

*The following article appeared in Bald Eagle, Vol. 15, No. 4, Winter, 1989, and was written by Sara Walter and Iona Spencer. The story highlights the Eisenhower Family History.*

## DWIGHT EISENHOWER'S PARENTS

Ida Elizabeth Stover was born May 1, 1862 at Mount Sydney, Virginia. The name Stover dates back to the Knights of the Stauffer at Hohenstauffen, Germany and the year 1000. By the time of William Tell, the family had moved to Switzerland.

From Switzerland, the Reverend Johann Peter Stover went to the Virginia Colony in 1736, to convert slaves to Christianity. By 1738, he had established a Lutheran Church, school and parsonage on a 5000 acre grant of land in east Rockingham County, Virginia.

Ida Elizabeth was born in a house built by Johann Peter, at Mt. Sydney, he being her great, great grandfather. Her father, Simon P. Stover had been born there in 1862. Her mother, Elizabeth Ida Link was born in the same area in 1824.

They were married at Mt. Sterling, Virginia. Ida was name for her mother, but to avoid confusion the name was reversed.

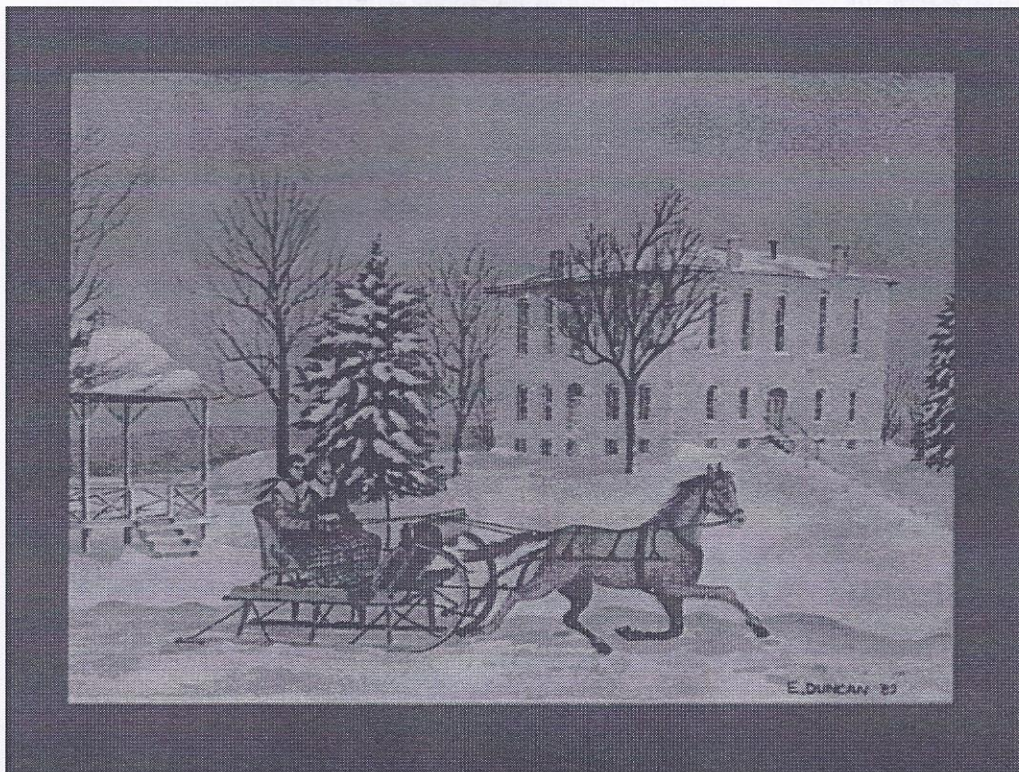
### Ida's Mother Dies

When she was born, the Civil War was being fought and battles were taking place in Shenandoah Valley. Union Armies came down to Augusta County on their raids. Nearby Staunton was twice occupied by Federal troops, so the war scorched the valley, wrecked orchards, and charred the barns. The smell of burning hay stacks became one of Ida's first memories and she felt this terrifying. Raiding soldiers came by the Stover house, keeping the family fearful. Ida's mother died when Ida was five and it was thought the death was caused by continual terror for her family and home. For that reason, Ida always hated war.

### Ida Lives With Grandparents

Simon Stover, the father, felt incapable of caring for eight children after his wife's death, so various relatives took them in. Ida went to live with her maternal grandparents, the Links. There she was taught to work hard and well, that women needed only to learn to read and write, and to be seen not heard. She became an assistant baker. She used a big brick oven in which the wood fire was built and then the coals raked out before setting things in it to bake or roast, as meat, pastry and bread. By the age of nine, she was the chief baker.

After she had finished her baking duties, she would go upstairs to the quilting room where she was trained



*Ida Stover Eisenhower and David Dwight Eisenhower shortly after their marriage in 1885 while attending Lane University.*

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## DWIGHT EISENHOWER'S PARENTS *continued from page 1*

in that skill. Every day she was allotted a certain amount to do, and if it was not done acceptably, the thread was pulled out and she did it over and over, or as many times as was needed to get it done to near perfection, as a result, at ten, she was an expert at darning, patching and hemming. Later, when she went to Kansas with the Mennonite caravan, she was an accomplished seamstress.

The Stover family believed in a good education, the Links did not. When Ida was only five, she could read, but she had to hurry at her work so she would have time for school. She also had the support and companionship of her seven brothers, one of whom was the local teacher. The school was known as the Limestone Schoolhouse. It was built of logs and rough timber on the edge of a woods. It was just a rudely built shack, with a barren room and rough board benches. There she learned her three "R's" reading, writing and arithmetic. Ida quickly became a proficient reader, and pursued every book she could acquire.

She played boys' games and learned their horse riding stunts. They would ride into the woods and sit in a group, discussing secret plans for their future. The father died when she was twelve, so Ida depended on the encouragement of her brothers to further her education. The family was deeply religious and church records show that Ida learned 1,365 Bible verses in six months.

### **Ida Inherits \$1000 and Moves to Kansas**

When she was fourteen, she went to the near-by town of Staunton, and located a home where she could work for her board and room and go to the high school. She did the cooking and helped with the care of the children. She finished high school and taught school for two years before she was twenty-one. That was the year she was eligible to receive an inheritance of one thousand dollars. She immediately spent six hundred of it for a small ebony piano; she had always been interested in music, but had no opportunity to get any training. Two of her brothers had joined a Dunkard Church colony and had moved to Kansas, and they encouraged her to join them. When a cousin, Mary Ann Link, who had recently married Emanuel Bean, decided to join a group of Mennonites that were going to Kansas, she determined to go with them. These Brethren, frequently called River Brethren because they favored river baptizing, were methodical and efficient volunteers. The household property was sent along by freight train cars, so Ida had no problem transporting her prized piano, while she rode in the coach. She had also made arrangements for staying with her brother who lived in Topeka. She desired a college education, and he had told her about the college the River Brethren had founded in Lecompton. An uncle, W. S. Stover lived in Lecompton, and

she arranged to stay with him. The college also welcomed women students, while some did not.

In the fall of 1883, Ida appeared at Lane University with her piano, and began studying music, voice, history, literature and anything else the college would teach her, absorbing learning like a hungry sponge. The curriculum was not very large, but it served Ida well, it introduced her to David Dwight Eisenhower, who was a student at the same college.

### **David's German Ancestry**

David was a serious young man, fastidious in dress and what he did and said, just as reserved as Ida was friendly. He was a brunette and she a blonde. She was not a classic beauty, but she smiled almost constantly, which attracted David. However different they were, their ancestors were very much alike.

David's people were also German, and had come to Pennsylvania before 1750. The family had left the Lutheran Church to adopt the Mennonite style of worship. They believed in the simple life, plain living, and frugality. His forbearers had come to America to escape wars and religious persecutions in the old world. William Penn offered them a place in Pennsylvania where they might worship as they pleased. John David Eisenhower, David's great, great, great, great grandfather was the first Eisenhower to come to the new world. There in Elizabethville, Pennsylvania, David Dwight Eisenhower was born September 23, 1863. When he was sixteen in 1878, his father, who was a Brethren preacher, decided to sell his farm and go to Kansas with a group of people of similar beliefs. They settled in Abilene on a farm and prospered. David did not like to farm and wanted to become an engineer, and for that reason he had gone to Lane university. However, the subjects he needed were not taught, so as he was an avid reader, he settled on other topics. He became a Greek scholar, and he read the Bible written in Greek the rest of his life. He was also conversant in German, but wanted his own family to speak English, so in his own home he spoke no German except to his father.

### **David at Lane**

Lane University had several advantages, it was new and it was lively. David and Ida profited from their association with the students and dedicated faculty of Lane University. They ended their college life September 23, 1885 when, according to former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, they were married in the Lane University chapel by Re. E.B. Slade. They then started a general merchandise store in Hope, Kansas with the wedding gift they had received from David's father: \$2000 and a one-



## **DWIGHT EISENHOWER'S PARENTS** *continued from page 2*

hundred-sixty acre farm. David later took in a partner to help with the work. However, due to the fact that their customer's were chiefly farmers, and they had several bad years due to hordes of grasshoppers and drought, and could not pay their credit bills, the store failed. David's partner absconded with what funds left available, and the store took out bankruptcy which after some years was all paid off.

David then took a job with a railroad in Denison, Texas where Ida joined him after their second son, Edgar, was born. They stayed in Denison for three year's and another son Dwight was born there. They then returned to Abilene where he worked in a creamery. He continued studying engineering by correspondence, and some time later received a diploma. He next worked as an engineer for the local gas plant and later became its highly respected manager.

### **David and Ida in Abilene**

When they returned to Abilene, they lived in a tiny cottage, which after having five boys became too small. So, they purchased a two-story house that had three acres of land and a large barn. Ida thereafter assigned each boy certain chores, alternating between outdoor and indoor tasks. They carried water, started the kitchen fire, milked and fed a cow, cared for chickens, pigs and two horses, and grew vegetables, helped with the laundry, cooking and household chores. Ida was passionately fond of flowers. In the spring she would have the boys spade up the ground chosen for planting of annuals. They and perennials were carefully guarded and watered during the summer. In the spring geraniums would be set in selected spots; in the fall they were potted and brought into the house for the winter. One room had a bay window opening to the west; it was bright throughout the winter filled with the flowers she loved. There were not many discipline problems, but those that occurred were quickly solved by the "rod." Ida could wield the "rod", but she preferred to wait until David came for supper, and let him handle the matter.

### **The Eisenhowers Were Religious**

A religious atmosphere pervaded the Eisenhower home. Both Ida and David were so steeped in the teachings of the Bible by the Mennonites and River Brethren, that their whole lives were governed by religious feelings. It was the force that dominated their lives. However, when the boys reached the age of reason, they were not forced to go to church. They were allowed to have their own convictions. Although she attended church faithfully, Ida never felt compelled to wear the little

white cap that the other Brethren women wore, nor did David feel forced to grow the beard that was characteristic of the Brethren men.

In mid-life, Ida and David became dissatisfied with conventional church services, so they assembled a group of like-minded people and held weekly Bible study sessions in each others homes. When they met in the Eisenhower home, Ida had the opportunity to play hymns on her piano as the group sang. After David's death in 1942, it was felt by her sons, that Ida needed a companion, so they hired a Presbyterian lady who thereafter took Ida to the Presbyterian church for Bible classes.

### **The Eisenhowers Were Successful in Life**

School work was considered important in the Eisenhower household, but neither parent tried to push any of the boys into a certain profession or college. The boys all did odd jobs at various times, so although the parents did not have the money to send them to college, they could each earn their own way or help each other. Arthur, upon high school graduation, went to Kansas City to work, passing up college, and going into banking. Edgar wanted to study law. Dwight decided to help him and then Edgar could return the favor. However, Dwight received an appointment to West Point, so he had four years of college on his own. Earl spent seven years in Tacoma, Washington, living with Edgar and working in his law office while seeking an engineering degree. Milton went to Kansas State College and paid his way by working periodically for the Reflector Chronicle, a newspaper in Abilene. The following is a summary of the sons and their vocations:

- Arthur (b 1886) Vice President of the Commerce Trust Co. Kansas City, Mo.
- Edgar (b 1889) Attorney at Law, Tacoma , Washington
- Dwight (b 1890) Army General and President of the United States
- Roy J. (b 1892) Pharmacist
- Paul L. (b 1894- died 1895)
- Earl D. (b 1898) Electrical Engineer and Publisher
- Milton S. (b 1899) President of Kansas State University, Pennsylvania State University, and John Hopkins University

David and Ida could look at their sons' records and be happy with what they had reared, and that the world was better because of them. They were all fine moral citizens interested in the public welfare. The parents were equally proud of each son. Once during a celebration in Abilene in honor of Dwight, a correspondent asked Ida if she were proud of her famous son, she replied "Which one?"

One of the boys once asked his mother, "How did you

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ever manage to bring us up?" She answered "Didn't you ever catch on? Don't you remember there was always lots of work to do around the place, and you were busy doing it."

Edgar said, "Father and Mother complimented each other. Mother had the fire and ambition, and a personality full of joy. She had a song in her heart. Dad was the anchor, he was the one that kept everyone's feet on the ground. He had a quiet influence that we didn't recognize until we got older and began to experience some of the responsibilities of life."

David D. Eisenhower died in 1942, and Ida Stover Eisenhower died in 1946; both satisfied that they had a fruitful life.

Sara Walter and Iona Spencer

The authors are very appreciative of the following references which were very valuable in preparing the above story:

Duncan, Kunigundi, Earning the Right to do Fancywork, University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, Kansas 1957

Kornitzer, Bela, The Great American Heritage, The Story of Five Eisenhower Brothers,

Farrar, Straus, and Cudahy, New York, NY 1955

Eisenhower, Dwight D., At Ease Stories I tell to Friends Doubleday & Company Inc Garden City NY 1967

Miller, Francis Trevelyan, Eisenhower Man and Soldier The John C Winston Col Philadelphia PA 1944

Faber, Doris, The Mothers of American Presidents The New American Library Inc New York NY 1968



HOME ★ SCHEDULE OF EVENTS ★ VENDORS ★ REGISTER ★ HISTORY ★ MEMORIES ★ CONTACT US

**Friday**

- 6 - 9pm **Carnival/Games**  
*Ottaway Amusement Inc.*
- 6:30 - 7pm **Registration**  
*Turtle Race, Frog Race, Bicycle Race, Talent Show*
- 6:30pm **Softball Tournament Begins**  
*Contact Jimmy Wilkins 760-4725 to register. Entrance fee is \$150. Registration is on a first-come-first-in basis and only 12 - 14 teams can be entered so REGISTER NOW!!!*
- 7pm **LUMC Cake Walk**  
*In front of the bandstand*

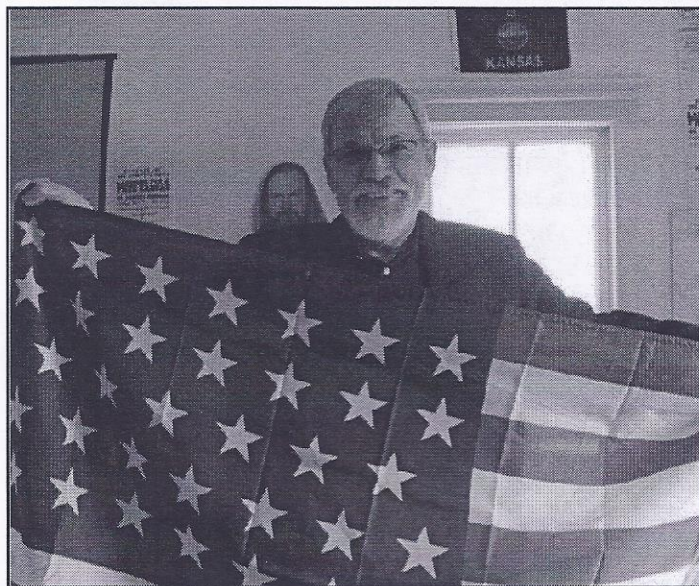
**Saturday**

- 7am - 10am **Pancake Feed**  
*Community Building*
- 8am **Horseshoe Tournament**  
*Beside Community Building*
- Frog & Turtle Races**  
*In front of the park*
- Softball Tournament (cont'd)**
- 9am **Pioneer Skills Living History & Demo:**  
*Wood Carvers, Old Time Musicians, Native American Beadwork & Crafts, Potter, Water Artist, Blacksmith, Tailor, Seamstress, Lace Maker, Broom Maker, Basket Maker, Spinner, Civil War Vignettes*
- Constitution Hall and Lane Museum Open**
- 10am **Parade Line-up**  
*Lecompton Elementary*
- 10:30am **Parade Judging**
- 11am **Parade - History Remembered**  
*Parade Route: Lecompton Elementary, Nor Whitfield, East on Woodson*
- 11:30am **United Methodist Church Dinner**
- 2:00pm **Eisenhower Wedding Reenactment @ Lane University**  
*President Eisenhower's parents wedding in 1885 in Lecompton*
- 3pm **Old Time Games in the Park**  
*3-Legged Race, Egg Toss & more!*
- 4pm **Historic Piano Recital**  
*LUMC Sanctuary*
- 5:30pm **Bicycle Races (Ages 3-10)**  
*Helmets and Parents REQUIRED*
- 6pm **Ice Cream Social in the Park**  
*Bring your blankets*
- 6:30pm **Main Street GAME Show**
- 9pm **Evening Concert**  
*Ends at Midnight*



# BLEEDING KANSAS LECTURE SERIES

*We've got something to crow about!*



Virgil W. Dean, holding Kansas 34 Star Flag

The Bleeding Kansas 2010 Lectures have completed their 14<sup>th</sup> season at Constitution Hall, Lecompton, KS with meetings at 2 pm for four Sundays, beginning January 31, 2010.

## The Wyandotte Constitution

In harmony with Kansas Day, Virgil W. Dean, Ph.D. and Editor of Kansas History Magazine spoke on the Wyandotte Constitution and how this document was passed by the Government after the Topeka, Leavenworth, and Lecompton Constitutions were rejected. He told of the buildings and something about the men who formed and wrote our history.

## One Family's Jayhawker

Next, from Timothy Graham we learned why one family has a Jayhawk influence upon each member. It all started with the speaker's 4<sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather Asa Reynard. We heard how a 16 year-old began to unravel the family's history and its connection to Daniel Boone and Asa Reynard. Boone was through his 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandmother, Catharine Stover (a first cousin to Ida Stover of Lecompton), and Reynard, who was a newly elected Kansas Territorial Legislator who first sat upon the floor of Lecompton's Constitution Hall after his election in December 1858.

The snows of 2010 brought a reminder of the winter of 1854 when settlers came to this Territory called KANSAS. No heat, No food, No shelters, No business's open...but each family came, & survived as best they could. Some

stayed to make the Territory a State on 29 January 1861.

This was the family of Asa Reynard who was a Territorial Legislator and a Civil War Veteran, a "Red Leg", an Underground Railroad Conductor, a Friend to the Black man and most of all, never abandoned his determination to be a Free-State, survivor. We additionally learned thru Timothy Graham that Mr. Reynard was one, if not the last, person to see or talk to John Brown before he departed Kansas for Harper's Ferry in 1859.



Timothy Graham and wife with Ks 34 Star Flag



Constitution Hall - 2010 snowed in day - South view

On these informative Sunday afternoons everyone who attended listened, learned and asked questions. Next year, please attend, and have some fun with us.

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### The African American Experience in Kansas Territory

On Valentine's Day, Kristen Epps, a Ph.D. nominee in American History at KU and lectured on the African-American Experience in Territorial Kansas, as master and slave were bound together on the Kansas-Missouri border. She talked about slavery as it affected a slave from birth to death with no rights over their being or thinking. Even former slaves who had obtained their freedom or Blacks who were born free, often times were nabbed by slave catchers and sold back into slavery. A healthy adult male working slave could cost as much in today's terms as a Lexus car. Women were considered valuable because they could produce more slaves and thus more income. Most slaves were sold into service as young as 2 to 5 years. By doing so, new owners could raise the slave at a lesser initial cost; and thus create more profit when that slave was sold.



*Barbara Campbell, KS Board of Education and Senator Anthony Hensley*

Seating is available for over 100 people and it's usually a "full house". We have learned to expect the unexpected during the lectures, from the snacks provided by volunteers, to the unexpected questions and more surprising answers provided in turn from the podium, to the stimulating conversations before and after with the audience.

### Jayhawkers and James Lane's Brigade

Bryce Benedict, a Topeka historian and author discussed his book, "Jayhawkers", The Civil War Brigade of James H. Lane. An interesting tidbit of the author's personal information was while he was in the military in Afghanistan, Mr. Benedict was shot with a musket ball, and thus became the last military person to be shot by 72 caliber musket's fire in battle (U.S. Infantry). As a writer, he was very concise and had researched James Lane well.

Those in attendance, including students from USD 337 at Royal Valley, enjoyed his renditions about Lane and some

of the exploits that were attributed to Lane and those who rode with him. Bryce said "Kansas statehood was always Lane's number one goal, after leaving Indiana for Kansas Territory in April, 1855."

An important reminder related was that "Lane's Brigade" was only in existence for 10 months, 1861 until 1862. A few Missourians attended this lecture, and from some we that at Osceola, MO, a Granite Marker, against Lane was erected. According to Benedict, Lane never acknowledged ordering the unprotected town burned, and was probably horrified at what his men had done. A New York reporter quoted Lane "Guess his boys had done some bad things." Lane never disavowed it!

### Kansas-Missouri Border-War Events

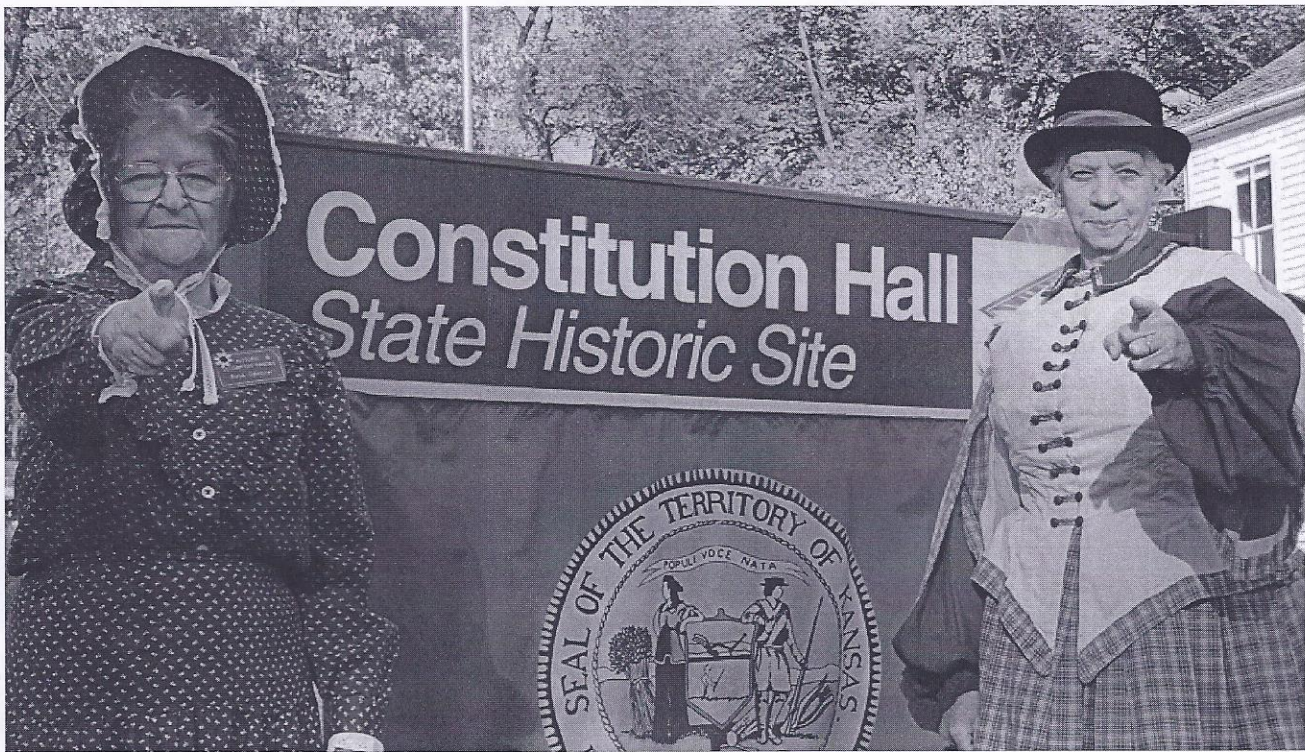
Major events of the war were: 10 August 1861, - the Battle of Wilson's Creek; September 1861 - Battle of Dry Wood, The Sacking Osceola; October, 1862 - Quantrill & his band moved to attack Shawnee, KS; May, 1863, - Quantrill moved his men to the banks of the Osage River on the Ks/Mo border; July, 1863, - Union troops begin to arrest Kansas City area women, who reportedly were providing support and shelter for the Bushwhackers/Quantrill's Guerrillas; 13 August 1863 - building collapsed, killing 5 women & children prisoners housed therein.; 18 August 1863 - General Ewing issues Order No 10---Any man, woman or person or child who directly was involved with aiding a band of guerrillas would be jailed; 20 August 1863 - Quantrill married the night before the attack on Lawrence; 21 August 1863 - Quantrill's Raiders hit Lawrence but did not find James Lane to kill. 23 August 1863 - Gen. Ewing issued Order No 11...directing the depopulation of the rural areas of four Missouri Counties along the Kansas border.



*Senator Marci Francisco & Lecompton Reenact or, Alan Sherrill, in front of the display of the original wall in Constitution Hall*

*continued on page 7*





*Iona Spencer, left, and Charlene Winter, two of Constitution Hall's proudest supporters, make the "point" that June 15, 2010 is the last day that votes will be accepted in the 8wonders.org of Kansas tourism promotion. The Lecompton Historical Society has been promoting the campaign.*

**VOTE**

**VOTE**

**VOTE**

**VOTE**

**VOTE CONSTITUTION HALL, OUR NATIONAL LANDMARK,  
INTO THE FINAL 8 WONDERS OF KANSAS HISTORY!**

Vote for Constitution Hall (#6) and 7 others as one of the 8 Wonders of Kansas History. This is a new contest for Historical sites only. Vote 3 times for each email address in your family and one time on paper ballot for each member of the family. Vote for 8 sites each times, but please be sure Constitution Hall is selected on every ballot! Tell your relatives, friends and co-workers. <http://www.kansassampler.org/8wonders/vote.php>

**DEADLINE: JUNE 15, 2010**

**PLEASE TAKE A MOMENT AND SUPPORT OUR HISTORY!**



## 8 WONDERS OF KANSAS HISTORY

A project of the *Kansas Sampler Foundation*

The 8 Wonders of Kansas is a series of contests to help the public learn about the eight elements of rural culture: architecture, art, commerce, cuisine, customs, geography, history, and people. To learn about these 8 Wonders winners go to [8wonders.org](http://8wonders.org). The goal of the contests is to educate people about Kansas and to inspire exploring in the state. If you've not seen all of these finalists, take a road trip!

### ABOUT VOTING

If you can, please vote online at [8wonders.org](http://8wonders.org). If not, for this ballot to count you must vote for 8 places. Mail or fax to the Kansas Sampler Foundation, 978 Arapaho Road, Inman, KS 67546. Fax 620.585.2217. If the ballot does not have a name and address, or does not have 8 boxes checked, it will not be counted. DEADLINE IS JUNE 15, midnight, 2010. Winners will be announced by June 21, 2010.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY/ST: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_  
(this information will not be used for any other purpose)  
 No name, no vote. One entry per person.  
 620.585.2374 [www.KansasSampler.org](http://www.KansasSampler.org)

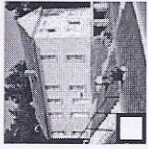
**1 1930s Dust Bowl to Gas Exploration, Historic Adobe Museum, Ulysses** - The museum's display of the 1930s from the Dust Bowl Days to gas exploration is a finalist because it tells the story of human survival to industrial boom.

**2 Black Jack Battlefield, near Baldwin City** is a finalist because many historians agree that this battle fought between Free-State and Pro-Slavery men was the beginning of true civil war combat in Kansas, making it where the American Civil War began.

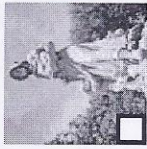
**3 Boot Hill Museum/Historic Dodge City**, are a finalist because the Santa Fe Trail, buffalo traders, cattle drives, and lawmen made the city famous then -- and now.

**4 Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, Topeka** is a finalist because the site was one of four schools represented in the landmark lawsuit that ended racial segregation in public schools, and because of the interpretive exhibits.

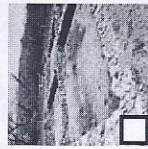
**5 Cherokee Strip Land Rush Museum, Arkansas City** is a finalist because it depicts the history of the largest and last land rush (race for land) in the history of America.



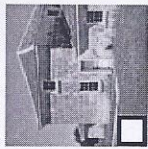
**6 Constitution Hall State Historic Site, Leocompton** is a finalist because the events that transpired inside the walls of this two-story, wood-frame building were, without a doubt, major events leading to the American Civil War.



**7 Council Grove, Santa Fe Trail National Historic Landmark** is a finalist because it is a Santa Fe Trail National Historic Landmark town and is the site of an 1825 treaty that led to an intersection of cultures between Kaw Native Americans and Kansas pioneers.



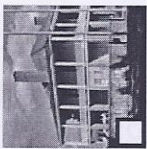
**8 El Cuartelejo Pueblo Ruins, Scott County** are a finalist because the ruins are archeologically significant as the northeasternmost pueblo ruin in the United States, dating from 1650 to 1750 A.D.



**9 Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays** is a finalist because the fort was a major player in helping to settle Kansas and the West, and the original blockhouse is one of only a few left in the nation.



**10 Fort Larned National Historic Site, Pawnee County** is a finalist because it is the best-preserved authentic frontier post in the American West.



**11 Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Scott** is a finalist because of its unique place in the formative years of the state beginning in 1842, its role in the western expansion of the nation, as well as the Bleeding Kansas and Civil War eras.



**12 Historic Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth** is a finalist because it is the oldest U.S. Army post west of the Mississippi River in continuous operation and has been historically known as the "intellectual center of the Army."



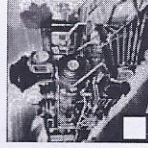
**13 Historic Fort Riley, Junction City** is a finalist because the post has played a vital role in the settling and defense of our nation since 1853.



**14 Home on the Range Cabin, Smith County** is a finalist because in 1871 Dr. Brewster Higley wrote the words to what would become the Kansas state song.



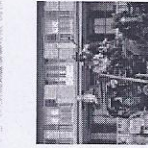
**15 Kanza Tribe & Lewis and Clark Independence Creek, Atchison** shared a common area at different times making Independence Creek a finalist.



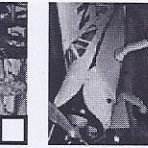
**16 Kansas Museum of History, Topeka** is a finalist because it tells the state's colorful story featuring early people, trails, settlements, Bleeding Kansas and the Civil War, trains and towns, early 20th century, and the recent past.



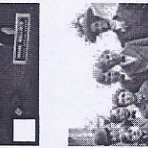
**17 Lead & Zinc Mining, Baxter Springs & Galena museums** The lead and zinc mining exhibits at the Baxter Springs and Galena museums are a finalist because from 1870 to 1945 the region was rated as the leading producer of lead and zinc concentrates in the world.



**18 Mahaffie Stagecoach Stop & Farm Historic Site, Olathe** is a finalist because the original 1865 limestone farmhouse is the only working stagecoach stop left on the Santa Fe National Historic Trail.



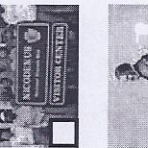
**19 Mid-America Air Museum, Liberal** is a finalist because it helps tell the story of Kansas' aviation history and is one of the largest general aviation museums in the country.



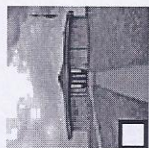
**20 National Orphan Train Complex, Concordia** is a finalist because it is the only museum in the country that focuses entirely on the Orphan Train Movement.



**21 Nicodemus National Historic Site** is a finalist because it is the oldest and only remaining all-Black town west of the Mississippi River.



**22 Osage Mission Museum, St. Paul** is a finalist because it tells about the Osage Mission, established in 1847, and how it was the most important and influential frontier settlement in southeast Kansas; and its missionaries established more than 100 mission stations in Kansas and beyond.



**23 Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site, Republic County** is a finalist because it is one of the only museums in the Central Plains that tells the story of an indigenous tribe.



**24 Smoky Valley Roller Mill, Lindsborg** is a finalist because it is the oldest operational roller (flour) mill in the Midwest and the only one with all of its original equipment in place.



### James Lane's Accomplishments and Deeds

Lane became Kansas' First Senator, was an accomplished lawyer, as a politician-and- successful military person hoped he could get higher visibility in political or private life. His troops protected Abraham Lincoln and were the beginning of Presidential Secret Service Guards. He was a General in the Kansas Guard. He had lots of pre-Civil War Experience, having fought with and organized troops from Indiana in the Mexican War. To James H. Lane the taking of slaves was a means to end the war. Lane enlisted the radical belief that the blacks should and could be soldiers He organized the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry troops – the first blacks to serve in U.S. Military Service. Lane had never accepted his rank as Brigadier General and came back to Kansas without doing so and took command of the Kansas Regiments. The Brigade was never disbanded, it just faded away.

Even the reports and varying issues surrounding the Senators suicide were discussed. We learned the South believed in the right to Secede from the Union, the right to own slaves, and what was most understood from this lecture "FREEDOM!" did not mean "BLACK EQUALITY!"

From 1855 until 1858 the two men of Kansas most feared by Missourians were James Lane and John Brown.

At one time James Lane owned Lane's First Addition in Lawrence which was developed as the city expanded westward after the Civil War. (Lane shot and killed Gaius Jenkins on June 3, 1858, in a dispute over this claim.



John Allin, Cass County, MO Civil War Kids Club

### Order No. 11 – Cass County Experiences

The last presentation for 2010 was from a trio of Missouri historians (Carol Bohl, Executive Director, Diane Magness, staff researcher, respectively of Cass County Historical Society at Harrisonville; Jackie Roberts, genealogy librarian for the Cass County Public Library and Tom Rafiner, an independent scholar from Kansas City. Teen, John Allin, a member of Civil War Kids Club provided background banjo music.



Jackie Roberts, Carol Bohl, Diane Magness & Tom Rafiner – Cass Co. Mo.

These historians presented the grim reality of Cass County and Order No. 11. The Union's attitude toward Missouri residents along the Kansas Border was not sympathetic regardless of their political allegiances. Many fled before the troops arrived to burn, plunder and kill those who did not leave according to the Order.

One reenactor told of her husband, a loyal Union man, who was arrested and killed, and her struggle to leave with her with children and a few belongings before Union troops burnt her home.

Another told of the hardship of owning a plantation and having her property stolen and her slaves and caretakers taken from her.

The third speaker told how her husband had told her to poke out the eyes so the invaders would not want the animal and the family would be left with at least one horse for evacuation.

Tom Rafiner explained that this forced exodus occurred in 95 degree weather in terrible conditions. It was dusty, no rain for weeks, little or no water or food, no able-bodied men, crying children, elderly and the mothers, many who gave birth along the long trek out of Cass County escaping to the East or even to Kansas! There were four Missouri Counties under this order so there were thousands of

*continued on page 8*



## BLEEDING KANSAS LECTURE SERIES

continued from page 7

people fleeing for their very lives in 1863. The main cause of the Order originally was Quantrill's attack on Lawrence, Kansas, August 21<sup>st</sup>, 1863. Order No. 11 was issued two days later on August 23, 1863. Quantrill's Raid was the news reported around the world in less than 10 days, but there was very little national news of the repercussions of Order No. 11 on Missourians.

The Season has held many surprising visitors: Senators, Councilmen, State Board of Education Representatives, Mayors, School Superintendants and 8th grade students, trying to get a few extra credits for Social Studies.



Senator David Haley, with the Kansas 34-Star flag.

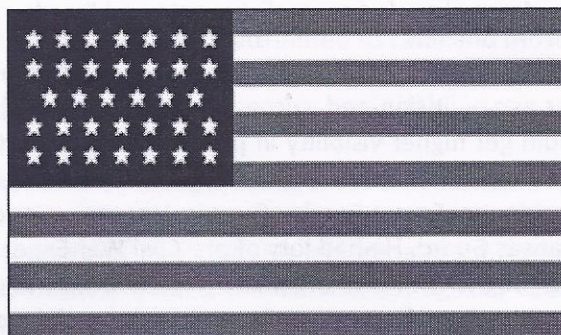
Eighty percent of our readers in one way or another has a direct connection to Lecompton and her valuable history. Each year for a few Sundays we get to meet, discuss and evaluate the tales of "WHAT IF!"



Territorial Capital Museum (Lane University) West view, Lecompton, Ks.

---Article and photos by Shirley Holderman Funk

## The 34<sup>th</sup> Star Flag



On the 4<sup>th</sup> of July 1861, President Abraham Lincoln raised a piece of red, white and blue cotton cloth over the Capital Building in Washington, D.C. It was the Flag of Kansas and its 34 Stars in the official presentation to the world... to recognize why this "FLAG STANDS FOR FREEDOM FOR ALL!" This flag will become the cloth of many tributes and love. Before the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 1865, 600,000 men and boys will die to uphold her long fight for freedom; a President will die and be buried with her; a Nation will come to call her OLD GLORY; many coffins and burials will have her coverage and warmth. Since 1861 the flag ceremony has been observed. (The United States is the only country in the world to hold its flag in such reverence).

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of July 2011 she will have represented this county and state proudly for 150 years. This was the first flag to be known for

**"these colors don't run!"**

Article by  
Shirley Holderman Funk

### LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Watkins Museum, Lawrence, Ks.  
Edwin L. Saffell, Mountain View, MO

### LECOMPTON RURAL HIGH SCHOOL REUNION

The annual Lecompton High School Alumni Banquet will be Saturday, June 19, 2010 in the Lecompton Elementary School Gym, 626 Whitfield Street, Lecompton. Social Hour 5:00-6:00 pm, Dinner at 6:00 pm. \$15 per plate. Honored classes: 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, etc. Reservations by June 11, 2010 to Box 63, Lecompton, Ks 66050. All are welcome!



## WAR MEMORIAL PROJECT

Several years ago, the Lecompton Historical Society sold afghans with pictures of the historical structures in Lecompton to raise funds to erect a memorial to local servicemen and women.

The project has been delay too long but we are ready now to proceed. The anticipated dedication ceremony is during Territorial Day in 2011---the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kansas Statehood.

The planned memorial will list the names of those

1. Who were or are residents of Lecompton or Kanwaka Townships, and
2. Who served or now serve in the Armed Forces of the United States

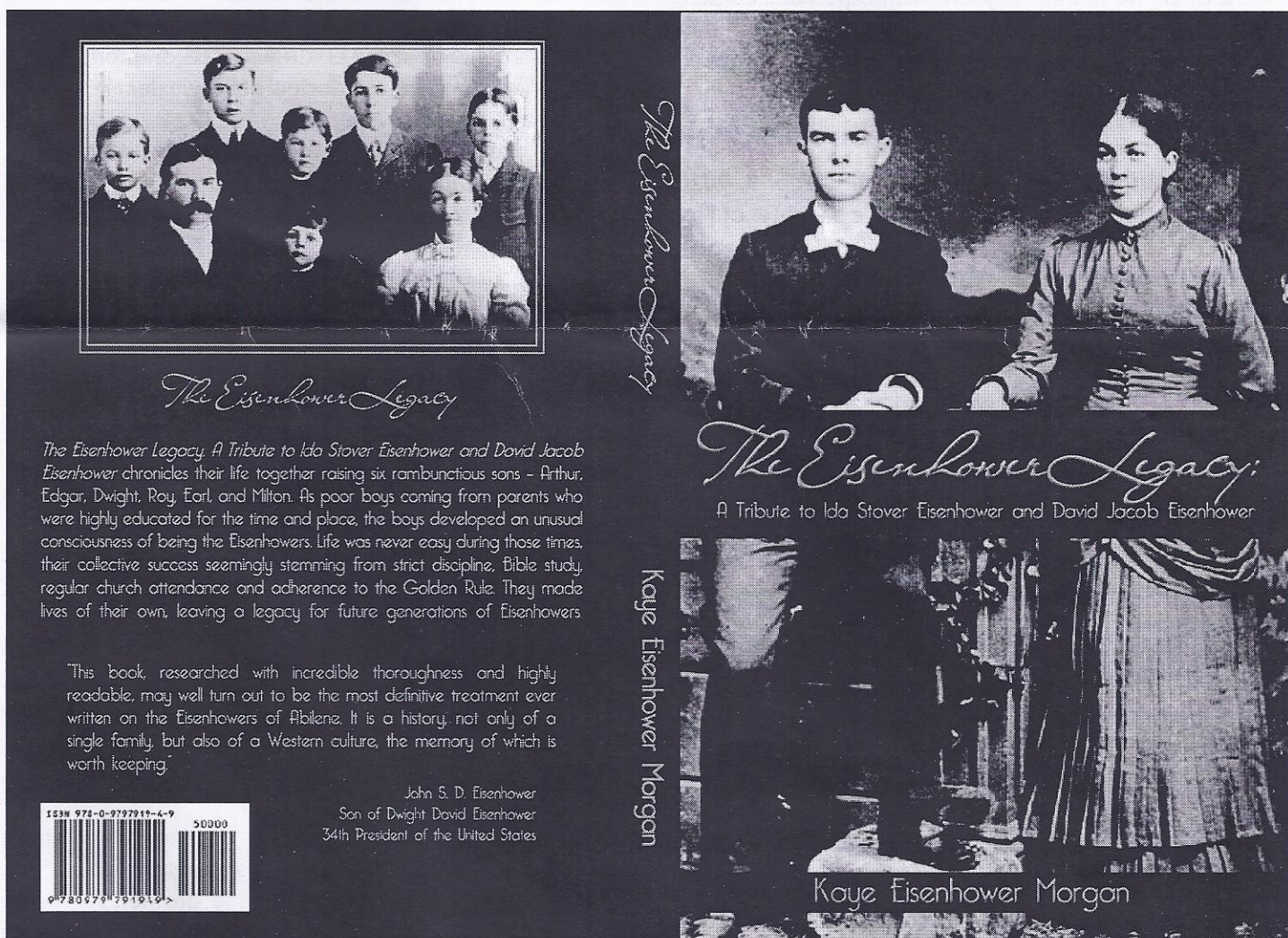
We need your help! It will require a big effort to obtain

all the names. Our researchers are already at work. Please help by submitting the name(s) of relatives and neighbors who met/meet the qualifications. Contact the museum:  
Phone: 785-887-6148 Email: [lanemuseum@aol.com](mailto:lanemuseum@aol.com)  
Mail: PO Box 68, Lecompton, Ks. 66050

## EISENHOWER WEDDING REENACTMENT

The Eisenhower connection to Lecompton will be celebrated June 26<sup>th</sup> at 2:00 pm with a reenactment of the wedding of Ida Stover and David Eisenhower in the Territorial Capital (Lane University) Museum Chapel.

Mary Eisenhower, granddaughter of President Eisenhower will attend.



*The Eisenhower Legacy*  
A Tribute to Ida Stover Eisenhower and David Jacob Eisenhower

*The Eisenhower Legacy*  
A Tribute to Ida Stover Eisenhower and David Jacob Eisenhower

Kaye Eisenhower Morgan

John S. D. Eisenhower  
Son of Dwight David Eisenhower  
34th President of the United States

ISBN 978-0-9797919-4-9 50900

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## KAYE EISENHOWER MORGAN VISITS LECOMPTON

The book, "Eisenhower Legacy" recently written by Kaye Eisenhower Morgan has been published. The book discussed the life of Ida and David Eisenhower and their sons. Included in the publication is a chapter on their relationship and accomplishments while students at Lane University in Lecompton in 1884-1885.

Kaye Morgan is the daughter of Earl Eisenhower and niece of President Eisenhower. She and her daughter, Tara Roesler, recently toured Lecompton to view the "Eisenhower Sites".

The book is available at the museum, for \$23.95



## OBITUARIES

**Peterson**, Carl John died April 11, 2010 in Kansas City. He was born in 1939 in McCook, Nebraska and grew up in Topeka, Ks. He graduated from Kansas University and was editor of the Daily Kansan.

A US Navy veteran, serving in W. Europe and the Far East, including Vietnam, John was a very modest man concerning his accomplishments in life which included writing two books, being West Coast Bureau Chief for the Wall Street Journal, and writing for the National Observer. He was a member of the KU Basketball Practice Squad charged with guarding Wilt Chamberlain and he sailed a 50 foot sloop from California to Hawaii.

In 1987 he married Janice Guyot. After returning to Kansas, he and Janice restored the Schnieder and Spencer houses in this area.

Most of all, he shared his journalism expertise in editing the Bald Eagle for the past seven years. His journalism skills helped save the Camp Sackett site.

John is survived by his wife, Janice, 3 stepchildren and 7 grandchildren.

**Wulfkuhle**, Letha L., 90, Baldwin City died Feb. 7, 2010. She was born Jan. 22, 1920 in Stull, Ks. the daughter of Fred H. and Ettie L. (Kreipe) Wulfkuhle.

She was a member of the Church of Christ at Stull, Ks. and a member of the Lecompton Historical Society.

She is survived by one niece, Dorothy (Gerald) Martin of Baldwin City and nephew, Calvin (Shirley) Spencer of Lawrence and several great nieces and nephews.

Burial was in Zion Cemetery at Watson, Ks.

**Carson**, Robert A. "Al" Carson. Topeka, died Feb. 8, 2010. He was born Nov. 23, 1941, in Topeka, Ks. to Edward Robert (Ed) and Eleanor (Kuhn) Carson)

He married Connie Bussell at Assumption Church on Sept. 8, 1962.

He was a member of the Christ the King Catholic Church, and was a member of the Lecompton Historical.

He is survived by his wife, Connie; son, David (Cheryl) and their sons Christopher & Mathew; son Tim (Jan) and their children Sarah & Ryan; daughter, Allyson Haldeman and her son Carson Haldeman; sister, Elaine (John) Martin, brothers, James (Janelle) Carson, Michael Carson and Mark (Angie) Carson.

Burial was in Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Topeka.

**Robb**, Martha Louise, 96, Pittsburg, Ks. She died Feb. 20, 2010. She was born April 14, 1913, in Lawrence, the daughter of David S. and Elsie Belle Watson Perkins. She graduated from Kansas University. She was a Life Member of the Lecompton Historical Society.

She was married to Ronald R. Robb, Nov. 19, 1933 in Lawrence. He died June 14, 2004. She was preceded in death by her parents; a daughter, Yvonne L. Eckert; a

granddaughter. Jeanette Robb; sisters, Mildred Smith, Velma Snyder, & Frances Childs; and brothers, Malcolm and Paul Perkins.

Survivors include three sons, Allan D. (Janette), Fairfax, Va.; R. Steven (Mary Beth), Pittsburg, & Curtis W. (Sandi) Newman, Ga.; a sister, Jean Winters, Perry; a brother, Robert Perkins, Lawrence, 3 granddaughters and 2 grandsons, and 8 great grandchildren.

Burial was in Memorial Gardens, Pittsburg.

**Norwood**, Helen Elizabeth, 97, died Feb. 21, 2010, Lawrence, Ks. She was born near Lecompton, Aug. 15, 1912 the daughter of Robert Moses and Bessie Edith Jackson Norwood. She graduated from Lecompton High School in 1932, earned a bachelor degree from Emporia State Teachers College and a master in education from Kansas University.

She was a teacher at Jones, Crowder, Lecompton, Harper and Lawrence, serving as principal of Schwegler Elementary for 21 years,

She was preceded in death by her parents,; sisters,, Mae, Jesse, Ruth & Rachel and brothers, George, Bob, John, Roy, Jack & Wesley. She is survived by a brother, James.

She was member of the Lecompton United Methodist Church, and a Life Member and dedicated volunteer of the Lecompton Historical Society, and the community.

Burial in Maple Grove Cemetery, Lecompton.

**McClanahan**, Fritz E., 87, Topeka, died Mar. 17, 2010, at home. He was born in Lecompton, Mar. 13, 1923 the son of Walter O. and Hazel Alice Bertschinger McClanahan.

He was a member of Christ the King Catholic Church and a Life Member of the Lecompton Historical Society.

He married Virginia Rison on Aug. 15, 1952. She survives of the home. Interment in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Ks.

**Boucher**, Jeanne A., 69, Lecompton, died Feb. 9, 2010 at her home. She was born July 13, 1940, in Ellis County, the daughter of Miles Adrian and Ruth Maxine McCauley Warren.

She married LeRoy A. Boucher on Feb. 7, 1959, in Zurich, Ks. He survives of the home.

Other survivors include two sons, Michael Allen Topeka and Anthony "Tony" Boucher, Oskaloosa; a daughter, Kimberly J. Boucher, Lecompton; one brother, Jackie M. Warren, Plainville, two sisters, Patricia Wendling and Helen Keller-Davis, both of Palco; two stepbrothers, Avery D. Ouder Kirk, Jr. and Wendell Ouder Kirk; 7 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren. LeRoy and Jeanne were members of the Lecompton Historical Society. She volunteered for the Lecompton Fire Department when LeRoy served as Fire Chief.

Burial in East View Cemetery, Big Springs.



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 \$10.00 per year for individual membership and \$14.00 for a family membership. The dues are from December to December. Life membership is \$100 per individual. Contributions are tax deductible. Checks should be made payable to the Lecompton Historical Society, and mailed to Georgia Trammel, Chairman, 11 N. 2064 Rd., Lecompton, KS 66050

- (        )     \$10.00 Annual Individual Membership
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- (        )     \$100.00 Individual Life Membership
- (        )     \$50.00 Individual Memorial Membership

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

**PLEASE NOTIFY US OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

It costs Lecompton Historical Society at least 96 cents for a change of address, and the newsletter is returned. The cost for a postcard to notify us of your change of address is 82 cents, and the newsletter gets thrown away. If you have moved and do not get your newsletter, this explains why.

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

## Donations to Territorial Capital Museum

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cobalt Tall Vinegar Cruet, Notes &amp; Stationary<br/>"Lane Museum" – by Opal Lasswell Goodrick</li> <li>2. Electric "IKE" golf game – In memory of Allen Carson</li> <li>3. 2 Vintage Softballs; 1 Extra Large<br/>– In memory of Edith Leslie Stevenson</li> <li>4. Walnut Secretary's Desk handmade in Lecompton by Charles &amp; Frank Sehon, 5 Pc Blue/White Boudoir Set, Austrian Gold/White Porcelain Platter &amp; Tea Pot, Oil Portrait of Lillie Gentry McCreath (Mrs. David, Sr.), Oil Painting-Castle Scene painted by Julia Hill Kerns, 5 Inch Skeleton Key, Glass Kerosene Lamp with Handle, Christmas Nativity Candleholder, from Elaine Sehon Taylor</li> <li>5. History of Lecompton by Class of 1939-40, and Public School Directory written by Margaret Hurley from Elaine Sehon Taylor</li> <li>6. Newspapers Kennedy, Nixon eras – by Lloyd Jones</li> <li>7. Books, song book, photos, misc farm periodicals, Newspapers: 1951 Flood, Nixon Resignation, 1954 Kansas Centennial – Elaine Sehon Taylor</li> <li>8. Vintage Hat Box, 9 Hat Stands &amp; 4 Vintage Ladies Hats by Elaine Sehon Taylor</li> <li>9. 1883 "Friendship" Autograph Book of Winnie Sehon by Elaine Sehon Taylor</li> <li>10. Phyllis Martin Memorabilia, Julia Sehon Springer</li> <li>11. Memorabilia – Elaine Sehon Taylor</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Class of 1965 School Pictures, 1<sup>st</sup> grade, 57-58, 58-59, 60-61 and Newspaper Clipping – "Summer Fun (Hoad's Pond), by Diana Sanford Guffey</li> <li>13. Catalogue – Kansas State Agriculture College by Bill Saylor</li> <li>14. Egg Grader/Scale<br/>in Memory of Marcella Kreipe Anderson</li> <li>15. Book, "John Ritchie,, An Uncommon Man" from Iona Herschell Spencer</li> <li>16. "Kansas Course of Study for Rural &amp; Graded Schools 1922-1927," from Teresa Martin</li> <li>17. Antique Tricycle &amp; Umbrella, Corn Husking Glove from Robert &amp; Jill Herzogg</li> <li>18. Copy of Stull Cemetery Board Minutes 1945-1959 from Iona Herschell Spencer</li> <li>19. City of Lecompton Council Minutes 1989-91 from Dorothy Shaner</li> <li>20. Index of Graduates of Perry Rural High School 1909 – 1970</li> <li>21. Harpers Weekly Issues from Mar 1861-Mar, 1865, Print of Federal Army of Petersburg, "A Night Scene in the Trenches, Framed Topeka Tribune dated Oct. 28, 1864 and "Battle of Big Blue" from Allan &amp; Sharon Jones</li> <li>22. Large Piece of Petrified Wood Found in Douglas County from Deb and Gary Powell</li> </ol> |
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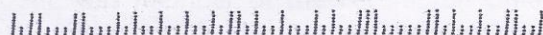
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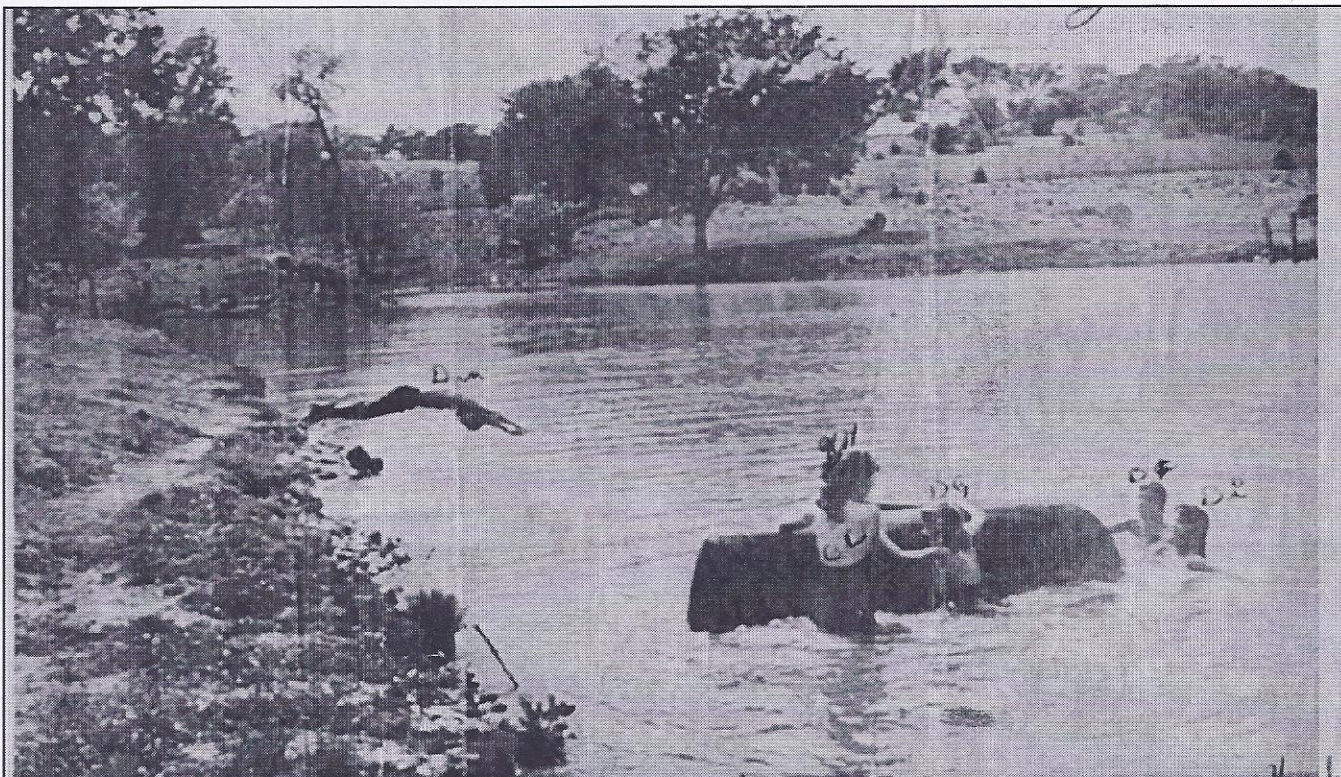
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## Do You Remember Hoad's Pond?



### Kids Have More Fun Than Anybody

There aren't as many "old swimming" holes as there used to be, but Douglas County still has some choice spots, such as this one on the Bruce Hoad farm near Lecompton. Seen here enjoying the site, to the left, are Lecompton grade schoolers who are already out of school and have more time than most to take

full advantage of such a little hole. Seen in the picture are Danny Sanford, Deanna and Donnie being, Norma Hamilton and Carle Confer. And as the sun gets bright, or and temperature rises, the Hoad pond, like most others, will get crowded. See—maybe even by some adults. (Journal World Photo by Wilson Hoad) Deanna