



THE SUNFLOWER

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 3

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION

NOVEMBER 1991

IN THIS ISSUE

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 26 | PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE |
| 27 | QUERIES
NEW MEMBERS |
| 28 | LETTER FROM DONNA WOODS
MAPS |
| 29-39 | THE SCOTCH-IRISH
by JOHN L. FUNK |
| 39 | NOVEMBER PROGRAM---SAGEBRUSH AND
CANVAS: VISIONS of KANSAS and the
AMERICAN WEST by PHILLIP D. THOMAS |

RENO COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OFFICERS FOR 1991-1992

PRESIDENT
Karen (POULTON) BURGESS 662-6106
VICE-PRESIDENT
Ruth (HAIR) FILBERT 663-2804
RECORDING SECRETARY
Delores (EHLY) MOORE 662-9455
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Edgar GROVER 669-9485
TREASURER
Roy GARDNER 662-8192
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT
Karen (POULTON) BURGESS 662-6106
QUARTERLY EDITORS
Pam (THOMPSON) STANSEL 663-8678
Ruth (HAIR) FILBERT 663-2804

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

CONSULTANT
Malinda (CROTTS) PETERSON 663-3453
EDUCATION
Ruth (HAIR) FILBERT 663-2804
HISTORIAN
Harriet (HELMICK) CUSHING 662-0738
LIBRARIAN
Lydia (HEWITT) STREETER 662-1103
MEMBERSHIP & SURNAME FILE
Gene & Paula (KIDD) NELSON
OBITUARY
Alta (ENGLER) PROCTOR 665-5966
PROGRAM
Ruth (HAIR) FILBERT 663-2804
PUBLICITY
Barbara (HAMBY) MURPHY 662-8549
RESEARCH
Karen (POULTON) BURGESS 662-6106
WAYS & MEANS (FORMS)
Lynn STANSEL
Pam (THOMPSON) STANSEL 663-8678
SPECIAL ACCOUNT TREASURER
Roy GARDNER 662-8192
WHO'S NEW
Doris PHILLIPS 662-5906
REUNION BOOK

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello! Fall's here and I hope that everyone had a good summer. This time of the year always gets me excited about doing my genealogy. I guess the hint of cold puts some zap into my blood. And, I have been lucky lately, with my research. After the Kansas State Historical Society opened their collection of microfilm newspapers for loan, I sent after one from Valley Falls, KS. In it I found an obit for one of my g. g. grandfathers. It gave me information that I never knew and within a month I had one complete generation back. I hope that some of you have had similar experiences.

On the Society's front, Ruth Filbert and I presented two programs at the Kansas State Fair. We had a good attendance, and really enjoyed ourselves. Ruth's part of the program was on the Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies certificate program, The Forgotten Settlers. I concentrated on the early Kansas settlers and where they came from. After each program Ruth and I stayed around to answer questions. From the response we got we can tell you that there are a lot of people interested in doing family history.

Our society is doing great and our membership is now up to 102. I would like to wish you all "Happy Holidays" and good luck in the new year.

Season's Best!

Queries**AMOS**

Would like any information on the AMOS family. They lived in Hutchinson between 1887 to 1891. Parents - William M. and Cora Elizabeth. Children - William G., Ethel C., Edith P., and Albert A. James G. AMOS 1408 Brookdale Dr., Del City, OK 73115.

KELLEY

I would appreciate hearing any information on the Andrew Jackson KELLEY family. They lived around Landgon and Arlington from 1874 to 1915. Patricia SMITH, 120 Pioneer Drive W., Pt. Ludlow, WA 98365.

ZIMMERMAN STUCKY

Searching for descendants of Joseph ZIMMERMAN, born Feb. 1833 in Germany. Married to Christina STUCKY in Livingston, IL.

Came to Reno County, KS about 1890. Some of their children were Joseph, Barbara, Elizabeth, Sara, Wilhelm, Rosa, Bernharth, Amos, and J.J. Karen Burgess, 4017 Mission Drive, Hutchinson, KS 67502-8761

SHIPPY BODKIN

I am seeking information on my fathers family. My grandfather's name was Aaron SHIPPY, and believe my grandmothers maiden name was BODKIN. Lived in Hutchinson in early 1900's. Mariam MC CALL, 1610 Hull Circle, Orland, Florida 32806.

BROWN STEWART

I am trying to locate my grandmother grave, some where around Hutchinson. She died 1918 or 1919. Her name, Martha Elizabeth BROWN. She died in Hutchinson while visiting her oldest daughter Myrtle STEWART. Helen Snider, Rt. 2 Box 55B, Henryetta, OK 74437.

POULTON

Would like to gather information on descendants of William and Elizabeth (ELLSWORTH) POULTON. William homestead in northern Reno Co. in 1870's, then moved his family to Medora. Karen POULTON BURGESS, 4017 Mission Drive, Hutchinson, KS. 67502-8761.

MEMBERSHIP

(Please add the following names to the membership list in the August 1991 issue of The Sunflower)

Ms. Nancy N. Lohbrunner
25529 Kelley Ave.
Lomita, CA 90717

M/M Eric B. Kaszynski
48 Halsey Drive
Hutchinson, KS 67502

M/M Lawrence N. Smith
708 W 22nd
Hutchinson, KS 67502

M/M Gerald L. Larson
57 Aalapapa Place
Kailua, HI 96734-3118

M/M John P. Green
737 S Vermont
Wichita, KS 67218-1924

Harold M. Balzer
71 N Wall
Buhler, KS 67522

*****ATTENTION*****

(The following is a letter from Donna Woods)

I need your help, I had a fire and 15 years of genealogy research became ashes in 15 minutes. If I have written you, or if you have shared any research with me, I would like to hear from you again.

I will return postage and pay copy costs. My address was: 3232 S. Clifton #424, Wichita, KS. My NEW ADDRESS is: 4480 S. Meridian, #235, Wichita KS 67217.

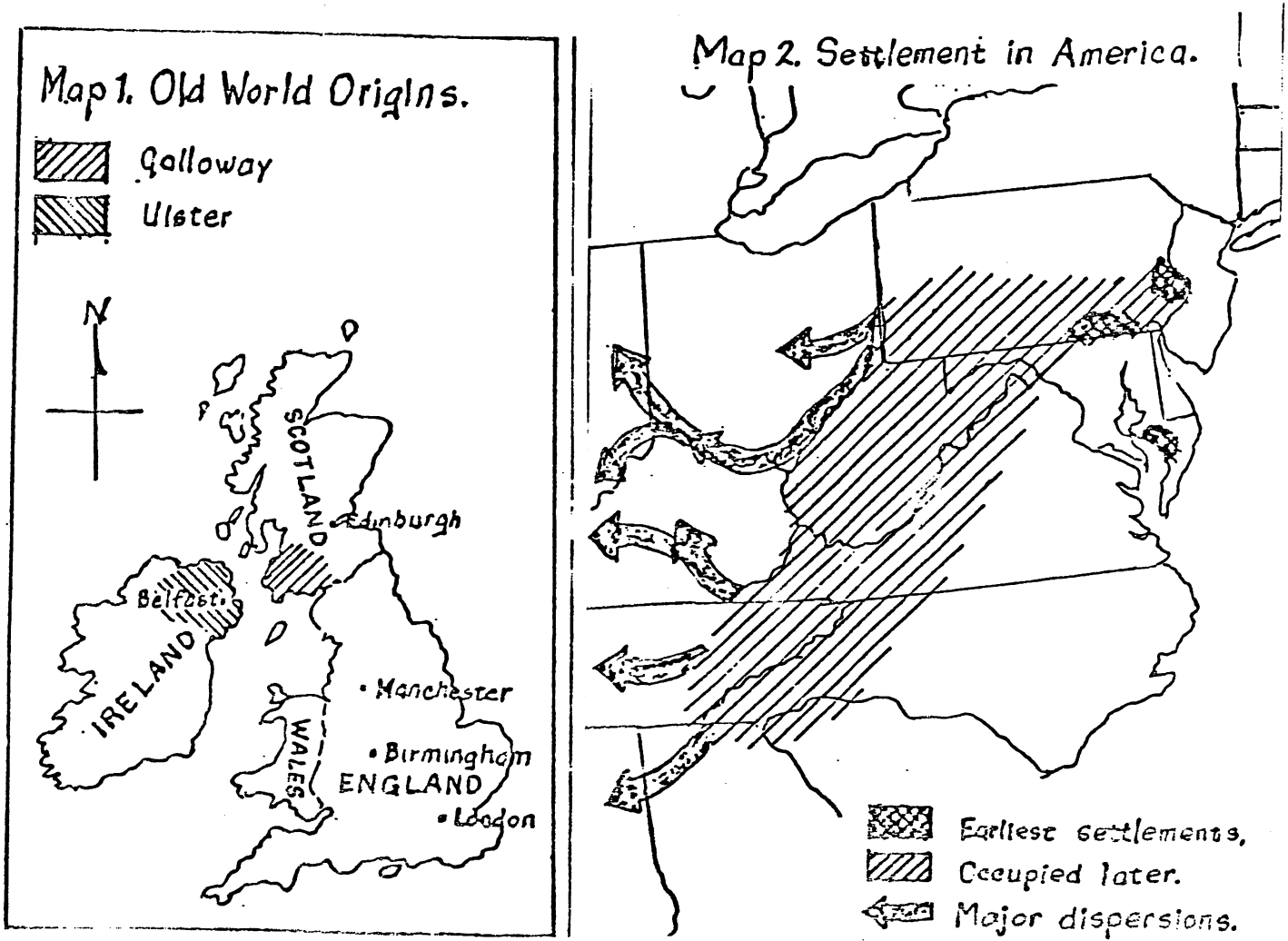
My research had traveled from coast to coast. The following is a list of Surnames and States.

NAMES	STATES
BLACKARD	KS, IL, TN, AR, NC & ENGLAND
DUNLAP	KS, MO, TX, IA, OH
RHINEHEART	KS, OK, CA, IL, WV, PA
CALDWELL	KS, IL
WORKMAN	KS, MO, IA, NY, WI, & GERNANY
CHANDLER	MO, KY, VA
KRAUSE	MO, IA, CA, WI GERMANY
SAGESER	MO, NJ, CA
MCCREARY	MO, MI, PA, KY
COUCHMAN	TX, IN, NC
DORN	TX, AL

Any help well be GREATLY APPRECIATED.

Sincerely Donna J. Woods

SCOTCH-IRISH MAPS



THE SCOTCH-IRISH

John L. Funk

Who of you have an ancestor whom you have heard was Scotch-Irish?

I imagine you, like me, were never quite sure what that meant. I always wondered whether it was something to be proud of or to keep still about. Finally, I went over to the University Library and started to investigate. They have lots of information on the subject. This is what I found. The descendants. They are not Irish. Rather, they are Scots who lived in Ireland for an extended period before moving on to America. Their story is involved but interesting.

It started as one of the earliest attempts by an English government to settle the Irish problem. In 1609 Francis Bacon, chancellor to King James I, proposed the establishment of the Ulster Plantation to "civilize" the Irish. At the time the Irish were living in a feudal society under their chiefs or petty kings. They eked out a hand-to-mouth existence in the part of their time which was not taken up by dancing, singing, drinking, roistering and fighting, either among themselves or, preferably, against the English. Bacon proposed to settle in Ireland sober, law-abiding citizens from England and Lowland Scotland, who could be depended on to work hard, develop the land and set an example for the improvident Irish, while at the same time producing merchandise which the king could tax. Highland

Scots were considered to be too close to the Irish ethnically and culturally and were excluded. As inducement to move to Ireland, attractive properties were offered on long-term leases at low rents. It was a good opportunity for people in a country where life was hard. (Map #1)

Within the next decade a great many took up the offer and moved to Ireland. Although the program was open to Englishmen as well, most of those who moved were Scots and most came from Galloway in the southwestern part of Scotland nearest the Irish coast. And in Ireland most settled in the northeastern part of the island. The settlers worked hard and prospered. They raised sheep and made the wool into cloth. They cultivated flax and made linen, which they sold in England, along with their woolen cloth. This part of the scheme was working as planned. It is not recorded how much the Irish profited by the example set by the Scottish settlers. Certainly the amount of integration between the two groups was minimal. The Scots brought their Presbyterian ministers with them and set up their churches. For many years Ulster was a presbytery of the Church of Scotland. The Irish were devote Catholics, proud of the fact that, of all the British Isles, they had first been converted to Christianity and had sent missionaries to convert the rest. They would have rejected out of hand any overtures from the Protestant heretics, even if any had been made. So we see, of course, that this attempt to solve the early Irish problem created

the Irish problem which has persisted until the present day.

By 1700, many of the Scots had been in Ireland for nearly 100 years; several generations had lived out their lives on Irish soil. Due to their industry, their properties had increased greatly in value. Their good quality wool and linen cloth was competing with the products of Manchester, Birmingham and other English cities. These cities petitioned for relief and in 1710 Parliament responded by levying an excise tax on Irish cloth, thus making it more costly. About the same time the original leases began to expire and to renew them the landlords demanded two-fold or even three-fold increases in rent. The Ulster Scots were outraged at these developments, a tax which they regarded as discriminatory and exorbitant rent increases. Many of them resolved to emigrate to America, a movement which started about 1715 and continued in mass proportions until about 1750, and more slowly after that (Map #2).

The first distinctively Scotch-Irish settlement in America was on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1632. Freedom of religion in Maryland led them to settle there, especially in Dorchester and Somerset counties. Some Scotch-Irish no doubt went to all the colonies. Similarities in belief between the Presbyterians and Puritans led to early migrations to New England. The Puritans, how-

ever, were intolerant of even minor deviations from their established practices, so the Presbyterians were either absorbed into the Congregational churches or moved to more favorable surroundings. Pennsylvania, which also offered freedom of religion, became the principal haven for Scotch-Irish immigrants to America. The earliest settlement was in Chester County, near the Maryland line. Later they came into Bucks County (1720), Northampton County (1730), and Lancaster, Dauphin and Cumberland counties.

By the time the Scotch-Irish began arriving, the better land along the seaboard and the tidewater rivers had been taken up. They had to settle in the mountains and on the frontier. They had to learn how to hew a homestead out of the wilderness, how to clear the land, build a log cabin, grow their own food, make most of their tools and utensils from materials at hand. They learned to hunt the abundant game: deer, turkeys, waterfowl and squirrels, to provide food for the table and material for clothing. In other words, they became self-sufficient frontiersmen. William Penn had made a peace treaty with the Indians. The Quaker proprietors of Pennsylvania and their compatriots were safe in Philadelphia and the other older settlement on the seaboard. They were peace loving people, not inclined to take warlike measures to protect the outlying fringes of the colony if some of the Indians forgot the treaty and raided the encroaching whites.

The other settlers on the frontier, who had arrived about the same time and were there for the same reasons as the Scotch-Irish, were the Pennsylvania Dutch. These immigrants from religious persecution in German-speaking Europe were mostly Mennonites and Amish, also not inclined to violence. When the Indian raids came, the Scotch-Irish had to take matters into their own hands and defend their families and homes. So they became Indian fighters.

The Pennsylvania Dutch were another immigrant group peculiar to America. They were mostly German or Swiss adherents of several Reformed Protestant sects, persecuted because, among other things, they avoided military service. According to the books, they were even more clannish than the Scotch-Irish and the two groups did not intermix. This probably is true as a generalization, but in 1857 in Ohio, John Funk, born in Pennsylvania of Pennsylvania Dutch parents, married Agnes Brier, daughter of Jamie Brier, who as a boy had come to America from Ulster with his parents in a sailing ship. They became my great grandparents and this is one of the reasons for my interest in the Scotch-Irish.

As they adapted to frontier life, the Scotch-Irish spread farther into the interior. From the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania they spread into the neighboring Juniata Valley and, crossing the Potomac River, into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and on down into the Carolinas. They

crossed the mountains and settled in southwestern Pennsylvania and in the mountains of what is now West Virginia. Their descendants are there today, the mountaineers of Appalachia. Arnold Toynbee, the eminent social historian, assumes that the migration of the Scotch-Irish stopped here and he compares unfavorably these mountaineers with the Ulstermen who remained in Ireland. He believes the mountain people have reverted to barbarism. I believe Dr. Toynbee has come to some erroneous conclusions. First of all, the present inhabitants of Appalachia are only the remnants of one stage in the migrations of the Scotch-Irish, like the present inhabitants of Galloway in Scotland, where it all started. Dr. Toynbee admits the rural Gallowegians are not progressive. The mainstream of the Scotch-Irish passed on beyond Appalachia, as we shall see. The most notable feature of the Appalachian culture is that it has preserved some of the skills and crafts developed by the self-sufficient frontier people, now lost in our present-day way of life. The Foxfire books have brought this segment of our heritage to our attention and serve to preserve it for the future.

In the Revolutionary War the Scotch-Irish were solidly on the side of freedom, their experience in Ireland with absentee landlords and taxation without representation ensured that. After the war they continued to expand further west and southwest.

Daniel Boone was not of Scotch-Irish stock, his ancestors came from Devonshire in England, but it is certain that most of the settlers he led through the Cumberland Gap into the Dark and Bloody Ground of Kentucky were Scotch-Irish. They also were in the forefront of the settlement of Tennessee. By way of the Ohio River, they spread into Ohio. Dunway (1944) reports a considerable influx of Scotch-Irish into Coshocton County, Ohio, after the War of 1812. I grew up in the southwestern part of this county and a large part of the people had surnames like Almack, Anderson, Ashcraft, Billman, Brier (McBrier), Chaney, Clark, Coulter, Crawford, Crowther, Cullison, Dickerson, Duncan, Dunlap, Elliott, Garrett, Gibson, Gilmore, Graham, Hamilton, Huff (Hough), Hughes, Lynch, Magruder, McClain, McCullough, McCoy, McCurdy, McDonald, McFarland, McKee, McMillian, McMorris, Moore, Murray, Ralston, Ramsey, Robinson, Shaw and Wilson, all good Scottish names. Some of their ancestors may have come directly from Scotland, but I am certain most of them came by way of Ireland.

Scotch-Irish also were largely instrumental in the planting of six counties: Butler, Darke, Greene, Preble, Ross and Warren, in the southwestern part of Ohio. In succeeding years they pressed on with the frontier, across Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, across Kentucky and Tennessee

to Missouri and Arkansas and farther west. The most westward concentration of Scotch-Irish with which I am familiar is in the Ozarks of Missouri and Arkansas but their descendants are dispersed all over the country. So you see why I say Dr. Toynbee stopped too soon. He should have looked beyond Appalachia to the entire United States. Let us look at some of the things they have done.

The Scotch-Irish brought their Presbyterian religion with them to America. Whenever enough were congregated in one place for an appreciable length of time, they established a church. The history of the Scotch-Irish and the history of Presbyterianism in America are practically synonymous. Presbyterian authorities claim that their communicants outnumbered those of any other denomination in the country at the end of the Revolution. Presbyterians require an educated clergy and with most of the members of the church on the frontier, this presented problems. One solution was to establish colleges on the frontier where preachers could be educated. Tewkesbury (1932), in his study of the founding of American colleges before the Civil War, states that it was reported in 1832 that "of all the colleges in the United States, they (the Presbyterians) have possession of the large majority" and in 1851 "two thirds of the colleges in the land are

directly or indirectly under the control of the Presbyterian Church". As we have seen, this means that they were controlled by the Scotch-Irish. Tewkesbury lists 49 of these colleges founded before the Civil War. Some of the earlier ones were:

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, founded in 1746, the fourth oldest institution of higher learning in the country.

Washington and Lee University
Lexington, Virginia, 1782.

Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 1783.

Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia, 1783.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1783.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1755 (1791).

Tusculum College, Greenville, Tennessee, 1794.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1794.

Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1795.

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, 1802.

Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, 1812.

Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi, 1830.

Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina, 1838.

Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan, 1839.

Maryville College, Maryville Tennessee, 1842, and

Cumberland College, Lebanon, Tennessee, 1843.

Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, is later on the list and among the first west of the Mississippi River.

Some of these, no doubt, started as "Log Colleges" with a few earnest young men, possibly no more than four or five, living in a cabin in the forest, studying Latin and Greek, Hebrew and Theology, under the direction of a dedicated old clergyman with a degree from Princeton or St. Andrews. They all probably worked on the farm to produce their food and studied the Bible and all the writings of Calvin and Knox they could get their hands on, held earnest discussions and disputations among themselves, and were inspired by the lectures of traveling devines who occasionally came by. All this in the classic definition of a university as "Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other". In the end, however, the colleges did not fulfill the demand; not enough of their graduates were willing to face the hardships of life on the frontier. The Methodists, whose bishops could assign ministers to ride wilderness circuits, and the Baptists, who would accept untrained, lay preachers, became the leading denomination on the ever-expanding frontier.

Soon after the Revolution the Scotch-Irish had a direct brush with History. The manufacture of whiskey on a local scale was very common on the frontier. Everyone grew corn, usually more than was needed for table use and animal feed, but the excess was too bulky to transport to uncertain distant markets. Concentrated as whiskey, however, that which was not used locally could much more readily find a market. The Scotch-Irish had brought the knowledge of Whiskey distilling with them from Ireland, all they needed to learn was to substitute corn for the barley or rye they had used there. After the Revolution, in an attempt to raise money to pay the war debt, the federal government placed an excise tax on whiskey, among other things. This caused great consternation on the frontier, where the sale of whiskey was one of the very few sources of cash income. In the outlands of Pennsylvania the people rioted when the revenue agents attempted to collect the tax on the product of their stills. President Washington responded by calling out troops to put down the Whiskey Rebellion, as it has come to be called. Fortunately, there was no bloodshed. Be assured that the Scotch-Irish were in the thick of this. Also, of course, this was the origin of those two traditional adversaries of fact, fiction and folklore, the moonshiner and the revenueur. It is likely that Scotch-Irish are still distilling whiskey, legally or illegally, in Kentucky and Tennessee. It

may well be that Jack Daniels and Jim Beam had Scotch-Irish ancestors.

The second major appearance of the Scotch-Irish in the history books came during the Civil War. They believed strongly in the union. The mountain people of the southern states seldom owned slaves and were not sympathetic with the political ideas of the slave-holding aristocrats of the tidewater. When the States voted on secession, the issue was voted down in the mountain counties. In Virginia these mountain counties separated from the mother state and a new state, West Virginia, was formed. This could not happen in states deep within the Confederacy, like North Carolina and Tennessee, but strong Union sentiment was known to exist in the mountain counties. An early Union plan to capture Knoxville, Tennessee, and set up a Union enclave in the mountains of East Tennessee was delayed so long by the inertia of the general involved that its final accomplishment was anticlimactic. My wife's grandfather, Lewis D. Blue, a private in the 80th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed a Lieutenant for having recruited a company of Union troops, the 2nd North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, in western North Carolina.

Another incident which comes to us in folklore is said to have started during the Civil War. Two Scotch-Irish families, the Hatfields and the McCoys, who lived on the border between West Virginia

and Kentucky, started their famous feud at this time. It continued for two or three generations and until several had been killed on each side. It is said to be settled now but lives on in folklore and among the country music balladeers.

The Scotch-Irish tend to be clannish, though few to the extent of the Hatfields and McCoys, but at the same time they are highly individualistic. It is the accomplishments of the individuals which provide the best measure of the capabilities of the group. The first Scotch-Irish frontiersman to achieve national prominence was Andrew Jackson. Fiery tempered frontier lawyer and Indian fighter, U. S. Senator, Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court and 7th President of the United States, after his election he turned out the eastern establishment and appointed his frontier friends to high position, initiating the spoils system. He was the first of 11 presidents descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. Others were:

James K. Polk, lawyer, member of Congress, Governor of Tennessee, 11th President, he served during the Mexican War when the southwest was acquired.

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania lawyer, member of Congress, ambassador, Secretary of State, Senator and 15th President, during his term the South seceded in 1861.

Andrew Johnson, backwoods tailor whose wife taught him

to read and write, in local and state politics, the U. S. House, Governor of Tennessee, Senator, was elected Vice President and succeeded to the presidency when Lincoln was assassinated. He quarrelled with Congress over reconstruction and was impeached.

U.S. Grant, of Scotch-Irish descent on his mother's side, was, of course, the Union hero of the Civil War. He was elected the 18th President but was naive in politics and his administration was marred by scandal.

Chester A. Arthur, Scotch-Irish on both sides, was a Vermont lawyer, elected Vice President in 1880 and became the 21st President after the assassination of Garfield.

Grover Cleveland was of Scotch-Irish descent on his mother's side. He was mayor of Buffalo, Governor of New York, and elected President for two non-consecutive terms. His administration was marked by the admission to the Union of five western states: Washington, Montana, Utah, and North and South Dakota.

Benjamin Harrison, also Scotch-Irish through his mother, was a lawyer and soldier, Senator from Indiana, elected the 23rd President between the terms of Cleveland and saw the opening of Oklahoma to settlement and the admission of Idaho to the Union.

William McKinley, of Scotch-Irish descent on both sides, fought in the Civil War,

served in Congress and as Governor of Ohio, was elected the 25th President and led the country through the Spanish-American War. He was assassinated near the beginning of his second term.

Theodore Roosevelt, born of a Scotch-Irish mother, commanded the Rough Riders in the Battle of San Juan Hill, was Governor of New York. Elected Vice President, he succeeded to the presidency when McKinley was assassinated.

Woodrow Wilson, college professor, president of Princeton University, Governor of New Jersey, elected the 28th President and served during World War I. Though he failed to get Senate approval of the League of Nations, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

When I said the Scotch-Irish were on the side of the Union at the time of the Civil War, that was a generalization. I have also pointed out that there may be exceptions to generalizations and there are to this one. The President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, was Scotch-Irish on his mother's side. Another famous Southerner was John C. Calhoun, frontier lawyer, Senator from South Carolina, an outstanding champion of states rights and, incidentally, of slavery. Many other individuals of Scotch-Irish descent served the Confederacy in one capacity or another, but they were exceptions to the general orientation of the group.

Many Scotch-Irish pioneers crossed the mountains into

Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee after the Revolutionary War. Most of them were ordinary people, farmers and tradesmen, whose biggest impact on history was that they were among the earliest settlers of these states. Many are known only as names on a list. The names may be Scottish but information on where their ancestors came from usually is lacking. It is only occasionally that there is definite proof of Scotch-Irish ancestry. One of these is Benjamin Logan, who came over the mountains, either with Boone or immediately following him. Logan settled in Kentucky before it was legally open for settlement and helped to have it declared a territory separate from Virginia. Another who came over the Wilderness Road with Boone was Lindley Carson, who settled in Kentucky and later, like Boone, came on out to Missouri. He is known chiefly because of the exploits of his sons.

Younger contemporaries of Andrew Jackson on the Tennessee frontier were Sam Houston and Davy Crockett. Both served under Old Hickory in the war against the Creek Indians. Houston's mother brought her seven children over the mountains after her husband died. Young Sam studied law, was elected to Congress and the Governor of Tennessee. On a visit to Texas he was invited to become the leader of the American colonists in their struggle for freedom from Mexico. After independence he was elected President of the Republic of Texas. When Texas

was admitted to the Union, he was elected to the Senate and later Governor of the State.

Davy Crockett was one of the most famous scouts on the American frontier. His coon-skin cap and his rifle, Old Betsy, have been known to generations of school boys. His service under Jackson in the war against the Creeks was only one of his many exploits. He was elected to Congress where his frontier dress and homespun humor attracted wide attention. He went to Texas to help in their fight for independence and was killed in the heroic defense of the Alamo.

The Lewis and Clark expedition, sent out by President Jefferson to explore the great new territory he had purchased from France, was one of the greatest and most successful journeys of exploration of all time. A member of that party was John Coulter, a young Scotch-Irishman from Kentucky. After the expedition returned to St. Louis, he went back up the Missouri River on his own, becoming one of the first mountain men. He explored the sources of the Yellowstone River and, when he returned to St. Louis and told of the spouting geysers, steaming springs and boiling mud pots, his hearers called it "Coulter's Hell" and most of them thought he was crazy.

The best known of the mountain-men was Kit Carson. He was born in Kentucky, the son of Lindley Carson, and brought up in Franklin in Howard

County, Missouri. He was still a boy when he ran away and joined a wagon train to Taos, New Mexico. He served as guide and scout for numerous expeditions, was trusted by most of the Indians, and served as agent for the Utah and Apache tribes. He was considered one of the great scouts of all time, along with Boone, Crockett and Buffalo Bill.

Like the pioneers of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, the ancestry of most of the mountain men is unknown, though many of them bore Scottish names. Among the few known to be Scotch-Irish are Moses Carson, Kit's half-brother and Martin Kinkead, who also lived in Franklin, knew the Carson boys there and engaged in the fur trade in New Mexico. Hugh Glenn, who explored the Arkansas River, like many of the mountain men, was unsuccessful in the fur trade. Alexander Culbertson trapped beaver in Montana, married a Blackfoot woman of the Blood tribe, and made a fortune of \$300,000 from his trading. He settled in Peoria, Illinois, with his family but lost his money in poor investments and died a pauper.

Hiram Scott was born in Missouri at Boone's Settlement and went up the Missouri River with Ashley's Hundred. On the return journey he was mauled by a grizzly bear and injured so badly he could not ride. Burdened with their packs of furs, harassed by the Indians and low on ammunition and supplies, the main party pushed

on, leaving two men to bring Scott down the Platte River in a bull boat. The bull boat was wrecked in a rapid and they lost everything, including their guns. The two men abandoned Scott to die at the foot of a high bluff in what is now western Nebraska. Scott's Bluff became a landmark on the Oregon trail and a town grew up nearby.

In addition to these recognized frontiersmen, a number of other Americans of Scotch-Irish descent were pioneers in other areas:

John Dunlap of Philadelphia published the first American newspaper, the "Pennsylvania Packet or Genreal Advertizer".

William H. McGuffey, teacher and president of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, published a series of books from which generations of Americans learned to read, the famous McGuffey Electric Readers.

Charles Brockden Brown was the earliest American to make his living writing novels.

Edwin Forrest became a famous actor, noted for his performance of Shakespearian roles.

David Ramsey of South Carolina, trained in medicine, wrote "Universal History, or an Historical View of Asia, Africa, Europe and America" and other historical works.

Stephen Foster composed well-loved songs, including "My Old Kentucky Home", "Swanee River", and "OH, Susanna".

Marcus Hanna became wealthy as an industrialist and financier, was elected to the Senate from Ohio.

Thomas Eakin, artist, was an early American realistic painter.

Cyrus McCormick invented the reaper which revolutionized the harvesting of grain.

I have given you a sampling of Americans of Scotch-Irish descent. Many of them were pioneers, either in the wilderness or in some other phase of endeavor. Some played an important part in the building of our country in one way or another and attained prominence because of this. These, however, were only a small part of the total number of descendants of Scotch-Irish immigrants. Most were ordinary people living very ordinary lives, hardworking, solid citizens, but making little impression on the pages of history. They are spread over the entire country, in every strata of society, in all walks of life. Although a few pockets of relatively pure Scotch-Irish may exist in Appalachia or the Ozarks, most are thoroughly amalgamated, integrated into the great melting pot which is America. They are a group from which we can be proud to be descended.

REFERENCES

Blackwelder, Bernice. 1962. Great Westerner, the Story of Kit Carson. Caxton Printers, Ltd., London.

Creel, George. 1928. Sam Houston, Colossus in Buckskin. Cosmopolitan Book Corp., New York, NY.

Dunaway, Wayland F. 1954. The Scotch-Irish in Colonial Pennsylvania. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC.

Ford, Henry James. 1915. The Scotch-Irish in America. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ.

Hafen, LeRoy R. 1971. The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade in the Far West. Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, CA.

Hough, Emerson. 1903. The Way to the West. Gosset and Dunlap, New York, NY.

Talbert, Charles G. 1962. Benjamin Logan, Kentucky Frontiersman. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, KY.

Tewkesbury, David G. 1932. The Founding of American Colleges and Universities before the Civil War. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY.

Toynbee, Arnold J. 1957. A Study of History. Oxford University Press, New York and London.

Reprinted from the GSCM Quarterly Reporter, Vol. 4, No. 2 1984.



Kansas Committee for the Humanities

Affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities

NOVEMBER SPEAKER

PHILLIP D. THOMAS

Phillip D. Thomas has served since 1984 as the Dean of Fairmount College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Wichita State University. Dean Thomas earned his Ph.D. in history from the University of New Mexico.

The wide range of Phillip Thomas' interests is reflected in the varied presentations he makes for the Kansas Committee for the Humanities Speakers Bureau. That range is also evident in Dr. Thomas' research and teaching. He has published and spoken widely on the history of medieval and renaissance science, Western American history and art, exploration of the West, and conservation. Recipient of the Wichita State Regents' Award for excellence in teaching, Dr. Thomas has also received numerous other awards and fellowships.

RENO COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PROGRAMS

NOVEMBER 18

Dr. Phillip Thomas
Sagebrush and Canvas: Visions
of Kansas and the American West

DECEMBER--NO MEETING

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

JANUARY 13

WORKNIGHT: Bring your
ancestor charts and family
group sheets.

CHARTS:

Ancestor chart	.07
15-Generation Anc. Chart	1.25
Census worksheet	.07
1790,1800-10,1820,1830-40,	
1850,1860-70,1880,1900,1910	
Family worksheet	.07
Additional Children sheet	.07
Vital Records App. sheet	.07
Federal Census Searched sheet	.07
Census worksheet packet	.70
Additional Children packet	.70
Family Chart packet (25)	1.75
Ancestor Chart packet (25)	1.75
Beginners packet	1.75
RCGS Note pads-ruled,unruled	1.00
RCGS pencils	.25

GUIDE TO RENO COUNTY RECORDS 1.50

SURNAME FILE INDEX 2.50
 1985 SUPPLEMENT (to above) 1.50

(Add \$1.00 postage and handling for each item ordered over \$1.00).
 Kansas residents add 5.75% sales tax.

BOOKS:

CEMETERY RECORDS OF RENO COUNTY
 Burials from 1860's through 1978. \$20 plus \$1.75 postage and handling. KS residents add \$1.24 sales tax.

EARLY MARRIAGE RECORDS OF RENO COUNTY
 1872-1913. \$20 plus \$1.50 postage and handling. Kansas residents add \$1.25 sales tax.

1880 CENSUS RENO COUNTY, KANSAS
 \$15.00 plus 1.50 postage and handling. Kansas residents add \$.95 sales tax.

GRAVES IN NORTH INMAN CEMETERY
 Superior Township, McPherson Co., KS
 \$5.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling. Kansas residents add \$.29 sales tax.

RECORDED DEATHS OF RENO COUNTY
 4 VOLUMES 1890 - 1911
 \$20.00 plus 1.00 postage and handling. Kansas residents add \$1.15 sales tax.

MAIL ALL ORDERS TO: RENO COUNTY
 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, P. O. BOX 5,
 HUTCHINSON, KS 67504-0005

RENO COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 P.O. Box 5
 Hutchinson, KS 67504-0005

Non-profit Organization
 U.S. Postage Paid
 Hutchinson, Kansas
 Permit No. 171

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUIRED