

a short time in Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. In 1854 he returned to the Isle of Man, where he was married, in the Episcopal Church, to Sophia Cowen. Four years afterward he and his wife settled in Kansas. For two years he worked as a blacksmith in Anderson County, after which he came to Leavenworth County and began farming and gardening. He owned a market garden near Leavenworth, and raised vegetables which he sold in town; at the same time his wife made and sold butter. In 1879 he bought one hundred and thirty acres on section 13, Tonganoxie Township, where he has since made his home. On his place he has some cattle and hogs, but not enough to demand his constant attention, and he therefore has leisure for the enjoyment of the comforts his former activity renders possible. During the war he served for three years in the army. He has never been identified with any party and always refuses official positions; at one time he was elected justice of the peace, but refused to serve. Reared in the Methodist faith, he is a believer in Christianity and has aided various Protestant churches.

Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Corlett five are living, namely: John W.; Mary J., wife of D. V. Umholtz, a merchant at Neely; Charles Wesley, a farmer of Tonganoxie Township; Margaret, wife of P. Sanders; and Sophia, who married Edwin Carr.

WILLIAM NADELHOFFER, a contractor of Lawrence, was born in Chicago, Ill., September 22, 1845, a son of William and Mary (Wolfersheim) Nadelhoffer, natives of Alsace. His father came to America in 1844 and settled in Chicago, but two years later went to Naperville, Ill., where he was an undertaker and was also interested in the organization of the Northwestern College, being one of its officers for a time. He died there at eighty-four years, and his widow is still living in the same town. Of his five sons and three daughters, William, the eldest, was reared in Naperville and completed his education in the academy there. At the opening of the Civil war he was anxious to enlist, but his parents refused. In 1862 he ran

away from home and on the 7th of March enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, which was sent to Alton, Ill., to guard the old state prison. In August they were transferred to the army of the west, and helped to drive Price out of Missouri, taking part in the battle of Big Blue. Afterward they were sent against the Indians in Kansas and Colorado, going as far west as Salt Lake City. While bushwhacking in Missouri Mr. Nadelhoffer was wounded in the shoulder and knee, and for two months was confined in a hospital at Kansas City. He was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kans., and honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., December 29, 1865.

Returning to Naperville, Mr. Nadelhoffer learned the cabinet-maker's trade, under his father. In the spring of 1867 he came to Lawrence. He had visited this city twice before, the first time being in the fall of 1862 and the second time August 22, 1863, when, having just heard of the Quantrell raid, his regiment was sent from Missouri to assist in restoring order in the burned city. On settling here he worked at the carpenter's trade, and in 1883 began contracting. He had the contract for the Fowler shops, the first buildings of the Haskell Institute, the office building and the large barn there, two stores for Barthlow, Albach's block, the rebuilding of the opera house after the first fire, the building of the Johnson block and Donnelly's barn in Lawrence, the Santa Fe depot at Kingsley, Kans., the academy in Labette County, the schoolhouse and academy at Hesper, a fine residence for Charles Pilla at Eudora and numerous houses and business blocks in his home city. He was married in Lawrence to Mary A., daughter of George Mosser, and they have three children, Carrie, Emma and Minnie.

Politically Mr. Nadelhoffer is a Republican. From 1895 to 1899 he represented the third ward in the common council, where he was chairman of the committee on streets, alleys and bridges. He has the credit of starting the curbing of streets and condemning wooden sidewalks. He is a member of the Commercial Club. In the English Lutheran Church he is clerk of the board of trustees and contributes generously to the

work. He is past officer of Lawrence Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Fraternal Aid Association, the Modern Woodmen and Washington Post No. 12, G. A. R.

FORREST SAVAGE, one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence, was born in Hartford, Vt., September 27, 1826, a son of William and Polly (Hazen) Savage, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry represented among the pioneers of New England. His grandfather, Seth Savage, a native of Connecticut, was one of the first to settle at Hartford, Vt., where he engaged in farming until he died. During the war of 1812 he served in the American army. William Savage, who was a farmer in Vermont and a selectman there, first came to Kansas in 1855, and three years later settled in Lawrence, where he died at eighty-two years. His wife was born in Hartford, Vt., and died in Lawrence aged eighty years. She was a daughter of Hezekiah Hazen, who was born in Connecticut and served in the war of the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch was the third of four children. The eldest, Mrs. Maria Hood, now of California, formerly lived at Springfield, Mass., where her husband was associated with Dr. J. G. Holland in the publication of the *Springfield Republican*. Joseph, who came to Kansas with our subject, and was an early and prominent mineralogist here, died in Lawrence. Daphne died at ten years of age. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Hartford. When he was a young man public attention was being called to the crisis in Kansas. One man, S. N. Wood, through his articles in the *National Era*, aroused a widespread interest in that region and induced many people to emigrate to the west. Our subject and his brother joined a party of one hundred and twenty that started from Boston in 1854. Just before starting he went into a gun shop and was shown a Sharp gun, one of the first installment brought to Boston. Purchasing one of these, he took it with him, and as it was different from any ever seen and so superior to all others, it caused universal admiration and aston-

ishment, and led a company of militia to send in an order for the same make. No doubt this rifle saved their lives many a time.

The party of emigrants went from Boston to Albany, where they stopped at the Delavan house. They proceeded by rail to Buffalo, crossed the lake to Detroit, thence went by rail to Chicago. The Chicago & Alton road had recently been completed to Alton, and they were among the first to travel over it, finding it very rough and jolty, presenting a marked contrast to the fine road of to-day. From Alton by boat they reached St. Louis, enjoying a ride down the Mississippi on one of those early river steamboats that were unrivalled for comfort and elegance. They proceeded by boat from St. Louis to Kansas City, and there bought teams and wagons with which to complete the journey to Lawrence. It was for this party that the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, composed the poem, "The Kansas Emigrants," from which we give a brief quotation:

"We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the west, as they the east,
The homestead of the free.

"We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line,
And plant beside the cotton-tree,
The rugged northern pine."

Arriving in Douglas County, Mr. Savage and his brother took up claims, but soon he returned to Vermont; for, not knowing of his trip to the west until the morning he started, he had not left his business affairs in satisfactory condition. He remained in Vermont until the fall of 1855, when he moved his family west and took up a claim four miles southwest of Lawrence, proving up on one hundred and sixty acres for which he has the government deed and which he still owns. By subsequent purchase he now owns three hundred and eighty-five acres of improved land. In 1895 he left this place and moved to Lawrence, where he now lives; and where he owns a home place of four acres. During the Civil war he was mustered into the Third Kansas Militia for service in the Price raid, and, like many others, never received a discharge. When he came to Law-

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