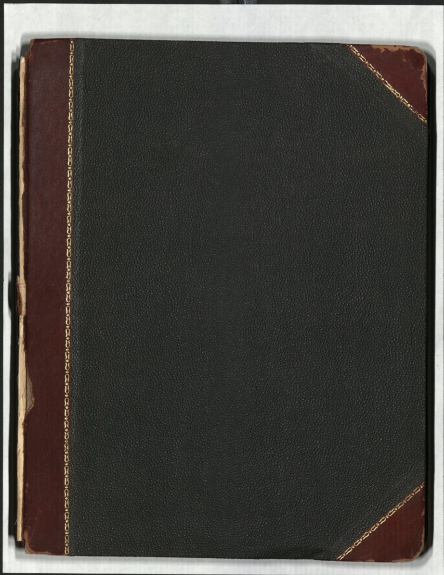




B. Glick,
Bookkeeper,
Kansas City, Mo.

Mr E. Connelley.

Kansas City, Kansas.

Feb 20th 1897.

Son of
Constantine and Rebecca J. (McCarthy)
Conley. Born on the Wolf Pen Branch of the
Middle Fork of Jennies Creek, Platte
County, Kentucky, Thursday, March
15th, 1855.

Journal.

Francis

"Le plus beau morceau de droguerie qu'il
y ait dans aucune langue"

Deux.

Traduction

"Le plus beau morceau de droguerie qui existe en
aucune langue"

"L'homme qui ne comprend rien de la médecine
est le plus étranger"

Journal 1845.

- March 24 Bought Samuel H. Maynard's pig-bone up in a cask to
 (John Webb's house) to be covered for dinner on
 March 25 day.
- April 10 Sam was killed and cut up. Had some Sam was at Jordan
 intended. His day's execution was hastened by his reput-
 edly escaping from his cage & where not would invari-
 ably get upon Harry in a deadly fight, but was invariably
 whipped by the latter. It was through Sam's under the
 circumstances, Sam could not again make fat & fresh,
 and therefore the whole thing was broken — that!
 poor Sam, but his bones remain in place!
- May 10 Finished ploughing the field.
- 20 Sown. Set out 75 cabbage plants.
- May 20 Planted red potatoes & 30 hills water cress.
- 27 Set out a 4y Red Plaster, 5y Sugar Beets, 50 cabbage plants.
- 27 Planted the corn. Planted 10 hills large white.
- 27 Sowed the Dutch. Planted 10 hills more seed.
- May 20 Planted 10 hills of 1/2 lb. & 1/4 lb. hills potatoes.
- 27 Planted the corn with beans. 15 hills Dutch & corn.
- June 1 Beets. Raining day. Note to H. K. D.
- 2 Said experiment. Set out 10 Beets in the following
 manner: made holes in the ground with a sharp
 stick, and laid the roots in the holes, then filled up
 the interstices with sand.
- 3 Set out 15 hills Dutch Potatoes & 15 transplanted corn.
- 4 Planted Pumpkins Water to home & North to home.
 "Don't now try this experiment again. It's worth a cent!"

1845

- June 5 Planted some more cress. In door enough.
- 7 Dr. Hunt and family arrived.
- 10 Landed the Dutch Potatoes 7 hills high.
- 11 Raining snow commenced.
- 12 Raining. Rained all day.
- 14 Rained all day.
- July 13 Rained all the time firmly.
- July 13 Greatly to thing. Hot day. Thermometer 98
- Oct 11 Sown our last water to home.
- Nov 27 Thermometer at 1/2 at our river.
- 29 " " 22 below zero.
- Dec. 23 Bought 210 lbs Pork at 13.00 per cwt.
- 24 Set to my and killed it away.
- 25 I Henry Vanstetter to all. I staid at home all day, for
 the best of reasons, being lame and unable to go about.
 Had to some friends in Ohio.
- 30 Sold corned here and did some wire things.
- 31 Wrote a long letter to our delegates at Washington.

1846.

- June 1. This is the 43d New Year that has passed over my head.
 In looking over the long list I have passed over, how
 few of my contemporaries live to see this day! "It is
 almost to be wondered".
- 2 Saw nothing - and some - brought about the house. Wanted to
 send a 1/2 bushel longish, - and a 1/2 bushel. In mind
 I would have never receiving his song in the last week.

- Jan. 2. Done nothing - read some - intending to read some more
in Eugene's "School". It said, "We say that from among specimens
but - now like many I am, there is a question of going to him
in Spots and Linn's? I don't think I did. Christians!
just heard by Mrs. Brewster that Providence was buried on
yesterday. Poor fellow! his last days were full of misery, pain and
suffering. He truly died in Poverty.
4. Sunday. Staid at home and read.
5. Death of the death of Margaret H. H. died yesterday.
6. Council met at Mrs. Amstrong's. Discussed a variety
of business, adjourned to meet Sat. day a week at some
house in town.
7. Undergoing the most touching affection from Sister, when
sons, sons &c. My first appears to be running into a pitfall
Sat. Did not be certain my health in general is good.
8. Stay all day in the house.
9. Lette
10. do
11. Suffering still. Spent sleepless nights. Wrote letters to Mr.
Brewster, J. Macdonald.
12. No letter, but worse - Possibly contaminated.
13. Sent for Mr. Brewster, much undergo a course of medicine
enable to attend Council. He requested Amstrong to preside
over the deliberations of the Council and proceed to business.
14. Spent Sunday night, having drawn pretty liberally upon
a depositary and gave up sleep & refreshment - felt somewhat better
and some forgiveness with after sleep - not much appetite.

- Jan 18. Did some better - information going down.
19. Sat. Day 18. Sitting this morning accompanied with some. Prepared a
communication for L. Bradburn to Lady H. H. upon the subject
of a meeting May while moving the ship and his family to his
country. I left home. Arrived at my room - glorious review.
20. Sat. 19. Received letter from Bradburn, giving information of L. H. Bradburn's
views - his position for a question of the lands under con-
sideration, and his wish for the appointment of an Administration on the
personal estate of L. H.
21. Sunday 19. Staid at home all day and read the news. Had the company
of Sister who stayed till nearly eight. In the evening was called
upon by Mrs. H. and Lady and in a few moments afterwards, J.
H. was added to the company. David accepted his improvement
money. It is said for the purpose of paying Mrs. H. H. in payment
to help a certain Bradburn to something in. It is said a error.
22. Sunday 19. Commenced moving this morning at 2 o'clock L. H. and much
trouble, still snowing, and a fair prospect of regular snow storm.
23. This is Council day - independent matters may come up for
the August body. If any Council were held I do not
know when it was, nor what was done. He thought all day about
under pains not, and I with close quarters.
24. Done over chair. He shall have a chair to buy.
25. Staid all day in close quarters.
26. Sunday 23. So day a few weeks named Sister has to reflect at his crime
on the "yellow tree", according to the tradition of the book. He
did not was tried and convicted of the crime of murder,
old blooded murder of his brother - in - last, shown

withheld.

He had decoyed off into the prairie on pretence of special business requiring secrecy. The action prompting to the murder was proper. The parents of the murdered officer to have been desperate wretches. By his time, 11 shots & he would have passed the same certain of death.

24. No news. Still times. Still the same. Still the same.

25. Still not a shot at day light. My back came over yesterday. I had a letter from Dr. Cooper. Not very encouraging news from Washington. Our delegates riding on the job of the land and at a most expensive rate, and doing nothing, and no prospect of their doing any public or private good. No way saved for nothing.

26. I replied to her brother in a doctored letter. I suppose Peter Sawyer and Peter May to build a summer house with a 30 ft. x 10 ft. with on one side of the house. The house to be 10 ft. square and 10 ft. high - I said 10 - There is the cash to come from. But I think

27. I intended to send today but done very little important business. I wrote a joint letter to George Barrett upon the subject of the fugitive's application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the fugitive. I am communicating to him under my hand here is my personal respect. All having been disposed of during his life time. The letter was signed

A. B.
B. B.
J. B.
J. B.

January
1846.

Jan 28.

Mild warm morning, breezy and happy. Mr. Tracy, Schickler called upon us. 11 shots commenced misting and steadily after some pretty rain, and now 2 shots raining and a pretty brisk rain and every prospect of having it all night. Mr. Schickler visited me to recount the use of the medicine and then those in order to come the great irregularity in my system and explain the circulation. In morning I received the medicine. It is bright - raining.

29. Raining, and every appearance of raining all day; rain, rain, the dull day!

"The still and heads and even appearing behind the clouds the sun is shining"

30. Snow rose etc. no; but shortly afterwards it became overcast and rain set in at 2 o'clock. It went to the door on the 1st of March today. There is snow! and much; our full share after a week. Over hill and dale away they go. I am getting better.

31. I rec'd a few letters from Dr. B.C. I had had one or two from William and Washington a month or six weeks. No news from our delegates. That has become of them. I had been informed there a small wind which did not make independence. This may account for the letter. This being the day of rest, I rested but he was a poor rest to us; equal to the rest enjoyed by the slave in his prison.

2. I sat at home all day. walked out. Mr. Schickler called and spent an hour in discussing various matters and affairs, political etc.

(see page 95)

The incomplete family record of Dilas Huntington was furnished me by Mr. Esteyre Huntington Dec. 20th 1897. He said he copied it from the old family Bible now in possession of Kannie who is an invalid and lives in Macon, Georgia.

Dilas Huntington was born January 3rd 1810

Zelinda ^{W.} Huntington was born December 30th 1820

W. O. Shaffner was born June 15th 1843.

Winward C. Huntington was born July 12th 1846

Mr. Esteyre Huntington was born July 15th 1852

Elizabeth W. Huntington was born November 27 1854

Antoinette Huntington was born Dec 15th 1858.

Kannie Huntington was born August 10th 1861

Dilas Huntington died December 12th 1865

Antoinette Huntington died October 2nd 1882.

Zelinda W. Huntington died February 10th 1883.

The Zane Family.

Wilkes Chronicle of Border Warfare - Edition of 1895. Page 124. — In 1769, Col. Ebenezer Zane, his brothers Silas and Jonathan, with some others from the Dutch Branch, visited the Ohio River for the purpose of commencing improvements; and generally proceeded to select positions for their future residence. Col. Zane chose for his, an eminence above the mouth of Wheeling Creek, near to the Ohio, and opposite a beautiful and considerable island in that river. The spot since selected by him, is now occupied by his son Noah Zane, Esq. and is nearly the center of the present flourishing town of Wheeling. Silas Zane commenced improving on Wheeling Creek where Col. Moses Shephard now lives, and Jonathan resided with his brother Ebenezer. Several of the who accompanied the adventurers likewise remained with Col. Zane, in the capacity of laborers.

See note to the above, page 6 to Chapter 8, page 10.

These gentlemen were descendants of a Mr. Zane, who accompanied William Penn to his province of Pennsylvania, and from whom one of the principal streets in Philadelphia, derived its name. Their father was possessed of a bold and daring spirit of adventure, which was displayed on many occasions, in the early part of his life. Having rendered himself obnoxious to the Society of Friends (of which he was a member) by carrying on trade with the Indians, he

went to Virginia, and settled on the Smith Branch, where the son of Thompson has been since residing. One of his sons (Isaac) was taken by the Indians, when he was only nine years old, and carried in captivity to the Ohio River, in Ohio. Here he continued till he had reconciled him to his situation, then he married a squaw, became a chief and spent the remainder of his life with them. He was never known to wage war against the whites, but was on several occasions, of infinite service, by suppressing them from molesting attacks of the Indians. His descent until still reside in Ohio.

Isaac James was a humane man. Withers says of him, on pages 417 and 418 that a war-party of whites were sent to attack the Wyandots. One man was placed near the Indian camp with orders to fire upon the first Indian he saw. However his company retreated but did not retires him and he was left. He kept his place and when he saw a squaw come out of the woods he shot at her and wounded her slightly in the wrist. He rushed up to attack the camp, and expected the others of his company to support him. It was the hunting party of Isaac James that he had attacked and the girl that he had wounded was Isaac James' daughter Sarah. James found the woman, but had then tried to murder his daughter, the way to take to restore his companions and come back with him a considerable distance. It is here said also that James was only nine years old when captured by the Indians. That it was Sarah that was wounded & came from the Wyandots of Kansas and Indian Territory.

It was the Isaac James' sister Elizabeth that performed the heroic mission of obtaining the powder for the John Brown's raid, and by so doing made her name immortal. For a good account of this see *Atkins' Chronicle of Border Warfare*, pages 355 and 359.

Isaac's historical collection of Ohio says of Isaac James. "Isaac James was born about the year 1753, on the Smith Branch of the Potomac, in Virginia, and at the age of about nine years, was taken prisoner by the Wyandots and carried to Detroit. He remained with his captors until the age of manhood, when like most prisoners taken in youth, he refused to return to his home and friends. He married a Wyandot woman, from Canada, of half Dutch blood, and took up part in the War of the Revolution. After the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, he bought a tract of 1800 acres, on the site of Jamesfield, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Edition of 1849 page 204.

I have been unable to get dates of birth and marriage, and of death. The following table was given to me by George O. James, now living on Eighth Street between Cornhill and Cabot Street, Kansas City, Kansas. I visited his home on Saturday evening, Feb 20th, 1897.

Isaac James, also refused to and when captured, married a half Wyandot and half Dutch woman about the beginning of the War of the Revolution.

before the name and than the Yaw did not know. Their children were:

1. Ahnago.
2. Karry.
3. Sarah.
4. Elizabeth.
5. William.
6. Isaac.
7. Catherine.

William and Ahnago married Agnesd women. I was unable to learn their names, nor thing of their descendants.

Karry Yaw married Samuel McBellock. And of their descendants can remember the fact. In the Treaty of Sept 29, 1817, made at the foot of the Miami Rapids there was a cession of section of land "to the children of William McBellock who was killed in August, we honored eight hundred and twelve, near Mangum, and who are quarter blood Wyandott Indians, one section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Huntington, and extending in the same manner west and from the said river."

I am inclined to believe that it was William McBellock, and not Samuel McBellock, who married Karry Yaw.

Sarah Yaw married Robert Huntington Elizabeth Yaw married the ——— Robtaille, and 2nd. ——— died.

Isaac Yaw married Hannah Robinson Catherine Yaw married Alexander Long

Children of Robert and Sarah (Yaw) Huntington.

1. Elias Huntington
 2. Mary McHenry Huntington
 3. Catherine Huntington ^{at the Miami Rapids - Married.}
 4. One that died ^{infantly.}
- See Family Records and Descriptions from Miami Place Cemetery

Children of ——— and Elizabeth (Yaw) Robtaille

1. James Robtaille
 2. Robert Robtaille
- Robtaille died.

Children of ——— Isaac and Elizabeth (Yaw - Robtaille) died.

1. Ahnago died.
2. Eliza died.

Children of Alexander and Catherine (Long) Long.

1. Lewis P. Long.

2. Jane Long.

3. Robert A. Long.

4. Henry Henry Long.

5. Mary Long.

6. David Long.

7. James Long.

8. William Long.

Children of David and Hannah (Baskins) Young.

1. Noah Young.

2. Walter Young.

3. Abner C. Young.

4. Sarah Young.

5. Catherine Young.

6. Hannah Young.

7. Eliza Young.

8. Van Hise Young.

9. William Young.

10. David Young.

The Brown Family.

The following is taken from the MSS edition of Holmes' Diary of Andrew Jackson's life, pages 96 and 97.

In October, 1764, about fifty Delaware and Abenaki warriors ascended the Great Sandy and came on near New River, where they separated, and forming two parties, directed their steps toward different settlements — one party going toward Hancock and Catonsville — the other in the direction of Jacksons River. They had not long passed, when their track was discovered by three men, Dodge, Pack and Stinson who were trapping on New River. These men followed the trail till they came to where the Delaware party had divided, and judging from the routes which they had taken, that their object was to visit the Hancock and Jacksons River settlements, they determined on affrighting the inhabitants of these places. Dodge and Pack set out for Hancock, and Stinson for Jacksons River. Before they could accomplish their object, the Delaware had reached the settlements on the latter River, and on Catonsville.

The party which came to Jacksons River, travelled down Randolphs Creek and crossed James River, above Fort Spring, in the night and immediately going down this river to William Carpenters, where was a stockade, got under the care of a Mr. Brown. They were kept just above his house and killed him. They immediately proceeded to the house, and made prisoners of a son of

Her husband, two sons of Mr. Brown (all small children) and no woman - the others belonging to the house, were in the field at work. The Indians then dispoiled the house and taking off some horses, commenced a great state retreat - sparing and forgiving. They escaped to Ohio by the way of Greenbrier and Newmarket River.

Andrew has the following note on the above: "Calpurnius (since Doctor Calpurnius of Nicholas) came here about fifteen years afterwards - Brown's youngest son, the late Col. Samuel Brown of Greenbrier, was brought home in 1769 - the older son never returned. An old one Indian wife, became wretched and kind to Brown's son in Newmarket. He acted a conspicuous part in the late war and died in 1815.

Gyman & Chapin late Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, commenced on the above as follows: -

"Adam Brown, who was captured as mentioned in the above text and note, was thought by his last surviving son, Adam Brown, Jr., whom I visited in Wisconsin in 1868, to have been about six years old when taken; and he died, he thought, about 1817, at about seventy for years of age. But these dates, and his probable age, I not agree; he was either older when taken, or not so old at his death. The mother was killed when the sons were captured, and the father and some others of the family escaped. The late William Haller, an

educated Surgeon, and at one time territorial governor of Kansas, stated to me, that the Indians never made chiefs of white captives, but that they often obtained, by their merits, considerable consequences. It is, however, certain that Abraham Holden, a white prisoner, grew up among the Indians, and, according to Breckinridge, became a war chief among them, and signed the treaty at Big River in 1805; and Adam Brown himself signed the treaties of 1805 and 1807, and doubtless would have signed later ones had he not sided with the British against us and retired to Canada, near St. Alden, where he died.

Doctor & G. Thwaites, the present Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society believe that Adam Brown was captured in 1763 instead of 1764.

The following is from "Life among the Indians" by James B. Diller, page 293-294.

"Near the mouth of the river, on the American side, on the Indian line, called Brumation, near which a severe battle was fought in the late war. This took its name from a man who was taken prisoner when young from Greenbrier, in Virginia, a brother of General Brown, of that country. He married an Indian woman, and raised a large family. He was remarkable all his life, for sobriety and rectitude of conduct; was greatly respected, and the influence of his example was great through his whole life. In 1800 this village contained many inhabitants, who treated strangers and travelers with great hospitality. I

staid two days and two nights with him, and found him very kind. But the land has since been ceded to the United States, and the Indians have all left it."

Peter B. Clark, in his "Traditional History of the Wyandotté", p. 23, gives an account of Adam Brown's capture: -

"During this period, (1750 to 1761), parties of Wyandotté went occasionally venturing across the River into Virginia, to watch the progress of the white settlements. One of these parties, at one time, brought home to the main Wyandotté village in Michigan, a English boy about eight years of age. They had taken a new white frontier settlement in Virginia, which on his way to school. This boy was adopted by a Wyandotté family, and was treated as one of their children. And when he became a grown man, married a Wyandotté woman - the white's maternal grandmother. This Englishman, named Adam Brown, being considered one of the nation, was made a chief, and became a useful man among the Wyandotté."

His relations in Virginia, after he had been married several years, undertook to persuade him to return to his own people; he was offered a part of his father's estate to live in if he would return, but he preferred remaining with the Wyandotté. He was chief, and stood next to the head chief of the Nation. He was adopted by a family of

the Deer clan. The principal chieftainship belonged to the Big Little and Deer clans. This Adam Brown Wyandotté name was

Ja-haw-wa-haw-wi-to.

There are many other references in Clark's book, to chief Adam Brown.

I have been as yet, unable to ascertain the number of children born to Adam Brown and his Wyandotté (wife) wife. Draper, as we have seen, speaks of Adam Brown, whom he visited in Kansas in 1866, as his only "surviving son". This would indicate that the white wives of other sons, at that time dead. Drinley says he raised a large family. Frank H. Patton, Esq. of our city, whose excellent wife is the great-grand daughter of Adam Brown, Dr. could remember of only one son, Adam, Jr., and three daughters, but I can now account for four daughters. In the winter of 1823-4 James B. Drinley, together with some of the Wyandotté chiefs went on a journey to Kentucky from the Sandusky River. This on the first journey, the chiefs went to the last barrens river to visit the Wyandotté residing there. Drinley followed them, and he says that he stayed the first night out of his native land with Adam Brown, Jr., with whom his (Brown's) mother was then living aged "three score years and two". This would have been the night of December 23rd, 1823, for he speaks of meeting at the house of Mrs. Clarke the

The next day, to him the 24th of December, 1823.
 He adds: "Mr. Clarke, who was married to a daughter
 of Mr. Adam Brown. He preached his day at Clarke's
 house and came joined the church, among them
 the old widow Brown. ~~Daniel Brown~~ - afterward an
 interpreter to the mission, and a licensed preacher -
 Ned-Eater and his wife, Mrs. Clarke, and Major
 Ned-Eater her spoken of was Russia Muckator,
 and a son-in-law of Adam Brown, Sr. It is
 quite probable that Daniel Brown, was the son of
 Adam Brown, Sr. I am confident that Daniel
 Brown was the father of John D. Brown, a famous
 Methodist preacher among the people in Kansas and
 Indian Territory.

Dingle says that he formed a class of the
 members that joined the church on this day, and
 says that "this was the first ^{Indian} Methodist ^{people}
 spoken in the Kansases."

Of my conclusions respecting Daniel
 Brown to connect the children of Adam Brown,
 are at least, as follows, with, perhaps, several others
 that I have been unable to learn of:

Sons.

1. Adam Brown.
2. Daniel Brown.

Daughters.

Son of Adam, none of whose names

I know, but who named as follows:

- One daughter married _____ Williams.
 One daughter married _____ Smith.
 One daughter married _____ Clarke.
 One daughter married Russia Muckator

Adam Brown married _____, a
 Pawnee woman.

Their children were -

1. Matthew Brown.
2. Thompson Brown.
3. D. L. - Quendaro Brown.
4. Margaret Brown, and several others.

The only son, or child, of Matthew Brown
 that I know of is Eldridge A. Brown who resides at
 Wyandotte Indian Territory.

D. L. - Quendaro Brown married Melard
 Guthrie. Guthrie came from Ohio with the Wyandotte.
 I do not know whether he married Miss Brown
 in Ohio or whether it was in Kansas. It came to be
 the common belief that Melard Guthrie had a wife before
 he was associated with the Wyandotte. Whether this was
~~subjected~~ before his marriage to D. L. - Quendaro
 Brown or not I am unable to determine. It is quite
 probable that he was married to some Wyandotte woman
 before he married Mrs. Brown. For William Haller says
 in his journal under date of Sept. 17, 1848: "I had
 day preceded to the married A. Guthrie's household to

The only son, or child, of Matthew Brown that I know of is Eldridge A. Brown who resides at Wyandotte Indian Territory.

John Brady: one a claim of \$250.00 and the other paper for a divorce from his wife Nancy.

Under date of Sept 20, he says:

"Miss Guthrie called upon me to make inquiry about her husband's application for a divorce. I asked her and her husband were in Patagonia! I would as soon meet with the ghost of unforgotten crimes, as come in contact with her. After a few long waiting about her troubles, I left her and she departed."

Under date of Sept 22, he writes:

"Note to Mrs. A. Guthrie the decision of the Council upon his petition for a divorce."

I have been unable to learn what the decision was. If he in fact, had a white wife in Washington City, he may have married her at that time, when he was probably divorced by the Spanish Council from his Spanish wife. If he did take a white wife at that time he tried to conceal the fact from the Spanish Council. And if his petition was favorably acted upon by the Spanish Council he probably married D. C. Quintana Brown after this date.

I am reliably informed that his marriage to Miss Brown was not his wife. He had found his address to her for some time without any flattering success. During that he would not succeed in procuring her hand, he resorted to unwholesome affection means. He called upon her one evening and found her at

home, but with only another young lady about her own age in the premises. He objected to leaving at a proper hour and insisted that he be allowed to remain in the house over night. Thus, the young ladies were under necessity of confining with us they could not compel him to leave. He and his young ladies occupied a bed together. At a late hour their bedroom door was forced open by Guthrie, who entered their bed room in his night dress. He insisted on getting in bed with the young ladies and said he wished to marry Miss Brown the next day. So that they objected that without avail for Guthrie got into their bed. The friend and visitor of Miss Brown hastily left the room with her clothing and as soon as she was dressed left the premises Miss Brown being left thus alone and unprotected by Guthrie to the mercy of him would do little else than consent, particularly as the circumstances of the evening would when known, be much against her, whatever her intentions. Both he and Miss Brown were married the following day.

It is claimed that he always acted, in reference to taking his wife thus won. He named the first State town of Quintana in his honor, and her name is preserved in the name Quintana which is now borne by the family in which Quintana City was located. But she came into possession of letters which convinced her that Guthrie was false to his pretensions, and that he had a wife in Washington. He sent John H. Bryggs to Washington in capacity of attorney to find out certainly all about the

the matter. His investigations, it is said, confirmed his belief, but what was ever done about the matter, whether anything or not, I do not know - (See page 44)

Daniel Brown married _____

Children:

1. John D. Brown _____
 married a daughter of _____

One daughter married _____ Williams.

Children:

1. Mary Williams, who married Isaac Walker. This daughter of Adam Brown, Sr. was named Charlotte. See descriptions of Aaron Maca Kennedy No. 63, where he is said Charlotte Williams

died

April 2 1865

aged

74 years.

2. Abner Williams who married John H. Grayson.

I left my own desk this was John Williams, Sec. Drury, 439, and lastly included in the list of the Rapids of the Wisconsin State, Sept 29, 1877

One daughter married _____ Hunt.
 Children:

Adam Hunt, who was given Hyndcott Matt. No. 102, containing 50 acres of land.

One daughter married Russia Hedeater. (See page 42)
 Children:

1. Abner Hedeater
2. Mary Hedeater

One daughter married _____ Clarke.
children:

1. Peter D. Clarke.
2. George J. Clarke.
3. _____ Clarke.

Peter D. Clarke wrote the "Traditional History of the Hyandale". He had 1100 acres of the Hyandale lands in Hyandale County Kansas, containing 99.12 acres.

George J. Clarke married Barkerin _____
children:

1. Richard H. Clarke
2. Marshall Clarke
3. Mary J. Clarke

They had 1100 acres of the Hyandale lands in Hyandale County, Kansas, containing 110.12 acres. He also has descriptions of these lands.

_____ Clarke was probably named Adam Clarke. He was the father of Margaret Clarke, who married William H. Ketchum. He has descriptions of these lands and Ketchum family record. I have told me that 23rd, 1893 that he was of the impression that these Ketchum's father was named Thomas Clarke, but that he was not positive of it.

Thomas J. Shaw of the Marine Pacific Railroad told me Oct. 22, 1892, that Guthrie was an Englishman, and that he had read him in the position in his statements. He told me also that D. H. Simpson, while Mayor of Queensland City, Sydney and arrived Margaret Brown, Mrs. Guthrie's sister, and that Guthrie had shipped him for her. Mrs. Shaw was told this by Francis Butler, a Hyacinth, who lived he bought, and who showed him the grave of the child, home of the education, on the same land and asked Mrs. Shaw to have carefully kept. Margaret Brown was deaf, dumb, and fully unaided.

Hubert Guthrie and Ed. Queensland Brown were married.

Children:

1. Abnera Guthrie, born
2. Harcora Guthrie, born
3. James Guthrie, born
4. Jacob Guthrie, born

James and Abnera Guthrie were married.

Sam and Harcora Guthrie were married.

There are at least two traditions about the manner in which the name Abnera Guthrie came to be bestowed on a white boy, a cousin of the Hyacinth, and afterward an adopted member of the tribe.

The following is substantially the story as given me by my friend Hubert Abnera Guthrie, of Hyacinth Indian Society, on the latter part of January 1893.

I was forty of Hyacinth, west of the Big Sandy River about the time of the Revolutionary War, for the purpose, as he said, of fighting upon the Cherokee, such much more probably for the purpose of raiding the settlements west of the New River in Virginia, or along the Potomac in what is now West Tennessee. His party went down a valley after passing the head waters of the Big Sandy River. This valley was inhabited by white settlers, who fled at the approach of the Indians, who passed on and with much regard to they were gone for about two weeks, when they returned up the same valley to again reach the waters of the Big Sandy by which they would descend on their way home.

As they were marching up the little valley they saw a little boy run down to the creek and disappear ahead of them and disappear in the bushes that fringed the stream. Some of the warriors hastened to the point where the boy was last seen but he was nowhere to be found. The other warriors of the party came up and a close and systematic search was instituted for the fugitive. One of them retired to the creek and

6. Levin Mordester born in Kansas about 1849
 7. Benjamin Mordester " " " 1851
 8. One died in infancy
 9. Alfred Mordester " " " 1865
 10. Nathaniel Mordester " " " 1857
 11. Eda Mordester " " " 1859

Henry Mordester (see page 41) married John Kiehl.
 Children:

I am writing this as I can get the information
 unequivocally to is rather disconnected. After a long dis-
 cussion with Justin Walker, Frank H. Patton, and Nicholas
 Hillgren, I am convinced that Lewis Mordester (see
 page 41) was not the first of the name among the Spaniards,
 but that he was a son of the captive boy, who was named
 Mordester.

Frank Holys Patton was born in Perry, Ark.,
 near Kentucky, New Hampshire, August 1st, 1838. He
 was the son of
 Patton.

He came to Kansas

Frank Holys Patton and Susanah Mordester
 were married March 8th 1860.

Children:

1. Edna Patton, born January, 1861. died while Mrs.
 Patton was on a visit to her father who lived near Spanish
 River, Indian Territory, September 13th, 1873.
2. Thomas Patton, born September 8th 1862.
3. Frank Holys Patton, Jr., born November 17th, 1865.
4. Cora Estelle Patton, born August 18th, 1868.

5. Matthew Hamilton Patton, born July 12th, 1870.

6. Susanah H. J. Patton, born December 5th, 1871.

7. Ernest L. Patton, born July 13th, 1891.

All born in Hyancsville county, Missouri, most of them in
Garrison.

Edgar Howell Campbell and Susanah H. J. Patton
were married May 18th, 1892.

Children:

1. Stewart H. Campbell, born January, 13th, 1895

Shaw (North American Indians, page 552) says that
Pipe, or Captain Pipe, as he was usually called, for his
having been a most conspicuous war-captain among
the Delawareans during the period of the revolution, in par-
ticular, was chief of the Wolf tribe. His character is a
very prominent one. His Indian name, according
to Hollenfelder, was Hopewell, which signified a tobacco pipe.
This name he bore until about 1763, when that of Great
Wachagawash was substituted. This means master of Wag-
wash. Shaw, in the above also indicates, has extensive
references of Captain Pipe. See pages 519, 554, 556, 561, 563,
and 596. Also see all of Hollenfelder's Narrative. Captain
Pipe was one of the most famous Indians of his time.
As it was then termed Colonel Crawford. He espoused
the cause of the British in the war of the revolution and left
the settlements and took up his residence about the
Dandaway Plains in close proximity to the Hyancsville. He had
his home on Harts Creek. The following is from "Hans' History
of Settlements of Ohio"

Page 26. - "The Delaware Indians had a settlement at or
near former site, which they left at the beginning of the war.
Their chief was old Captain Pipe, who resided near the road
to Mansfield, or mile south of former site. When young
he was a great warrior, and the invincible foe of the whites.
He was in St. Clair's defeat, where according to his own
account, he distinguished himself and slaughtered
white men until his arm was weary with the work. He

had a daughter of great beauty - a young chief of noble mien,
lived in love with her, and on his death being rejected,
instinctively poisoned himself with the May apple. A Captain
Pipe, whose Indian name was Sauchangampungung, removed
to the small Delaware Reserve, in the upper part of Marion
county, and when his tribe sold out, about 20 years since (he
lived with) accompanied them to the far west, where he has
since died.

By the treaty of Sept 24th, 1817, the small Delaware
Reservation of western Ohio was equally divided between a
number of Delawarees of whom Captain Pipe is named first.

This Captain Pipe was the son of old Captain Pipe
or Kappoon. He had a son named Eli Pipe who came
west also. This Eli Pipe had a daughter, Nancy Pipe,
by a Kyanist wife, and also a son, Thomas Pipe.

Mathew Mideatic married this Nancy Pipe. (See
page 49)

Eli Pipe had also a son, Phoe Pipe, who married Jane Kaskab.
He had also a daughter, Mary Pipe. He married first, a Kyanist
named at the Mission in Ohio, William Kibben. After his
death he married a daughter on Phoe Kibben.

See Dirley, page 237.

belong to the family tribe of Louis Sengen Kappoon
Kobitaille, now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Julia Kobitaille,
Kobitaille of Kyanist, Indiana Territory.

Robert Grant Kobitaille born 4th July, 1804, in
Logan County, Ohio, and died 2nd of July, 1879, at Kyanist
Indian Reservation, Indiana Territory.

James Harrison Kobitaille born in Logan County
Ohio, March 17, 1806 - died in Kyanist Reservation, June
24, 1878.

Robert Hoffer Kobitaille nee Le Mars 12, 1808 and
died 6th Dec., 1876.

Robert Kobitaille nee Le Mars 21 April, 1840.

Elizabeth Kobitaille nee 22 April 1842.

James Kobitaille nee 16 December 1845.

May Ann nee 17th Nov. 1847 - Wednesday night
at 10 o'clock.

John (Bernard) Kobitaille (son of Robert Kobitaille
1st deceased) Frederick S. Hays a 3rd son of the nation
age unknown at 39 and - 1849.

From Common Hall's Journal - 1848 - September
Tuesday, 14. I this day presented to the Council A.
Kathie's memorial to this day. Over a claim of \$200.⁰⁰
and the other praying for a divorce from her wife Mary.

Wednesday, 20. Mr. Kathie called upon me to make
inquiry about his husband's application for a divorce.
... I wish she and her husband were in Polynesia!
I went as some week with the ghost of unforgotten
memories as come in contact with her. After a
few long wrailings about her troubles, I left her
and she departed.

Friday, 22. Note to Mr. A. Kathie the decision
of the Council upon his petition for a divorce.

The Armstrong Family.

Following, of course, Dinkley's life among the Indians, -
 pp. 453 and following.

The mission suffered great loss this year in the death of Robert Armstrong, one of its best interpreters. This man was taken prisoner by the Indians about the year 1886, when a boy about four years old. His parents resided a few miles above Little Rock, on the banks of the Mississippi River. One day Dinkley, accompanied by a young man with little Robert, took the canoe, and crossed the river to visit a camp of Indian corn-planters. This camp was supposed to be about five miles from the river, in a path leading farther into the forest.

After they had made their visit, and were returning home, in passing a thick forest, through which the path led, they heard a noise, and stopped to look; and to their great surprise and terror four Indians rose up, and ordered them to stop. The young man attempted to make his escape by running, but had made a few steps only when the Indians fired, and he fell dead. Robert said that he ran a few yards, but one of the Indians overtook him, and picked him up. Said he, "I was so scared to see the young man so much killed and scalped, that I could hardly stand when left on my feet. So I edged to be my lot next. One of the men took me on his back, and carried me for several miles before he stopped. The company divided. Two men took the scalp, and the other two had charge of me. In the

morning they erect, and thanked till it was late in the night, and then stopped to rest and sleep. The next morning I had to take the spot as long as I could travel, and although they treated me kindly, yet I was afraid they would kill me. Thus they traveled on several days, crossing some large rivers, till they got to an Indian town and learned afterwards, on the former's Bank of the Chickasaw River, one of the branches of the Chickasaw River. There they rested awhile, and then went on till they came to some Barrenly.

This little cabin was now disposed of according to the customs of war. He was adopted into the Big Turtle tribe of the Chickasaw, and his Indian name was O-ma-can-doo-ah. But little more is known of his history till he became a man. He learned to be an expert hunter. He grew up to be married an Indian woman. He had however adopted Indian in his feelings and habits of life, and had so far lost the knowledge of his mother tongue that he could speak and understand little of it.

After Mays' death he associated more with the whites, and embraced error in the English, and learned to talk the language as well as any of us. He became an excellent interpreter, and was employed in trading and interpreting the rest of his life.

He married a daughter of old George's grand-son, a half Indian woman, and raised some children.

¹ This is a son of Daniel. He was Isaac's grand-son, and he was his son.

children. He settled at Dismal, and afterwards went to Jonesville, on the River. There he went to Upper Dismal, where he died.

He embraced religion in 1819. He had become alien to his country by interpreting for the Shawnee, and said the words he spoke to others fell like lead into his own heart. He was so deeply convicted that he joined the Church, in the New River branch, but he did not experience the witness of his acceptance with God till the fall of 1819, at a camp meeting; and he never doubted the genuineness of the work afterward.

Brother Brantley was a zealous Christian, and loved the work of God. He was one of the best interpreters, and when his soul was fired by the Spirit, he was, in the English tongue, a most powerful orator. Indeed, he was one of the instruments that carried on, and maintained the work of religion in the nation, and an immortal friend to the School. His usefulness in that station will not be known till the great day of reckoning.

In making the new settlements at Upper Dismal, he labored hard, and exposed himself much; and in the winter of 1824-5 he was very feeble. In the spring his disease more fully developed itself to be the consumption. He progressed rapidly, and although he was sometimes flattered with hopes of recovery, yet he looked on himself as picking up his cross in this world. I attended him through his illness, and we conversed frequently.

of the goodness and providence of God. He always was filled with gratitude to God, that he was taken by the Indians when a child, and from practically preserved in many instances from death, that he might be one of the humble instruments of conveying the word of salvation to the Indian nation, and had enjoyed such comfort as we have experienced together, when employed in this work. Sometimes I observed his spiritual prospects for a short time; but they were soon dispersed, and the dark scene of his life was painful and triumphant. He died on the 20th of April, 1825, aged about forty-two years. I preached the funeral sermon from 1 Cor. xv. 26 - "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death" - to a large and weeping congregation of Indians. He laid his body by the side of his beloved daughter to rest till the resurrection of the just. O, precious day! the hope of which softens the bed of death, dethroning the power and terror of the grave, and draws the soul of man with the prospect of immortal life and eternal life.

The following is from "Davis's Historical Collections of Ohio" pages 160-161 - Daniel's County.

"The track comprised within the limits of the grant was near the residence of the Wyandot Indians. They had a large town on the site of the city of Columbus, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottom opposite their town. The prominent Seneca, who

now, or recently left a hotel at Columbus, was taken prisoner here by some of the frontier of Pennsylvania, and brought captive to this place: after residing with them a number of years, he was ransomed and returned to his friends. Mr. Robert Huntington, also a native of Pennsylvania, being an orphan boy, was bound to a trader, and while trafficking and trading on the Allegheny, himself and employer were surprised by some Wyandots and Senecas. He was killed and Huntington brought to this town at Philadelphia. He was raised by the Indians, became a good farmer, hunter, married, and died among them. He was occasionally an interpreter for the United States. He left two sons, now with the Wyandots in the far west; both of them were educated, and one of them admitted to the Ohio bar.

In a note above says this account is by Col. John Whistler, who was agent for the Wyandots for many years. This account differs from Dr. Carey's somewhat and would indicate that Huntington was older when captured than Dr. Carey makes him, being old enough to assist in trafficking and trading. It is probable that Dr. Carey was mistaken in Huntington's age. He had been twice married. He had a daughter, Hannah, grown, that died April 19th, 1824 in Ohio, page 412. She was the daughter of his second wife. He was probably fifty years old when he died, possibly older.

The following is from the lists concluded at the 2nd of the Hospitals of the Province of Lake Erie, on September 24th 1877.

To Robert Huntington, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, as has married a Wyandot woman, no section to count six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning, down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

On the 22nd day of February 1897 I went to the home of Russell B. Huntington in the "Stone house" in Oakland, an addition to Kansas City, Missouri, to copy the "Family Record" from the Family Bible of Lucy B. Huntington. The Bible is a very fine one and the "Record" was written by an elegant penman, who as I was informed, was employed for that purpose. Mrs. Huntington was absent from home, being in Washington on some business for the Dep't. I found his wife and children at home, and some one told the children called "Trust Irene" and when I found an intelligent lady beyond the middle age. I obtained the following record.

Kircho.

1. Robert Huntington,
and
Huntington, born

2. Sarah Huntington,
Daughter of Amos and
Jaw, born

3. Russell Biglow,
and Russell and Lucy Biglow,
born January 24th, 1843.

4. Margaret Biglow,
Daughter of John and Elvira
Biglow, born July 21, 1847.

5. John M. Huntington,
and Robert and Sarah Hunt-
ington, born October 7th 1813.

6. Lucy B. Huntington,
Daughter of Rev. Russell Biglow
and Margaret his wife, born
July 31st, 1815.

7. Charles M. Huntington,
and John M. and Lucy B. Hun-
tington, born August 24th, 1839.

8. Albert M. Huntington,
and John M. and Lucy B. Hun-
tington, born August 2nd 1843.
and Elvira 1844

9. Edwin Jordan Huntington,
Daughter of John M. and Lucy B.
Huntington, born August 9th, 1841

10. Lucy Lina Huntington,
Daughter of E. C. and E. Jordan
Huntington, born Nov. 12th, 1846.
and Lucy 1847

11. Russell Biglow Huntington,
and John M. and Lucy B. Hun-
tington, born Dec. 20th, 1848.

12. Mary Huntington, born Dec. 20th, 1848.
and John M. and Lucy B. Hun-
tington, born Dec. 20th, 1848.
and John M. and Lucy B. Hun-
tington, born Dec. 20th, 1848.

Births.

W. Henry James Huntington. M. Lewis Huntington Martineau
 daughter of W. H. and Lucy B. Hunt-
 ington born Aug 6th. 1846. M. Martineau, born July 27th. 1849

M. Ellen Clarissa Bailey Huntington. W. Walter East Huntington.
 daughter of W. H. and Lucy B. Hunt-
 ington born August 4th. 1848. W. East Huntington, born July 2nd. 1849.

A. William Elias Huntington.
 son of W. H. and Lucy B. Hunt-
 ington, born January 30th. 1851.

13. C. C. Huntington.
 son of
 Martineau, born

14. Rachel M. Brown.
 daughter of Charles C. and
 Sarah M. Cook Brown was
 born November 21st. 1843.

Marriages.

Robert Huntington and Sarah Jane were
 married.

Rev. Edward Sigbee and Margaret Lawrie were
 married Aug 24. 1843

John H. Foster Huntington and Lucy Sigbee
 were married February 20th. 1838.

Caroline Amelia M. Huntington and C. C. Martineau
 were married Sept 2^d. 1842.

Edward Sigbee Huntington and Rachel M. Brown
 were married May 17th. 1845.

Ellen Clarissa Bailey Huntington and James
 Edwin Howie were married August 13th. 1871

Robert Huntington married first a married woman whose
 name I have not yet ascertained. Sarah Jane was his
 second wife. His first wife, in all probability abandoned him
 & he & she were separated. I have arrived at the conclusion by a
 comparison of facts which I could borrow of the matter. By his
 first wife he had at least one child probably three. The one I
 know of was a son. George Huntington

Children of Samuel B. Huntington and Rachel H. Huntington

1. Le Haller Hunt Huntington, page 48
2. C. Wallace Hunt Huntington, born in Hyannis bty, Mass.
August 16th, 1870
3. E. Lucy H. Huntington, born in Hyannis bty, Mass.
October 15th, 1874.
4. E. Emma Brown Huntington, born in Hyannis bty, Mass.
October 14, 1876.
5. H. Clara Jane Huntington, born in Hyannis bty, Mass.
December 20th, 1878.
6. E. Emmett Paul Huntington, born in Hyannis bty, Mass.
August 13th, 1880.
7. D. Ralph Hald Huntington, born in Hyannis bty, Mass.
February 21st, 1882.

Wallace Hunt Huntington and Clementine Brewster were married Monday, January 20th, 1896.

1. Emma Brown Huntington, daughter of Wallace Brown and Clementine Brewster, was born Hyannis 11th, 1896.

None of the children on this page or on the table before you is one by Mrs. H. B. Huntington.

Children of James Edwin Hunt and Ellen Clarissa Bentley Hunt.

1. Emma Hunt, born in
October 2nd, 1872.
2. Lucy Alberta Hunt, born in
September 1874.
3. Charlotte Hunt, born in
September 1876.
4. Edwin Hunt, born in

These were given me by Alice H. B. Huntington, and they may not be correct.

Children of L. G. Hartman and Caroline his wife M. Hartman.

1. Albert M. Hartman. see page 67.
2. Lucy Lina Hartman. see page 67.
3. Maria Armstrong Hartman. see page 68.
4. Sarah Hartman, born in
5. Daisy Hartman born in

(See Page 10)

before from the family Bible of Elias Armstrong, Jr., now in possession of Mrs. Sabina Thomas (May 2, 1881)
1829 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas.

Elias Armstrong was born in A.D. 1810, January 13.

Sarah Linton was born in A.D. 1811.

Elias Armstrong and Sarah Linton was married October the 1st A.D. 1832.

Sabina was born the sixth day of February 1834.

Albert was born the nineteenth day of August 1835.

Caroline was born the twenty first day of December 1839.

Highfield Death was born December the first 1840.

Elias was born February the first 1842.

Sarah (Linton) Armstrong departed this life February the 9th 1842.

Elias Armstrong and Zelinda Mueller were married (born at New)

Isabelline was born in 1843.

Isabelline was born January January to twenty-third.

Isabelline the son of Elias Armstrong & Johnida Armstrong was born July the 15th, 1852.

Elizabeth daughter of Elias Armstrong & Johnida Armstrong was born November the 27th, 1854.

Isabelline (not out) in my book of names
numbers, page 23.

Isabelline Armstrong daughter of Elias Armstrong
& Johnida Armstrong was born August 10, 1861.

Isabelline departed this life Feb. 22, 1850 -
Age 14 months

Isabelline Armstrong the son of Elias Armstrong
and Sarah Armstrong departed this life July the 15th, 1858
age twenty two years and ten months and fifteen
days

Elias Armstrong, Sr. departed this life December 14th
1865 aged 56 years.

E. D. Vedder and Sabina M. Armstrong were married
August 5, 1856.

(One child living. He is Gardiner Woods - born Jan.
21, 1859. No 66)

E. D. Vedder died in January, 1869.

Leymore Thomas was born in New York - 1840.
Married to Sabina M. (Vedder) in 1870

Had 3 children; only one living; his name
Charles Thomas born July 24, 1871.

H. Allen Family.

Dixley, in his "Exp. among the Indians," says that the Hallers were from Pennsylvania. He is clearly in error in this. See a series of letters to the Argus of the 20th Sept. in 1876 entitled "The Olden Time." Governor William Haller says that his father was captured when only a child, by the Indians and afterward sold to the Indians of the "Shoemaker" Indians, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, about 1774, - about the period of Pennsylvania War. He was a son of a Mr. Haller who was one of the Haller family who fled from Pennsylvania to Mississippi by land and by water - across the Pennsylvania river. The Pennsylvania name of Haller who was appointed Governor of Kansas Territory, was a relation of Gov. William Haller.

The first captured in the Valley of Virginia by the
Apaches was brought to the Hyams at Katox where
he grew up. (See Letter No 4 "Cherokee", above quoted
p). His name was William Walker. When he grew
up he married Catherine Rankin, daughter of
James Rankin from Lyons, Ireland. Rankin was
a trader in Detroit where he married a Hyams girl
whose name I have not learned, but who belonged
to the Big Little band of the Apaches. Rankin
was well to do and had his children carefully
educated. Their children were as follows: John
born the friend of Mr William Walker, now dead
So, 1897 in my possession. He also blacked his face.

Barthine Haller was born June 27, 1874, and is deceased.

Daughter of

Births of the Children of William and Catharine

Haller: William Haller and Catharine, born Jan. 22nd, 1824.

1. John A. Haller Oct. 14, 1829.
2. James Haller Jan. 13, 1832.
3. Anne Haller April 9, 1834.
4. Elizabeth Haller Oct. 29, 1836.
5. William Haller March 5, 1838.
6. Samuel Haller, July 19, 1841.
7. Nancy Haller, Dec. 22, 1843.
8. Maria Haller, Aug. 4, 1847.
9. Catherine A. Haller, June 19, 1850.
10. Joel Haller, Oct. 15, 1853.

John A. Haller married

He lived near Detroit. Henry speaks of him on page 392 in his book. He is also mentioned in the treaty of September 24, 1813, concluded at the fort of La Pointe of the Miami of Lake Erie. At three days to Catharine Haller, a Wyandot woman, and to John A. Haller, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Mungawga, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, a section of six hundred and forty acres of land east, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to the Vanmeter and his wife's brother, and to run westerly half, south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence, and from the beginning west for quarter.

I have not been able to learn more of him.

James Haller

Donne Haller married

one of his children was Donald Haller one of the founders of Wyandot city, near Kansas city, Kansas.

Elizabeth Haller married

She

married nothing of her.

William Haller. See pages 90-91-92 of my other book of Donnelly records for the copy of the record in the Donnelly Book of William Haller. Also see his journals and all the matter I have relating to him. He was the Provisional Governor of Kansas. Had I known, and of the greatest, of not the greatest of Kansas.

Samuel Hallett.
I have known nothing of him.

Samuel Hallett married George Garrett brother of Charles B. Garrett. See page 81 of my other book for their children.
(See page 110)

Marion Hallett married Charles B. Garrett.

The following sketch of the life of Charles B. Garrett was written for me by his son, Russell Garrett, now living in Kentucky, California.

My father, Charles B. Garrett, was born in Green River County, near Hot Springs, October 27th, A.D. 1794. His father's name was William Garrett. His mother's name was Minerva (Belt) Garrett. His father was a farmer; all my father's earliest days were spent on the farm. He received a good common school education. When he was not more than 17 years old he caught the Indian fever, and he and some young men of his acquaintance formed a little company and marched to Vincennes and joined Governor William Henry Harrison, who was at that time Governor of the Northwest Territory, comprising Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. This had him made a State rifle shot time before. The three first names of companies who were

called the Indian Territory. Harrison was made Governor of the latter Territory. As Governor he was also appointed Indian Agent, or Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with his head quarters at Vincennes. And he was here that the little band of brave and determined "little boys" you might say joined him, and marched with him to the Decatur office. These boys took part in that most remarkable battle at Tippecanoe in November 1811. The following year Governor Harrison was made Commander of all the forces of the Northwest (the Northwest Territory) and he was again preparing to receive the British, which General Hull had surrendered to the British.

My father stayed with General Harrison's command doing good work. He was in wherever and whenever there was fighting to do. He was neither wounded nor sick while in the service, and there was plenty of hard fighting done. He was with General Harrison when he captured on the 10th of September the British at the Battle of the Thames. Then, in pursuit of General Proctor and General Ross who had gone to the Valley of the Thames. On the 2nd of October 1813, the Americans began their march in pursuit of General Proctor when they met him in the Valley of the Thames. The battle was brief. The victory of the Americans was truly complete. After the battle in the Thames my father returned to Virginia. On his return he passed through the beautiful country in Eastern Ohio. He was met with open arms by his friends and family, and much more of. He did not remain very long at home. He became sick and soon began to plan to return to Ohio. About 1816 he, with some friends and family, moved near Williamsburg, Kentucky.

brandy, the brand is red, a little strong, and more to Ross brand
Ohio. Then my father married Abigail Little, Oct.
August 24th, 1815. His father was one of the pioneers
of Ross County, and one of the families who moved
from Greenbrier County, Virginia, to Ohio. He was
a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a brother-
in-law of President Monroe, he having married
Monroe's sister; and my father's first wife was a
sister of President Monroe. By this marriage there
was born three children, Isaac, William, and
Shirley. The first two were born in Ross County, Ohio;
the youngest, in Crawford County, Ohio, my father and
several other families having pushed on further West
the prospect of getting more and better land was good.
His son Shirley was born September 26th, 1823. A
few days later his wife died of spontaneous heat, and
was buried in Crawford County, Ohio.

My family record in the Bible says that I was born to Maria G. Walker who married Octob. 31 st. A.D. 1826 at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. My mother was the daughter of William Walker Dr. and Catherine (Conklin) Walker, her wife, and the youngest sister of the late William Walker Esq. He was born near Detroit, August 9th, 1807, and being the daughter of Catherine (Conklin) Walker made herself called a quarter blood Hyacinth Indian. It was through my mother that my father became

Hughes & Dickinson. After his marriage to her he was early adopted by the Democrats with all the pomp of the ceremony of adoption of those early days at Upper Sandusky, N.Y., or Brady's Pic. Fair & grand banquets, Ohio. I would say to this, he was always recognized as a member of the Hughes & Dickinson family by all acquainted with him. His business and social interests were identified with them.

When the Hygunots sold out their lands in Ohio and came West to settle on their lands at the mouth of the Kansas River, he concluded to move with them and aid as, although he was doing a good business there in banking and dealing in furs, and farming, now what to move to settle Hygunots in Hygunot County, Mo. In 1842. The Hygunots landed at what was then known as Hollop Landings, now Kansas City, Mo. They took up their residence at Hollop till they could build their houses in their new houses, & among the rest. He lived but a short time in Hollop but was interested in what was the Hygunot Country then.

My father built his cabin on Grey Rock
Is. & when the Northwestern R.R. track crosses 9th Street it
was about a quarter of a mile north and on the North side of Grey Rock
Is. & finally here he spent most of his life, with but little
to vary the scene. In 1849 he took a gold digger and
formed a band of 20 men and sailed west
on land to California to dig gold. They were about six
months on the way. They found plenty of gold on the North

of the Father River, but mining did not agree with him. So he went to what was called Mountain River, and was very sick. I was with him in that trip, and with others of the party saw that he was a very sick man. He advised and persuaded till we got him to consent to be taken home. We took him by easy stages to San Francisco where he embarked in a bark for home. He came in the Pacific and White Seas to New Orleans. He had not been long in the New York to recover his usual good health. He landed in New Orleans Dec. 1, 1852, and remained there until he was melted out of the Mississippi in the Spring of 1852. With the exception of one crew to Holport and back, he spent all the latter part of his life on the farm on Jersey Creek, where his life was quiet and peaceful.

He died at the age of 73 years, 1 month and 11 days, of Bridgeport, December 2nd, 1869, at my house on corner of Front Street and Monroe Street, in what was then called the President House. His wife, my mother, died a year before. He also died at my house, May 30th, 1866, in the 58th year of her age, from cancer of the liver.

I am the only child left, of both families. Only the son of his first marriage died at or near Lexington on Jan. 6th, 1844, of La Grippe. His wife, Sarah (Parker) Garrett died of La Grippe, December 15th, 1843, at Lexington. They leave three daughters, all married and living in and around Lexington, Kansas. Amanda Ashmun, his eldest daughter died at Piquette, Ohio, in

1846, of West-Feversing. She leaves four daughters all married and living in Ohio. The wife of William Garrett, my half brother, is still living, or was when I last heard from her. After my father died she married James Jones, and moved to the Indian Territory, to the new purchase under the treaty of 1865. (Ed. Jones, her

copy of the Record in the Garrett Collection in person named Garrett, Indiana, California.)

Charles B. Garrett, son of William Garrett and his wife (Edith) Garrett, his wife, was born October 23rd, 1848, in Greenbrier County, Virginia. (Now West Va.)

Before
49 of the
book.

William Jones White, daughter of Charles White, and _____ White, his wife, was born in _____ on the _____ day of _____

Charles B. Garrett and William Jones White, were married in Ross County, Ohio, August 29th, 1875.

They were born to Charles B. Garrett and William Jones White Garrett, his wife three children.

1. Amanda, daughter of Charles B. Garrett, and William Jones White Garrett, his wife, was born June 15th, 1879, in Ross County, Ohio.

2. William, son of Charles B. Garrett, and William Jones White Garrett, his wife, was born December 24th, 1881, in Ross County, Ohio.

3. Mary Garrett, son of Charles B. Garrett, and William Jones White Garrett, his wife, was born September 26th, 1883, in Randolph County, Ohio.

Maria R. Kallen, daughter of William Kallen and Catharine (Kallen) Kallen, his wife, was born August 22 A.D. 1819, in Wayne County, Michigan, was betrothed.

Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. Kallen were married at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, October 31st, A.D. 1826. There was born to Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, seven children.

1. Daniel P., daughter of Charles R. Barrett, and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, was born December 10th, A.D. 1829, in Crawford County, Ohio.

2. Russell, son of Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, was born September 29th, A.D. 1831, in Crawford County, Ohio.

3. Byron, son of Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, was born May 1st, A.D. 1831, in Crawford County, Ohio.

4. Henry, son of Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, was born March 10th, A.D. 1833, in Crawford County, Ohio.

5. Byron, son of Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, was born September 25th, A.D. 1835, in Crawford County, Ohio.

6. Jane, daughter of Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, was born April 26th, A.D. 1838, in Crawford County, Ohio.

7. Charles, son of Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, was born September 26th

10, 1842, in Crawford County, Ohio.

No marriages.

William^{*} Barrett and Mary Ann Long were married.

Amanda Barrett and _____ Hochberg were married at _____ on the _____ day of _____

Mary Barrett, and Sarah Spinkett were married at _____ on the _____ day of _____

Russell Barrett and Miss Elizabeth J. Lane of Wayne County, Ohio, were married May 17th, A.D. 1860, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

No other of the children of Charles R. Barrett and Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, his wife, were married.

Deaths.

Charles R. Barrett died of dropsy, in Wayne Co. N.Y., Kansas, December 2nd, A.D. 1864, aged 43 years, 1 month, and 11 days.

Middle Anne (White) Barrett, wife of Charles R. Barrett, died of consumption, in Crawford County, Ohio, October 10, A.D. 1823.

Maria R. (Kallen) Barrett, second wife of Charles R.

Samuel, died of disease in the liver, in August city, Kansas
May 30th, 1846, aged 51 years.

Samuel S. Barrett died August 10th, 1840, aged 2
years and 7 months & 16 days in Crawford County, Mo.

John Barrett died, October 20th, 1841, in Crawford
County, Mo.

Lyons Barrett died September 10th, A.D. 1842,
in Crawford County, Mo.

Charles Barrett died September 8th, 1843, at
Jefferson Mo.

Henry Barrett, died April 14th, 1849, of small
pox, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lyons Barrett, died February 20th, 1859, of
consumption, at St. Louis, Mo.

William H. Barrett died July 5th, 1867, of
typhoid fever, in August city, Kansas.

Isabel Barrett died at Co. Compton, January 15
1890, of La Grippe.

Isaac (Barrett) Archibald died at Quincy, Mo. ---
1895, of blood poisoning.

No children were ever born Russell Barrett
and Elizabeth (Hann) Barrett.

Archibald H. Hallen married Lydia B. Hallen
had 4 children - Henry, John, William, & William
Hallen of Kansas City, Mo.

John Walker married Mary Ann Caldwell. Their children are my line in Kansas Place Cemetery. They are buried in Goodwin Cemetery, Mo., May 19th, 1844. Mary Ann Caldwell was born Jan. 1st, 1819.

Their children were as follows.

1. Thomas, daughter of John Walker and Mary Ann Caldwell Walker, his wife, was born in Wyandotte Missouri Territory (as says the Family Bible) March 20th, 1845.

2. Maria H. daughter of John Walker and Mary Ann Caldwell Walker, his wife, was born in Wyandotte City Missouri Territory, June 18th, 1849.

3. Justin, son of John Walker and Mary Ann Caldwell Walker, was born in Wyandotte, Missouri Territory, April 6th, 1854.

4. Ida E., daughter of John Walker and Mary Ann Caldwell Walker, his wife, was born in Kansas City, Mo., July 22nd, 1851.

5. Correll, son of John Walker and Mary Ann Caldwell Walker, his wife, was born in Kansas City, Mo., August 29th, 1853.

Maria H. is the only child that ever married. She married Nicholas McAlpine. ^{John Walker and Mary Ann Caldwell Walker, his wife} ^{children, among them 2nd, 1851} In biographical sketch of McAlpine, see histories of Wyandotte County.

Nicholas McAlpine was born in County Clare, Ireland, April 5th, 1825.

Children of Nicholas and Maria H. (Walker) McAlpine.

1. Robert L., son of Nicholas McAlpine and Maria H. (Walker) McAlpine, his wife, was born in Wyandotte City, Kansas, May 8th, 1867.

2. Jessie D., daughter of Nicholas McAlpine and Maria H. (Walker) McAlpine, his wife, was born in Wyandotte City, Kansas, July 19th, 1874.

3. Mary A., daughter of Nicholas McAlpine and Maria H. (Walker) McAlpine, his wife, was born in Wyandotte City, Kansas, January 24th, 1882.

4. John H., son of Nicholas McAlpine and Maria H. (Walker) McAlpine, his wife, was born in Wyandotte City, Kansas, June 30th, 1887.

Deaths.

John Walker died in Wyandotte, Kansas, September 22nd, 1857.

^{3rd}
 Mary Ann, Kallen died in Wyandotte, Kansas
 January 12th, 1896.

Elmer Kallen, daughter of Joel and Mary A
 Kallen died October 6th, 1845.

John C. Kallen, daughter of Joel and Mary A.
 Kallen died ~~March 20th~~ ^{February 20th} 1866.

Emette Kallen, son of Joel and Mary A. Kallen
 died March 30th, 1888.

Maria H. (Kallen) McAlpine died Sidney
 Mo., 1891.

20 Aug 1902.

On the 10th day of April, 1892, I visited the home of Daniel
 Kaff at St. Maurice, Wyandotte County, Kansas. I there exam-
 ined the family Bible of William Kallen, senior. It is a
 small book, printed by the Bible Society at Philadelphia
 in 1816. On a fly leaf in the front of the book is written
 follows, in the handwriting of William Kallen, Sr. &c. and these words
 the writing much resembles that of Wm. Kallen who was evidently
 taught writing by his father.

John A. Kallen was born October 14, 1789.

James Do was born Jan. 17, 1792.

David Do was born April 9, 1794.

Elizabeth Do was born October 29, 1796.

A. Kallen was born March 5, 1799.

Daniel Do was born July 14th, 1801.

Nancy Do was born Dec. 22, 1803.

Maria Do was born August 9, 1807.

Matthias Do born 17th 1810.

Joel Do born July 17, 1813.

P. This point, in handwriting of William Kallen, Sr. &c. &c.
 same as do.

Barthine Kallen born Nov 4th, 1791

Mary Montours Kallen born 1856.

Barthine Kallen died Dec. 1844, aged 74 years.

Dr. a history of the Montours, as Bible journals

by Darlington. page 152 and following

George Barrett and Nancy Kaffer were married

The following is taken from the family Bible of the
now owned by Mrs. Sanford Kaff.

John Barrett was born June 12th A.D. 1826.

Theodore Barrett was born August 27th A.D. 1827.

Edward Barrett was born May 21st A.D. 1831.

Mary Barrett was born Sept. 11th A.D. 1833.

Lydia Barrett was born ~~Nov. 26th~~ A.D. 1836.

Nancy Barrett was born Nov. 26th A.D. 1838

George Barrett died February 17th, 1846, aged 46
years.

Nancy (Kaffer) Barrett died Oct. 18th, 1896 aged
53 years.

Nancy Barrett departed this life Aug. 4th, 1855
aged 16 years.

John Barrett died Aug. 25, 1862, aged 36 years.

Theodore B. Barrett died May 7th, 1864, aged 41 years.

Edward Barrett died August 26th, 1899, aged 46 years.

Joseph Killeford and Mary Barrett were married
July 23d, 1862.

David Killeford was born June 12th, 1863.

May Killeford was born August 16th, 1864.

Joseph Killeford was born August 12th, 1866 - and

died in March, 1899.

Joseph Killeford was killed by Russell Barrett in Oct
1866. The previous accounts and ^{Bar}Kaffer's journal for each
date.

Sanford Kaff was born in Northern Ohio Sept. 1st
1837. Was in the 100th Ohio Regiment in the War
between Kansas in the Spring of 1863. Served as private
and then as a soldier. Now a farmer at McNeill, Kansas.

Sanford Kaff and Mary (Kaffer) Killeford were mar-
ried Oct. 5th, 1869. Their children are all dead.

William Kaff was born Oct. 10th, 1870. Died June 20th, 1893.

Anna Kaff was born March 17th, 1874. Died Dec. 23, 1897.

David Kaff was born March 21st, 1876. Died April 26, 1896.

