

## *Tom Kelly of Kansas*

### *Introduction*

Following is the overdue story, in a format that can be downloaded, of Tom Kelly, my maternal grandfather.

To assist the reader, I've included the various pieces of supporting documentation that I was able to gather in my research efforts. You'll see references, after a phrase, such as "...laundry list(x)..." That annotation means that there is an image, following the narrative, in the section of "Associated Documents, Photos, etc." that begins on page 11.

Enjoy!!! And let me know about any errors!

AHM, Jr., 10/2009

## *Tom Kelly of Kansas*

My grandfather, Thomas T. Kelly, has become something of a legend in our family. Among his offspring can be found a number of Thomas's, Toms, Kellys, and Tom Kellys over several generations, and many of these would like to know more about their name-sake. Indeed, after Tom's sister-in-law, Mary (Mame) Graham, married movie maker Patrick McGeeney, the McGeeneys named one of their twin sons Thomas Kelly.<sup>1</sup> As in many legends, however, numerous specific historic facts are missing or elusive, presenting a challenge in the construction of a smooth, cohesive biographical profile of this interesting gentleman.

My grandfather's life and untimely death preceded my birth and that of my siblings, save for my sister Katherine, who was in early childhood when he died. He did not keep a diary or attempt to write a memoir which might have given us more insight into his life. Tom Kelly's wife, Katherine, my grandmother, and their only child, Hazel, my mother, retained copies of death notices from the local papers. These obituaries provide a brief, condensed profile of his life. Katherine Scardino, my sister, visited the Kelly ancestral home in County Galway, Ireland, some years ago and, over the years, has exchanged letters with some of the Kelly relatives and historians; notably Ann D. Kelly and Ethel J. Hunt. These letters provide snippets of information, mostly taken from local newspapers of the time that help to provide a picture, if somewhat fragmented, of Tom Kelly's life.

When my son Danny and I visited Paola, Kansas, in November 2008, we were fortunate to obtain much useful information from Vera, a volunteer with the Miami County Historical and Genealogy Society, and that information provided clues to additional resources. From there we crossed the street obliquely to the very fine Paola public library and were provided with microfilm reels of local newspapers yielding additional nuggets. Patricia (Mrs. Richard) Kintz, in the process of researching her own lineage, has forwarded to me interesting fragments of Kelly history that I would not otherwise have uncovered. Mrs. Kintz and I share common great grandparents with the Grahams from the area of Wamego, Kansas. I am also grateful to Catholic churches in the areas where Tom Kelly had lived for providing vital information on birth, baptisms and marriages, information that, for the most part, predated the records available in civil institutions. We have also made use of stories we have heard from relatives and friends over the years and from my grandmother and my mother. Would that we had gleaned more information from these good women when we had that opportunity. As a result then, we have assembled a story that might be best characterized in part as "constructive conjecture" — some parts based on available facts, some based on his place in the history of his time, and some, to the best of our knowledge and belief, based on what we have been told.

<sup>1</sup> Glenn Shirley, *Purple Sage: The Exploits, Adventures and Writings of Patrick Sylvester McGeeney*, pp. 58-59

Tom Kelly's father, William Edward Kelly, and his mother Catherine Dowd Kelly, both came to the United States from Ireland as children. William was born on December 4th, 1837, in Browns Grove, County Galway. Family historian Ann Kelly, advised us of her belief that William Kelly came to this country at the age of 13 with his mother, Rose Kelly, age 35, in 1851 aboard a ship named *Sea King*. The passenger manifest (*a*) shows these two as passengers on this voyage, sailing from Liverpool and arriving in New Orleans on November 29th, 1851. We have been able to find very little information about the *Sea King* except that it was a clipper ship, a fast sailing vessel. The New York Historical Society has kindly provided a copy of an advertisement (*b*) for this ship. We have been told that, after two years, William's mother Rose returned to Ireland where she had left other children. We don't know why William was singled out to come to this country or if there may have been other relatives here with whom he could stay. A librarian in my local genealogy department has indicated that this was an unusual time of year for passengers to make the Atlantic crossing because of cold temperatures and rough seas. Such crossings were usually made because of lower fares or because of some compelling reason to get away from the home country.

William's wife, Tom's mother, Catherine Dowd Kelly also came to this country in 1851 at the age of 13. She was born on January 3rd, 1838, in Bridgetown, County Roscommon. Some family historians believe that Catherine's maiden name was originally O'Dowd, but we have yet to find any records to substantiate that.

It is not known why the families of Catherine and William decided to leave their native Ireland for an unknown future in an unknown land. It is known, however, that the potato famine was raging in Ireland from 1845 to 1851 and some two million people fled the country during this period and shortly thereafter. Malnutrition reduced the resistance to viruses and bacteria, making the people vulnerable to contagious diseases. Typhoid fever, typhus ("black fever"), relapsing fever, cholera, and dysentery were epidemic, and were more feared and probably caused more deaths than starvation. In all, it was estimated that over one million people died.<sup>2</sup>

In later years, my mother occasionally spoke of the acute suffering endured by many of the Irish. She apparently heard the stories from her father and grandparents. Although she did not address specific horrors of the famine, she spoke of it with emotion.

William and Catherine eventually found their way to Middletown, Ohio, where they were married on March 10th, 1857. The marriage is recorded in the archives of Butler County, Ohio.*(c)* Shortly after their wedding, they moved to Brimfield, Illinois, near Peoria. It was here that nine children were born. In 1868, the Kellys moved to a farm near Gardner in Johnson County, Kansas, where they had six additional children.*(d)*

<sup>2</sup> Susan Campbell Bartoletti, *Black Potatoes: The Story of the Great Irish Famine 1845-1850*, pp. 92-95

In the family histories that have been provided to us, Thomas T. Kelly is shown as the fourth of fifteen children born to William and Catherine, and this would place his birth date in 1861 between John D. Kelly (1860) and Edward E. Kelly (1863). Tom's wife, Katherine, held a surprise dinner to celebrate Tom's 30th birthday in 1891.<sup>3</sup> At the time of his death, however, Katherine seemed to believe that his birth date was in 1864. She may well have been confused about this due to the shock and untimely nature of his death. The death certificate from the City of St. Louis reflects this confusion and the erroneous date was thus recorded in the local newspapers at the time of his death, and etched forever on his grave stone in Holy Cross Cemetery just outside of Paola, Kansas. The archives of St. Joseph Catholic Church in Brimfield, Illinois,<sup>(e)</sup> reflect that Thomas Kelly was born on December 8th, 1861, and baptized on February 16th or 17th, 1862 and I feel that resolves any discrepancy regarding his date of birth. We are advised that the original entry of this baptismal record is in Latin, very faded and, unfortunately, does not indicate any middle name, so we are left with another mystery as to what the middle initial "T" stands for, if in fact it stands for anything.



*William Edward Kelly and  
Catherine Dowd Kelly, 1907  
50th wedding anniversary*

We have little information about Tom's early years, or about his education, in particular. We know that he that he was interested in education, and we learn from the local newspapers that he taught school (*f*) for several years from 1884 through 1887 in District 34, Maple Grove, near Stanton in Miami County, Kansas, and on December 14th, 1888, opened a writing school in Maple Grove schoolhouse, on Friday evenings.



*Thomas T. Kelly  
c. 1890*

My mother, Hazel Kelly, was always grateful for the education her parents gave her, and truly adored her father, but, in later years, when told that he had been a school teacher, mused that she could not understand how he could have been much of a teacher inasmuch as he "could not spell for applesauce." However, a review of his writing, later in his career, particularly when defending his integrity, revealed that he was capable of eloquence, despite some spelling lapses. Public schools prior to the 20th century were often referred to as "common schools" to distinguish them from private schools that were attended by children from more affluent families. Teachers in the common schools, particularly in rural areas, were often not required to have professional training.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> *The Western Spirit*, Paola, Kansas, December 11, 1891

<sup>4</sup> Carl F. Kaestle, *Pillars of the Republic: Common Schools and American Society, 1780-1860*, pp. 20, 131-132, 219

In 1884 Tom bought a farm in Stanton Township in Miami County. On December 29th, 1885, he married Katherine Graham in Wamego, Kansas. The marriage is recorded in the archives of St. Bernard Catholic Church in Wamego.(g) (The translation from the Latin is at the bottom of the page, and was graciously provided by my friend Nicholas F. Kuntz.) The church secretary explained that the records from that time are maintained at St. Joseph's Church in Flush, Kansas. In the 1880s, St. Joseph's was the area's main parish while St. Bernard was an Indian mission. As populations shifted over time, the positions of the two churches were reversed, with St. Bernard taking the more prominent position. It is worth noting here that the name of "Katherine" has also been passed on through several generations, just as her husband's name has been. Following the marriage, the couple took up residence at Tom's farm where they lived for four years.

On November 8th, 1889, Tom was elected county clerk of Miami County and was installed in that position in January 1890. On May 2nd, 1890, he bought a lot in Paola, Kansas, county seat of Miami County. He erected a home on the lot, situated on South Pearl Street, and he and Mrs. Kelly moved in on August 15th, 1890.

Mrs. Kelly gave birth to their first and only child, Hazel, on July 10th, 1891, in Wamego, Kansas. Wamego was the home of Mrs. Kelly's family, the Grahams.

Tom was reelected Miami County clerk on November 6th, 1891, and served the remainder of his term in that position. After his second term as county clerk, he entered the furniture and hardware business in Paola with Henry Allen under the firm name of Kelly and Allen.



*Katherine & Hazel  
c. 1894*

At a meeting of Republicans in Paola on March 13th, 1896, Tom was chosen as a delegate to the state Republican convention and attended the convention in Wichita, thus solidifying his political affiliations. He was then appointed as receiver for the defunct Gilmore Bank in Paola. After closing the affairs of that institution, he moved with his family to the state Capital in Topeka to accept an appointment as deputy state treasurer under then treasurer Frank Grimes.

He served two terms as deputy treasurer from 1899 to 1903.

Prior to the Miami County Republican Convention in February, 1902, political enemies in the county raised the charge that there had been a shortage in Kelly's accounts as county clerk, over eight years before, with the inference that the shortage somehow resulted in his financial benefit. Kelly boldly confronted the charges. He waived the statute of limitations, letting it be known he was ready for a fight on the merits of these accusations. He pointed out that an examination of his accounts at the time he left office as county clerk found that his accounts were entirely in order. He then put up the money (\$1,300) that was alleged to be short, vowing to get it back after a thorough review of the entire matter. Kelly then went on to receive the unanimous endorsement of the Miami

County Republican Convention in February 1902 and was also at that time allowed by unanimous vote to select the delegates to the State Convention.

As the state convention loomed near, his enemies turned up the heat, again beating the broken drum with accusations of shortages during his term as county clerk. Tom was told that the charges would be dropped if he abandoned the race for State Treasurer, turned over his control of delegates to the State Convention, and relinquished other political influence that he held. Tom flatly refused any such deals.

On May 28, 1902, he was nominated as state treasurer at the Republican State Convention in Wichita<sup>5</sup> and was subsequently elected to that office in the general election. He then filed suit to recover the money he had put up and was awarded judgment in full and complete vindication of the charges.

Kelly again found himself embattled in his second race for State Treasurer. His opponent charged that there were irregularities in his accounts and shortages in state funds. Characteristically, Kelly met this new attack head on. He invited an examination by expert accounting auditors and a judicial inquiry into his administration. He then signed a letter of resignation from his position as State Treasurer with the condition that the letter be placed in "escrow" pending the outcome of the investigation. If the inquiry revealed malfeasance of any kind on his part, the letter was to be accepted by the governor. Otherwise the letter was to be returned and have no effect.<sup>6</sup> Whatever influence these charges might have made on the voters was now muted. In the election of 1904, Kelly was reelected and the resignation was not accepted.

However, shortly after Tom began his second term, the governor ordered a thorough examination of the state treasury which found that Kelly was short some \$79,000. The state attorney general filed suit to recover this amount. In the course of the trial, Tom proved that not only was there no shortage, but that the state actually owed him \$2.81. A warrant for this amount was duly approved by the state legislature and issued to Tom, but he never exercised the warrant, retaining it as a trophy of his vindication.

Shortly after this victory, The First National Bank of Topeka failed with the loss of \$547,000. in state funds that Kelly had deposited as treasurer. The governor moved to replace Tom, but again he put up a fight to retain his office.



*Tom Kelly c. 1905*

<sup>5</sup> *The New York Times*, May 29, 1902 (This item appeared on the internet on March 14, 2009)

<sup>6</sup> *The New York Times*, October 23, 1904 (This item appeared on the internet on March 14, 2009)

The matter was tested in the courts when the attorney general filed suits against the bank and its bondsmen and another against Tom and his bondsmen. It was not until 1910 that Kelly won full vindication of all charges when the Supreme Court ruled that the bondsmen were liable for the full amount of all the state's losses.<sup>7</sup>

For several years, the *State Journal* in Topeka had been a willing forum for Tom's detractors and had been publishing stories attacking his honesty and even questioning the integrity of some of his relatives and friends. Fiercely protective of his family, friends and reputation, Kelly had had enough. It was reported that on the morning of November 5, 1905, he met the editor of the *State Journal* in the Elks parlors in Topeka, lashed out at him verbally and went after him with his fists. The fight was broken up quickly by those in attendance. It was said to be a "bloodless affair." News reports of the incident acknowledge that Kelly's anger was completely justified, but that he should have exercised greater restraint, a quality for which he had previously been admired.<sup>8</sup>

At the conclusion of his second term as state treasurer, Tom returned to Paola and in 1907 purchased a residence at 310 South Silver Street.

We don't have specifics of all of Kelly's activities around this time, but we must assume from his history that he maintained a lively interest in Republican politics, and one source refers to him as a "wealthy oil producer" in Kansas.<sup>9</sup> Although we have scant information on his relationship with oil or gas production, he apparently had some involvement with one or more wells in or around Miami County. My sister Katherine recalls our mother saying that when Papa Tom would turn on the spigot, she and her mother could go out and buy new hats.

The Miami County Historical Society in Paola advises that the second oil well in the U.S. was located in Miami County. Kansas has a long history of oil and gas production, but has not been a large volume producer compared to its neighboring states to the south in Oklahoma and Texas.<sup>10</sup>

We know that at some point Tom came into possession of a small tract of land, about five acres, in Liberty County, Texas, about 40 miles northeast of Houston. He may have purchased this property speculating that it would eventually produce oil and gas revenue. Having visited the area, we know that the property appears to have no other redeeming value. According to family lore, the property had become available as a result

<sup>7</sup> *The Kansas City Journal-Post*, Kansas City, Missouri, October 10, 1926

<sup>8</sup> *The Western Spirit*, Paola, Kansas, November 10, 1905 and *The Miami Republican*, Paola, Kansas, November 10, 1905

<sup>9</sup> Frank W. Johnson, *A History of Texas and Texans*, Vol. IV, p. 1614

<sup>10</sup> Wallace E. Pratt, *Oil in the Earth*, pp. 5, 9, 46-47

of unpaid taxes and that Tom had won it in a poker game. However acquired, the lot was located in an oil rich area of East Texas. Tom was not to see any revenue from this tract and it was passed on to his wife after his death, and subsequently passed on to my mother after the death of Katherine Kelly. Finally, about 1954, it became part of a large field that produced sizeable quantities of oil and gas, delivering welcome royalties to the family for many years.



Hazel c. 1910  
Age 19

Tom and Katherine's daughter, Hazel, my mother, was growing up in Paola and joined with her parents in various dinners and other social activities with friends and family, as sometimes reported in the local newspapers. She attended school at the local Ursuline Academy and attended college for two years at the University of Kansas at Lawrence where she met her future husband, my father, Albert H. Mangelsdorf. She then worked for the Citizens Bank in Paola where we are told she was the only woman employee. My mother had told me that she was one of the first women in the State of Kansas to be awarded a license to operate a motor vehicle on the public roads of the state. Perhaps she told me this as she was trying to teach me to coordinate the gas pedal with the clutch pedal in a 1940 Packard automobile as we lurched about on shady avenues in suburban Webster Groves, Missouri. The Kansas DMV responded to my request with regret that their records do not encompass the period when the license would have been issued to my mother.

It was about 1907 that Tom joined with some associates and secured a contract with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system to build a railroad tunnel through the Raton Pass, eighteen miles east of Trinidad, Colorado. We are not aware of any engineering skills in Tom's experience so we speculate that he played primarily an administrative role, and, possibly, a political role in this venture. We note that a newspaper obituary notice in 1945 refers to Tom's brother, John Kelly, as a "retired railway and highway contractor."

The Santa Fe originally built a railroad tunnel through the Raton Pass in 1878-79 to expand its system to the south and southwest. This tunnel was a single track and its cross section limited the size of cars and locomotives that could be accommodated. Increased traffic in the 1890s prompted the railroad to build a second tunnel to allow for double tracking and greater flexibility. The new tunnel was to be parallel to the old one, longer, and with an easier grade. Tom and his associates won the contract for this second tunnel. Work began in April 1907. The new tunnel opened in July of 1908 and continues in service to this day.<sup>11</sup>



Tom Kelly c. 1912

<sup>11</sup> George H. Drury, *Santa Fe in the Mountains: Three Passes of the West: Raton, Cajon and Tehachapi*, pp. 11-15

On May 12th, 1919, Hazel was married to Albert Mangelsdorf, whom she had met at the university. Albert had recently returned from Army service in World War I where he had served as an artillery officer in France. The wedding took place at Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Paola and the ceremony was performed by Hazel's uncle, Rev. Bernard S. Kelly.<sup>(h)</sup> It was a family affair followed by a wedding breakfast at the Kelly home on South Silver Street.<sup>12</sup> The couple then moved to St. Louis where Albert and his brother inaugurated a successful seed company. Their family and the company are the subject of another story.

In 1921, Kelly won a hard-fought campaign for mayor of Paola. The local newspapers later recalled that he had been an underdog in this race, but that he had rallied his political cronies to his cause to bring about a victory. The job paid only one dollar per year, but Tom felt personally vindicated.

In February 1922, he resigned as mayor to accept an appointment by President Warren G. Harding as Deputy Receiver of Dominican Customs at the Port of Santo Domingo.<sup>(i)</sup> The position of General Receiver of Dominican Customs, assisted by two deputy receivers, came into being in 1905 at the direction of President Theodore Roosevelt. The Dominican Republic had been in debt to a number of European Powers for years and, being bankrupt, was unable to meet its obligations. Many of these European nations were losing patience and began making public their intention of taking over customs houses in the republic, by force of arms if necessary, to recoup some of the monies due them. The Dominican government appealed to President Roosevelt for assistance, citing the Monroe Doctrine. After complex and lengthy negotiations by the President and his State Department, a deal was struck to put the Dominican customs houses in receivership under receivers appointed by the President. Customs revenues were then to be apportioned under a negotiated formula among the republic and the various creditor countries. This arrangement was hammered out by Roosevelt, virtually by presidential decree. The agreement did not receive congressional approval until 1907, but then remained in force until 1941.<sup>13</sup>

With this appointment, Tom and his wife moved to Santo Domingo. There they quickly made many friends and Tom served a year as president of the Santo Domingo country club. After the death of President Harding, Tom's appointment as deputy receiver was renewed by President Calvin Coolidge <sup>(j)</sup> on October 24th, 1925.

In later years, my grandmother, Katherine Kelly, referred to their time in Santo Domingo as idyllic, and tranquil, particularly when compared to the tumult of political battles in Kansas. They appeared to have an active social life with the country club at its core and numerous parties held by the various legations in town.

<sup>12</sup> *The Miami Republican*, Paola, Kansas, May 16, 1919

<sup>13</sup> Alexander DeConde, *Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy*, Vol. 2, pp. 367-368

Tom, however, was well aware that his service in the Dominican Republic was at the pleasure of the President. Coolidge's successor was unknown at this time. Tom had a passion for politics and I'm sure he felt a need to maintain close ties with his friends and associates in Kansas. Thus it was that he took a three-month leave of absence.



*Tom and Katherine Kelly  
on the veranda of their residence  
in Santo Domingo c. 1925*

On September 6th, 1926 he sailed for the United States with the intention of returning to Paola and remaining there until after the November elections. I can only guess if his presence in Paola was meant merely to cast his ballot and observe the elections and the political maneuvering preceding them, or, more likely, that he had in mind to be more involved and to stump for those who shared his political philosophy.

At any rate, he first stopped in St. Louis on September 15th to visit with his wife who was visiting with their daughter, Hazel, Mrs. Albert Mangelsdorf. Not feeling well, Kelly entered St. John's Hospital and underwent surgery for a stomach ulcer on October 2nd. About a week later he suffered a relapse and had additional surgery from which he failed to recover. He passed away on October 9th.(k)

Most of Tom's family had lived or grown up in Johnson County, Kansas, in the area of Gardner and Olathe. Johnson County adjoins Miami County to the north. For many years the family had a burial lot at Mount Calvary Cemetery near Olathe. The lot is on a circular plot at the far east end of the cemetery with graves surrounding a prominent crucifixion (*l*) sculpture overlooking the entire cemetery. Immediately beneath the sculpture is a large granite plaque (*m*) on which are inscribed the names and dates of Tom's mother and father and all fifteen of their children. Tom's parents (*n*) and eight of his siblings are buried in this lot.

Tom, however had expressed a desire to be buried near his friends and associates. In accordance with his wishes, he was laid to rest in Holy Cross cemetery just outside Paola.

News reports following his death recounted the considerable extent of his political influence and listed a number of elected officials who had benefited from his efforts. In spite of the persistent efforts of some of his adversaries, his integrity remained firmly intact.

Some twenty-two years later, on July 7, 1948, his wife, Katherine G. Kelly passed away and was buried next to her husband.

After my son Danny and I left the Miami County Historical Society and the library, we made a trip to Holy Cross Cemetery where we paid our respects and took pictures of the grave stones of Tom and Katherine Kelly.(o) We then made a brief trip around the town of Paola looking at the areas where the Kellys lived. The houses are no longer standing at the addresses listed in this story. We were impressed, however, with the charm of the town and the lovely town square. Paola, the county seat of Miami County, is located about 25 miles south of Kansas City. It is easy to see why Tom and Katherine Kelly loved it.

The following day, we drove to Mount Calvary Cemetery near Olathe, paid our respects to Tom's parents and siblings buried there, and took pictures. It is worth noting that a lady named Linda Lewis has listed all the graves in all the cemeteries in many counties surrounding Kansas City and has photographed all the grave markers. Unfortunately, she has not yet done Miami County. To view the Kelly grave sites, go to <http://cemetery.cottonhills.com>. In the "Find Surname" box, enter "Kelly," click "go," scroll down to Mt. Calvary Catholic Cemetery, then scroll down to Kelly and click on the numbers after each name for a photo of the grave stone. The reference to "Vault" is the large granite plaque under the crucifix where the Kelly Family names are inscribed.

In loving memory of Hazel Kelly Mangelsdorf: 1891 – 1956.

Albert H. Mangelsdorf, Jr., August, 2009



# Associated Documents, Photos, etc.

(a) *Sea King* Passenger Manifest

List of all Passengers taken on board the *Sea King* wharfed *W. J. King*  
 is. Master, at the Port of *Liverpool* and bound for *NEW YORK*

NAME	AGE	SEX	RESIDENCE	DESTINATION	CLASS	REMARKS
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>1st</i>	
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>Male</i>				
<i>John Wilson</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>Male</i>				

(b) Sea King advertisement

NO DELAY IN LOADING!

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line  
FOR

**SAN FRANCISCO**

ONE OF THE FINEST SHIPS AFLOAT



The Magnificent A 1 First Class Clipper Ship

**SEA KING**

BARKER, Master,

Is receiving her Cargo at Pier 19 East River,  
(FOOT OF MADISON LANE.)

Special attention is requested to this elegant Ship—stands strictly A 1, sails fast, and takes Freight

At the Lowest Rates, offering Unusual Inducements.

SUTTON & CO., 58 South-St. cor. Wall.

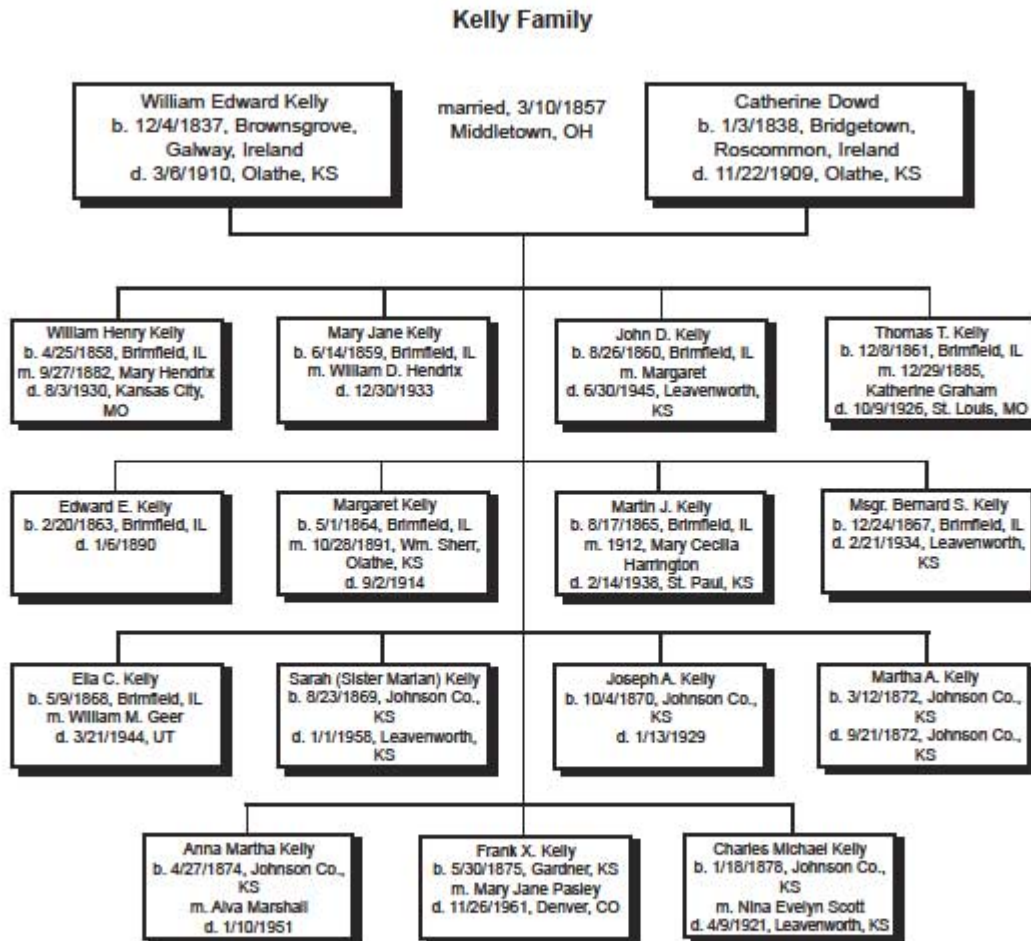
The Ships of this Line are not detained in loading, and dispatched quicker than any other from New-York to San Francisco.

SHRITT & CO., PRINTERS.

(c) Marriage record of William and Catherine

No of Entry	Name of Parish	Date	By	Names of Groom and Bride
2168		Oct 9 1857	J. P. Smith Esq	Robert Mitchell and Margaret Elkins
2169		Sept 30 1857	Per Deacon Leonard Esq	Kornelius Muideth and Eliza Jane Mc Kee
2171		Sept 5 1857	Per Deacon Leonard Esq	Henry Probsty and Elizabeth Rager
2171		Sept 19 1857	By Elijah Butterfield Esq	William Howells and Phoebe Tager
2172		Oct 7 1857	By Rev John Knapp of Adolphus Hook	and Margaret Little
2173		Sept 28 1857	J. P. Smith Esq	John Baker and Fanny O'Brien
2174		Sept 20 1857	J. P. Smith	James Cook and Mary Mughart
2175		Sept 16 1857	J. P. Smith	John Cross and Cal Buchanan
2176		July 7 1857	J. P. Smith	Edward Hopkin and Hannah Mearns
2177		March 10 1857	J. P. Smith	William Kelly and Catherine Cook
2178		March 26 1857	J. P. Smith Esq	John Mearns and Mary Maloney
2179		Feb 10 1857	J. P. Smith Esq	James Ryan and Eliza Mearns
2180		Oct 13 1857	Per Mr. Davidson	Alexander Schumacher and Annis Crossen

(d) William Kelly family chart



Principal Sources: Book compiled by Ann D. Kelly for the 1988 Kelly Family Reunion  
Mount Calvary Cemetery, Olathe, KS

(e) Response to the request for the baptismal record of Thomas T. Kelly

**Subject:** Archives Request

Dear Mr. Mangelsdorf,

Our Archives Office has received your letter of request along with your check for \$25.00. I have searched through the microfilmed records of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Brimfield, IL, and have located the information. I am transcribing it as it appears on the record (putting it in English instead of the original Latin entry):

**St. Joseph's Church, Brimfield**

**Thomas Kelly**

**Born December 8, 1861; baptized February 17, 1862; parents ...Kelly and Catherine Dowd; sponsors Michael Mc Donough and Margaret Day**

Please, note that the birth date differs from the two you have provided, and no middle name is recorded. There was no first name of the father recorded either, only blank space in the entry. His mother's maiden name and the names of sponsors should be correct, as far as we were able to read this quite faded record. Therefore, I apologize that it is impossible for me to send you a hard copy of the entry or a readable jpeg image; it would only be a white page. Even without an actual paper, I hope this finding will help your family project.

Thank you very much for your generous donation to the Diocese; the check will be processed shortly. Should you have any concerns or questions, please, contact me at our Diocesan Archives Office. May God bless you.

Sincerely,

**Sister Lea Stefancova  
Archivist  
Catholic Diocese of Peoria  
Spalding Pastoral Center  
419 NE Madison Avenue  
Peoria, IL 61603  
(309) 671 - 1550**

(f) Teaching certificate for T. T. Kelly

SECOND GRADE. NO. 26

**Teacher's County Certificate.**

1886, Oct 27, 1887

*These Presents Declare, That M<sup>r</sup> T. T. Kelly*, having passed the requisite examinations with credit, and having furnished satisfactory evidence of good moral character and of successful experience in teaching, and being otherwise fully qualified to receive the same, is granted this

**Second-Grade Certificate,**

which shall be valid in the county of Missouri for the term of TWO YEARS from the date hereof, unless revoked.

Given this 24 day of October, 1887, at Osola,  
County of Missouri, State of Kansas.

SCHEDULE			
Minimum allowed for B. regular average, 80.			
Orthography	25	Spelling	25
Reading	25	Grammar	25
Writing	25	Composition	25
English Grammar	25	U. S. History	25
Composition of U. S.	25	Physiography and Hygiene	25

AVERAGE STANDARDS.

Able to teach and govern school.  
(70 per cent, regular, or superior.)

*J. J. Roper* Co. Supt.,  
*T. T. Kelly* Associate Ex.,  
*Wm. McNight* Associate Ex.,

County Board of Examiners.



(h)  
Marriage license of Albert Mangelsdorf and Hazel Kelly

**State of Kansas** 61 621

**B N<sup>o</sup> 33027** Central Division of Vital Statistics

P. J. No. ....

## Marriage License

In the Probate Court of Miami County, May 10<sup>th</sup> 1917

To Any Person Authorized by Law to Perform the Marriage Ceremony, Creeting:  
YOU ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO JOIN IN MARRIAGE

Albert M. Mangelsdorf of Wathena, Kansas Age 29  
Hazel M. Kelly of Paola, Kansas Age 28

with the consent of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of parent or guardian consenting)

and of this license, duly endorsed, you will make return to my office at  
Paola, Kansas, within ten days after  
performing the ceremony.

G. F. Numbert  
Probate Judge.

[SEAL]

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**ENDORSEMENT.**

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

I hereby certify that I performed the ceremony joining in marriage the above-named couple on the 10<sup>th</sup>  
day of May, 1917, at Paola, Kansas

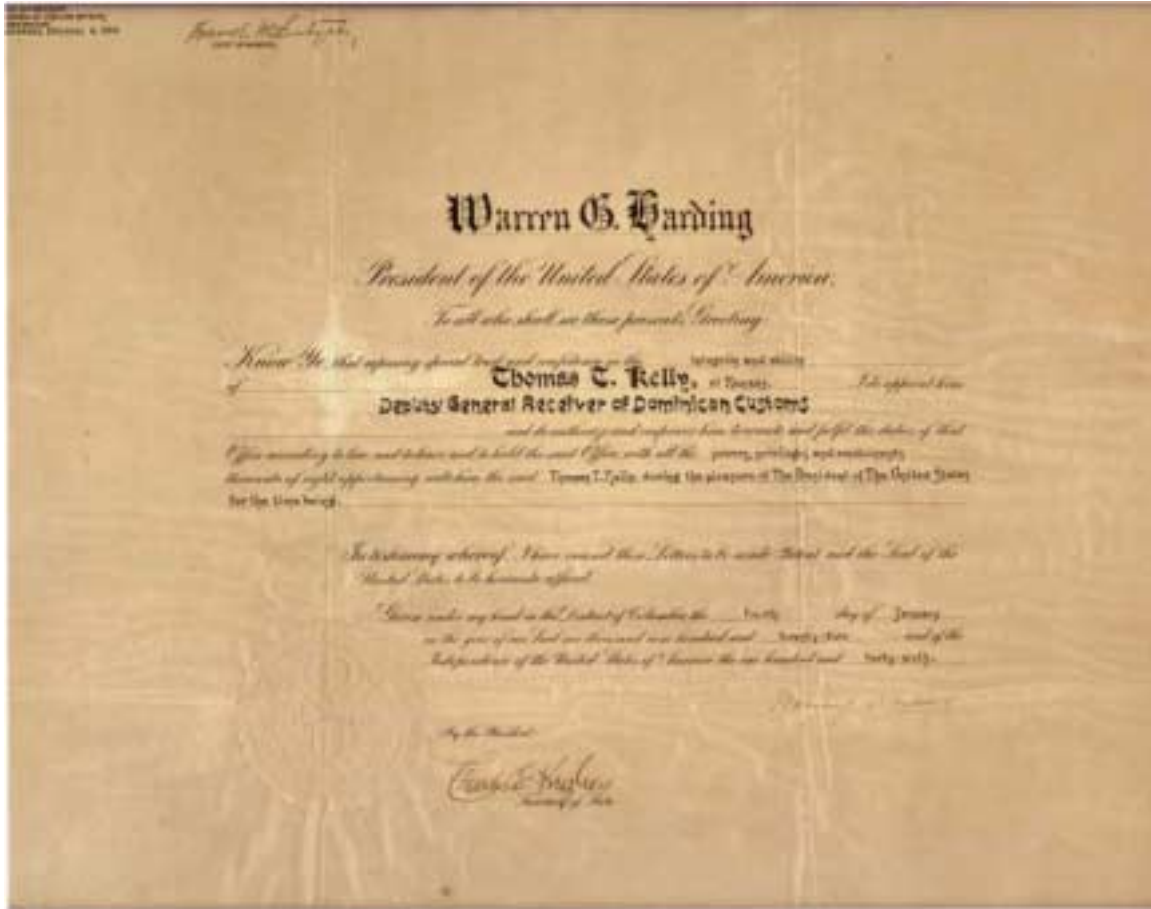
Section 2. Every person who shall perform any marriage ceremony under the provisions of this act, shall, within ten days after such marriage, return the said license to the probate judge who issued the same, with his certificate of such marriage endorsed thereon, etc.

Signed George Kelly Pate  
Title Catholic  
Address Leavenworth, Kans

NOTE.—After recording, the probate judge shall forward this original marriage license to State Registrar, Topeka, Kan., not later than the third day of the following month.

7-450

(i) Tom Kelly's appointment as Deputy Receiver of Dominican Customs from President Harding



(j) Tom Kelly's renewed appointment as Deputy Receiver of Dominican Customs from President Coolidge





(1) Wide angle picture of the Kelly grave site



(m) Close up of the Kelly grave site plaque



(n) William and Catherine's headstones



(o)Tom and Katherine Kelly's headstones

