

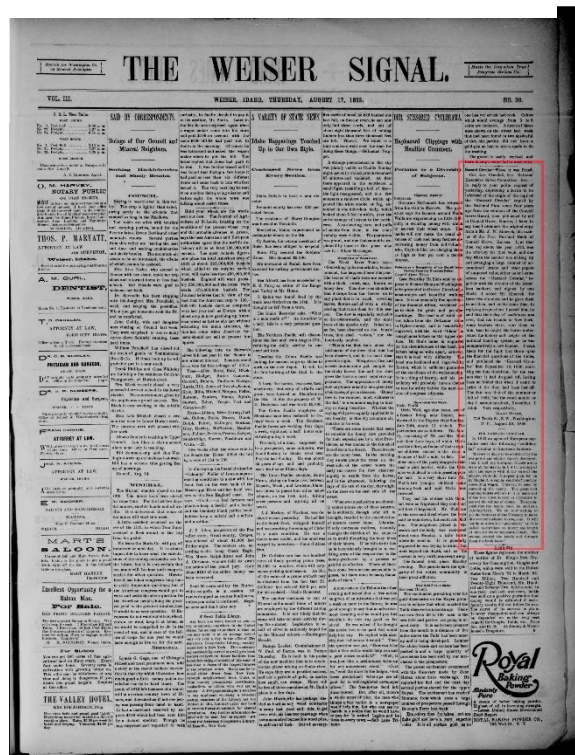
Col. Lee Crandall, Sec. National Executive Silver Committee. (Aug. 17, 1893). The Hazzard Circular - Where it was Fund, quoting Judge Isaac Sharp (Aug. 20, 1890), Vol. III, No. 36. The Weiser Signal (Weiser, Idaho). Source:

https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/data/batches/idhi_damascus_ver01/data/sn89055091/004142118_0A/1893081701/0573.pdf

United States
Library of Congress



Thumbnail of Front Page:



Hazzard Circular—Where it was Found.

Col. Lee Crandall, Sec. National Executive Silver Committee.—Sir:—In reply to your polite request of yesterday, expressing a desire to be informed of the origin of the copy of the "Hazzard Circular" copied by the National View some four years ago from the columns of the Council Grove Guard, then published by me in Council Grove, Kansas, I have to say that I obtained the original copy from a Mr. J. W. Simcock, the cashier of the First National Bank of Council Grove, Kansas. I, at that time, say about the year 1873, was the attorney for that bank, and one day when the cashier was writing up and arranging a large number of accumulated letters and other papers of supposed value, either he or I came across the "Hazzard Circular," together with the circular of the American Bankers Association, and signed by one Buell. I asked Mr. Simcock for these two circulars and he gave them to me then, and at the same time, in replying to questions I asked him, he said that their day of usefulness was over, that his friends in New York, some bankers there, sent them to him, that he might the better understand the history and origin of the national banking system, as he was comparatively a new banker. I kept them for the light they threw upon the financial questions of the times, and published the "Hazzard Circular" first September 18, 1886, omitting the date therefrom, for the reason that it had dropped off, having been so folded that when I came to print it the date had been lost off. The date was that of the summer or fall of 1862, but the exact month or day I cannot recollect, November, I think. Very respectfully,

ISAAC SHARP,
728 Tenth St., N. W., Washington,
D. C., August 20, 1890.

THE HAZZARD CIRCULAR.

In 1862 an agent of European capitalists sent the following "confidential" circular to American bankers:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is capital control of labor, by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the "greenback," as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control them. But we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issue."

[Col. Lee Crandall, Sec. National Executive Silver Committee. (Aug. 17, 1893). The Hazzard Circular - Where it was Found, quoting Judge Isaac Sharp (Aug. 20, 1890), Vol. III, No. 36. The Weiser Signal (Weiser, Idaho). Source:

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AFFIDAVIT OF AUTHENTICITY BY JUDGE ISAAC SHARP

of original copies of "The Hazzard Circular" and "The Buell Circular" from the American Bankers Association in the custody of The First National Bank of Council Grove, Kansas



Isaac Sharp

See Timeline & Biography for Judge Isaac Sharp on next page.



Judge Isaac Sharp, jurist, attorney, educator, politician, descendant of Pennsylvania Quakers partnered with William Penn who laid out Philadelphia cartography; Kansas pioneer and city father			
1832	May 05	Born	Lancaster County, PA
			Father: Dr. Samuel Sharp
			Mother: Catharine Caroline Sharp (nee Dugan), native of County Donegal, Ireland
			Great Grandfather: Samuel Sharp, member, Society of Friends, from England with William Penn, settled in Chester County, PA, surveyor, helped layout Philadelphia
1850-57		Teacher	Pennsylvania State Normal, 7 yrs.
1854-56		Law student	York Academy (York, PA); student of professors Thaddeus Stevens, PA-8th, Jacob B. Armvage
1856-62		Attorney	Lancaster County, PA
1856-57		Judge	Lancaster County, PA
1857			Moved to Kansas
1854	Dec 28	Married	Emeline Sharp (née Armstrong); 12 children, 2 living (in 1883) , son Elwood, daughter Jessie
1858-61		Game, mineral and fossil hunter	Settled in Wyandotte County game, mineral and fossile hunter; explored from Texas to Nebraska and Indiana to Rocky Mountains; moved to Sharp's Creek, McPherson County
1862			Move to Council Grove, Kansas
1862-		Attorney	Council Grove, KS
1868-72		VP, Delegate	Kansas Democratic State Convention (KS) and National Democratic Convention (NY) (1868)
1869	Apr 18	Charter Member	Council Grove Lodge, No. 43, I.O.O.F., 20 years, Grand Master of the state; Grand Lodge, 20 year attendee
1870		Candidate	Kansas Governor
1870-82		Board member	Council Grove School Board, Morris County
1873		Benefactor	"The Hazzard Circular" and "The Buell Circular" (American Bankers Association) as attorney for the First National Bank of Council Grove, KS from fellow city father J.W. Simcock
1875		Attorney	Represented Kaw Indian Reserve in Washington, D.C. to sell Reserve land
1876		Officer	Officer, Centennial Encampment, No. 31, I.O.O.F. with A.W. Simcock, president, First National Bank of Council Grove, KS
ca. 1876-81		City Council	Council Grove, KS, two terms
ca. 1876-81		Mayor	Council Grove, KS, two terms
ca. 1876-81		County Commissioner	Morris County, KS, two terms

1882			Move to Washington, D.C.
1883-1887		Regent	Kansas State Normal, 1883 (Feb 01)-1887 (Mar 16)
1893	Aug 17	Affidavit of Authenticity	Published an affidavit confirming the authenticity of "The Hazzard Circular" and "The Buell Circular" (American Bankers Association) in <i>The Weiser Signal</i> (Weiser, Idaho), Vol. III, No.
1903	Dec 26	Died	Washington, D.C., interred in Council Grove, KS

Sources:

- [William G. Cutler. \(1883\)](#). COUNCIL GROVE. History of the State of Kansas. The Kansas Collection.
- [Derric Doty. \(Accessed Mar. 07, 2013\)](#). The I.O.O.F., The Council Grove Lodge No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From the Barber's Chair.
- [A.T. Andreas. \(1883\)](#). Refs. For Judge Isaac Sharp, History of the State of Kansas, 296 pgs., PDF pp. 203-204. A.T. Andreas, Chicago.
- [A.T. Andreas. \(1883\)](#). Refs. for Judge Isaac Sharp, Reproduction of the History of Kansas, 841 pgs., PDF pp. 259, 796. Kansas State Historical Society.
- [Hon. Isaac Sharp. \(Accessed Sep. 27, 2021\)](#). Biographical Sketch. The Kansas Collection.
- [George Burnside Waldron. \(1896\)](#). Handbook on Currency and Wealth, 169 pgs. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

“President Abraham Lincoln later saw the growing power of corporations and the consequent threat to the national government in the aftermath of the Civil War and remarked:

As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety than ever before, even in the midst of war.^{1 2}

¹ Letter from President Abraham Lincoln to Col. William F. Elkins [sic Elkin] (Nov. 21, 1864), in ARCHER H. SHAW, THE LINCOLN ENCYCLOPEDIA 40 (1950).

² Laura K. Donohue, Associate Professor of Law. (2011). The Limits of National Security, No. 12-118. Georgetown Public Law and Theory Research Paper.

TRANSCRIPT

Hazard Circular—Where it was Found.

Col. Lee Crandall, Sec. National Executive Silver Committee—Sir:— In reply to your polite request of yesterday, expressing a desire to be informed of the origin of the copy of the “Hazzard Circular” copied by the National View some four years ago from the columns of the Council Grove Guard, then published by me in Council Grove, Kansas, I, have to say that I obtained the original copy from a Mr. J. W. Simcock, the cashier of the First National Bank of Council Grove, Kansas. I, at that time, say about the year 1873, was the attorney for that bank, and one day when the cashier was writing up and arranging a large number of accumulated letters and other papers of supposed value, either he or I came across the “Hazzard Circular,” together with the circular of the American bankers, and signed by one Buell. I asked Mr. Simcock for these two circulars and he gave them to me then, and at the same time, in replying to questions I asked him, he said that their day of usefulness was over, that his friends In New York, some bankers there, sent them to him, that he might the better understand the history and origin of the national banking system, as he was comparatively a new banker. I kept them for the light they threw upon the financial questions of the times, and published the “Hazzard Circular” first September 18, 1886, omitting the date therefrom, for the reason that it had dropped off, having been so folded that when I came to print it



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THE HAZZARD CIRCULAR.

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Herald for Washington Co. on General Principles

VOL. III.

WEISER, IDAHO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

NO. 36.

O. & L. Time Table.

RAILROADS.
No. 22. Postville. 5:00 p. m.
No. 23. Postville. 5:27 p. m.
No. 24. Postville. 5:55 a. m.

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THE WEISER SIGNAL.

SAID BY CORRESPONDENTS.

Doings of Our Council and Mineral Neighbors.

Seeking Huckleberries and Shady Brooks.

COUNCIL.

Haying is nearly over in this valley.

The crop is lighter than usual, owing partly to the crickets that raged so long in the Meadows.

The roads are alive with tourists camping parties, bound for the Payette lake, Seven Devils and other mountain resorts. Several parties from this valley are leaving the heat and dust and seeking huckleberries and shady brooks. The most reliable figures now place the total American crop of 1893 at about 383,000,000 bushels which added to the surplus carried over, will make about 400,000,000 bushels. England will want probably 250,000,000 and the home trade needs 370,000,000 bushels. The Journal believes that in view of the fact that the American crop is 130,000,000 bushels short as compared with last year and so Europe with a short crop is now grabbing up American wheat as fast as our own wheat is being raised. The editor is a lady, this is a very pertinent question.

The Northern Pacific will discontinue the fast mail train August 27th, reducing the daily service to one overland train.

Tuesday the Union Pacific was looking for means to go to Boise to work on the new depot. It will be the first building of the kind in the state.

A barn, five horses, two cows, farm machinery, first crop of alfalfa and grain, were burned at Blackfoot on the 26th. It was the property of W. H. Danahill and was worth \$5,000.

The Union Pacific employees at Shoshone have been reduced to five days a week. The Southern Pacific's work is working four days a week, night and a half hours constituting a week.

The body of a man, supposed to be a prospector, name unknown, was found floating in Snake river near Payette last Sunday. He was about 35 years of age and had probably been dead some fifteen days.

The Union Pacific steamer, Anna Faron, lying on Snake river between Riggins, Wash., and Lewiston, Idaho, was blown to pieces four miles above Alamo on the 14th inst. Killing seven persons and injuring all on board.

A. J. Markey, of Warbler, was declared lunatic yesterday. He had lost the South Fork, striped himself and was awaiting the coming of Christ in a nude condition. He is a dance-hall model, and his mind was warped by invention.—Cour d'Almo Star.

Dr. Collister now has one hundred acres of finely growing prune trees, 10,000 in number, which will commence yielding next season. An idea of the value of a prime orchard may be obtained from the fact that Dr. Collister has refused \$500 per acre for his orchard.—Idaho Democrat.

The smelter continues to run at Mineral and a small force of miners are employed by the different mining companies. It is not likely that the smelter will take on much activity during the summer. Legislation in behalf of the miner is anxiously hoped for.

The American Cooperative Library, recently organized in New York. This undertaking is expected to give book readers everywhere better facilities than heretofore enjoyed outside of the reach of the State Library. Books are to be loaned either direct from New York, or through neighborhood book clubs, or from country postmasters, newsdealers, bookkeepers, or others who will act as agents. A 100-page catalogue is sent free to any applicant enclosing a two-cent stamp; members of the library are not permitted to lend, but may order any book in current literature suitable for general circulation. Any further information will be sent free on request. Address the American Cooperative Library, 37 Bow St., New York.

MEMORABILIA.

Lyman G. Gage, one of Chicago's richest and most prominent men, told a story at the recent bankers' convention in that city which illustrates how much good a little money put in circulation can do in hard times. The panic of 1873 left business at a standstill in a certain country town of Illinois, and it seemed as if not one penny was passing from hand to hand. At last a merchant received by express \$100 which had been sent him by a distant doctor. Though he was surprised and regarded it with

A VARIETY OF STATE NEWS.

Idaho Happenings Touched Up in Our Own Style.

Condensed News from Every Section.

Idaho Falls is to have a new elevator.

Freemont county has over 550 patented farms.

The residence of Harry Compton was burned at Pocatello.

Montpelier, Idaho, experienced an earthquake shock on the 6th.

By Jacob, the venerable soldier of Boise, has been obliged to suspend. Boise City secured the Western Home. She donated \$5,000.

Six mortars at Malad have been arrested for cutting government timber.

Ans Abbott has been succeeded by E. R. Curry as editor of the Range and Valley at Mt. Home.

Q. Quinn was found dead by the track near Oxford on the 11th. It is thought he fell from a train.

The Idaho Recorder asks, "What is a man made of?" As the editor is a lady, this is a very pertinent question.

The Northern Pacific will discontinue the fast mail train August 27th, reducing the daily service to one overland train.

Tuesday the Union Pacific was looking for means to go to Boise to work on the new depot. It will be the first building of the kind in the state.

A barn, five horses, two cows, farm machinery, first crop of alfalfa and grain, were burned at Blackfoot on the 26th. It was the property of W. H. Danahill and was worth \$5,000.

The Union Pacific employees at Shoshone have been reduced to five days a week. The Southern Pacific's work is working four days a week, night and a half hours constituting a week.

The body of a man, supposed to be a prospector, name unknown, was found floating in Snake river near Payette last Sunday. He was about 35 years of age and had probably been dead some fifteen days.

The Union Pacific steamer, Anna Faron, lying on Snake river between Riggins, Wash., and Lewiston, Idaho, was blown to pieces four miles above Alamo on the 14th inst. Killing seven persons and injuring all on board.

A. J. Markey, of Warbler, was declared lunatic yesterday. He had lost the South Fork, striped himself and was awaiting the coming of Christ in a nude condition. He is a dance-hall model, and his mind was warped by invention.—Cour d'Almo Star.

Dr. Collister now has one hundred acres of finely growing prune trees, 10,000 in number, which will commence yielding next season. An idea of the value of a prime orchard may be obtained from the fact that Dr. Collister has refused \$500 per acre for his orchard.—Idaho Democrat.

The smelter continues to run at Mineral and a small force of miners are employed by the different mining companies. It is not likely that the smelter will take on much activity during the summer. Legislation in behalf of the miner is anxiously hoped for.

The American Cooperative Library, recently organized in New York. This undertaking is expected to give book readers everywhere better facilities than heretofore enjoyed outside of the reach of the State Library. Books are to be loaned either direct from New York, or through neighborhood book clubs, or from country postmasters, newsdealers, bookkeepers, or others who will act as agents. A 100-page catalogue is sent free to any applicant enclosing a two-cent stamp; members of the library are not permitted to lend, but may order any book in current literature suitable for general circulation. Any further information will be sent free on request. Address the American Cooperative Library, 37 Bow St., New York.

MEMORABILIA.

Lyman G. Gage, one of Chicago's richest and most prominent men, told a story at the recent bankers' convention in that city which illustrates how much good a little money put in circulation can do in hard times. The panic of 1873 left business at a standstill in a certain country town of Illinois, and it seemed as if not one penny was passing from hand to hand. At last a merchant received by express \$100 which had been sent him by a distant doctor. Though he was surprised and regarded it with

curiosity, he finally decided to pay it to his creditor, Mr. Smith. Later in the day he was surprised again when a wagon maker came into his store and paid \$100 on account with the same \$100 bill he had paid out to Smith in the morning. Of course he was interested and asked the wagon maker where he got the bill. The latter replied that Jones had paid it to him. It was further traced and it was found that during a few hours it had paid no less than six different debts and came back to him who first issued it. The very next day he sent it on another debt-paying mission and before night the whole town was talking about earlier times.

Hold your wheat, says the words sent out from St. Louis, treating on the condition of the present wheat crop and the probable advance in prices, says the best American and European authorities agree that the world's deficiency will be at least 100,000,000 bushels. The most reliable figures now place the total American crop of 1893 at about 383,000,000 bushels which added to the surplus carried over, will make about 400,000,000 bushels. England will want probably 250,000,000 and the home trade needs 370,000,000 bushels. The Journal believes that in view of the fact that the American crop is 130,000,000 bushels short as compared with last year and so Europe with a short crop is now grabbing up American wheat as fast as our own wheat is being raised. The editor is a lady, this is a very pertinent question.

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MEMORABILIA.



In 1919, **The Hazzard Circular** was further authenticated, referenced and called “famous” by [Mr. JOHN PAYNE](#) in the New Zealand Parliament during debate on the Board of Trade Bill, Vol. 184, pp. 549-550. NZ House of Representatives.

[The Hazzard Circular. \(Sep. 16, 1919\).](#) Board of Trade Bill Debate, Vol. 184, pp. 549-550. NZ House of Representatives.

Mr. PAYNE.—By going into a shop and buying your underwear or whatever else you want; by going to a dentist and getting your teeth drawn; by going to a doctor and getting a limb sawn off; by going to a solicitor and getting “rooked.” That is the only way to convert a note—that is the only way any note was ever “converted.” Now let me show my lawyer friends who are interested in this question a confession of what the manipulation of money means to the bank. Here is a circular issued confidentially by Charles Hazzard, an English banker, to the bankers of America in 1862. Let us listen to it carefully, and let us compare it in our minds with the incidents of 1919 as well as of 1862. This circular is authentic, and I can give day and date of the Banking Commission set up in America at which this circular was brought forward as part of the evidence. This is the famous Hazzard circular:—

“Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favour of, for slavery is but the owning of labour and carries with it the care of the labourer; while the modern European plan, led on by England, is capital control of labour by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a measure to control the volume of money.”

550 *Board of Trade Bill.* [HOU

And I want the late Minister of Finance to listen particularly to the next two lines, because he has enunciated exactly the same thing in his policy recently published in the Press:—

“To accomplish this, bonds must be used as a banking basis. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate for any length of time, for we cannot control them; but we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issue.”

The Buell Circular

Judge Isaac Sharp makes reference to two circulars, one **The Hazzard Circular**, and a second, **The Buell Circular** from the American Bankers Association, dated Oct. 09, 1877. The Buell letter was sent to “all the bankers of the country.”

The Buell Circular.
At about this time appeared two circulars to which reference is frequently made by writers on the question of conspiracy by the moneyed men of the country. Under date of Oct. 9, 1877, it is stated that the following circular was sent to all the bankers of the country:

THE BUELL LETTER.

“DEAR SIR:—It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the Government issue of money. Let the Government issue the coin, and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other.

“To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the Government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money, and will, therefore, seriously affect your individual profit as bankers and lenders. See your Congressman at once, and engage him to support our interests, that we may control legislation.

“JAMES BUELL, Secretary,
“247 Broadway.”

Col. S. F. Norton, of Chicago, author of “Ten Men of Money Island,” is said to have a copy of this circular, given him by a banker in Bloomington, Iowa.

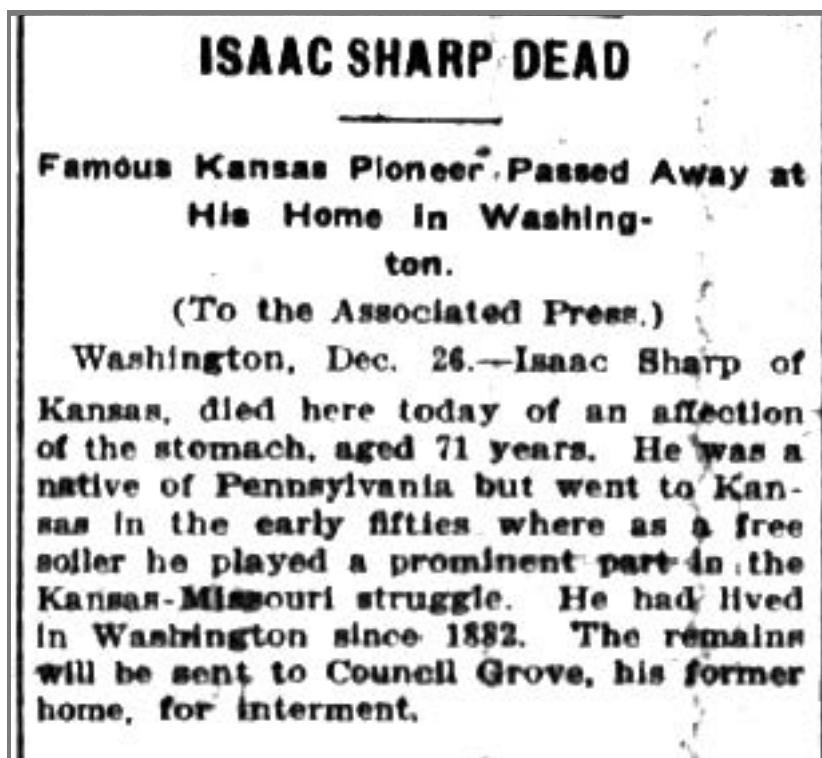
TRANSCRIPTION:

“Dear Sir:—It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not will to oppose the Government issue of money. Let the Government issue the coin, and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other.

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JAMES BUELL, Secretary
[American Bankers Association]
247 Broadway
New York, NY

Col. S.F. Norton, of Chicago, author of “Ten Men of Money Island,” is said to have a copy of this circular, given him by a banker in Bloomington, Iowa.” Source: [George Burnside Waldron. \(1896\). Handbook on Currency and Wealth, 169 pgs. Funk & Wagnalls Company.](#)



Obituary for ISAAC SHARP (Aged 71); Associated Press. (Dec. 26, 1903). Isaac Sharp Dead, Famous Kansas Pioneer Passed Away at His Home in Washington, aged 71. Washington, D.C. The Lincoln Star (Lincoln, Nebraska)..

[[Associated Press. (Dec. 26, 1903). Isaac Sharp Dead, Famous Kansas Pioneer Passed Away at His Home in Washington, aged 71. Washington, D.C. The Lincoln Star (Lincoln, Nebraska). Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/309596569/>]]

ISAAC SHARP DEAD Famous Kansas Pioneer , Passed Away at His Home in Washington. (To the Associated Press.) Washington, Dec. 26 [1903).—Isaa Sharp of Kansas, died here today of an affection of the stomach, aged 71 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania but went to Kansas in the early fifties where as a free soiler he played a prominent part-in the Kansas-Missouri struggle. He had lived In Washington since 1882. The remains will be sent to Council Grove, his former home, for internment.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1903

OLIVER THEATRE

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Wednesday Matinee—Dec. 29-30.

A SOCIAL AND ARTISTIC EVENT...

Engagement of the Eminent Actor—

MR. CHARLES B. HANFORD

ACCOMPANIED BY

MISS MARIE DROFNAH

IN THREE GRAND PLAYS BY SHAKESPEARE.

Tuesday Night—The Great Comedy—

The Merchant of Venice. Much Ado About Nothing.

Wednesday Matinee—The Delightful Comedy—

Wed. Night—The Great Historical Tragedy—Richard III.

PRICES: Night \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50. Matinee 75c, 50c, 25c.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

HELD SERVICES

Members Followed Custom of

Many Years in Observing

Holiday.

CHRISTMAS IN LINCOLN.

The Day Was Observed in

State Institutions.

Sharp, Cutting Wind Kept People

Out in the Evening—People

Given in the Lincoln

Churches.

Although the wind was sharp and

cutting and a few flakes of snow

fell to the ground, Christmas was

enjoyed in Lincoln. The streets were

decorated almost the entire day and

water sprinkling special services in

the churches and lodges the people

remained beside their own firesides in

the afternoon and passed the time in

story telling and other social diversion.

The day was fittingly observed in all

the state institutions and all public

offices were closed.

"Temple" Celebration.

The Knights Templar, following a

routine initiated fifteen years ago,

met at noon and in the following

afternoon session the grand

commander, Henry Bates, read

the following resolutions:

"That the grand master send the

following resolutions to the

grand lodge of the state:

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The African mission of the Lutheran

church and many were given to

the children. The children sang the

various characters and played them

to follow.

The wise men: Bartholomew, Stanley

Shall, Casper, Otto, Brad, Mohan,

Mr. Tom, The old prophet, Lay,

Lloyd, Black, The scribe, Barn, R. D.

Messiah, The wife of Barn, Naomi,

Mr. J. W. Hall, Daughters of Barn,

being well played, and the young

people did unusually well in the music.

The music director of the church

was Mr. C. M. Smith.

Christmas festivities at the state in-

stitutional school boys at Kearney

began early Thursday evening and

continued all day Friday. The day

was one of rest and enjoyment and

all boys were given to the state in-

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Mr. Cyrus Mason, who assumed the

role of "Mr. Dancett," was an old

man of four quarters who looked

that there was no Santa Claus. Dean

Blair impersonated Santa Claus and

Carroll Jones was the leader of the

boys' chorus. Donald Stewart was

one of the leading characters, playing

the role of a rugged cowboy. The ex-

ercises were highly successful, every

part being well played, and the young

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CONVICTS GAVE A PLAY

Several Hundred People Enjoyed the

Threatened at the Prison

and to the Prison

Two or three references to re-

spectful of the prison, a rough and

ready execution of the post who

writes what was termed "doggerel"

for a morning paper and several witty

and at times pathetic bits on convict

life made up the entertainment for

visitors who went to the penitentiary

Christmas night. In the afternoon a

performance was given for the bene-

fit of the inmates and in the evening

the public was invited to the new

chapel. The proceeds of the entertain-

ment went to the prisoners.

"Raffles and Bunty's Minstrel"

was the name given the organization

and the inmates and in the evening

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WANT BIGGER HOMESTEADS

Strong Demand for Legislation Affec-

ing Semi-Arid Region of Western

Nebraska and States

(Special to the Star)

Washington, Dec. 25.—Representa-

tive Kindred of Lincoln, Nebraska, has

been recently received by the

Nebraska congressional delegation

and has been particularly

KANSAS COLLECTION BOOKS

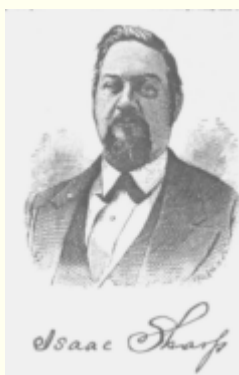
William G. Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas*

[Hon. Isaac Sharp. (Accessed Sep. 27, 2021). Biographical Sketch. The Kansas Collection. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/morris/morris-co-p10.html>]

MORRIS COUNTY, Part 10

[Table of Contents](#)[Next Section](#)[Previous Section](#)[Cutler's History of Kansas](#)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES (SHARP - WHITE).



HON. ISAAC SHARP, attorney-at-law was born in Lancaster County, Pa., May 5, 1832. His father, Dr. Samuel Sharp, was a distinguished physician, descended from Samuel Sharp, a member of the Society of Friends who came from England with William Penn, and settled in Chester County, Pa., where Dr. S. was born. Samuel Sharp, the pioneer with Penn, was a surveyor, doing much work for the latter, including the laying out of Philadelphia. The mother of Isaac Sharp--her maiden name being Catharine Caroline Dugan--was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, immigrating to America when four years old, with her parents, and settling in Pennsylvania, where she married Dr. Sharp. They had six children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the third. All except Isaac and a brother, Joseph L., a resident of Council Grove, died when quite young. Isaac Sharp received his primary education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and completed it at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, where he graduated. When seventeen years of age he began teaching school, continuing seven years, and during the last two years of that time, he studied law under Thaddeus Stevens and Jacob B. Armvage. In 1856 he began the practicing law in Lancaster County, and was there elected Justice of the Peace; resigning that office the next year. He then moved to Kansas, settling in Wyandotte County. In the spring of 1858 he went out on the plains with other parties, making headquarters on Sharp's Creek--named after the first settler in what is now McPherson County. He then engaged in hunting game from northern Nebraska to Texas, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and in trading with the Indians. He became familiar with the language and habits of several tribes. He also made a large collection of fossils and minerals which he sold to a scientific man representing an Eastern college, for \$4,000. In 1862 he moved to Council Grove and resumed the practice of law, to which he has devoted his attention, practicing in all State and Federal Courts. In 1875 he was sent to Washington by the settlers of the Kaw Indian reserve, to secure the passage of an act to place that land on the market. He not only succeeded in doing this, but also got the price lowered. Mr. S. has always been a firm adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, giving that ticket his influence and support. He has twice been a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions, being a Vice-President in both, and was one of the committee appointed to inform the nominees of their nomination by the convention held at New York City, in 1868. In 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas; but was defeated, though running over 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket. He has also been closely identified with local interests in Morris County; serving twelve years on the School Board, at Council Grove; taking an active part in the building up of the Public Schools. Has also been a member of the City Council of Council Grove, several terms, and was twice Mayor of the city, and twice a member of the Board of County Commissioners, being Chairman of that body both terms; at the same time he was elected to the Legislature, serving in the Judiciary Committee of the session of 1868, and drafted the laws relating to taxation and settlement of estates, and also represented the Committee on enrolled bills. He is also a member of I.O.O.F.

lodge, at Council Grove. Was grand master of the State, and has attended all the sessions of the Grand Lodge during the past twenty years. Has frequently been chosen to deliver the annual address at different points. He was married in Lancaster County, Pa., December 28, 1854, to Miss Emeline, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Armstrong, a lady of good education and refinement. They have had twelve children, of whom only two, Elwood and Jessie, are living.

WILLIAM F. SHAMLEFFER, Mayor of Council Grove, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 23, 1843, remaining until the spring of 1863, when he located at Council Grove. Two years later he engaged with other parties in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1874. His firm did a very extensive business, amounting to \$150,000 per year, in furnishing outfits and supplies for the Indian trade and New Mexico. Mr. S. has also taken a very active and prominent part in public matters. He was appointed Treasurer of Morris County to fill a vacancy and was elected for the succeeding term. He is now Mayor of Council Grove and a member and Secretary of the School Board. He has also been identified with several public enterprises. Was a member of a company which located the town of Augusta and helped build the first house in that town in 1868. Was Treasurer of the Chicago, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and assisted to work up franchises to the extent of \$1,000,000; also took an active part in obtaining franchises for the M. K. & T. R. R. and is now an incorporator and director of the Topeka, Saline & Western Railroad, and has done much to secure the success of that road. He is past grand master of the I.O.O.F. lodge and a receiver of A.O.U.W. at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., October 21, 1868, to Miss Maggie Munkres. They have three children--Fannie, Leonard, Byron. He is the proprietor of the Morris County mills at Council Grove, which were built in 1876 by the grange and purchased by Mr. S. and brother who now operate them. They have three run of stone and all modern improvements and a capacity of 300 bushels of corn and wheat each per twelve hours. It is run as a merchant and custom mill and does a business of \$50,000 per year. Mr. S. deals extensively in live stock, keeping an average of thirty head of cattle and shipping from \$2,500 to \$3,000 worth of hogs each year. His facilities for feeding stock are very complete.

ALBERT W. SIMCOCK, Postmaster, was born at Council Grove, Kan., September 23, 1857. He was appointed Postmaster February, 1879, having acted as assistant postmaster for two years. Prior to the time he entered the postoffice, he was employed as a clerk in attorney's office and in a dry goods store, and for a short time kept a book and stationery store. He is a Republican and an active worker for the interests of that party. He is also a member of the I.O.O.F. and A.O.U.W. lodges at Council Grove.

JOHN SIMS, Sheriff, was born in Greene County, Mo., January 6, 1844, where he resided until the close of the war, when he went to Texas remaining until 1870, engaged in stock raising. He then came to Council Grove, where, for several years he was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1876 he engaged in farming continuing it three years, when he became interested in lumber business, which he followed until January, 1880. During the summer of 1882, he entered into business with John Heaston, forming the firm of Heaston & Sims, successors to Heaston & Martin, dealers in agricultural implements, carrying a stock of \$7,000 and doing a business of \$25,000 to \$30,000 per year. Mr. Sims was elected Sheriff of Morris County, in the fall of 1879, and is now serving his second term. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. Lodge and A.O.U.W. Lodge and Select Knights of same order at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., July 5, 1871, to Miss Eliza Simcock. They have four children--Emma, Ida, James Wesley and John.

SIMCOCK & SEWELL, dealers in a general line of groceries, queensware, etc., opened trade under present firm name January 1, 1883. The above business was established by G. M. Simcock and E. M. Sewell in the fall of 1879. E. M. Sewell first came to the old Sac and Fox Indian agency, then in the Indian Territory, sixty miles east of Council Grove, in 1846, where he embarked in the Indian trade until 1854, thence settled on Rock Creek, eight miles east of

the latter place, where he followed farming and stock raising until 1861, when he removed to the village and engaged as a clerk until 1868, from which time until 1874 he was backwards and forwards between here and the Indian Territory trading with the Indians of several different tribes. In 1874 he moved on to a farm six miles south of Council Grove and lived there until the spring of 1879, and engaged in the grain business until he became a member of the above firm. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 10, 1832. His parents moved to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1835, where he lived until 1838, when he went to Van Buren County, Iowa. He was raised on a farm. Married in 1856 to Miss Margaret Baker, a native of Iowa. They have three children--Clyde B., Robert E., and James G. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A.M., and a Democrat.

JOHN THOMAS STEVENSON, retired, was born in Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., October 21, 1816, living there until 1854, when he moved to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided until the breaking out of the war, when he was driven into the Confederate army. He was captured in 1862 and held a prisoner until the close of the war, when he moved to Council Grove, where he has since resided. Mr. S. learned the tailor's trade in Kentucky, following that vocation until a few years ago. He held the office of Justice of the Peace at Council Grove thirteen years and then entered mercantile business, which he carried on five years, when he retired from business. He has long been identified with the I.O.O.F. order and instituted the lodge at Council Grove, being one of its charter members. He was married at Versailles, Ky., March 15, 1836, to Miss Susan P. Stone. They have five children living--Elizabeth W., Sarah Ann, Blackburn Kincaid, George S. and Agnes A.

C. H. STRIEBY, blacksmith, has been in present business at Council Grove, since 1857, when he located in the town. He does a general blacksmith business and horseshoeing, employing two men continuously, and during a portion of the time two additional hands. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., May 22, 1836, living there until twenty years old and then learning his trade, which he has since followed. He came to Kansas in 1856, working at his trade in different places one year. He then located at Council Grove, where he married in 1865 Miss Harriet E. Wright, a native of the State of New York. They have five children living--Henry, Robert, Edna, Frank and Ellen. He is a member of the Masonic order.

SAMUEL M. STRIEBY, wagon-maker and carpenter, does a general wagon-making and repairing business, also does an extensive business building and carpentering, employing two to thirteen hands, his entire business amounting to \$4,000 per year. He has built a number of business houses and residences at Council Grove for speculative purposes. For twelve years he carried on an undertaking establishment in connection with his other business and was also in the lumber business a short time. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., February 15, 1841, residing there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, serving nearly three years in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in a number of the principal battles fought by that army and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. In 1864 he was discharged on account of disability. He soon afterward came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove. He was elected Register of Deeds on the first straight Republican ticket elected in Morris County. Has since been a member of the city Council and Township Trustee. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. order and has held all the official positions in the lodge at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kas., in 1875, to Miss Agnes A. Stevenson, daughter of J.T. and Susan P. Stevenson. They have two children, Charles Cook and Andrew Hughes.

D. C. WEBB, dealer in dry goods, clothing, millinery, etc., has been in present business at Council Grove the past seven years, carries a general stock of clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, dry goods, notions and millinery, amounting to \$20,000 to \$30,000, doing a business of over \$50,000 per year and employs eight to ten clerks. He has a similar store at Strong City, carrying a stock of \$18,000 and doing a large and growing business. He is also interested in



real estate in Morris County, having four farms of 160 acres each, 350 acres of the whole being under cultivation. He is also a stockholder and director in the Morris County State Bank. He was born in Lafayette, Ind., in 1834; when twelve years old he left his home and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he obtained employment in a store as errand boy; in 1849 he went to South America, stopping on the way a short time at the cities of Havana and Kingston, on the islands of Cuba and Jamaica. He being at this time sixteen years old, settled at Peno Blanco, on the Isthmus of Panama, thirteen miles from Chagres on the Chagres River, where he built a hotel and was engaged in keeping hotel, the nearest white man at the time being ten miles from him. His customers were travelers crossing the Isthmus, going to and from California. He sold his hotel after keeping it less than one year, when, in connection with an elder brother, they built the Railroad Hotel, which was the first hotel built and completed in what is now the city of Aspinwall; they also built during the same year, in Aspinwall, a storehouse, and were engaged in selling clothing, provisions and groceries. They sold their real estate, and merchandise in Aspinwall, during the winter of 1851 and 1852, and returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they had built for them a large side-wheel steamboat, especially built for the cotton trade in the South. The first trip up Red River, in Louisiana, the boat was sunk and was a total loss. The two brothers then went to Guyandotte, W. Va., where, for about a year, they were engaged in the mercantile business. Not meeting with much success, for the want of sufficient capital to do business, they sold out, the elder brother, R. H. Webb, went to California, the other back again to Cincinnati, where he again found employment, either as salesman or book-keeper, in the mercantile business, until 1857, when he entered into business for himself at Mound City, Ill. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in Decatur, Ill., in 1858, to Miss Mary A. Seamans. They have two children living, both are now married, Minnie M. Freyschlag and Norah Webb Fisk. Mr. Webb was a member of the order of Odd Fellows, in Mound City, Ill., and is a member of the Masonic order, the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Commandery, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SENECA TYLER, County Surveyor, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., July 31, 1842. He received his education at Hartford, Conn., graduating from the high school of that place. He there received his early training in civil engineering and was afterwards employed as civil engineer on the canals in the State of New York, and on railroads in Wisconsin, and Minnesota, following the business of civil engineer most of his life. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, serving until August, 1865, in the Army of the Frontier, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and vicinity, Mobile, and in Florida and Texas. He moved to Kansas in 1871, locating in Cowley County, where he engaged in farming and land surveying. In 1878 he removed to Morris County and engaged in farming. In July, 1882, he was appointed County Surveyor of Morris County, to fill a vacancy and was elected for succeeding term in November following. He was married at Davenport, Iowa, March 1, 1870, to Miss Hannah M. Hubbard.

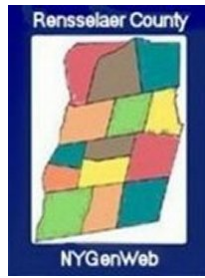
JAMES WATKINS, Deputy Sheriff, was born near Huntsville, Madison Co., Ala., in 1826, afterwards moving to Missouri, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Kansas, locating at Lecompton. However, on account of the border troubles then existing, he returned to Missouri, where he remained until 1863. He again came to Kansas, locating at Council Grove. During the next two years, he was connected with the Santa Fe Mail Company, running a supply train from Council Grove to points west. In 1865 he purchased an interest in what is now the Commercial Hotel, which he enlarged, and, in partnership with another party, ran about four years. Since that time he has not been engaged in regular business. He is now Deputy Sheriff, a position he has had most of the time for several years; has also been a member of the City Council of Council Grove. He is largely interested in town property, being one of the heaviest real estate owners in Council Grove, is also a director of the Farmers &

Drovers Bank, of which he is a stockholder. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married at Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., in 1865, to Miss M. A. Faulconer. They have six children living, Eva May, Hasie Bell, Era C., Todd, Ivy, Ona.

HON. WILLIAM H. WHITE was born in Lexington, Ky., August 27, 1847, living on a farm until seventeen years old, when he began clerking in a store at Council Grove, remaining there three years, having removed from Kentucky to Andrew County, Mo., when an infant and coming to Kansas when ten years old. In 1867 he began dealing in livestock, pursuing that business four years; then for seven years he had a general store. In 1877 he was elected Treasurer of Morris County, serving two terms. In 1882 he was elected representative to the Legislature from Morris County. Mr. White is a Democrat, supporting State and national Democratic tickets, but in county matters he supports men rather than party. He has also been identified with other public interests, having been a member of the City Council and is president of the Morris County Fair Association, also president of the Farmers and Drovers Bank. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Council Grove. He was married at Council Grove, Kan., to Miss Sarah J. Hammond, March 8, 1874. They have two children living, Bertha and Clarence.

[Table of Contents](#)[Next Section](#)[Previous Section](#)[Cutler's History of Kansas](#)

[James Buell. (1880). History of Rensselaer County, New York. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon. Source: <https://rensselaer.nygenweb.net/bio24.htm>]



James Buell

Information on this page is from *History of Rensselaer Co., New York* by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, published in 1880.



JAMES BUELL, president of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, and also of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Glen's Falls, Warren Co., N. Y., March 23, 1820. As long ago as 1630, a William Buell, of Wales, crossed the ocean, and, after a short stay in Massachusetts, settled in Windsor, Conn. The New England families descended from him have had several members prominent in the history of the country. Among them were Maj. David Buell, the late Rev. Dr. William Buell, of Albany, Gen. Don Carlos Buell, a commander during the late civil war, and Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, the well-known authoress. At the time of her death, which occurred in Philadelphia in May, 1879, she was about ninety years of age, and had retained her mental faculties to a remarkable degree. In November, 1877, she resigned her position as editress of "Godey's Lady's Book," which she

successfully conducted for fifty years. Her brother, Horatio Buell, a graduate of Dartmouth University, who was for many years a judge at Glen's Falls, was the father of James Buell.

Before James Buell had reached the age of fifteen years, he had lost both his parents. The four following years were spent on the farm of his grandfather. He then entered a dry-goods store, in Troy, N. Y. After several years' experience as a clerk, he commenced business for himself in the same city, and for eight years was a successful merchant, acquiring a high reputation for fair dealing and sagacious enterprise. At the expiration of this time, he became cashier of the Central Bank of Troy. His connection with this institution lasted five years, when he accepted an invitation to fill a similar position in the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New York City. He entered upon his duties in 1857, succeeding Mr. George R. Conover. His diligent labors to promote the interests of the bank were appreciated, and in 1865 he was unanimously elected president in place of Lucius Hopkins, who had then just resigned, after filling the position since the organization of the bank, ten years before.

When President Buell was elected, the bank possessed a surplus of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the market value of its shares was about eight per cent above par. Under his management the surplus has increased to more than a million and a half of dollars. During the same period the market value of the stock has risen to two hundred and six dollars per share of one hundred dollars, while for several years an annual dividend of fourteen per cent has been paid to the stockholders. A distinctive feature of the institution is its allowance of interest on accounts of banks

and bankers. Under this system the deposits reach at times the enormous aggregate of over twenty millions of dollars, an amount much in excess of that held by any other bank in the United States.

Probably no one of the many very able financiers at the head of New York bank institutions enjoys a larger reputation throughout the country than Mr. Buell. While in a measure this circumstance is due to the exceptionally good results of his management as a bank president, and to the liberal and extended nature of the relations fostered by him between his own bank and provincial institutions, the high estimation in which he is held at all the money centres is, in a still greater degree, a recognition of his earnest efforts to harmonize and systematize the banking institutions of the Union, and to establish the national finances upon a permanent and secure policy. In the furtherance of his well-considered scheme of gradual and sure redemption, Mr. Buell's public address and written papers upon the subject of currency have added largely to the literature of banking, winning for him a professional credit hardly less pronounced than that awarded to the more pretentious treatises of Gilbart and Goshen in England.

In 1874, the committee on banking and currency of Congress invited Mr. Buell to visit Washington and unfold his views of a proper remedial policy before that body. His theory of national credit and currency so impressed the committee and the public that it was subsequently embodied in 1875 in the measure known as the Sherman bill for the resumption of specie payments, and which has so successfully accomplished that desired result.

In July, 1875, the first meeting of the American Bankers' Association was held at Saratoga, and Mr. Buell was placed at the head of the committee on resolutions. Before the adjournment of the convention, a committee on permanent organization was formed, with Mr. Buell as chairman, and he was afterwards made president of the executive council.

In the latter part of 1875, Mr. Buell was appointed president of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which office he now holds, as well as that of president of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York.



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[Go Back to Rensselaer Co. Biographies](#)

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