son stayed there during the school week, returning to the homestead on Fridays. Arnold's first year of high school was in the old stone castle, the last year high school was held there. He was dressed in bib 'overalls' and was barefooted; Anna complained that the oil seemed as permanent on his feet as on the school floors. Early in his senior year in 1922, he heard the teacher's frequent instruction, "Go to the office!" Instead, he went home and hasn't been back. The next year he completed high school at the secondary school of Oklahoma A & M, and entered college there in 1924. During college years he served three years in the Pawnee Quartermaster Detachment of the Oklahoma National Guard. College attendance was intermittent, with such interruptions as work in a sawmill in Susanville, CA, a semester in Washington University, St. Louis while working 60 hours per week in service stations, and working as a roustabout at Seminole during the oil boom there. After leaving school in March 1930 to take a job with Conoco, he finally received a degree in 1931. On November 8, 1930, he married Jeanne Isabel Thoburn, daughter of Joseph B. and Caroline Conwell Thoburn. Thoburn is the subject of a 1980 biography in the Oklahoma Trackmaker series, titled "Joseph B. Thoburn, Pioneer Historian and Archaeologist." Jeanne is the grand-niece of James Mills Thoburn, first Methodist Bishop of India, and of his sister Isabella, once characterized in Time Magazine as the "greatest woman missionary of all time." She founded Isabella Thoburn Women's College, the first college for women in Asia and now a part of Lucknow University.

After a number of years in many locations with Conoco and as a holder of a Reserve commission, Arnold was called to duty in September 1941 as one of the Army's older 2nd Lieutenants. After almost two years at Fort Sill, he spent 26 months in the European Theater during World War II, and on his return, resumed employment for a time with Conoco in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where the family had lived during his absence. Before his call to duty, the family had grown by two daughters: Carolyn Ann, now Mrs. Richard D. Markham of Clifton, VA, and Mary Jean Gordon of Alexandria, VA.

Integrated into the regular army in July 1946, he was stationed at then Camp Lee, VA. Next, with his family, he spent three years in Wurzburg, Germany. Schooling at Maxwell AFB followed on his return, and then a stint on the Army General Staff in the Pentagon where he was promoted to colonel. Next were tours at Philadelphia, Korea, Schenectady, NY, and finally, Fort Lee, VA, where he retired in 1962. In 1961 they built a house on the bank of the James River in Prince George County, VA, and lived there more than 16 years, far longer than they ever lived in one place. There followed moves to Luray, Chantilly, Centreville, and in 1985 back to Page County, VA, outside Luray, their 41st address in almost 55 years of marriage.

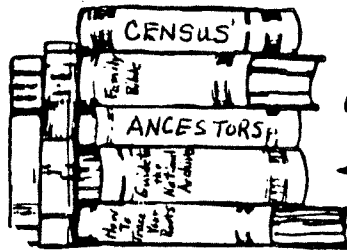
The old homestead remains a Wyss possession to this day. There is an old saying, "Home is where the heart is"; it might also be said, "Home is where the start is" - in my case, Pawnee County, Oklahoma.

# # #

Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War -- meetings are held at 1:00 pm. each 3rd Wednesday of the month at the Elks Hall, 900 No. Las Vegas Blvd. Ladies who are direct descendants of a Union Army Veteran are welcome and encouraged to join. Our local chapter has many granddaughters and great-granddaughters of Union Veterans, but we are especially proud to have a DAUGHTER of one of the Veterans. For more information, contact (DUV) Pearl Grigsby, 734-2517, or (CCNGS) Boots Parker, 645-5312,



Contents of the CCNGS Library..



# Library Notes

## CALIFORNIA

### Northern California-

- Sacramento - Gas Lites  
1984 - Spring  
1985 - Fall, Winter  
1986 - Summer, Fall

### Southern California-

- Colorado River, Blythe, Quartzsite Genealogical Society  
Surname Index 1985
- Victorville - HI-Desert Diggings  
1984 - March, June  
1985 - December  
1986 - March, June, September
- Orange County Genealogical Society  
1986 - September
- Orange County Newsletters  
1982 - April  
1979 - 1983
- Surname Index  
1979 - July
- Southern California Genealogical Society - The Searcher  
1975 - Volumes 1 and 2  
1979 - Volume 2  
1980 - Volume 2 (2 copies)  
1983 - April thru December  
1984 - January thru December  
1985 - January thru September, November  
1986 - January, March thru October, December
- Surname Searcher  
1982-83  
1984

## CONNECTICUT

- The Connecticut Historical Society - Bulletins  
1981 - April, July, October  
1982 - January, July, Winter  
1983 - Summer, Fall  
1984 - Spring, Winter

CONNECTICUT (Continued)

Annual Report - 1982

Brief Illustrated History - 1825-1975

Stamford Genealogical Society - Connecticut Ancestry

1982 - September, November

1983 - February, May, September, November

1984 - February, May

Loan Collection: Genealogies 1981

FLORIDA

Manasota Genealogical Society - Black Book

1982 - January

IDAHO

Post Falls - Genealogical Reference Builders Newsletter  
Various States

INDIANA

Indiana Magazine of History

1980 - March, June, September, December (quarterly)

1981 - All

1982 - All

Indiana History Bulletin

1980 - January thru August, October, December

1981 - January, February, April, May, July, August,  
September, November

1982 - January, February, April

Indiana Historical Society - Annual Report

1978-79

1979-80

1980-81

Indiana Historical Society Newsletter

1980 - December

The Hoosier Genealogist

1971 - July-September

Southern Indiana Genealogical Society

1984 - July, October (quarterly)

1985 - January, April, July

1986 - January, April, July

1987 - January

1984 - August Newsletter

## KENTUCKY

Traces - Quarterly Publication of The South Central Kentucky  
1984 - Spring, Summer, Fall

Kentucky Ancestors - Quarterly Magazine of Kentucky Historical Society  
1982 - October  
1983 - January, April, July, October  
1984 - January, April Autumn  
1985 - Spring, Summer, Winter

The Register - Of The Kentucky Historical Society  
1982 - Summer, Autumn (quarterly)  
1983 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter  
1984 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter  
1985 - Winter

Appalachian Heritage  
1976 - Summer

The Bulletin of the Kentucky Historical Society  
1982 - December  
1983 - April, June, August  
1984 - April, June, August, October, December  
1985 - February, April

## MARYLAND

Maryland Historical Magazine  
1979 - Spring thru Winter  
1980 - " " "  
1981 - " " "  
1982 - " " "  
1983 - " " "  
1984 - " " "

Maryland Magazine of Genealogy  
1978 - Fall  
1979 - Spring, Fall  
1980 - Spring, Fall

Old Pike Post - Genealogical Society of Alleghany County - Newsletter  
1984 - June-September

## MINNESOTA

Branching Out - Twin Ports Genealogical Society (Duluth)  
1983 - March  
1984 - Winter

## MISSOURI

Ozark Happenings - Texas County Newsletter  
1984 - June, August, October  
1985 - January-February, May-June, July-August, November-December  
1986 - March-April, July-August

Missouri Historical Review  
1985 - July-October  
1986 - January

## NEVADA

Nevada State Genealogical Society Newsletter  
1982 - August

## NEW YORK

Tree Talks - Central New York Genealogical Society  
1981 - March, June, September -- Index 1981  
1982 - March, June, September, December -- Index 1982  
1983 - March, June, September, December

## OHIO

Guide to Green County Area Genealogical Society

## TENNESSEE

East Tennessee Roots  
1985 - Fall

## TEXAS

Red River County Genealogical Society Newsletter  
1986 - February

## VIRGINIA

Southwest Virginian  
1983 - September

The Connector - Hamilton National Genealogical Society  
1979 - December  
1980 - February

## WISCONSIN

LaCrosse Area Genealogical Quarterly  
1979 - May

## FAMILY NEWSLETTERS

Barnes Family Tree  
Bewley Family Roots  
Ancestors of Exzalia Elizabeth Boudreau (2 volumes)  
Knight Letter  
Lawson Letters  
Livesay Bulletin  
Pack -Peck - Peek Pioneers  
Richardson Family Researcher and Historical News  
Robinsons (of VA) Newsletter  
Van Voorhees Association  
Williams Newsletter

## MAGAZINES

Heritage Quest - First Issue  
1985 - September-October

D.A.R. 1984 - January thru December  
1985 - January thru October, December  
1986 - March

People Finders  
1986 - January, February

Phone Book - District of Columbia Yellow Pages  
1984 - May

## RESEARCH BOOKS

Ancestrys Guide to Research - Case Studies in American Genealogy  
--by John Cerny and Arlene Eakle

Handy Guide to Austrian Genealogical Records  
--Everton Publishing Inc.

Handy Guide to Hungarian Genealogical Records  
--Everton Publishing Inc.

Handy Guide to Italian Genealogical Records  
--Everton Publishing Inc.

National Directory of Local Researchers, April 1985

Current Genealogical Publications - 1984

The Genealogical Clearinghouse Quarterly

Federal Population Census' 1790-1890  
--National Archives

1910 Federal Population Census  
--National Archives

1900 Federal Population Census  
--National Archives

Immigrant and Passenger Arrivals  
--National Archives

Genealogical and Biographical Research  
--National Archives

Miscellaneous Information Pamphlets- (Envelope)  
--National Archives and Library of Congress

How to Research your Personal Polish Family History

The Highlander - The Magazine of Scottish Heritage

The Almanac - Swedish American Historical Society of California

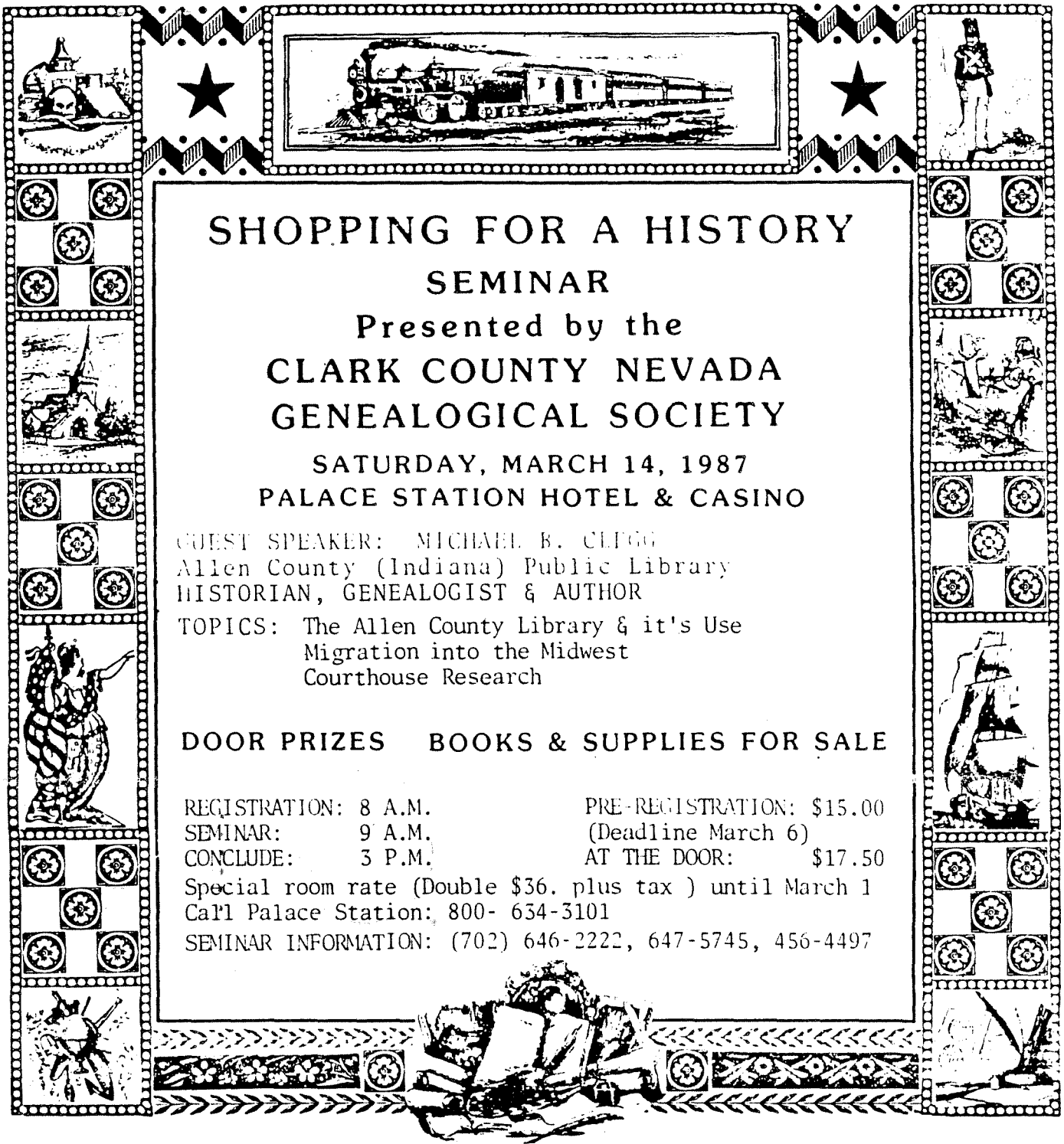
Scandinavian Genealogical Helper  
1969 - July  
1970 - January, April, March, October  
1971 - January, April, July  
1972 - April

These materials are currently being kept by Edie Kraemer, 4221 Flame Circle, 89108. If you wish to use or view any of these items, please call Edie at 647-5745.)

# # #

### COLONIAL OCCUPATIONS

Colporteur.....	Peddler of books
Stuffgownsmen.....	Junior Barrister
Docker.....	Stevedore
Pettifogger.....	Shyster Lawyer
Almoner.....	Giver of charity to the needy
Boniface.....	Keeper of an inn
Hostler.....	Groom who cared for horses
Wharfinger.....	Owner of a wharf
Manciple.....	Steward
Shrieve.....	Sheriff
Plumbum worker.....	Plumber
Tipstaff.....	Police man
Whitewing.....	Street Sweeper
Peregrinator.....	Itinerant Wanderer
Duffer.....	Peddler
Peruker.....	Wigmaker
Chiffonier.....	Rag Picker
Bluestocking.....	Female Writer
Rattlewatch.....	Town Watchman
Crowner.....	Colonel



# SHOPPING FOR A HISTORY SEMINAR

Presented by the  
**CLARK COUNTY NEVADA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

**SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1987  
PALACE STATION HOTEL & CASINO**

GUEST SPEAKER: MICHAEL B. CLIFF  
Allen County (Indiana) Public Library  
HISTORIAN, GENEALOGIST & AUTHOR

TOPICS: The Allen County Library & it's Use  
Migration into the Midwest  
Courthouse Research

**DOOR PRIZES BOOKS & SUPPLIES FOR SALE**

REGISTRATION: 8 A.M.	PRE-REGISTRATION: \$15.00
SEMINAR: 9 A.M.	(Deadline March 6)
CONCLUDE: 3 P.M.	AT THE DOOR: \$17.50
Special room rate (Double \$36. plus tax ) until March 1	
Carl Palace Station: 800- 634-3101	
SEMINAR INFORMATION: (702) 646-2222, 647-5745, 456-4497	

## .....REGISTRATION FORM.....

Please enter me in the Clark County Nevada Genealogical Society Seminar; **SEARCHING FOR A HISTORY.**

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

- \$15.00 one person advanced registration
  - \$30.00 two people advanced registration (advanced registration deadline Mar. 6)
  - I would like to have information about joining your Genealogical Society!
- Mail to: CCNGS  
P.O. Box 1929  
Las Vegas NV 89125