

Richard and Melinda Reynolds Allen

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Home of Richard and Melinda Allen in Valley Falls, Kansas.

Richard and Melinda Reynolds Allen

In 1860, seven years after Amelia Allen died in Ohio and six years before Christopher set sail for England, their son Richard Allen married Melinda Reynolds in Pardee, Kansas on August 14. Richard had left Ohio in 1854, spent two years in Iowa, where he was listed in the 1856 state census in Springdale, Cedar County, Iowa, in the household of John and Cynthia Ball, farmers born in Ohio, along with Patrick and Bridget McDonald, born in Ireland. Richard, in the state census, was born in England, 21 years old, in Iowa for two years, a member of the militia, and a naturalized voter. He and the McDonalds were laborers.

Richard moved to Pardee in Atchison County, Kansas, in 1856. Pardee was a tiny village near Atchison, named for Pardee Butler the famous Christian Church evangelist and church builder who baptized Richard in 1859 and married Richard and Melinda the following year. Melinda's family was well-connected to the Christian Church; her uncle Alexander Reynolds studied for the Baptist ministry but adopted the Campbellist faith in Kentucky and preached in Disciples of Christ or Christian churches thereafter. Her father, Joseph, a physician-farmer, stood beside Butler as an anti-slavery free-stater and ran for a seat in the first Kansas legislature. Following Richard's service in the Civil War, he and Melinda moved to Washington County, Kansas, in 1868, where they lived in a sod dugout. In 1873 they moved to Missouri, but in 1874 they returned to Atchison County, farming there for some time before moving to Valley Falls in nearby Jefferson County, remaining there the rest of their lives. In Richard's military records, he was described as having black hair, black eyes, and being 5 feet 8 inches in height. In 1876, Richard and Melinda received word that Melinda's brother, Charles Alexander ("Lonesome Charley") Reynolds had been killed with Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Charley was Custer's chief guide, a civilian scout and hunter.

Interestingly, Richard seems to have been in Ohio in 1860, although the census entry doesn't have his birth date quite right, and was married in Kansas the same year. Also, Melinda (spelled Malinda in some censuses, no doubt the variation due to the census taker), sometimes reports being born in Illinois and at other times lists her birthplace as Kentucky. Melinda was most likely born in Illinois, where her parents had moved from Kentucky in 1838, but her family moved back to Kentucky when she was four, returning again to Illinois in 1854 when Melinda was 14. In Illinois Melinda attended Abingdon College, which was also a preparatory school operated by the Christian Church, later becoming Eureka College. In 1859, the Reynolds family moved again, this time to Kansas, where Melinda married Richard Allen the following year. At the time she was living with her sister, Lydia Hogan, and was a school teacher in Grasshopper Falls (later Valley Falls); she was also listed the same year in the household of her father in Pardee in Atchison County, where she was married.

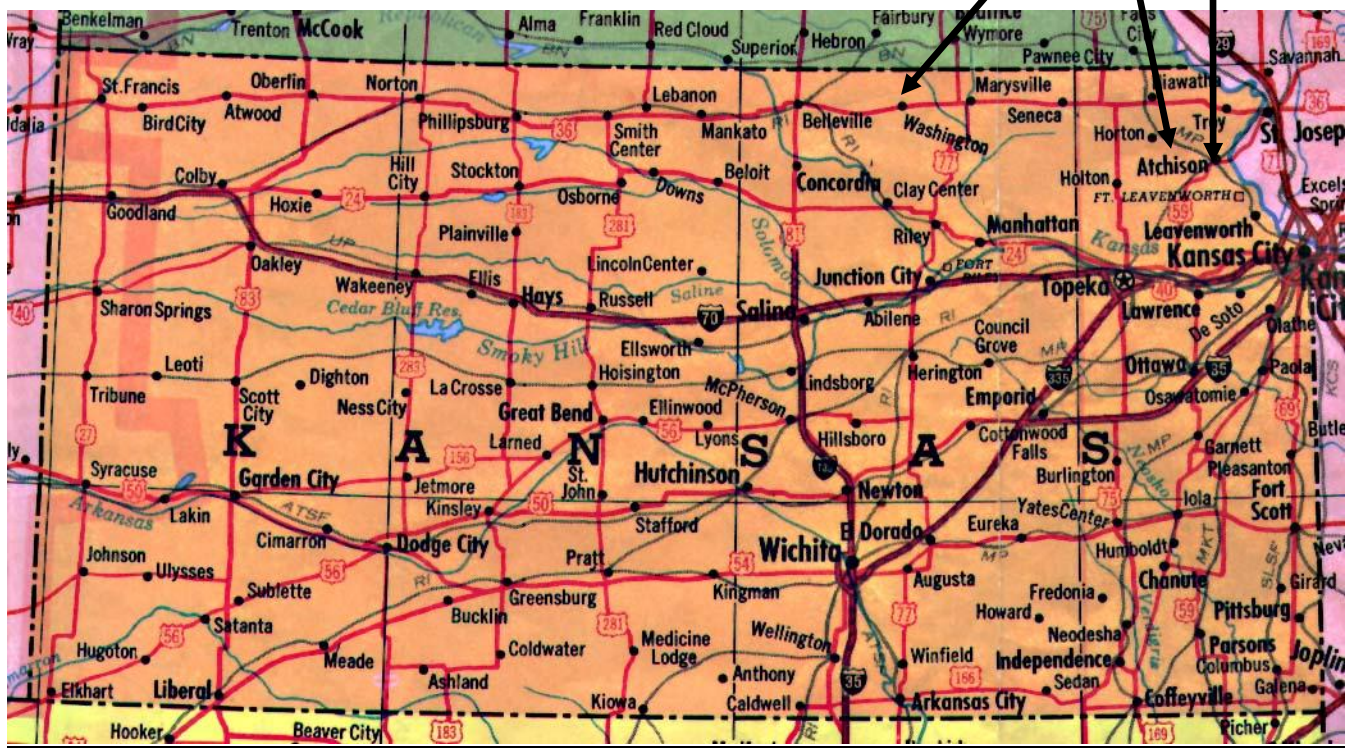
Kansas



Valley Falls

Washington County

Atchison



Atchison County, Kansas



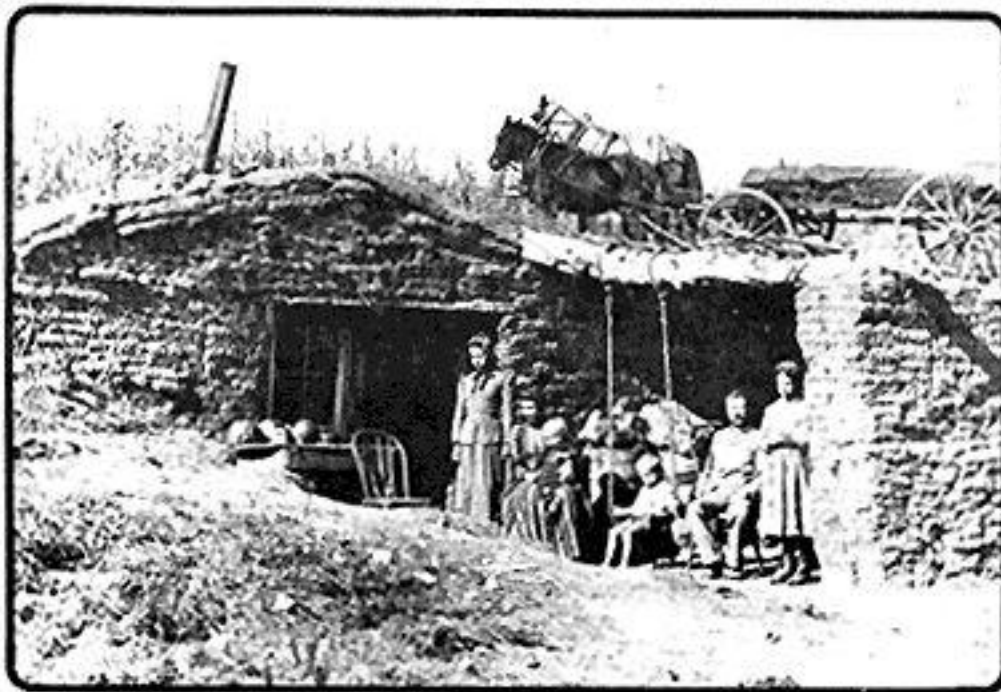
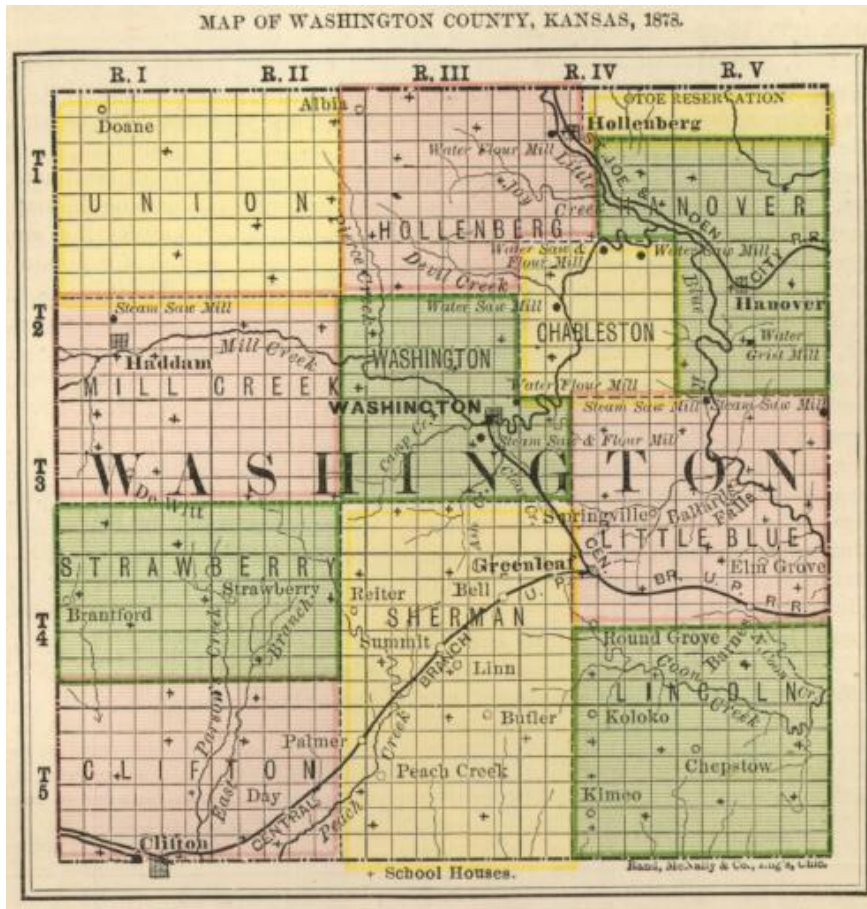
Pardee

Farmington

Jefferson County, Kansas



Washington County, Kansas, 1878



A sod dugout, similar to one where Sam Allen, Richard's son, was born in Washington County, Kansas, in 1870.

1859 Kansas Census, Washington Township, Atchison County, Kansas

Richard Allen listed.

1860 Census in Hanover Township, Columbiana County, Ohio

Christopher Allen, 56, farmer, born in England, real estate valued at \$2,400; Abigail, 53, born in ??; **Richard, 23, farmer, born in England;** Amelia, 21, teacher in common school, born in England; Elizabeth B., 18, born in England; Ebenezer, 17, born in Ohio; Mary, 14, born in Ohio. Enumerated June 28, 1860.

1860 Census in Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas

Melinda Reynolds, 20, teacher in a common school, born in Illinois, living in household of Samuel Hogan, 36, farmer born in Kentucky, and his wife Lydia (Melinda's sister), 30, and their five children. Enumerated September 10, 1860. In the same census, Melinda was also listed in the home of her father Dr. Joseph Reynolds, in Pardee (Center Township, Atchison County), Kansas, next door to famed Christian Church pastor Pardee Butler.

1870 Census in Clifton Township, Washington County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 35, farmer, born in England; Melinda, 30, born in Illinois; Richard, 7, born in Kansas; Livy, 5, born in Kansas; Mary I. [Irene], 4, born in Kansas; James E. [Eugene], 2, born in Kansas.

Note: According to his obituary, Richard Allen and family lived in Washington County, Kansas, from 1868 until 1873. In 1873-74, Richard Allen was in Missouri. Then back to Atchison County, Kansas, in 1875.

**1868 – 1873 in Washington County, Kansas
(from History of Washington County, written in 1876, with some notes added)**

By 1867 the Central Branch railroad had pushed west as far as Centralia, and many of the citizens of Atchison, Leavenworth, and Jefferson counties, in the eastern part of the State, were encouraged in prospect of the future advance of the railroad and the favorable accounts given of the Northwest, to visit Washington County, view its natural resources, turn pioneer again and grow up with the country. Geo. W. Shriner and Dr. Chas. Williamson visited the county seat in 1867, were pleased with the location, and opened a store there the same year. Their influence and that of the *Champion*, which was advertising Washington County through its correspondents, caused some sixty families to come to the county.

The majority of the early settlers came here with but little means; their covered wagons contained their household goods and effects. Lumber was not to be obtained so they dug a cave in the ground, covering the same with grass and sod. In a few hours he moved in and became a squatter. He then had from fifty to seventy-five miles to travel, and that often in the dead of the winter, to the land office to secure his homestead or pre-emption papers. Many of the women that occupied these caves were ladies of education and refinement who had left their homes in the East, sundering all the ties that bound them to the old homestead with all its childhood memories and pleasant associations, to secure in the far West a home for themselves in their declining years, and a brighter future for their children. Having burned some native gypsum on a brush pile, they whitewashed the sides of their caves. With straw and flowers from the prairies and timber they made rustic frames and wreaths to adorn their homes. The buffalo robe occupied an important place in the household as bed and blanket. The table was furnished with buffalo meat, venison, antelope and wild turkey. Trapping the otter and beaver during the winter months, for beaver dams were plenty on all the creeks, the settler managed to obtain means sufficient to satisfy his humble wants. His latch string was always out; his hospitality was unlimited; a vacant seat by his fire and table were ever ready for his friends, and the word stranger was synonymous with friend. Having portrayed one phase of squatter's life,

there is yet another; occasionally the first crop being on fresh ground, it would be cut short. Often without vegetables in the winter, and no money to buy any, they suffered from scurvy and a scarcity of bread stuff.

Going to mill, market and post office was no small job in our early history. They traveled often from twenty to forty miles to Marysville or Table Rock, Nebr., and often in the dead of winter, facing the fiercest northwest snow storms, and homeward bound to feed their wife and little ones, they struggled on, cold, benumbed and bewildered. They have often sunk exhausted, and perished in sight of home to be found by their neighbors and buried, as was Wm. Phillips, of Hollenberg township, on Feb. 14, 1870.

It is said of Northwestern Kansas, jestingly, that the climate is so healthy that somebody had to be killed to start a grave-yard. In Washington county, it was literally true. Three miles southeast of Washington, on the Mormon trail, a man by the name of Sigmun, was found by E. B. Cook and W. Way, murdered. Mr. Cook was on his way to the river. They had been with Wm. Hemphill, on the Republican river, near the bend, assisting Judge Adams, at Atchison, to build a ferry boat so as to make a more direct route of travel between the city of Atchison and Denver, feasting, while there, on buffalo soup and wild onions. Mr. Sigmun was stabbed in several places, and was apparently shot with his own gun. There had been a desperate struggle, the grass was beaten and trodden down for some distance around and covered with blood. Mr. Sigmun was a native of Ohio, and was looking up a claim, expecting to buy one. Mr. Way refused to take the body in the wagon. Some California emigrants then came along and buried him. The same day two bands of Indians passed through on the trail, hotly pressed by the settlers, from Wild Cat creek, where they had stolen horses. They stopped at the house of E. B. Cook, compelling his wife to give them food, and stealing her coffee pot and some blankets. At Camp creek, south of Washington, the settlers were so close to them that they left their horses and plunder, and scattered, one portion of them crossing the creek at Mr. Hemphill's and the other at James McNulty's. A citizen of this county was arrested on suspicion of the murder of Mr. Sigmun but was acquitted, and to this day his death remains a mystery.

On May 28, 1869, Mr. Reuben Winklepleck, an old soldier of the 13th Kansas, and well known to the citizens of Monrovia, Atchison county, Kansas, his eldest son, and five others were killed on a buffalo hunt on the Republic River in Republic County, Kansas. His son was shot standing up in the wagon. Mr. Winklepleck fought bravely killing several Indians before he sank in death, leaving a widow with a large family to mourn his loss. The victims were scalped and mutilated. The Indians were a roving band of Sioux Dog Soldiers and Cheyenne under Tall Bull, retaliating for Custer's massacre of Cheyenne at Washita in Oklahoma on November 27, 1868 (see the 1970 film *Little Big Man*). Reuben Winklepleck was born in Tuscarawas, Ohio, in 1827. **At the time of his death, Winklepleck was reported as living in Waterville, Washington County, Kansas, possibly moving there from Atchison County at the same time as Richard Allen the previous year.**

1875 Kansas State Census in Center Township (Farmington Post Office), Atchison County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 40, born in England, farmer, value of real estate \$2,000, value of personal property, \$280; Malinda Allen, 30, born in Kentucky; Richard, 12, born in Kansas; L.[Livy], 10, male, born in Kansas; Irene, 8, born in Kansas; Eugene, 6, born in Kansas; Sam, 4, born in Kansas; Chris, 2, born in Kansas.

Living nearby was William Reynolds, Melinda's brother, 39, born in Kentucky, with his wife and six children. William was similarly situated with \$2,000 in real estate.

1880 Census in Delaware Township, Jefferson County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 45, farmer, born in England; Melinda, 40, born in Illinois, her father in ?? and her mother in Kentucky; Richard, 17; Livy H., 15; Irene, 14; J. Eugene, 12; Samuel, 10; Christopher H., 8; Maude, 4; Mabel, 1. All the children were born in Kansas. Livy, Irene, Eugene, Samuel, and Christopher were attending school.

1885 Kansas State Census in Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 50, born in England, laborer; Melinda, 47, born in Kentucky; Leavia ?, female, 20, born in Kansas [this would actually be Livy, male]; Irene, 18, born in Kansas; Eugene, 14, born in Kansas; Samuel, 14, born in Kansas; Chris, 12, born in Kansas; Maude, 8, born in Kansas; Mabel, 6, born in Kansas; Ebbert, 3, born in Kansas.

1895 Kansas State Census in Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 59, born in England, Laborer, Honorable Discharge, Kansas Company F, 13th Regiment, Infantry; Malinda, 55, born in Illinois; Mabel, 16, born in Kansas; Ebbert, 13, born in Kansas.

1900 Census in Valley Falls, Delaware Township, Jefferson County, Kansas

Melinda Allen, 60, born in Illinois in February of 1840, father in Virginia and mother in Kentucky; Livy H., 35; Frances (wife of Livy), 30; Eugene, 31, farmer; Samuel, 29, blacksmith. Melinda owned her home free of mortgage, and it was a home not a farm.

1910 Census in Valley Falls, Delaware Township, Jefferson County, Kansas

Melinda was in the home of her son Sam. Samuel Allen, 39, blacksmith with his own shop, owned his home free of a mortgage; Donald, 5; Elizabeth, 3; Melinda, 70; Eugene, 41, laborer doing odd jobs. Grace, now deceased, the mother of Donald and Elizabeth (Beth), was born in West Virginia.

Obituary of Richard Allen

Richard Allen's obituary, which appeared in the Valley Falls Vindicator, sketches the outline of his life.

Richard Allen was born in Manchester, England, April 5th 1835, and died at Valley Falls, Saturday, January 7th 1899 at 4 o'clock p.m. at the age of 64.

The funeral was held at the Christian church at 2 o'clock Monday Jan. 9 after which he was laid to rest in the old cemetery west of town.

Richard Allen came to this country in 1844 when he was 9 years of age and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived until 1854 when he moved to Iowa. He lived in Iowa until 1856 and moved to Atchison. From Atchison he moved to Washington County in Oct. of 1868 where he took a homestead. He lived here five years and from there he went to Missouri in 1873 returning to this vicinity in 1874 where he lived to his death.

He was baptized into the Christian church in 1859 by Pardee Butler, and united with the Christian church at Valley Falls, about five years ago.

He enlisted in 1862 in the 1st Kansas and received his discharge on August 30th 1865.

To him were born 10 children, seven boys and three girls, eight of whom are living, one boy and one girl being dead. He has led a busy life and had a memory that was equaled by few. Years ago he went regularly to the literary societies held in the surrounding country where he usually won the debate.

He leaves a wife and eight children, six boys and two girls, to mourn their loss.

Rev. Blaylock of Topeka preached the funeral sermon at the church after which the A.O.U.W. took charge of the body and continued the service at the grave.

In the death of Richard Allen, Kansas loses an old settler and Valley Falls an honored citizen.

The following notice of Richard's death appeared in the Valley Falls New Era on January 14, 1899:

PASSED AWAY. After a lingering illness, Richard Allen died at his home in the west part of the city, January 7th, 1899, aged 63. His funeral was held Monday afternoon, Rev. Blaylock officiating.

Melinda Reynolds Allen was born in Warren County, Illinois, in 1840, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Boyer (sometimes spelled Bowyer) Reynolds and Phoebe Bush Reynolds.

Obituary of Melinda Allen

FARMERS' VINDICATOR, Friday, November 8, 1912

DEATH OF MRS. MELINDA ALLEN

Mrs. Melinda Allen, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Reynolds, was born February 3, 1840 in Warren County, Illinois, and died at her home in Valley Falls, Kansas, November 4, 1912, aged 72 years, 9 months and 1 day.

Her parents moved to Kentucky when she was but two years old where they lived until Melinda was 17 when they moved back to Illinois where she attended Abingdon College. In 1858 her parents moved west locating in Atchison county, Kansas, which state has been her home since.

August 14, 1860, Melinda Reynolds was united in marriage to Richard Allen, by Elder Pardee Butler, the pioneer of Christian preachers, near the village of Pardee. In 1874 they moved to Jefferson county after living five years in Washington county, and later moved to town where Mr. Allen died fourteen years ago. During the war both Mr. and Mrs. Allen joined the Christian church under the preaching of Pardee Butler.

To this union were born ten children, five of whom survive her: Chris of Cache, Oklahoma, Samuel and Ebert, Mrs. William R. Hogan and Mrs. Albert Rose of Valley Falls, her husband and five children having gone before. Of the members of her parental family she is survived by one sister, Mrs. S. B. Hogan, of Valley Falls, and one brother, William Reynolds of Cummings.

Mrs. Allen was one of the good mothers in Israel possessed by a bright mind, intelligent and loved her home and children.

The funeral was held from the Christian Church Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Chas. H. Kimball, pastor, officiating at the services in the presence of many friends.

The burial was in Farrar cemetery by the side of two of the children. Mr. Allen was buried in the old cemetery.

Another obituary adds to an understanding of the character of Melinda Reynolds Allen, even though it errs in the place of her burial and misses the date of Richard's death by about eight years:

Mrs. Melinda Allen, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Reynolds, was born on the 3rd day of February 1840, in Warren County, Illinois, and died at her home in Valley Falls, Kansas, November 4th, 1912, aged 72 years, 9 months and one day. She went to Kentucky with her parents when two years old and resided there until she was 17 years of age, then she went back to the state of Illinois and attended the Abingdon college and then in 1858 she came to Kansas and was married to Richard Allen in 1860. To this union born ten children, of which five are still living, her husband and five children having preceded her on death's silent journey.

To say that her days were full of good works and influences would only be putting it mildly. She never knew what it was to turn

back from tasks of duty and with a cheerfulness and hope for things good she always pressed onward.

The funeral service was held at the Christian church in this city of which she had been a member and staunch supporter for many years and in which she never tired of lending her influence.

Burial was had in the family lot beside her husband who preceded her to the beyond nearly 20 years ago.

May the grace and patient goodness of Mother Allen help us all to better resolves for a nobler existence and a resolve to leave the world better than we found it with our advent into it.

While the obituaries of Richard and Melinda touch the high points of their lives, the letters Richard wrote his sons tell more of the nature of their daily existence on the Kansas frontier.

Valley Falls 5 – 10 – 91

Dear Eugene,

We received your last letter and it gave us all great pleasure to know you are doing so well. Well the old home is somewhat lonesome since you boys left. Livy is doing all right. Saving some money he says and getting down to business. Well it was about time but I never give up my hopes in him nor any of you for that matter. Sam is still at Rock Creek and doing a little better. Times are hard here yet but if we have good crops everything will be all right. Chris is at home but he is going to work for Bechtel soon at \$18 a month. Jack Hogan was up here last week. I don't think he is making much. Irene is in Topeka working. I miss her more than ever since dear Maud's death. Irene is a Noble Girl her whole life is wrapped up in trying to do good for us. We have just got a life size crayon picture of Maud it looks very much like her. It cost me \$8.00 but it is a good picture. Ebb is learning very fast. He is admitted to be the best natural orator the churches have him on all their programs he can speak well he is so easy and fearless. I am afraid the women will spoil him they make so much of him. Well I am still Police Judge but it don't pay much and work is very dull. It is hard times here this spring.

Well Eugene Al Smith is back from Washington he came in March. Last Sunday I was at the depot expecting Sam but the first man I saw get off was Frank Smith he look rather ancient as the water and him has not been on good terms for some time his baggage was a small gunny sack he said he had seen hard times had been slave to work for his board. Ed is out there got married and cant get back. John Hass and one of the Woods boys went out there and stayed one night and started back next morning. Well Ebb and Mabel will wince some in this letter. Now Eugene I have one request to make. Last winter when Maud was sick and after her death I had to have money and we have a very fine cow that I mortgaged for \$20 now my note comes due June 17, 1891 and from the way things look now I am afraid I will lose my cow if I can get anything to do I can make it. Irene says she will raise the money but it is not right for me to take her money. She has to work too hard for. Now if I find that I can't raise it will you send that or part of it that is if I can't raise it and I will see that is paid back you have always been too free with your money and I don't want pull you. Sam may do something but I can't depend on him. Chris and me have been working for Doc Connor this spring that goes on the doctor bill and we get no money.

Well I must close as ever your loving Father R. Allen

Valley Falls 11 – 6 – 1892

Dear Children Livy Francis and Chris

We was glad to get Chris's letter. Ma if she don't get a letter our every two weeks gets to prophesizing that something terrible has happened to the boys. So far she has been a false prophet and I hope she may be for sometime. I have just written Eugene his address is Lorrimore N Dakota. Frank Corkedel lives with wife at his home. Elmer is not doing much. Geo Corkedel don't have anything to do with Frank's wife. Bob has got a fine crop of corn and he don't act as though he was going to fool it away it has got to bring him some money. Well election will soon be over and I will be glad when it is but no one can tell how will go both

sides claim it by 50 xxxxxxxx.

Chris it does us good to hear that you are saving your money for it is an Allen trait to spend money and if I had saved I could have been worth a great deal but I have no right to complain for we have a comfortable home and enough to eat and good health to day is a very dark day it looks like rain. Now Livy we want hear from you and Francis so after election sit down write us a letter it is no use to ask you before election for all my spare time is taken up with Daily's but the strain will soon be over and those weird machines called political orators can get a long and much needed rest. Chris enclosed find receipt and thanks of Treasurer for your favor. Well I must close as ever your loving

Father

R. Allen

Biographical Sketches of the Children of Richard and Melinda Allen

Charles S. Allen was born May 11, 1861 and died when he was two years old.

Richard Allen was born November 3, 1862. When he was 17 he ran away from home and was never heard from again. His younger brother Sam, eight years old at the time, recalled walking with Dick for a short distance and then returning home.

Livy H. Allen was born November 3, 1864, and lived in Ottumwa, Iowa, where he married Frances. Livy died about 1908, and Frances married Jess Newman in Valley Falls, Kansas, and lived there until her death. Beth Allen remembers viewing Livy's coffin in Grandma Allen's front room when she was two or three years old. Also, she recalls that Pop (Sam) and Don went to Ottumwa, Iowa, to visit Livy when Don was about three years old.

Mary Irene Allen was born May 24, 1866 and married William Hogan (her cousin, son of Samuel and Lydia Hogan). Their children were: Grover, born about 1882; Lydia Melinda, born about 1884; Richard Burr, born in 1895; Lace, born in 1897; Madge, born about 1900; Hazel born in 1904; and Dorothy, born in 1910.

James Eugene Allen was born June 29, 1868, on a farm on Brush Creek, east of Valley Falls, and died in Valley Falls on December 19, 1910.

Samuel Allen was born August 6, 1870, in Washington County, Kansas. He married Grace Boyer and to them were born Donald Chester in 1904 and Beth in 1906. Grace died in 1906, and Sam married Myrtle Anderson in 1910. The children of Sam and Myrtle were Samuel Clyde, born in 1911; Raymond Anderson, born in 1918; and Margie Jean, born in 1920. Myrtle had a daughter, Berene Waggoner, by a previous marriage.

Christopher Allen was born August 25, 1872. He married Maude Cook in Cache, Oklahoma. Their children were: Burford, born in 1904; Catherine, born in 1906; Kenny, born in 1911; and Maudie, born in 1918.

Maud T. Allen was born June 24, 1876 and died at age 14.

Mabel Allen was born October 14, 1878 and married Albert Rose. They had no children.

William Ebbert Allen was born January 4, 1882 and married Lottie Hartman. They were the parents of five children: Richard, born about 1912; Eugene, born about 1914; Lacy Monroe, born 1918; Lou Irene, born about 1920; Charles, born in 1924.

Richard Allen in the Civil War

On August 22, 1862, Richard Allen enlisted at Pardee, Kansas with Lt. William M. Watts for 3 years of service in Company F of the 13th Regiment of the Kansas Infantry. Two days later, William T. Reynolds, Richard's brother-in-law, enlisted in the same unit. On September 10, the 13th Regiment was organized at Atchison, Kansas, and on September 20, Richard was present at the unit's initial muster at Camp Stanton, Kansas (near Atchison).

On September 29, 1862, the 13th Regiment saw action at Newtonia, Missouri, where the Union suffered 245 casualties to the Confederates' 100 in a Confederate victory.

Following the Battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas, in March 1862, most Confederate and Union troops left northwestern Arkansas and southwestern Missouri. By late summer, Confederates returned to the area, which caused much apprehension in nearby Federally-occupied Springfield, Missouri, and Fort Scott, Kansas. Confederate Col. Douglas Cooper reached the area on the 27th and assigned two of his units to Newtonia where there was a mill for making breadstuffs. In mid-September, two brigades of Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt's Union Army of Kansas left Fort Scott for Southwest Missouri. On the 29th, Union scouts approached Newtonia but were chased away. Other Union troops appeared in nearby Granby where there were lead mines, and Cooper sent some reinforcements there. The next morning, Union troops appeared before Newtonia and fighting ensued by 7:00 am. The Federals began driving the enemy, but Confederate reinforcements arrived, swelling the numbers. The Federals gave way and retreated in haste. As they did so, some of their reinforcements appeared and helped to stem their retreat. The Union forces then renewed the attack, threatening the enemy right flank. But newly arrived Confederates stopped that attack and eventually forced the Federals to retire again. Pursuit of the Federals continued after dark. Union gunners posted artillery in the roadway to halt the pursuit. As Confederate gunners observed the Union artillery fire for location, they fired back, creating panic. The Union retreat turned into a rout as some ran all the way to Sarcoxie, more than ten miles away. Although the Confederates won the battle, they were unable to maintain themselves in the area given the great numbers of Union troops. Most Confederates retreated into northwest Arkansas. The 1862 Confederate victories in southwestern Missouri at Newtonia and Clark's Mill were the South's apogee in the area; afterwards, the only Confederates in the area belonged to raiding columns.

By October 4, 1862, the 13th Regiment was occupying Newtonia, Missouri. On October 29, they marched and arrived at Old Fort Wayne in Oklahoma to reinforce the troops of Brig. General James G. Blunt after his troops had begun an attack on Confederates on October 22. The Union took and held the fort. On November 28, the 13th Regiment was at Cane Hill, Arkansas, in the Battle of Boston Mountains in Washington County. While the Federals suffered 40 casualties to the Confederates' 435, the Rebels executed a successful retreat that deprived the Union of a clear victory.

Richard Allen was present at all muster calls during November and December of 1862. On December 7, 1862, the 13th Regiment fought in the Battle of Prairie Grove near Fayetteville, Arkansas, where the Union suffered 1,251 casualties to the Confederates' 1,317. Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman (Confederate) sought to destroy Brig. Gen. Francis Herron's and Brig. Gen. James Blunt's divisions before they joined forces. Hindman placed his large force between the two Union divisions, turning on Herron first and routing his cavalry. As Hindman pursued the cavalry, he met Herron's infantry which pushed him back. The Rebels then established their line of battle on a wooded high ridge northeast of Prairie Grove Church. Herron brought his artillery across the Illinois River and initiated an artillery duel. The Union troops assaulted twice and were repulsed. The Confederates counterattacked, were halted by Union canister, and then moved forward again. Just when it looked as if the Rebel attack would roll up Herron's troops, Blunt's men assailed the Confederate left flank. As night came, neither side had won, but Hindman retreated to Van Buren. Hindman's retreat established Federal control of northwest Arkansas.

Between December 27-31, 1862, the 13th Regiment marched over the Boston Mountains to Van Buren, Arkansas, where they captured Van Buren on December 29. On December 27 Blunt and Herron led eight thousand men and thirty cannons on a rapid march across the Boston Mountains. The Federals made surprisingly good time on the primitive roads that had caused the Confederates so much grief. They stormed into Van Buren the next day, capturing over one hundred surprised Rebels and scattering hundreds more in all directions. The Federals looted the town, destroyed three steamboats and a ferry, and burned a large amount of food and military stores. Hindman had only about five thousand troops in the vicinity, most of them just across the river in Fort Smith. He now regarded Blunt and Herron as formidable opponents and had no desire to tangle with them again so soon after Prairie Grove. He burned two Steamboats at Fort Smith and hastened down the south bank of the Arkansas River toward Clarksville with what remained of the First Corps. The Confederate exodus was so abrupt that between three and four thousand Rebels were left behind in Fort Smith hospitals. As it turned out, Blunt made no attempt to cross the river and reach Fort Smith. He withdrew from Van Buren on December 29, his objective achieved. The Army of the Frontier recrossed the Boston Mountains and returned to its camps in northwestern Arkansas two days later. The Prairie Grove campaign was over.

On January 7, 1863, the 13th Regiment marched to Springfield, Missouri and was there until May. Richard Allen was present at the musters in January and February and left on April 9 for a 30 day furlough. He was back with his regiment for the musters in May through October, 1863.

On May 19-29, 1863, the 13th Regiment marched to Ft. Scott, Kansas, then to Drywood until August. On August 3-31, the 13th participated in Blunt's capture of Ft. Smith, Arkansas. In William Reynolds' pension petition, he reported that he made a forced march from Ft. Scott to Ft. Gibson in Indian Territory in August of 1863 as part of Company F, 13th Regiment. From August 31 to September 15, the 13th was at Webber Falls in the Cherokee Nation. From September 15 to October 1, the regiment marched to Scullyville, Cherokee Nation, and performed outpost and scout duty there.

From October 1, 1863 through February of 1865, the 13th Regiment was at Van Buren, Arkansas, and Company F was garrisoned at Ft. Smith, Arkansas from February to March, 1865.

But Richard Allen was not with Company F after November 28, 1863, when, while at Van Buren, Arkansas, he was reassigned to the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteers where he served until June of 1864. The 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteers had been organized at Ft. Scott in October and completed its final muster on November 1 at Ft. Smith, Arkansas with the following field and staff officers:

Colonel--S. J. Crawford, of the 2d Kansas Cavalry.

Lieut. Colonel--Horatio Knowles, of the 4th Indian Home Guards.

Assistant Surgeon--Jesse D. Wood.

Chaplain--J. B. McAfee, 11th Kansas Cavalry.

Mustered January 27, 1864: Surgeon--George W. Walgamott.

Official Account of the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteers

From December 1, 1863 through June of 1864, Richard Allen was on detached service in the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteers. Until March, the 2nd Kansas Colored drilled and performed escort and garrison duty. On the 24th of March, 1864, the regiment left Fort Smith and started on what is known as the Camden Expedition. The 2d Kansas Colored formed a part of Col. Williams' Brigade of Gen. Thayer's Division. Maj. Gen. Steele's forces left Little Rock about the same time that Gen. Thayer's Division left Fort Smith, the latter uniting with the former on the Little Missouri River, and all destined for active operations in the direction of Red River.

On the 10th of April, the enemy showed themselves in force on Prairie de Anne, and caused the forming of the whole army in line of battle, making the most imposing military display witnessed west of the Mississippi River during the war. The enemy soon disappeared, with but slight engagement for that day. At about 11 o'clock at night the enemy made a sudden dash upon the skirmish line, but were soon driven back, having done but little damage. Nothing of importance now transpired until the morning of the 13th, when the entire command moved forward and crossed the prairie, driving the enemy before it. They withdrew in haste from their fortifications at the junction of the Prairie de Anne with the Camden and Washington roads.

On the 15th, Union forces skirmished most of the day with the enemy, when they attacked the rear of the Union army under Brig. Gen. Thayer, and were being repulsed at every point, when orders were received from the commanding General to abandon the engagement and proceed towards Camden, which place was reached on the 16th.

On the 18th of April the 1st Kansas Colored lost nearly one-half its numbers in an engagement at Poison Springs with ten times their own numbers. No prisoners were taken from the colored troops, but all instantly killed, which was remembered by the 2d Colored in the engagement of the 30th at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas.

During the stay at Camden the regiment was constantly engaged on forage or picket duty. On the 26th of April the regiment, with the whole army, abandoned Camden and its fortifications on account of Gen. Banks' defeat and retreat on Red River. The presence of Gen. Steele's army at Camden was no doubt the salvation of Banks' Division by withdrawing Gen. Kirby Smith's army from his pursuit, and thereby giving him ample time to dam the falls of Red River and safely get his transports and gunboats back to the place of starting, whilst the whole of the trans-Mississippi rebel army marched against the Federal forces at Camden.

On the 30th of April, when the regiment had just arrived at the pontoon boats at Jenkins, Ferry, on the Saline River, the artillery announced that the rebels had engaged the rear of Gen. Steele's army, commanded by Gen. Rice, a brave, accomplished, and good officer. Col. S. J. Crawford, of the Second Colored, immediately counter-marched his regiment one and one-half miles to the scene of action, and asked Gen. Rice where he should bring his regiment into action. "What regiment do you command?" was the immediate inquiry. To which the prompt reply was, "2d Kansas Colored Infantry." "They won't fight," responded Gen. Rice. To which the Colonel, in language much more emphatic than Christian, replied that they could and would go as far as it was possible for any others to go.

The 2d was then directed to relieve the 15th Indians. No sooner had the regiment come into line than it engaged the enemy in earnest, deadly conflict, which lasted for about two hours, when it was confronted by a three-gun rebel battery. The Col. at once saw the impossibility of holding the position any length of time unless the rebel battery was silenced or captured. The Union command had no artillery at hand with which to silence it, consequently the Colonel determined upon its capture, and sent acting Adjutant Playford to Gen. Rice for permission to charge the battery.

Up to this time in the history of the war no colored troops had been permitted to charge upon a rebel battery, and Gen. Rice evidently was unwilling that the experiment should be tried under such unpromising circumstances; but finally consented that the movement might be attempted when heavy cheering was heard on the left, which would indicate that the rebel right had been turned. Then, and not until then, should such a hazardous experiment be undertaken.

About the time that the acting Adjutant Playford communicated to Col. Crawford Gen. Rice's orders, heavy cheering was heard on the left, but indicating the reverse of what Gen. Rice had expected, as the cheering was coming from the other side, the rebels at the same time driving in and turning the Union left, bringing the extreme left of the rebel army well nigh to the road leading to Jenkins' Ferry, and almost surrounding General Rice's forces at this time.

Colonel Crawford, seeing that the only salvation of the command depended upon prompt and successful action, remarked, "I hear cheering now. Fix Bayonets. Charge!" And action followed words. The regiment in the face of three times their own numbers, dashed over an open field for about three hundred yards and upon the rebel battery. The contest was severe—the rebels fighting with undaunted courage—but the aim of the 2d. discharging their pieces as they charged for the battery, was so destructive that but two of the horses were left standing, the others being shot down.

Col. Crawford's horse was shot through the neck and into the hip, and afterwards died. Every other field officer's horse was killed under him. The rebel battery was taken, and about one hundred and fifty of the battery men and those prisoners. The men of the 2d, as they rushed for the battery, nerved each other for the deadly work before them by exclaiming, "Remember Poison Springs!"

Captain Rush, of H company, was shot through the head and killed instantly. Seventy enlisted men of the regiment also fell to rise no more. They fell with their faces to the enemy in the discharge of their duty. Company H dragged the battery to the rear by hand. By this sudden, unexpected and successful charge upon the enemy, and the capture of their battery, is due the success attending our arms in the engagement.

Owing to the heavy rains of the previous night, the Saline bottoms were almost a mortar-bed, rendering it almost impossible for the men to drag the guns to the place, on the north side of the river, where our army encamped for the night. Had it not been for this successful charge, and the gallant conduct of Gen. Rice and his troops, it would have been almost impossible for the rear of our army, with such a force pressing them, to have succeeded in crossing the river.

Col. Crawford ordered the prisoners to be taken to the rear without insult or injury, which conduct on his part is in striking contrast to the treatment bestowed upon our colored troops at Poison Springs. He also told a rebel Lieutenant and other prisoners to inform their commanding General that colored troops had captured them, and that he must from necessity leave some of his wounded men in hospitals by the way, and that he should expect the same kind treatment shown to them that he showed to those falling into his hands; but that just such treatment as his wounded men received at their hands, whether kindness or death, should, from this time forward, be meted to all rebels falling into our hands. That if they wished to treat as prisoners of war our colored soldiers, to be exchanged for theirs, the decision was their own: but if they could afford to murder our colored prisoners to gratify their fiendish dispositions and passions, the responsibility of commensurate retaliation, to bring them to a sense of justice, was also their own. But, notwithstanding the kindness shown to their prisoners, so soon as our command left, a Texas soldier, in the presence of one of their officers, killed, in the hospital, nine of the wounded men belonging to the 2d Kansas Colored Infantry.

One of the captured guns was left on the north bank of the Saline River—some say thrown into it. The other two were brought to Little Rock. This campaign resulted only in defeat and disgrace, the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of other Government property.

The 2d returned without any transportation whatever, and consequently without any clothing except that being worn, and with the loss of all company books, records &c. In this campaign the regiment suffered hunger, hardships and privations almost beyond human endurance, having had but one one-half pounds of hard bread per man for seven days. When an opportunity presented the ears of corn were taken from the starving mules and eaten with a relish which only extreme hunger can give. One hard tack or one ear of corn would command a price ranging from one to five dollars.

The regiment remained at Little Rock barely long enough to draw rations, when it was ordered on a forced march to Fort Smith, then threatened by the rebel forces under Gen. Dockery, Fagan, Cooper and others. The rebels in Fort Smith were anxiously and almost hourly expecting the arrival of their friends to drive out the handful of troops garrisoning the post during the absence of Gen. Thayer's forces on the expedition to Camden. The rebel sympathizers were daily receiving information of the near approach of their friends, and

their joy was so unbounded that they communicated its source to others. But when the time arrived when they expected to realize one of life's happiest hours to them, to their mortification and grief, the loyal army, returning by way of Little Rock arrived; and instead of their "dear southern army" coming in with colors flying and drums beating, the colored brigade, under James M. Williams, marched through the principal streets, to the joy and delight of the loyal citizens, and to the sorrow and mortification of the disloyal, of which there were not a few.

The colored brigade consisted of the 1st Kansas Colored, commanded by Major Ward; the 2d Kansas Colored, commanded by Col. S. J. Crawford; the 11th U. S. Colored, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Jas. M. Steele, formerly of the 12th Kansas Inf., and the 54th U. S. Colored.

After an absence of fifty-four days on a fruitless expedition, the 2d returned to its old camp on the Poteau Rivier. Capt. Rush, of H Company, a brave and good officer, returned not. He had fought his last battle and offered up his life on the altar of his country. He was killed in the charge upon the rebel battery at Saline River, on the 30th day of April 1864—shot through the head.

Captain Rush and about seventy enlisted men of the regiment, who had laid down their lives that others might enjoy the blessings of a free government and also transmit it to succeeding generations, sleep in what was then an enemy's land, to awake no more to scenes of carnage and strife.

The capture of this battery was perhaps the first charge made by colored troops during the rebellion. They did it nobly—not a soldier faltered or deserted his colors, and their conduct on this occasion clearly demonstrated the utility and practicability of mustering into our service a large force of them, and that they were as reliable, under trying circumstances, as any other class of troops. The men who are good enough to fight as soldiers for their country—to die for their country—to save their country—are also good enough to enjoy all the blessings and privileges which that Government confers on any other class of her citizens.

On the 25th of May, the regiment was ordered to reinforce Col. Cloud, then about starting on an expedition into the Indian Territory. About the 1st of June, the regiment was ordered, in part, to garrison duty at the post of Fort Smith. At this time, Major J. H. Gilpatrick was in command, Colonel (afterwards Governor) Crawford being detached on special duty as President of a General Court Martial then in session at Fort Smith, and Lieut. Col. Knowles' resignation having been accepted to date May 24th, 1864.

Richard Allen and William T. Reynolds

On February 5, 1864, William T. Reynolds began a furlough, and on March 6 he deserted from furlough. On May 11, 1865, he returned to service from desertion. Richard Allen may also have been on furlough in February of 1864, as his son Livy was born November 3, 1864.

In July 1864, Richard was on furlough from Ft. Scott, Kansas, and on August 20 he deserted while on furlough. Historians estimate that more than 200,000 men deserted the Union Army during the Civil War, seldom due to panic in battle. The plight of their families at home, unable to harvest crops without them or to otherwise provide for themselves, was the most common cause for desertion. Also, discipline was lax with the many militia units, farmers recruited and sent to battle. Forced marches often resulted in stragglers who became sick or exhausted and fell behind. Furloughed combatants returned home where family circumstances or ill health caused them to not rejoin their units.

On March 11, 1865, President Lincoln granted pardon to deserters who returned to service and made up their time. On May 11, 1865, Richard Allen reported at Cottonwood, Kansas, to make up time from desertion. On June 23, 1865, Richard transferred from Company F, 13th Regiment to Company D, Veteran Battalion, 1st Regiment Kansas Infantry (Mounted). He served in confinement at Cottonwood from June to July, 1865. On August 30, 1865, Richard's unit was discharged in Arkansas, while he was in Kansas. In June of 1865,

Richard's father-in-law, Joseph Reynolds had moved to Greenwood County, Kansas, and in May of 1866 he drowned in the Cottonwood River.

Richard's Pension Records

September 3, 1891: War Department Pension Record; evidence presented that this soldier (Richard Allen) was mustered out August 30, 1865. Discharge certificate furnished by War Department September 3, 1891.

1891: Richard Allen petitioned for a pension at age 56 (dark complexion, brown hair, brown eyes, 5' 7 ½ "). Unable to earn a living by reason of being totally deaf in left ear, partial deaf in right ear. Disease of urinary organs. Partial blindness of both eyes. Left arm partially paralyzed, heart disease, enlarged prostate.

December 4, 1893: Petition for pension, Certificate of Official Character submitted by Louis A. Myers, Judge of the District Court. Richard Allen was incapacitated to do hard manual labor due to disease of urinary organs, partial deafness and impairment of eyesight. "Mr. Allen is a man of strictly temperate habits and of the highest character in every respect. He served as the Justice of the Peace and Police Judge of this city [Valley Falls] for several years." Richard's statement says he will be 59 years old on April 5, 1894 and is unable to support himself and his family because of loss of hearing and sight, that he has no trade and all is left him is hard labor which he cannot do. He does light job work when he can get it. Has had disease of urinary organs for several years. Cannot hold urine for any length of time and if he does he suffers great pain in passing it. Gave up the positions where he could make a living because of deafness. Has no property except his house and lots, which are not paid for yet. "If I am deprived of my pension it would be a hard blow to myself and family but if I am not entitled to a pension I don't want it." Written in his hand and signed by Richard C. Allen.

January 7, 1899: Richard Allen died; pension transferred to Malinda Allen, widow. She signed by mark. [Census records show her as literate, and she was educated in Illinois and was a school teacher, so signing by mark seems odd.] Doctor's affidavit says he died of diabetes.

April 1899: Malinda Allen, age 59, applied for pension, signed by mark; witnessed by Albert G. Rose and Maggie Rose. Malinda declared that her income was \$5 per month from rent of a house. Affidavit submitted by Samuel B. Hogan says that Richard and Malinda were "always in very poor circumstances." Affidavit submitted by Albert G. Rose says Malinda is "unable to labor for her support. She is mainly dependent upon the charity of those not legally bound to support her, for the comforts of life." Her property consisted only of "one block, number 72, in the outskirts of the City of Valley Falls on which was a small house in which she lives and very little household furniture." Other affidavits by James Mitchell and William T. Reynolds and Jemima Reynolds. Interestingly, William T. Reynolds claimed he saw Richard and Malinda married on August 14, 1860 and that the record of the marriage was lost and the J. P. who married them, Milo Carlton, was dead. Affidavit by Jemima Reynolds also says she was present at the marriage and that certificate was lost in a fire and J. P. was dead.

November 1912: Malinda Allen died; was last receiving \$12 per month pension.

William T. Reynolds (from pension records)

Born February 20, 1836 in Elizabeth, Hart County, Kentucky (elsewhere Knoxville, Kentucky)

Light complexion; blue eyes; light hair

Married Jemima Jane Elliott at Pardee, Kansas on December 16, 1860
She died October 14, 1919.

Children of William T. and Jemima Reynolds

Flora C. (October 30, 1861; died November 23, 1909)

Roberta (November 9, 1864; died June 16, 1873)

Charles E. (February 11, 1867)

Louis F. (April 30, 1868)

Lillie M. (January 15, 1870)

Herbert E. (March 24, 1872)

Lenora C. (April 27, 1874)

William L. (February 4, 1876)

Dollie M. (February 1, 1879)

James G. (August 1, 1881; died May 22, 1884)

George A. (February 28, 1883)

Leslie N. (June 21, 1885)

Length of pensionable service: 1 year, 10 months, 6 days

Deductions in service: 1 year, 2 months, 1 day on account of desertion

Enlisted August 24, 1862

Private, Company F, 13th Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry

Also served in Company D, 1st Battalion, Kansas Volunteer Mounted Infantry

March 6, 1864: William T. Reynolds deserted from furlough

May 7, 1865: William T. Reynolds returned to service from desertion

Honorably discharged August 30, 1865 at Little Rock, Arkansas.

October 7, 1893: William T. Reynolds declared by Record and Pension Department to have complied with the conditions of return from desertion and "the charge of desertion no longer stands against him."

1896: Applied for pension, totally unable to support self; rheumatism and sciatica.

Pensioned at \$20 per month at age 76, May 27, 1912 (then living in Cummings, Atchison County, Kansas)

Died April 17, 1924; age 88 years, 1 month, 25 days

Retired farmer

Richard Allen: Chronology

1835 – 1842 in Manchester, England

1835: Richard Allen born in Manchester, England.

1841: In the 1841 census, in very faint writing, we find Christopher Allen, 38, brass founder, on London Road, Salford Hundred, Manchester, with Amelia, 35, Samuel, 14, Christopher, 12, Richard, 5, and Amelia, 3.

1842: The passenger list of the ship Roscuis shows that Christopher Allen, 38, brass founder, and Amelia, 36, arrived in New York from Liverpool on June 16, 1842 with Samuel, 15, Christopher, 13, Richard, 6, Amelia, 4, and Elizabeth, 9 months.

1842 – 1850 in Cuyahoga County, Ohio

1842 – 1850: The Allens settled in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, probably drawn there because Amelia's brother Thomas had previously settled there. In 1845, another son, Ebenezer, was born. A year later, daughter Mary was born, and on October 29, 1846, eldest son Samuel married Margaret Weed. In 1846, Christopher was listed in a Cleveland, Ohio, directory as a brassfounder at 43 Superior West of the Public Square. This was an important mercantile area at the time. In 1849, a daughter Rachel Allen was born to Christopher and Amelia.

Christopher seems to have changed occupations. In the census of that year, he is living in Brooklyn Township (Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, his occupation a farmer; he is 48 and Amelia 45. Sons Samuel and Christopher, Jr. are no longer living at home. Richard, the oldest child, is now 15; Amelia is 12; Elizabeth 8; Ebenezer 6; Mary 4; and Rachel 8 months. The census was taken in July.

1850-1852 in Hanoverton, Columbiana County, Ohio

Sometime between 1850 and 1852, the Christopher Allen family had moved to a farm near Hanoverton in Columbiana County, 100 miles southeast of Cleveland and only a few miles from Winona. They were members of the New Garden Quaker Meeting there, and owned 160 acres where the northern finger of Lake Guilford now points toward the town of Winona. Sadly, Amelia had died by this time, and was buried at Sandy Spring cemetery (now obscure) near Hanoverton. Amelia was the mother of all of Christopher's children.

1852 – 1854 in Winona, Columbiana County, Ohio

In 1852, Christopher purchased a grist mill in Winona, Ohio, from David Whinnery (later the father-in-law of Christopher's daughter Amelia). Christopher named the business Albion Mill, after his homeland. Christopher's son Samuel operated the mill for a short time. Whinnery went West but returned and bought the mill back from Christopher, and David's son Nathan operated it for awhile. Nathan later married Christopher's daughter Amelia. In 1856 the mill was sold to Benjamin Stratton.

In April and May of 1853, Christopher took legal action to sell a lot in Cleveland that was apparently left to Amelia's children. Christopher claimed five-sevenths of the inheritance for the five children living at home. The other two-sevenths went to Samuel and Christopher, Jr. Rachel is not among the children included in the legal papers, so we must assume that she died before reaching four years of age. The lot, at York and Chatham streets in Ohio City, sold for \$350.

On December 28, 1853, Christopher married Abigail Stratton Reed, the daughter of Michael and Rhoda Stratton and the widow of Jonathan Reed (in Quaker records the name was Rood). A marriage certificate reveals that the marriage was witnessed by Christopher's daughter Amelia, his sons—Samuel and Christopher, Jr.—and Samuel's wife Margaret Allen.

In 1853, the year Christopher married Abigail Reed, his son Samuel was listed as a brass founder in Ohio City (Cuyahoga County). In 1861, under the listing for Thomas Bennett in the Cleveland directory, is Allen & Company, Proprietors, Bennett's Forest City House, west of Public Square.

1854 – 1856 in Springdale, Cedar County, Iowa

Richard had left Ohio in 1854, spent two years in Iowa, where he was listed in the 1856 state census in Springdale, Cedar County, Iowa, in the household of John and Cynthia Ball, farmers born in Ohio, along with Patrick and Bridget McDonald, born in Ireland. Richard was born in England, 21 years old, in Iowa for two years, a member of the militia, and a naturalized voter. He and the McDonalds were laborers. Springdale was a Quaker settlement where John Brown later spent time. . It is possible that Richard's older brother Christopher, Jr., also headed for Iowa about this time, as we find him there in the 1870 census.

1856 – 1862 in Atchison County, Kansas

Richard moved to Pardee in Atchison County, Kansas, in 1856. Pardee was a tiny village near Atchison, named for Pardee Butler the famous Christian Church evangelist and church builder who baptized Richard in 1859 and married Richard and Melinda the following year.

1859 Kansas Census, Washington Township, Atchison County, Kansas

Richard Allen listed.

In 1858, the Joseph Reynolds family had moved to Kansas from Illinois. In the 1860 census, Melinda was living with her sister Lydia Hogan and was a school teacher in Grasshopper Falls (later Valley Falls); she was also listed the same year in the household of her father in Pardee in Atchison County, where she was married.

1860 Census in Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas

Melinda Reynolds, 20, teacher in a common school, born in Illinois, living in household of Samuel Hogan, 36, farmer born in Kentucky, and his wife Lydia (Melinda's sister), 30, and their five children. Enumerated September 10, 1860. In the same census, Melinda was also listed in the home of her father Dr. Joseph Reynolds, in Pardee (Center Township, Atchison County), Kansas, next door to famed Christian Church pastor Pardee Butler.

1862 – 1865 Military Service

On August 22, 1862, Richard Allen enlisted at Pardee, Kansas with Lt. William M. Watts for 3 years of service in Company F of the 13th Regiment of the Kansas Infantry. Two days later, William T. Reynolds, Richard's brother-in-law, enlisted in the same unit, as did Reuben Winklepleck, a resident of Center Township in Atchison County, as were Richard Allen and William T. Reynolds. See Winklepleck killed by Indians in 1869.

On September 10, the 13th Regiment was organized at Atchison, Kansas, and on September 20, Richard was present at the unit's initial muster at Camp Stanton, Kansas (near Atchison).

On September 29, 1862, the 13th Regiment saw action at Newtonia, Missouri, where the Union suffered 245 casualties to the Confederates' 100 in a Confederate victory.

By October 4, 1862, the 13th Regiment was occupying Newtonia, Missouri. On October 29, they marched and arrived at Old Fort Wayne in Oklahoma to reinforce the troops of Brig. General James G. Blunt after his troops had begun an attack on Confederates on October 22. The Union took and held the fort. On November 28, the 13th Regiment was at Cane Hill, Arkansas, in the Battle of Boston Mountains in Washington County. While the Federals suffered 40 casualties to the Confederates' 435, the Rebels executed a successful retreat that deprived the Union of a clear victory.

Richard Allen was present at all muster calls during November and December of 1862. On December 7, 1862, the 13th Regiment fought in the Battle of Prairie Grove near Fayetteville, Arkansas, where the Union suffered 1,251 casualties to the Confederates' 1,317.

Between December 27-31, 1862, the 13th Regiment marched over the Boston Mountains to Van Buren, Arkansas, where they captured Van Buren on December 29. On December 27 Blunt and Herron led eight thousand men and thirty cannons on a rapid march across the Boston Mountains.

On January 7, 1863, the 13th Regiment marched to Springfield, Missouri and was there until May. Richard Allen was present at the musters in January and February and left on April 9 for a 30 day furlough. He was back with his regiment for the musters in May through October, 1863.

On May 19-29, 1863, the 13th Regiment marched to Ft. Scott, Kansas, then to Drywood until August. On August 3-31, the 13th participated in Blunt's capture of Ft. Smith, Arkansas. In William Reynolds' pension petition, he reported that he made a forced march from Ft. Scott to Ft. Gibson in Indian Territory in August of 1863 as part of Company F, 13th Regiment. From August 31 to September 15, the 13th was at Webber Falls in the Cherokee Nation. From September 15 to October 1, the regiment marched to Scullyville, Cherokee Nation, and performed outpost and scout duty there.

From October 1, 1863 through February of 1865, the 13th Regiment was at Van Buren, Arkansas, and Company F was garrisoned at Ft. Smith, Arkansas from February to March, 1865.

But Richard Allen was not with Company F after November 28, 1863, when, while at Van Buren, Arkansas, he was reassigned to the 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteers where he served until June of 1864. The 2nd Kansas Colored Volunteers had been organized at Ft. Scott in October and completed its final muster on November 1 at Ft. Smith, Arkansas with the following field and staff officers:

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In June of 1865, Richard's father-in-law, Joseph Reynolds had moved to Greenwood County, Kansas, and in May of 1866 he drowned in the Cottonwood River.

1865 – 1868 in Atchison County, Kansas

We assume that Richard returned here after his discharge in August of 1865. In 1868 he moved to Washington County, Kansas.

1870 Census in Clifton Township, Washington County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 35, farmer, born in England; Melinda, 30, born in Illinois; Richard, 7, born in Kansas; Livy, 5, born in Kansas; Mary I. [Irene], 4, born in Kansas; James E., 2, born in Kansas.

Sam Allen was born to Richard and Melinda in Washington County, Kansas on August 6, 1870.

1868 – 1873 in Washington County, Kansas

1873 – 1874 in Missouri

Note: According to his obituary, Richard Allen and family lived in Washington County, Kansas, from 1868 until 1873. In 1873-74, Richard Allen was in Missouri. Then back to Atchison County, Kansas, in 1875.

1875 – Before 1880 in Atchison County, Kansas

1875 Kansas State Census in Center Township (Farmington Post Office), Atchison County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 40, born in England, farmer, value of real estate \$2,000, value of personal property, \$280; Malinda Allen, 30, born in Kentucky; Richard, 12, born in Kansas; L.[Livy], 10, male, born in Kansas; Irene, 8, born in Kansas; Eugene, 6, born in Kansas; Sam, 4, born in Kansas; Chris, 2, born in Kansas.

Living nearby was William Reynolds, Melinda's brother, 39, born in Kentucky, with his wife and six children. William was similarly situated with \$2,000 in real estate.

It is possible that Richard and William were on land settled by Joseph Reynolds who died in 1866. In 1860

Joseph Reynolds was in Pardee, Center Township, Atchison County, a medical doctor, with \$1,000 in real estate, an amount the same as most of the farmers who surrounded him in the census. His neighbor in the census was Pardee Butler, the Christian Church minister who married Richard and Melinda that year.

June 25, 1876: Melinda Reynolds Allen's brother, Charles Alexander Reynolds, was killed at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

By 1880 – January 7, 1899 in Jefferson County, Kansas

1880 Census in Delaware Township, Jefferson County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 45, farmer, born in England; Melinda, 40, born in Illinois, her father in ?? and her mother in Kentucky; Richard, 17; Livy H., 15; Irene, 14; J. Eugene, 12; Samuel, 10; Christopher H., 8; Maude, 4; Mabel, 1. All the children were born in Kansas. Livy, Irene, Eugene, Samuel, and Christopher were attending school.

1885 Kansas State Census in Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 50, born in England, laborer; Melinda, 47, born in Kentucky; Leavia ?, female, 20, born in Kansas [this would actually be Livy, male]; Irene, 18, born in Kansas; Eugene, 14, born in Kansas; Samuel, 14, born in Kansas; Chris, 12, born in Kansas; Maude, 8, born in Kansas; Mabel, 6, born in Kansas; Ebbert, 3, born in Kansas.

1891: Richard Allen petitioned for a pension at age 56 (dark complexion, brown hair, brown eyes, 5' 7 1/2 "). Unable to earn a living by reason of being totally deaf in left ear, partial deaf in right ear. Disease of urinary organs. Partial blindness of both eyes. Left arm partially paralyzed, heart disease, enlarged prostate.

Valley Falls 5 – 10 – 91

Dear Eugene,

We received your last letter and it gave us all great pleasure to know you are doing so well. Well the old home is somewhat lonesome since you boys left. Livy is doing all right. Saving some money he says and getting down to business. Well it was about time but I never give up my hopes in him nor any of you for that matter. Sam is still at Rock Creek and doing a little better. Times are hard here yet but if we have good crops everything will be all right. Chris is at home but he is going to work for Bechtel soon at \$18 a month. Jack Hogan was up here last week. I don't think he is making much. Irene is in Topeka working. I miss her more than ever since dear Maud's death. Irene is a Noble Girl her whole life is wrapped up in trying to do good for us. We have just got a life size crayon picture of Maud it looks very much like her. It cost me \$8.00 but it is a good picture. Ebb is learning very fast. He is admitted to be the best natural orator the churches have him on all their programs he can speak well he is so easy and fearless. I am afraid the women will spoil him they make so much of him. Well I am still Police Judge but it don't pay much and work is very dull. It is hard times here this spring.

Well Eugene Al Smith is back from Washington he came in March. Last Sunday I was at the depot expecting Sam but the first man I saw get off was Frank Smith he look rather ancient as the water and him has not been on good terms for some time his baggage was a small gunny sack he said he had seen hard times had been slave to work for his board. Ed is out there got married and cant get back. John Hass and one of the Woods boys went out there and stayed one night and started back next morning. Well Ebb and Mabel will wince some in this letter. Now Eugene I have one request to make. Last winter when Maud was sick and after her death I had to have money and we have a very fine cow that I mortgaged for \$20 now my note comes due June 17, 1891 and from the way things look now I am afraid I will lose my cow if I can get anything to do I can make it. Irene says she will raise the money but it is not right for me to take her money. She has to work too hard for. Now if I find that I can't raise it will you send that or part of it that is if I can't raise it and I will see that is paid back you have always been too free with your money and I don't want pull you. Sam may do

something but I can't depend on him. Chris and me have been working for Doc Connor this spring that goes on the doctor bill and we get no money.

Well I must close as ever your loving Father R Allen

Valley Falls 11 – 6 – 1892
Dear Children Livy Francis and Chris

We was glad to get Chris's letter. Ma if she don't get a letter our every two weeks gets to prophesizing that something terrible has happened to the boys. So far she has been a false prophet and I hope she may be for sometime. I have just written Eugene his address is Lorrimore N Dakota. Frank Corkedel lives with wife at his home. Elmer is not doing much. Geo Corkedel don't have anything to do with Frank's wife. Bob has got a fine crop of corn and he don't act as though he was going to fool it away it has got to bring him some money. Well election will soon be over and I will be glad when it is but no one can tell how will go both sides claim it by 50 xxxxxxxx.

Chris it does us good to hear that you are saving your money for it is an Allen trait to spend money and if I had saved I could have been worth a great deal but I have no right to complain for we have a comfortable home and enough to eat and good health to day is a very dark day it looks like rain. Now Livy we want hear from you and Francis so after election sit down write us a letter it is no use to ask you before election for all my spare time is taken up with Dailys but the strain will soon be over and those weird machines called political orators can get a long and much needed rest. Chris enclosed find receipt and thanks of Treasurer for your favor. Well I must close as ever your loving
Father
R Allen

Note: Frank Corkedel's mother was Elizabeth Hogan Corkedel, daughter of Lydia Reynolds Hogan, who was sister of Richard's wife Melinda.

January 16, 1893: Richard Allen received a letter from his son, Sam, then in Oklahoma Territory.

December 4, 1893: Petition for pension, Certificate of Official Character submitted by Louis A. Myers, Judge of the District Court. Richard Allen was incapacitated to do hard manual labor due to disease of urinary organs, partial deafness and impairment of eyesight. "Mr. Allen is a man of strictly temperate habits and of the highest character in every respect. He served as the Justice of the Peace and Police Judge of this city [Valley Falls] for several years." Richard's statement says he will be 59 years old on April 5, 1894 and is unable to support himself and his family because of loss of hearing and sight, that he has no trade and all is left him is hard labor which he cannot do. He does light job work when he can get it. Has had disease of urinary organs for several years. Cannot hold urine for any length of time and if he does he suffers great pain in passing it. Gave up the positions where he could make a living because of deafness. Has no property except his house and lots, which are not paid for yet. "If I am deprived of my pension it would be a hard blow to myself and family but if I am not entitled to a pension I don't want it." Written in his hand and signed by Richard C. Allen.

1895 Kansas State Census in Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas

Richard Allen, 59, born in England, Laborer, Honorable Discharge, Kansas Company F, 13th Regiment, Infantry; Malinda, 55, born in Illinois; Mabel, 16, born in Kansas; Ebbert, 13, born in Kansas.

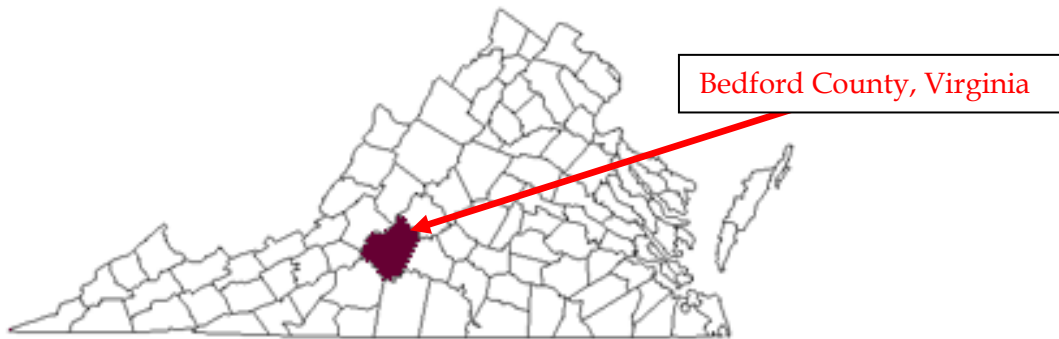
January 7, 1899: Richard Allen died in Valley Falls, Kansas.

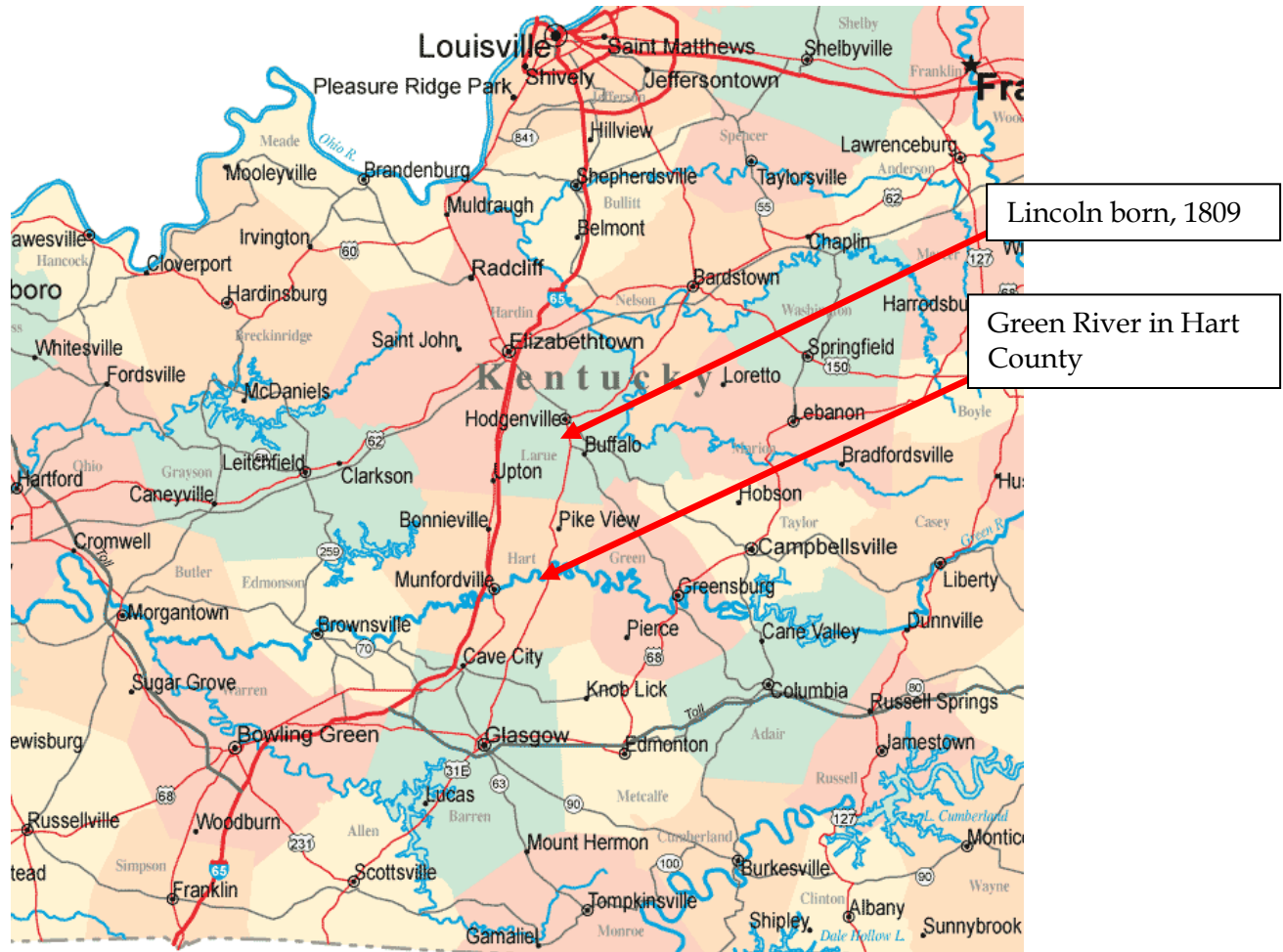
April 1899: Malinda Allen, age 59, applied for pension, signed by mark; witnessed by Albert G. Rose and Maggie Rose. Malinda declared that her income was \$5 per month from rent of a house. Affidavit submitted by Samuel B. Hogan says that Richard and Malinda were "always in very poor circumstances." Affidavit submitted by Albert G. Rose says Malinda is "unable to labor for her support. She is mainly dependent upon the charity of those not legally bound to support her, for the comforts of life." Her property consisted only of "one block, number 72, in the outskirts of the City of Valley Falls on which was a small house in which she lives and very little household furniture." Other affidavits by James Mitchell and William T. Reynolds and Jemima Reynolds. Interestingly, William T. Reynolds claimed he saw Richard and Malinda married on August 14, 1860 and that the record of the marriage was lost and the J. P. who married them, Milo Carlton, was dead. Affidavit by Jemima Reynolds also says she was present at the marriage and that certificate was lost in a fire and J. P. was dead.

November 1912: Malinda Allen died; was last receiving \$12 per month pension.

The Reynolds Family

Joseph Boyer Reynolds was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1806. His father, Nathaniel Reynolds, Sr., born in Virginia in 1770, married Elizabeth Ann Boyer (or Bowyer; born 1771 in Maryland) on May 5, 1795 in Bedford County, Virginia, and moved to Kentucky in 1811, settling in the Green River Country. Nathaniel served in the Kentucky Militia, was wounded at the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, and later claimed bounty land in Illinois for his service. In 1814 the Reynoldses were in “the barrens” (broad prairies) of what later became Hart County, Kentucky [Hart County was formed from Barren and Hardin Counties in 1819]. In 1829, while a practicing physician in Hart County, Joseph Reynolds married Phoebe Bush, daughter of a pioneering Virginia family.





In the 1820 census in Munfordville, Hart County, Kentucky, Nathaniel Reynolds and wife had 5 boys and 3 girls. Abraham, William, Bartemas, Caleb, Ewd, Matthias, Charles and David Reynolds were also in Hart County, as was Thomas Bush who was over 45, as was his wife, with 4 boys and 5 girls in the home. Also in Hart County was John Bush, 26-45, wife 17-26, with 1 girl and 2 boys. A Thomas T. Bush was in Clark County, and William T. Bush in Barren. A William Reynolds was also in Barren County.

In the 1830 census in Hart County, Kentucky, Joseph B. Reynolds was between 20 and 30 years old, his wife between 15 and 20. Also in Hart County was Nathaniel Reynolds, Jr., between 20 and 30, his wife between 20 and 30, two girls under 5 and one boy under 5. Nathaniel, Sr. was in Barren County. Lydia Bush, age 40-50, was also in Hart County, with a woman between 20-30; two young woman between 15-20; a young man between 15-20; two boys 10-15; and two boys 5-10. Also in 1830 in Hart County was Hardin Bush, Henry Bush, Landon Bush (b. 1794 son of John and Mary Tillman Bush), and John Bush. In 1859 a Landon Bush was in Douglas County, Kansas. In 1840, Lydia Bush was in Hart County, between 50 and 60, with three children in the home.

In 1833, Alexander Reynolds, Joseph's brother, set out for Illinois to advance the Christian Church. He became the second pastor of the Coldbrook Christian Church and a pioneer teacher in Warren County. Alexander Reynolds was a friend of Alexander Campbell and was an early preacher in the Disciples of Christ Church. In 1838, Joseph arrived in Warren County, Illinois, and soon after his parents and other members of

the family followed. Joseph purchased 40 acres from his brother Alexander (land that had previously been owned by their father Nathaniel), located in Floyd Township (SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 15). Alexander Reynolds died at the age of 39 on January 7, 1839, and his will states that Joseph had purchased 40 acres from him for which he owed \$100. In 1840, Joseph also paid taxes on 160 acres with improvements at SW of Section 15 in Township 10N and Range 1W. The family were staunch supporters of the Christian Churches in the area, and Joseph served as an elder in the Meridian Creek Church of Christ. Meridian Creek Church of Christ was established in the northwest quarter of Section 3 in Berwick Township, about two and a half miles east of Berwick, Illinois, in Warren County.



In the 1840 census, Joseph Reynolds was in Ward 1 of Warren County, Illinois, between 30 and 40 years of age, with wife between 20 and 30, a boy under 5, a girl under 5, and 3 girls between 5 and 10. Nearby in separate households are Nathaniel Reynolds (60-70, wife 60-70), Rachel Reynolds (30-40, 1 boy under 5, 2 boys 5-10, 1 girl 10-15), Nathaniel Reynolds (30-40, wife 20-30, 1 boy under 5, 1 boy 5-10, 1 boy 10-15, 2 girls under 5, 1 girl 5-10, 1 girl 10-15), Samuel Reynolds (30-40, wife 30-40, 1 boy under 5, 1 boy 5-10, 1 boy 10-15, 2 boys 15-20, 2 girls under 5, 1 girl 10-15).

In 1844, Joseph Reynolds took his family back to Kentucky, where they settled near Stephensburg in Hardin County (just a few miles north of their former home in Hart County). In 1845, Phoebe Bush Reynolds died. In 1850, Joseph married one of his patients in Hardin County, Lydia Burton, who had been born in adjacent Grayson County in 1831.

“Family descendants have remembered Dr. Reynolds as an excellent physician, a loving and devoted father, and an outdoor sportsman. Like most physicians in pioneering communities he supplemented his income by farming” (John S. Gray in *Charley Reynolds*).

In the 1850 census, Nathaniel Reynolds, Sr. (Joseph's father), age 80, and his wife Elizabeth Ann, age 79, were in Warren County, Illinois, as were Nathaniel, Jr. and his family. Also in the 1850 census, Joseph Reynolds was in Hardin County, Kentucky, 43, a physician, born in Virginia. In his household were Lydia, 19, born in KY, Elizabeth, 18, born in KY, Rachael, 16, born in KY, William T., 14, born in KY, Malinda, 12, born in KY, Charles A., 8, born in KY, and James R., 6, born in KY. Two households away was Daniel Hogan, farmer, 61?, with Sam. B. Hogan, 26, Lydia, 19, and Turmela?, 11 months. This Lydia was Joseph's daughter, the same age and same name as his new wife.

In 1854, Joseph Reynolds and his family returned to Illinois, arriving by wagon in Coles County where they wintered. They then moved on to Abingdon in Knox County, a few miles from their former home in Warren County. Joseph practiced medicine in Abingdon and sent his children to the excellent school there that had been founded and staffed by the Reynolds family. Abingdon College and preparatory school had been established in 1853, meeting first in the Christian Church chapel before moving into a new building in 1856. After twenty-five years of operation, the College merged with Eureka College and terminated its operation in Knox County.

In 1859, the Reynolds family loaded up the wagons again and headed west for the village of Pardee in Atchison County, Kansas. Dr. Reynolds purchased a farm near Pardee and began practicing medicine there. The Reynolds family joined the congregation of Pardee Butler, a Christian Church preacher who had founded the community before being tarred, feathered and set adrift on a raft down the Missouri River by pro-slavery ruffians. In 1860 a drought descended on Kansas, and Joseph Reynolds and others went back to the Christian Church congregations in Illinois as part of the Kansas Relief Commission to appeal for supplies.

In the 1860 census, Nathaniel, Jr. and his family remained in Warren County, Illinois, and Nathaniel, Sr. and Elizabeth are presumed to have died. Joseph was in Atchison County, Kansas Territory, at Pardee (living next door to Pardee Butler), 50 years old, born in Virginia, a medical doctor. His wife Lydia was 28, born in Kentucky. William T. Was 24, born in KY; Malinda, 20, born in KY; Charles A., 18, born in IL; Margaret, 10, born in IL; Walter S., 7, born in KY; Sarah F., 4, born in IL; John F., 2, born in IL; and Horace M., 9 months, born in Kansas.

A few miles away from Atchison, in Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson County, Sam Hogan was 36, a farmer born in Kentucky. In the household were his wife Lydia (Reynolds), 30, born in KY; Elizabeth, 10, born in KY; William, 9, born in KY; Rachel, 7, born in KY; Daniel, 5, born in KY; Jo Phebe, 5 months, born in Kansas; and Melinda Reynolds, 20, a teacher in a common school, born in Illinois. Also in the household was James Harness?, 29, a laborer born in Kansas. It seems that Melinda Reynolds managed to be included in two households in this census, shortly before she married Richard Allen.

On August 14, 1860, Joseph Reynolds' daughter Melinda married Richard Allen in a ceremony performed by Pardee Butler. When the Civil War broke out the following spring, Kansas organized a Union Party consisting of Democrats and Republicans who favored the union. On May 2, 1861, a Union Party rally was held at which Pardee Butler and Joseph Reynolds gave speeches. The following November Joseph Reynolds ran as a Union Party candidate for the state legislature but lost the race. His sons Charley and William, and his son-in-law Richard Allen, enlisted in Kansas regiments.

In June of 1865, Joseph Reynolds moved to Eureka Township in Greenwood County, Kansas. In the 1865 Kansas census, dated August 25, Joseph Reynolds was a physician in Greenwood County, born in Virginia, 58 years old. In the household were Lydia, 33, his wife born in KY; Walter, 13, born in KY; Sarah, 9, born in IL; John, 7, born in IL; Horace M., 5, born in KS; Ansonette, 3, born in KS; Tabitha, 2, born in KS, and Minerva, 6 months, born in KS. The next spring Joseph was traveling to Emporia for provisions when, on May 24, 1866, he was swept to his death by a raging Cottonwood River.

Joseph Reynolds' son Charley became a legendary western scout, dying with Custer at the Little Big Horn.

Letter written by Walter Scott Reynolds (son of Joseph and Lydia) to his sister Anzonetta Hayward

April 17, 1926

Dear Sister:

There is not much that I remember of my boyhood days. You see that was a long time ago. Our father, Joseph Boyer Reynolds, was born in Virginia in 1806, and married there. I think his first wife died in Ky. He had 9 children by his 1st wife and 9 by our Mother. The only one of our grandparents I remember seeing is Father's mother. She lived with him and Uncle Nat at Arlington [Abingdon], Ill. She was 92. Mother was born in Grayson Co. Ky. Oct. 10, 1830. She had a sister Martha and one bro. George. Mother's father and mother died when the three children were young. They were separated and I remember Mother saying she and Martha did not get to see each other very often. When they did she said they spent most of the time crying about having to be separated again instead of having a good time. Father was 60 years old at his death.

Walter Scott Reynolds, born July 23rd, 1852 in Hardin Co., Ky. Do not recall anything until I was 18 mo. old. I remember seeing William kill a sheep. After Mother married Jack, I asked her where we lived when I saw William tie a sheep's legs together and lay its head on a block, pick up the ax and cut the sheep's head off. I described the house and yard and told her I only saw William, Margie, the house and the sheep. Mother said, "Why you can't remember that. You were only 18 mo. old." That was when we lived in Coles Co. Ill. The next thing I remember was in Arlington [Abingdon]. I was making a speech, one Father wrote for me. The first line was, "I am a boy 4 years old", so I guess that was my age. Cousin John Reynolds was the Principal of Arlington [Abingdon] College, but I belonged in the basement with cousin Sarah Smith. I will always think of her when I think of school. I do not know where she got all the switches she wore out on me. About the next thing that comes to mind was when Lincoln and Douglas stood on the rear end of a train, debating the slavery in 1858. One would talk a while and then the other, so the people heard both sides. There were no railroads in those days (1858-59) that we could get on and go out west. Kansas was out west from Illinois in 1858. Arrived in Atchison Co. Kans. Mar. 4, 1859. All through Missouri was just one mud hole with high water all the way. The Mississippi River was out of its banks. In reviewing that journey in this day, it seems like it would be impossible. We had the regulation conveyance, two yoke of oxen and a covered wagon, when we started for Kansas.

Father moved on a large farm near Pardee, Atchison Co. Kans. that spring of '59. William and Charles raised a big crop of corn, shelled it with a small hand cornsheller that Winter and William hauled it to Weston, Mo. across the Missouri R. on the ice and traded it for lumber. Would take over a load of corn and bring back a load of lumber, until we had enough to build a good large house with (in Pardee). Horace was born in Pardee, Oct. 13, 1859. We had enough lumber in 1860 to build the house. There were Indians everywhere going to the Indian reservation. They would come in the house and look all around and if they saw anything they wanted, would want to trade for it. The old squaws would come along with a papoose strapped on their back, go in any house, and sit down - always hungry - and ask for something to eat. If father was not at home when they were going thru, mother would be scared out of her wits. They were all good Indians if you were where you could watch them.

Your brother, Walter.



Alice Grace Boyles married Walter Scott Reynolds on November 3, 1880. They lived in Meriden, Kansas (Jefferson County), and the first four of their children were born there. Reynolds house in Meriden, Kansas. Seated on ground, Arthur Rowland, born to Walter & Alice Reynolds, November 23, 1881. In high chair, Margie (pronounced with a hard "g", as in "go") Lucile, born May 31, 1884. [<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/Canopy/2634/reynolds.html>]

The Death of Joseph Boyer Reynolds

From *Emporia News*, Emporia, Kansas, May 26, 1866

DROWNED

A gentleman named Reynolds, from near Eureka on Fall River in Greenwood County, was drowned in the Cottonwood, on Thursday, at Soden's ford, south of town, while attempting to cross in a canoe. He had been to town making some purchases, and had also bought flour at Soden's Mill. The river was high, and he had left his team on the south side. A canoe is kept just above the mill dam for the purpose of crossing when the stream is too high to ford. Into this he had loaded his flour and groceries, and was being taken across by Mr. S. D. Gray, when near the middle of the stream the canoe became unmanageable and moved rapidly toward the dam, over which there is considerable fall. When some thirty feet from the dam, Mr. Gray gave up the idea of getting the canoe out of the rapid current to make a landing and jumped out, Mr. Reynolds following him. Both were washed down to within a few feet of the dam. The bottom of the stream sloping up to the top of the dam, they were enabled to gain a footing. But neither were good swimmers, and they could not get out of the current. An attempt to swim out was sure to wash them over the dam. In this position Mr. Gray was rescued by means of a long pole in the hands of Harrison Malone. Mr. Reynolds was further in the stream, and just as the pole was about to be reached to him his foot hold gave way and he went over the dam. He went under and came up twice where the falling water forms an eddy. He was afterwards seen below the eddy when he was sinking for the last time. We learn he was a newcomer to Greenwood County, and that he leaves a wife and seven children. Search was being made for his body without success at last account.

Emporia News, June 2, 1866

The body of the gentleman who was drowned in Cottonwood last week—Mr. Reynolds—was found on Tuesday last, about two miles and a half below where it was drowned. It was considerably swollen. The body was taken out and buried by our citizens.

Children of Joseph Reynolds and Phoebe Bush

Lydia Bridwell Reynolds, born 1830 in Hardin CO. KY; died 1917. She married Samuel B. Hogan, a neighbor in Kentucky, and settled in Kansas.

Elizabeth Reynolds, born 1832; died Aft. 1870. She married Allen Popham.

Rachel Reynolds, born 1834 in Hardin CO. KY; died Aft. 1860.

William Tandy Reynolds, born 1836. He married Jemima Jane Elliot.

Melinda Reynolds, born 1840 in Warren Co IL; died 1912. She married Richard Allen in 1860.

Charles Alexander Reynolds, born March 20, 1842; died June 25, 1876, in Battle of Little Big Horn, Montana.

Children of Joseph Reynolds and Lydia Burton

Margaret Reynolds, born 1851; died 1866.

Walter Scott Reynolds, born July 23, 1852. He married Alice G. Boyles November 3, 1880.

Martha Ellen Reynolds, born April 23, 1854 in IL; died May 21, 1857 in KY.

Sarah Frances Reynolds, born February 26, 1856 in IL; died 1904 in Oklahoma County, OK. She married Jesse Christy Gregg.

John Franklin Reynolds, born 1858. He married Ella Moore September 23, 1884.

Horace Mann Reynolds, born October 13, 1859 in Pardee KS. He married Ellen Owens.

Anzonette B. Reynolds, born September 24, 1862. She married Hannaman Hayward.

Tabitha Ellen Reynolds, born 1863 in Pardee KS. She married (1) Martin Smith. She married (2) Edward Smith.

Minerva Evelyn Reynolds, born 1865. She married Arch Davis.

Note: Family records suggest that Joseph was father to 16 children, and in one account 18. Cemetery records in Illinois suggest that Joseph lost the following children in their infancy or youth. However, the 1837 record has J.B.'s wife as M.L. (it was Phoebe at the time), and Joseph may not have arrived in Illinois until 1838. If the 1837 record is improperly dated, and the true date was 1857, it appears that a plague must have befallen the family.

Reynolds	James R.	Apr. 23, 1837	12y 3m 6d son of J. B. & M. L. Reynolds
Reynolds	Martha E.	May 2, 1857	3y 29d dau of J. B. & L. Reynolds
Reynolds	Ella B.	Nov. 20, 1857	Dau of J. B. & L. Reynolds

The Reynolds Genealogy

Joseph's father, Nathaniel Reynolds, Sr., moved his family to Kentucky from Virginia in 1811. He was the son of a long line of Virginia Reynoldses, going back to Christopher who arrived from England in the 1600s. Christopher was born in 1611 in Gravesend, England, son of George Reynolds who was born in 1555 in County Kent and died in London in 1634. George Reynolds was in turn the son of another Christopher Reynolds who was born in County Kent in 1525 and was a merchant.

The following is the will of the second Christopher Reynolds, great-great grandfather of our Nathaniel, Sr.:

The first Day of May 1654. I, Christopher Reynolds, of the Isle of Wight County, in Virginia, planter, being healthful in Body and Sound in Mind and Memory.

Imprimis. I give and Bequeath unto my Son, Chirstopher Reynolds, all my land on the Southerly side of the Freshest Swamp that Richard Jordan, now liveth upon. And I give unto my son John, all my Land on the Northerly Side of the freshest Swamp, and one cow, and he to enjoy the said Land at Twenty one years of age. And unto my son Richard, I give all my Land I now live upon and one cow, and he to enjoy the said land at Twenty one years of age. And unto my daughter Abbasha, I have given unto her a Portion already, which was two cows, and two calves. And I give unto my daughter Elizabeth, one Heifer of two years old, besides the stock I gave her formerly. And unto my daughter Jane, I give one cow and one yearling Heifer. And I give unto George Rivers one yearling Heifer. And I give unto the child my wife now goeth with if it lives two cows, to enjoy them at three years old. And if any of my children dye, my will is that the other should succeed what estate they leave. And unto Elizabeth, my loving wife, I give all the rest of my estate, both goods and chattels, moveable and unmoveable, and debts that are due to me from any person or persons whatsoever, and my two servents, she paying all my debts truly and justly. And I do constitute and ordain Elizabeth, my loving wife, my whole and sole Executrix. And my will is that my wife, Elizabeth, shall have the ordering and bringing up John and Richard, my sons, until they be sixteen years of age, and Elizabeth & Jane until they be fifteen years of age. In witness whereof, I, the said Christopher Reynolds, have hereunto set my hand & Seal the Day and Year first above written.

Christopher Reynolds

*Sealed, subscribed and delivered in the presence of Sylvester B. Bullen,
Anthony A. Mathews.*

Christopher had immigrated to America in 1622, to Warwick County, VA at age 11 on the "Francis and John." He was probably an indentured servant on his voyage to America. He accumulated some money, married, and settled on 450 acres of land in the James River valley made on a "patent" on September 15, 1636. He perhaps inherited money about this time and began to acquire substantial holdings of land.

Christopher and his wife, Elizabeth, had a son Thomas born in Isle of Wight County, Virginia in 1655. Thomas and his wife Mary Ashall had a son named John in Middlesex County, Virginia, in 1690. John married Mary Wood on December 20, 1708. Their son Obediah and his wife Anabn were the parents of Nathaniel, Sr. Obediah served in the Virginia State Line in the Revolutionary War. He appears in the first census of the United States in 1790, p. 67 in Cumberland County, Virginia; also in 1810 Census. Obediah also may have lived in Bedford County.

Nathaniel Reynolds, Sr. was probably born in Bedford County, Virginia in 1770. [Another source has Nathaniel born November 25, 1762 in King William County, Virginia. But this is inconsistent with later census records.] In the 1810 Index to Virginia Census is a Nathiel Reynolds in Bedford County, p. 479. The children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Boyer [Bowyer] Reynolds were: Joseph, William, Nathaniel, Jr., Margaret, Alexander, Seth, Charles, and Lydia Ann. One source says Nathaniel was in the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812, which may account for his move to Illinois to claim bounty land for his service.

Lonesome Charley Reynolds

Charles Alexander Reynolds, the son of Joseph and Phoebe Reynolds, became a well-known western scout and died with Custer at the Little Big Horn. Because of his fame, he has drawn the attention of historians, including Tom Best, a teacher in Monmouth, Illinois. Monmouth is near the birthplace of Charley Reynolds. In February of 1998, Mr. Best published the first of three articles on Reynolds in the *Little Big Horn Associates Newsletter*, summarizing much of his research at that time. Mr. Best's work rests on a collection of articles written by John E. Remsburg and his son George in the *Potter Kansan* in the 1914-15 and assembled into a book edited by John M. Carroll, first published in 1931 but revised in 1978. The slim volume, *Charley Reynolds: Soldier, Hunter, Scout and Guide*, includes an introduction by E. W. Howe and a piece by Dr. John S. Gray. Tom Best has spent several years traveling, researching, and attempting to verify the Remsburg and related writings and to add new insights into the life of Lonesome Charley. The following sketch of the life of Charley Reynolds draws heavily from the work of Tom Best.

By the time of his death, Lonesome Charley Reynolds had attained a reputation as a hunter and scout without parallel on the western plains. Native Americans attributed to him magic powers because of his abilities to track and shoot wild game. He lived a solitary life, however, and so much of the detail of his life that might otherwise be known has fallen into the silent chasm of unrecorded history.

Elizabeth Custer, the General's widow, singled out Reynolds among her husband's scouts as a "gentleman," and George Bird Grinnell, the Yale naturalist and ethnologist and personal friend of Reynolds, thought Charley a true western hero.

Born in Illinois in 1842, Charley moved back to Kentucky with his family in 1844. His mother died in 1845, and his father remarried in 1850. In 1854, the family moved back to Illinois, with 12-year-old Charley helping drive the team that pulled the family wagon. They wintered in Coles County, Illinois, where Thomas Lincoln had taken his family in 1830. Dr. Reynolds helped treat Coles County residents who had fallen to an unknown disease that winter. Finally, the Reynolds family arrived in Abingdon, Illinois, in the spring of 1855, where they lived in a town for the first time in Charley's life. Joseph rented a home on the corner of Washington and Jackson in this village of 500.

In 1855, the Disciples of Christ founded Abingdon College, and John Copton Reynolds, Charley's cousin, was a founder, trustee, and professor of Greek and Latin at the school. Charley attended preparatory classes at Abingdon with his sister Melinda.

Inspired by the preaching of Pardee Butler, who visited the western Illinois churches in 1857 and 1858, Joseph Reynolds moved his family to Atchison County, Kansas, joining a phalanx of anti-slavery farmers hoping to keep Kansas free.

Atchison, Kansas, was a bustling, jumping-off point for travelers west. On December 2, 1859, Abraham Lincoln spoke there. The Reynolds family settled in nearby Pardee, named for the preacher.

In the spring of 1860, Charley lit out for the gold fields of Colorado, working his way as a teamster in a Denver-bound wagon train. But the wagon train was attacked by Indians, and Charley escaped to Fort Kearny, Nebraska, where he joined company with a man named Green to seek their fortunes as hunters on the Plains. When Green cut the corpse of a White River Ute Indian woman from a tree to use as wolf bait, Charley revolted at the lack of respect for the dead and returned home to Atchison County. He took a job carrying mail.

When the Civil War broke out with shots fired on Fort Sumter in April of 1861, Joseph Reynolds joined a rally in support of the Union. On May 2nd, he stood with Pardee Butler, speaking in behalf of the Union Party; shortly after he announced his candidacy for the state assembly. He won his party's nomination, but lost the election.

Charley Reynolds joined Captain Matthew Quigg's company of Atchison Home Guards, which later became part of the Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. After the war, Charley entered business as a trader, but his partner was killed by Indians. Charley made a living as a hunter and was sufficiently proficient to be dubbed by the Indians "Hunter-Who-Never-Goes-Out-For-Nothing." Because he preferred to hunt alone, he also took on the name of "Lonesome" Charley. Reynolds was described as five foot, eight inches, auburn hair, shy, and soft-spoken.

Charley served as a guide and scout for expeditions into Montana Territory in the 1870s. On such an expedition in 1873, he met Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer, who selected him as chief scout for the Black Hills Expedition of 1874. In 1875, Reynolds guided Colonel William Ludlow's reconnaissance of Yellowstone Park, where he befriended Colonel Philetus W. Norris, the Park's second superintendent. Norris later described Reynolds thus: "The gallant Charley Reynolds was moral, temperate, mild and quiet, until emergency called forth the matchless nerve and daring that made him the leading shot and scout of the Missouri and Yellowstone." "As a hunter and scout," wrote William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, "he ranked with the best."



Custer's expedition to the Black Hills in 1873-74.

In the spring of 1876, Charley Reynolds signed on with the Seventh U.S. Cavalry for \$100 per month. On June 25, Charley Reynolds fell to an Indian's bullet in a cluster of trees under the command of Major Reno at the Battle of the Little Big Horn. He was 34 years old. Custer's wife, Elizabeth, wrote of Charley, "Had he worn all the insignia of the high rank and the decorations of an adoring country, he could not have led a braver life or died a more heroic death."

Letter from Charley Reynolds, probably to sister Melinda, during Civil War

Alton, Ills. Feb [?] 1864

Your letter of the 8th came to hand today. I am glad to learn that you are all well, and also that William was well and contented where he is to remain until spring when there is a prospect for him to get a furlough. I have not received a letter from him of later date than Septe 9th. I answered it immediately after getting it and I hope to receive another from him.

There have been a great many of our regiment reenlisted as veterans from three years more, but it seems that Co. B is satisfied with three years of service. So far we've had but three of our company reenlisted, but there may be several more who will enlist when the mustering officer comes. For my part I have served the country thirty one months, and with the present prospects of a speedy and permanent peace, five months more will satisfy my desire for soldiering and if the war still continues, there will be plenty chance to enlist after these three years are out. The small pox is very bad here especially among the prisoners. Our Lieutenant Colonel [John T. Burris] has it very bad, but I believe so far he is the only one of our regiment that has taken it.

I will bring this to a close. Give my best respects to all.

As ever your affectionate brother. C.A. Reynolds

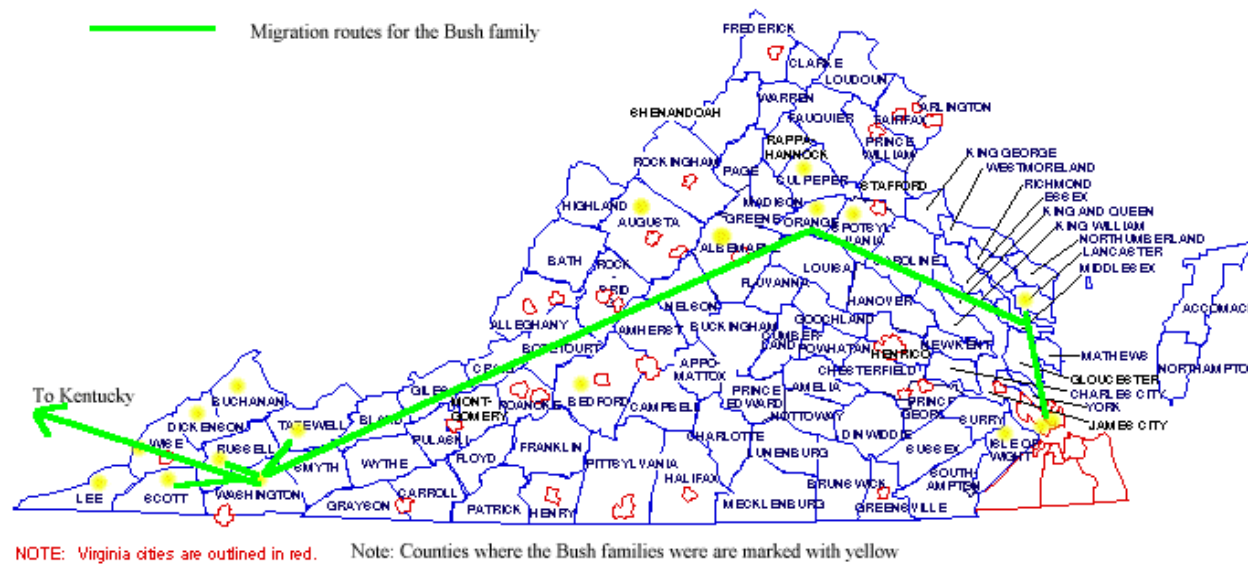
The first prisoners arrived at the Alton Federal Military Prison on February 9, 1862 and members of the 13th U.S. Infantry were assigned as guards, with Colonel Sidney Burbank commanding.

During the next three years over 11,764 Confederate prisoners would pass through the gates of the Alton Prison. Of the four different classes of prisoners housed at Alton, Confederate soldiers made up most of the population. Citizens, including several women, were imprisoned here for treasonable actions, making anti-Union statements, aiding an escaped Confederate, etc. Others, classified as bushwhackers or guerillas, were imprisoned for acts against the government such as bridge burning and railroad vandalism.

During the war several different units were assigned to serve as guards at Alton. The Thirteenth U.S. Infantry was followed by the Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, the Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry, the Tenth Kansas Infantry and the One Hundred Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

The Bush Family

As of this writing, Phoebe (or Phebe) Bush Reynolds remains something of a mystery, although the Bush family was a prominent pioneer family in Virginia and Kentucky. The problem is that they were also numerous. One branch was of German descent, having Anglicized the name Busch. Abraham Lincoln's step-mother, Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, was of this line. It is more likely, however, that Phoebe was of the English Bush family. Here are the clues: Phoebe and Joseph named their first daughter Lydia Bridwell Reynolds and their first son William Tandy Reynolds. Lydia was the name of Joseph's sister, and William was the name of his brother, so it is possible that the names came from the Reynolds side of the family. But Bridwell and Tandy, the middle names, may provide the link to the right Bush family.



William (Captain Billy) Bush was born in June 26, 1746, in Orange County, Virginia and died in 1815 in Clark County, Kentucky. He married Frances Tandy Burris (b. 1762 d. 1828) on December 9, 1778 in Orange County, Virginia. Capt. Billy was never technically a Captain. However, due to his Indian fighting abilities and taking part in the Revolutionary War, he was given the title by his many friends. His grave is in the "Bush Settlement" in Clark County, Kentucky. Capt. Billy is buried at "Bush Settlement" along with his wife and

several of their children. His headstone is still readable and says "Friend and companion to Daniel Boone and others in the settlement of Kentucky."

William and Francis were married in 1778, and they had nine children:

1. William Tandy b. 1787 in Clark County, KY d. 1846 (or 1835) in Sangamon County, Illinois; m. Sarah Matthews on May 23, 1806 in Barren County, Kentucky.
2. Willis Allen b. 1797 d. 1856 m. Malinda Robinson Welsh in 1821
3. Elcana b. 1783 d. 1847 m. 1st Polly Sweeney in 1809; Elcana m. 2nd Mary Polly Stone in 1827
4. Cynthia b. 1790 d. 1870 m. 1st Thomas T. Bush in 1809; Cynthia m. 2nd Zachariah Elkin in 1833
5. Frances Tandy b. 1781 d. 1841 m. George Giddings in 1802
6. Luana (Suana?) b. 1792 d. ?? m. Christopher Morrow in 1816
7. Polly b. 1794 d. ?? m. 1st Richard Stüttes m. 2nd Ben Hieronymous
8. Jane b. 1800 d. 1852 m. Pleasant Bush in 1816
9. Thomas Jefferson b. 1801 d. 1823 never married

Phoebe Bush Reynolds married in 1829, so we might assume she was born about 1810. She could have been the daughter of William Tandy and Sarah Matthews Bush, as some family records have their three children as America (female, born in 1806), E.B. (male, born in 1809), and Phoebe (born June 1, 1811), all born in Barren County, Kentucky. [Hart County, where Phoebe was married, was carved from Barren County in 1819.] This would have been the right time and place to be Phoebe's family, but we have no proof. Sarah (Sally) Matthews Bush (born June 1, 1782 in Orange County, Virginia) was the daughter of John Matthews, whose will was probated in Barren County in January of 1812. In fact, one family history has detail about Phoebe Bush, born June 1, 1811, in Stephensburg, Hardin County, Kentucky. According to this record, she was the daughter of William Tandy and Sarah Matthews Bush, and she died in Hardin County June 2, 1845. This record includes E. B. Bush (born June 2, 1809 in Barren County, Kentucky) as Phoebe's brother and America T. Bush (born in March 1806 in Kentucky) as Phoebe's sister. America married Stephen Trigg Logan in Kentucky and was in Illinois by 1834, dying in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, on February 24, 1868. According to this record, William Tandy Bush died in Sangamon County, Illinois on June 1, 1835, and Sarah died there on June 1, 1850. E. B. Bush married May Ray and died on June 1, 1875. May died March 12, 1883.

The family record of William T. and Sarah Matthews (or Mathews) Bush noted above is proven out in some census records. The 1860 census for Sangamon County, Illinois, shows Stephen P. [?] Logan, 54, a lawyer, born in Kentucky, and his wife America, 60, born in Kentucky. Their children in the home at that time were: Mary, 26, born in Kentucky; Sarah, 23, born in Illinois; Jane, 16, born in Illinois; and Catherine, 15, born in Illinois. Stephen T. Logan (same as Stephen Trigg Logan?) was a law partner of Abraham Lincoln's.

However, in the 1830 census in Barren County, Kentucky, the following Bushes are listed: Charles Bush, George Bush, John Bush, Robert Bush, William Bush, William T Bush, Wm T Bush, Willis Bush. Three William Bushes, of which America was the daughter of one. Phoebe may have been her sister. Nathaniel and William Reynolds were also in the census that year in Barren County.

In the 1870 census in Sangamon County, Illinois, Stephen. T. Logan was a retired lawyer, 70, born in Kentucky, a widower.

"This letter is written by Judge Stephen T. Logan, one of my most distinguished, and most highly valued friends, who now, for the first time, makes a request of and about an office. I wish him to be gratified if possible," wrote President Lincoln in 1861 as an endorsement on a letter from Judge Stephen T. Logan, who was his second law partner and who had served as an Illinois circuit judge from 1835 to 1837.

Lincoln biographer Benjamin Thomas wrote that Logan "was recognized as the best all-round lawyer in Sangamon County, if not the State." Lincoln colleague James C. Conkling wrote that Logan "was universally recognized by the bench and the bar as the great *nisi prius* lawyer of the State, and clients, who

were fortunate enough to secure his services considered it as a sure presage of victory." Logan and Mr. Lincoln shared a Kentucky background and a strong sense of principle. For about three and a half years, they also shared a law practice, beginning on March 1, 1841. The date of the dissolution of their practice is less clear.

Lincoln legal scholar Frederick Trevor Hill wrote that Mr. Lincoln's standing in the Illinois bar was reflected by the fact that "Stephen Logan, the leading lawyer of the circuit, if not of the State, a former judge, and one of the canniest businessmen at the bar, singled him out from all his contemporaries and offered him a partnership." Hill wrote: "Not only was he better equipped by education and training than most of the Illinois practitioners, but he was unusually well endowed by nature for the practice of his profession, and he speedily took high rank at the bar of Illinois. Indeed, such was his reputation for ability and learning that he was appointed judge of the Fifth Circuit less than three years after his arrival at Springfield..."

From Sangamon County, Illinois, History

STEPHEN T. LOGAN. - This celebrated lawyer and jurist, who long stood at the head of the Illinois Bar, was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, on February 24, 1800, and was descended from a good family of Scotch-Irish origin. He was the eldest, and, we believe, the only son of David Logan - a man of strong sense and sterling integrity, who died about the year 1891. His grandfather, Colonel John Logan, was one of the leading pioneers of Kentucky, who figured prominently in the Indian wars of the period, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1799, and held, during several years, the important office of State Treasurer. His mother, Mary Trigg, was the daughter of Colonel Stephen Trigg (a native of Virginia), who was killed at the memorable battle of the Blue Licks, in August, 1782.

When Stephen Trigg Logan was two years old, his parents removed to Lincoln county, where his mother died a few years later, leaving him a half orphan at a tender age. He received his early education in Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was also employed as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of that Commonwealth, under Martin D. Hardin, father to Colonel John J. Hardin, of Illinois. In 1817 young Logan went to Glasgow, the seat of justice of Barren county, and studied law under the tuition of his uncle, Judge Christopher Tompkins. About two years afterward, and before attaining his majority, he was admitted to the Bar, but did not immediately commence practice.

On June 25, 1823, Mr. Logan was married to **America T. Bush, daughter of William Bush, Esq., of Glasgow**, by whom he had eight children - four sons and four daughters - only two of whom survive, namely: Sarah (Mrs. Lamon), and Jennie (Mrs. Coleman). About the time of his marriage he was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney for the Glasgow Circuit, and discharged the responsible duties of his position with marked fidelity and ability.

In May, 1832, he removed with his family to Illinois, and settled at Springfield, where he ever afterward resided. Here he first formed a co-partnership with the Hon. William S. May, and resumed the active practice of his profession in the spring of 1833. Subsequently, at different times, he was associated with E. D. Baker, Abraham Lincoln, and Milton Hay.

In 1835 Logan was elected to the office of Circuit Judge, and remained on the bench two years, when he resigned and resumed legal practice. In 1839 he was again elected judge, but declined to serve. In 1842 he was elected a representative from Sangamon county in the Illinois Legislature, and re-elected in 1844 and 1846, serving throughout with great credit and success. In 1847 he was a leading member of the convention which formed the State Constitution, popularly known as the Constitution of 1848. During the latter year he became a candidate for Congress in the Springfield district, in opposition to the late Hon. T. L. Harris. In 1854 Judge Logan was again returned to the legislature; and in 1860 he was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Republican Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for

the Presidency. In February 1861, he was one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the National Peace Congress at Washington city, and distinguished himself by his eloquence and patriotism in that historic assembly.

Subsequent to 1861, Judge Logan, having acquired both fame and fortune, withdrew from political and professional life, and passed the evening of his days in dignified retirement. His death occurred after a brief illness, at his residence in Springfield, on July 17, 1880, in the 81st year of his age. His obsequies were appropriately celebrated (the religious services being conducted by the Reverend J. B. Allen of the Christian Church), and his mortal remains were followed to their last resting place in Oak Ridge Cemetery, by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and legal associates, including many of the most distinguished men of the State.

Here is another possibility: Thomas Bush married Liddy Breedwell in Orange County, Virginia on March 22, 1802 (Henry Wood witnessed, and Nathaniel Sanders was the minister). Thomas Bush died in the 1820s in Hart County, Kentucky, where Phoebe Bush later married Joseph Reynolds. Dorcas Bush was the daughter of Thomas and Lydia Bush. She was born in old Barren County in 1805 and died in Hart County on November 14, 1853. She married George Waggoner and they named a daughter Phoebe, born in 1845 (the year our Phoebe died). This Breedwell (usually spelled Bridwell, but with variations) line probably descended from a Thomas Bridwell born in England about 1620 and settled in Stafford County, Virginia, where Bridwells remained for many generations.

And then there are the German Bushes, one of whom, Sarah, was Abraham Lincoln's step-mother.. Hannah Davis Bush was born in Virginia in 1745 and died in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, in 1835. Their children were William, Samuel, Sarah, John, and Hannah. Hannah Bush (daughter of Christopher and Hannah) married Ichabod Radley in 1794 in Hardin County, Kentucky (where Joseph and Phoebe lived at one time). Ichabod Radley was the son of Ichabod Radley and Phoebe Broadwell. The Radley-Bush children were born in Hardin County, KY, and most married and/or died in Coles County, IL between 1837 and 1858. Note the name Phoebe Broadwell. Note also that Joseph and his second wife, Lydia Burton, spent a winter in Coles County in 1854. Thus, we have a third possibility; that Phoebe was a daughter of one of Hannah's brothers.

I have yet to connect Thomas Bush, who is a likely candidate to have been Phoebe's father, with the William Bush line. But Thomas and William both have roots in Orange County, Virginia and Barren-Hart Counties in Kentucky. Also, Phoebe named her oldest son William Tandy Bush. Following is background on William (Captain Billy) Bush.

William (Captain Billy) Bush was the son of Phillip Bush and Mary Bryan.

Phillip Bush was the son of John Bush and Margaret Braxton. He was born in Virginia in 1710 and married about 1732. He died in September of 1772 in Orange County, Virginia. Mary Bryan was born in 1710 in Brinbridge, County Down, Ireland and died before 1772 in Orange County, Virginia.

John Bush was born in Lancaster County, Virginia in 1670, the son of Abraham and Ann Alexander Bush, and died before February 27, 1746, in Orange County, Virginia. He married Margaret Braxton who was born about 1670 in Lancaster County, Virginia, and died in 1730 in Orange County, Virginia.

Abraham Bush was born in 1622 in Elizabeth City, Virginia and died before August 10, 1687 in Lancaster County, Virginia. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Stokes Bush. He married Ann Alexander who died before February 13, 1690, in Lancaster County, Virginia.

John Bush was born in 1590 in England, married Elizabeth Stokes on October 28, 1619, in Hampshire, England, and died in December of 1624 in Elizabeth City, Virginia.

Notes

I grew up knowing that I had one famous relative: Lonesome Charley Reynolds, my mother's great-uncle. I did not know anything about Charley except that he was a Western scout who died at Custer's Last Stand. About his brother-in-law, my great-grandfather—Richard Allen—I knew even less.

In the past few years events have conspired to bring a volley of information about the Reynolds family my way, and two reunions in Valley Falls, Kansas, of the descendants of Richard and Melinda Allen, shed new light on the Allens.

A few years ago, I began a correspondence with Tom Best, a historian from Monmouth, Illinois, who has researched Charley Reynolds and the whole Reynolds clan. Tom's work and the wonders of the Internet enabled me to learn a great deal about the Reynolds family. Much, however, remains to be learned, especially about Phoebe Bush Reynolds.

At the Allen reunions, my cousin Patty Haas Brown gave me letters sent from Richard Allen to his sons, and one letter from my grandfather, Sam Allen, to his parents. Patty also gave me pictures of Richard Allen's children. These items are treasures.

But of all the Allens, I have learned least about old Richard. Christopher, his father, left fragments of a diary and Ohio descendants with stories to tell. Richard Allen's life story seems to have been lost as his family favored the retelling of Charley Reynolds's exploits. Most in my family assume Richard was a farmer, but he lived in town and we can only find record that he owned a few city lots and 15 acres of rocks and scrub timber outside Valley Falls. In one of his letters he mentions being a police judge, but admits that "it don't pay much and the work is dull."

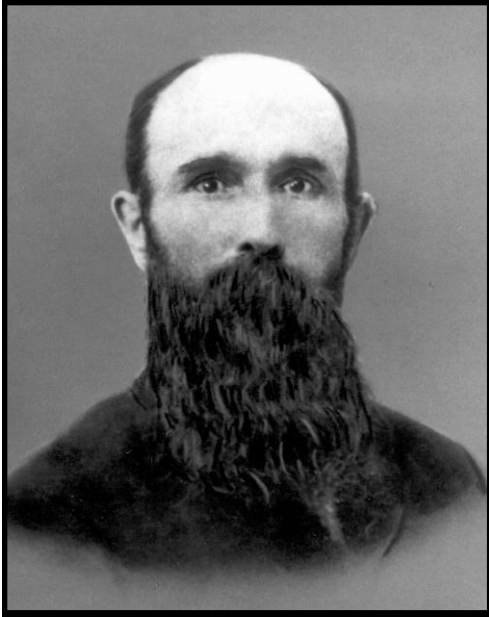
Melinda Allen appears from comments in her obituary to have been a bright, cheerful, and productive woman, but I know little of the details of her life and have collected no family anecdotes about her. Even the spelling of her name varies, sometimes "Malinda" and sometimes "Melinda," but I settled on the latter as that is the spelling in her family Bible, possibly in her own hand. More work to be done here.

On the Internet, I met Vanessa Argyris, a descendent of Lydia Bridwell Reynolds Hogan, and she sent me pictures and helped me in my search for the parentage of Phoebe Bush. Also on the Internet, I found the Bush Family website administered by Ken Bush and learned a great deal about many Bushes, some of whom must be related to our Phoebe. Julie Adams, who also maintains a Bush website, offered information and suggestions that were very helpful.

Many cousins share my search for a better understanding of Richard and Melinda Allen, so I know that more will turn up and will be shared at the next reunion.

Postscript: The notes above were written in 1999. Since that time we have found Richard Allen's military record and also Kansas State censuses that show that he was, in fact, a farmer in Atchison County, Kansas, living near his brother-in-law William T. Reynolds. This seems to be in the location where the father of Melinda Allen and William T. Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, had previously owned a farm. So perhaps Richard was settled on a Reynolds farm. Whatever the case, Richard was later in Valley Falls, where he was once listed as a farmer, then a laborer, and was also a Justice of the Peace and Police Judge. Since 1999 we have also found new census information on some of Richard and Melinda's children.

Photographs



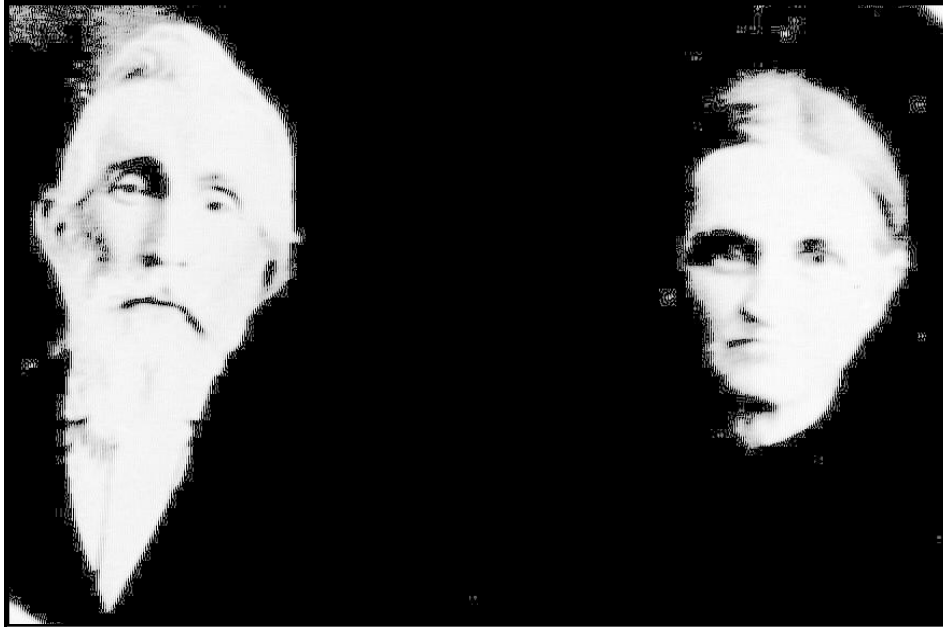
Richard Allen, born 1835 in Manchester, England, and died 1899 in Valley Falls, Kansas.



Melinda Reynolds Allen, born 1840 in Warren County, Illinois, and died 1912 in Valley Falls, Kansas.



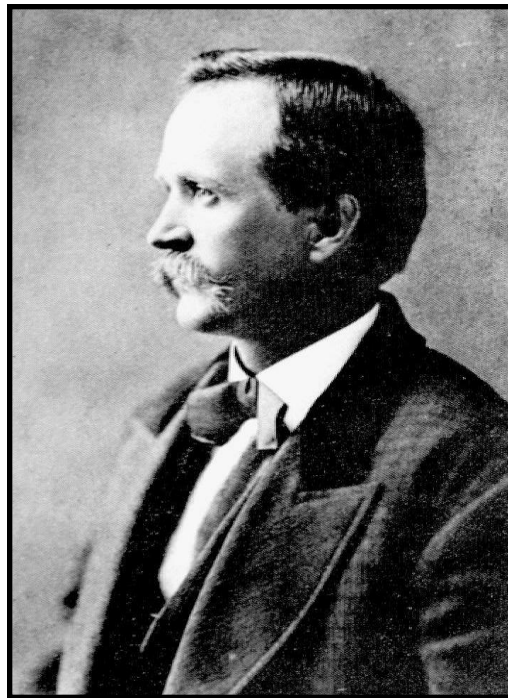
Samuel Burr Hogan family, including Lydia Bridwell Reynolds Hogan, sister of Phoebe. Back from left: Charles "Sherman" Hogan, William Riley "Bub" Hogan, Daniel Jackson "DJ" Hogan, James "Elmer" Hogan. Front from left: Susan Hogan Price, Samuel "Burr" Hogan, Jo Phoebe Hogan Corkadel, Elizabeth Tinette Hogan Corkadel, Lydia Bridwell Hogan, Lillie May Hogan Royer.



Samuel Burr and Lydia Bridwell Reynolds Hogan.



Charles Alexander (Lonesome Charley) Reynolds.



Charles Alexander (Lonesome Charley) Reynolds. Picture from Smithsonian Institution.



This picture is purported to be a "Rare photo of Lonesome Charley Reynolds, a scout killed with Custer at the Little Bighorn. Here he is wearing a derby hat, with Chief Charlie Hogg, and Hogg's wife and child. Circa 1875." Gratefully received from David Hurlbut, the grandson of Walter Scott Reynolds' daughter, Bernice Ethel. It was given to him by his sister, Bernice, and she in turn received it from a friend who knew she was Charley's great-grandniece.

[<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/Canopy/2634/reynolds.html>]

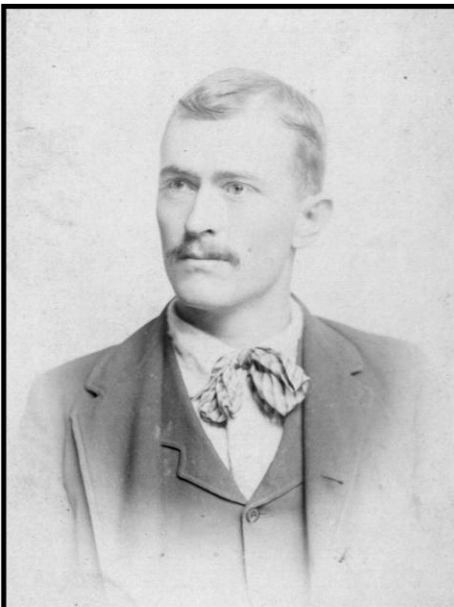
Children of Richard and Melinda Allen



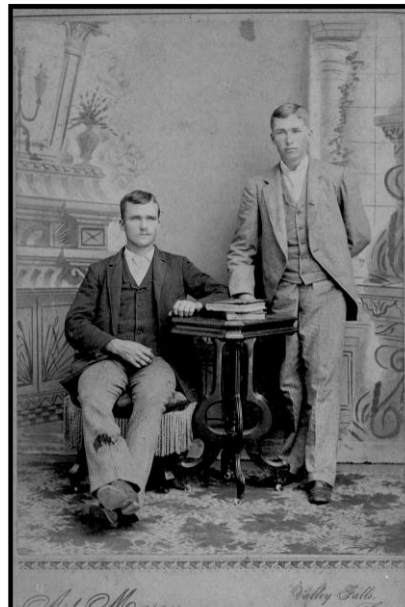
Ebbert, Lotta, and baby Richard Allen



Irene, Mabel, and Maud Allen



Livvy Allen



Sam and Chris Allen



Sons of Ebbert and Lotta Allen: Richard born July 11, 1913; Eugene born August 23, 1915; Lacey born April 7, 1918 (died March 3, 1919). Picture taken January 27, 1919.

Things to do!

I make a special memo on
important things to do -

Altho' I struggle every day,
I never quite get thru -

I check them off the list as fast
as every job is done -

But always underneath the rest
there is another one.

And always I am adding things,
until I have to write -

Another memo of the tasks I ought
to expedite,

And so it goes from day-to-day

Forever without end - no matter
how much energy I constantly
expend -

But then sometimes I wonder
as I tackle something new -

How would I feel if I had no
Important things to do!

WHAT THEREFORE GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER, LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER."

WEDDING IS NO CONTRACT

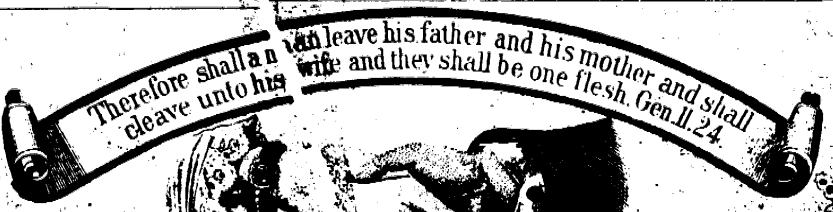


That Richard Allen
and Melinda Reynolds
WERE UNITED BY ME, IN

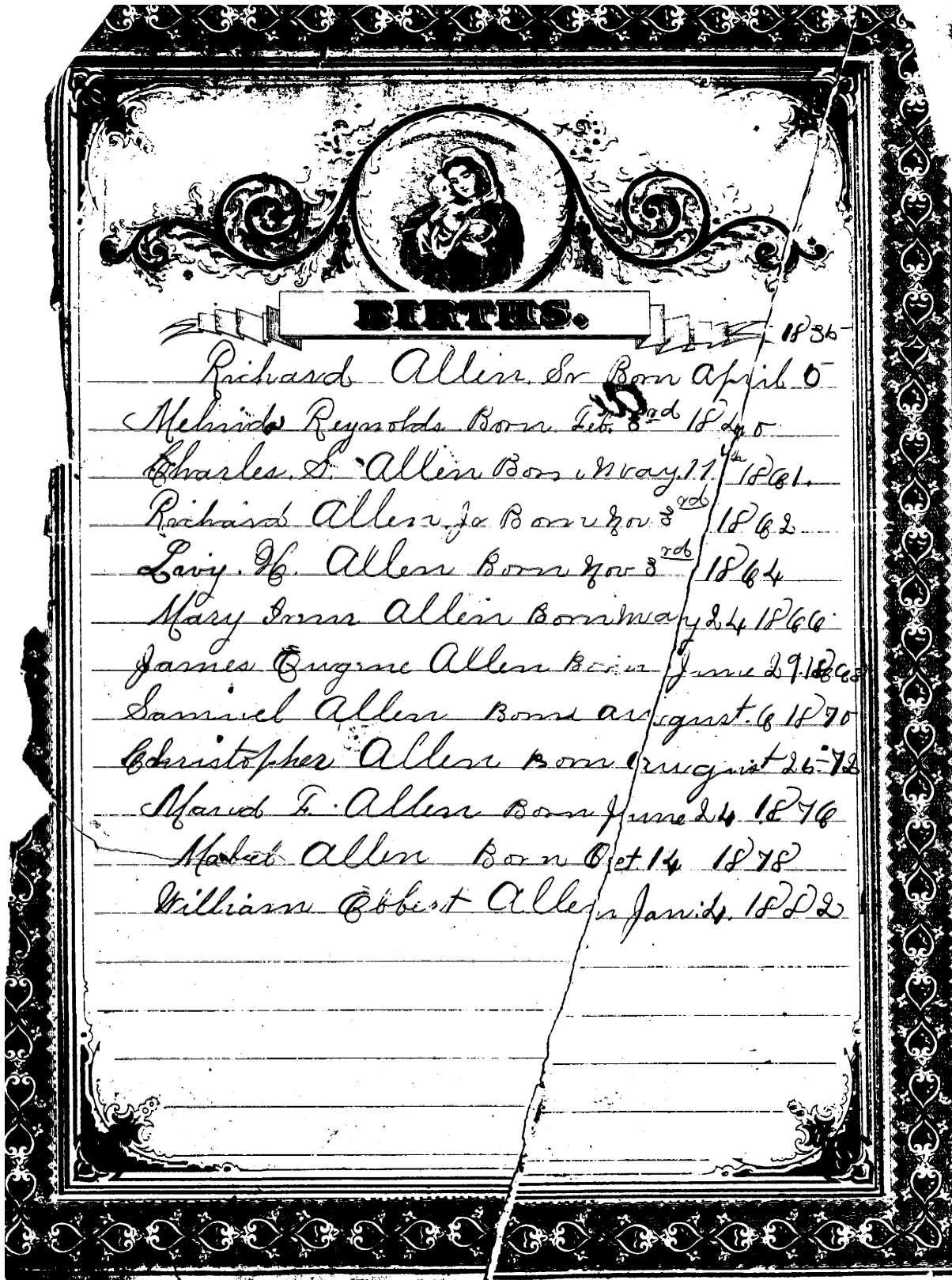


At Pardee, Kansas on the 14th day of
August in the year of our Lord 1890

In Presence of _____
Signed _____



Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall cleave unto his wife and they shall be one flesh. Gen. II. 24.



BIRTHS.

Richard Allen Sr Born April 5 1836
 Melinda Reynolds Born Feb 8th 1845
 Charles S. Allen Born May 17th 1861
 Richard Allen Jr Born Nov 3rd 1862
 Levi H. Allen Born Nov 3rd 1864
 Mary Emma Allen Born May 24 1866
 James Eugene Allen Born June 29 1868
 Samuel Allen Born August 6 1870
 Christopher Allen Born August 26 72
 Harold F. Allen Born June 14 1876
 Mabel Allen Born Oct 14 1878
 William Robert Allen Jan 14 1882

