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The Family History of Mallory A. Riley

Mallory Riley
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The Family History of

Mallory A. Riley

25 April 2018
List of Direct Line Family Members

Generation One


Generation Two

A1a. Aaron Michael Riley (1968 - )
A1b. Crystal Dalaine Shaw Riley (1971 - )

Generation Three

A1a1. Richard Linn Riley (1943 - )
A1a2. Ruth Ellen Applegate Riley (1945 - )
A1b1. James Henry Shaw (1945 - )
A1b2. Nancy Lou Falley “Guffey” Shaw (1949 - )

Generation Four

A1a1a. Francis Earl Riley (1914-1999)
A1a1b. Geraldine “Geri” Louise Linvill Riley (1917-2012)
A1a2a. Forest Dail Applegate (1918-2002)
A1a2b. Joyce Elaine Bratton Applegate (1921-2013)
A1b1a. John Dickenson Shaw (1903-1964)
A1b1b. Freda Ruth Fincham Shaw (1910-2001)
A1b2a. Frederick “Ted” Jackson Falley (1907-1968)
Generation Five

A1a1a1. Robert Francis Riley (1891-1972)

A1a1b1. John Alvin Linvill (1887-1967)
A1a1b2. Nell “Nellie” Vandaveer Linvill (1891-1974)

A1a2a1. Frank Herbert Applegate (1887-1975)
A1a2a2. Maude Anna Jane Plumb Applegate (1891-1979)

A1a2b1. Elmer Evert Bratton (1885-1971)
A1a2b2. Edna Viola Hattan Bratton (1886-1942)

A1b1a1. Fitz Henry Shaw (1849-1925)
A1b1a2. Lucy Amelia Dickenson Shaw (1875-1949)

A1b1b1. Richard Guy Fincham (1885-1961)
A1b1b2. Ethel May Hayward Fincham (1888-1962)

A1b2a1. Lewis Huntington Falley (1868-1964)
A1b2a2. Mary Louisa “Lulu” Jackson Falley (1877-1951)

A1b2b2. Nancy Clara Allen Gilbert (1892-1986)
Generation One

Mallory Ann Riley (1992 - ) was born on a chilly winter day in a quaint hospital room in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, to Aaron Michael Riley (1968 - ) and Crystal Dalaine Shaw (1971 - ) after 14 hours of grueling labor. Just days before her birthday, Crystal almost voluntarily induced labor to avoid sharing a birthday with her newborn daughter. Mallory's parents hadn’t put much thought into a name for their first born, in fact they were unsure what the gender of their child would be until she had arrived. Her father had proposed a few possibilities: Silas for a boy, named after his beloved great uncle, and Mercedes for a girl, both of which were shortly dismissed by his wife. She was particularly worried a name like Mercedes might be an omen to an exotic future career. Nonetheless, the nurses became insistent that “this baby needs to be named before you leave”. Together they decided on Mallory, named after the Mallory Ignition System installed in her father’s self-crafted dragstrip racecar.

Mallory was the first, and only planned addition to Aaron and Crystal’s union. Within 2 years she would unexpectedly get a baby brother, Caleb James Riley (1993 - ), and within 4 years a little sister, Rose Leanne Riley (1995 - ). A large part of Mallory’s identity was connected to her role as an older sibling. Although neither really ever needed her protection, and seldom took her advice, she really lived and experienced her life with her family and her relationships with her brother and sister were at the core of that experience.

Although she grew closer to her brother in their young adult lives, she was naturally closer to her younger sister. They shared a room until Mallory was about 12 or 13 years old, when her dad finished partially remodeling the basement enough for Caleb to move down into the new space allowing Rose to take his empty room. For a few years, while Rose was still an infant sleeping in her crib, Mallory shared a room with her brother. They would play with his Hot Wheels on carpeted racetracks and build things with his Legos. Caleb had the bottom bunk of a bunkbed their father had
made and had been decorated with their handprints; while Mallory slept with her dozens of stuffed animals on the top bunk. One night, when she was about 3 or 4 years old, she and her brother were horsing around in their beds. Caleb was on the top bunk and as Mallory climbed up to get him he pushed her down (or at least that is how she remembers it!) and her two front teeth became wedged in the wood of the bed and ripped out. She endured 5 years of toothless school pictures, every Christmas singing “all I want for Christmas are my two front teeth”. Around age 8 her wish finally came true. The indentation from her teeth forever punctured the wooden frame of the bunkbeds, but the teeth themselves were never found.

For most of her adolescent life, Mallory’s mother was a homemaker, picking up odd & end jobs here and there, but primarily cooking, cleaning and feeding her children’s imaginations. Some of Mallory’s clearest memories of her mother during this time are in the kitchen making cookies, watching her make her famous apple pies or making jams and jellies with her grandma, Nancy Lou Shaw (1949 - ) while the rising summer sun shone through the window and illuminated the golden oak cabinets and flooded the white and green tile floor with pure summer warmth. As Mallory got older, her mother took on more and more work outside the home. When Mallory started her senior year of high school, her mother started a new entrepreneurial venture that changed their family roles forever. Her father on-the-other-hand worked for the railroad since he was a young adult. Mallory’s childhood was full of memories visiting him at BNSF Family Days, climbing up into locomotives, seeing his work station, playing carnival games in the parking lot, getting her face painted, and even riding in a train car. BNSF became a cherished part of her family’s identity. Apart from the few years he spent working in Kansas City for Union Pacific when he was laid-off, her dad worked almost exclusively for BNSF railway out of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Luckily, Mallory and her siblings spent the better part of their developing years in the same spacious, ranch-style home just outside of Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas. From her birth until
about the age of 4, Mallory lived with her family in a quaint little one-level, two-bedroom home in
Meriden. She has few memories of this place: a freshly painted basement floor, falling down (or by
her account being shoved down) the cement stairs to the basement, and kind neighbors with a
jungle in their backyard (in all reality it was a small koi pond and a few shrubs). She doesn’t
remember moving either, or the first few years in their new home at just outside of town, but she
can never forget growing up in a small town. As a child she took the space and the community for
granted. In high school she dreamed desperately of escaping to a more urban environment, but as
an adult she appreciated the value of that small-town feel. The clear night sky full of stars, the safety
of taking a walk around town after the sun had set, the neighborly connections shared across back
porches or backyard bonfires were just some of the things she would never trade for a closer drive
to the supermarket or a metropolitan night club.

Growing up fall had always been her favorite season, the large trees around the house
turning and creating large mounds as their leaves fell; the smell of burning wood hanging in the crisp
and still autumn air; Garries Berries corn maze and Thanksgiving pumpkin pie. Even so, no season
held a candle to her favorite holiday, Christmas. When she was younger Mallory remembered whiter
winters, it used to snow earlier and more often, and each snow used to bring deep drifts as opposed
to light dustings. Her and her siblings used to track through the side yard like they were exploring
Antarctica or build snow forts and have snowball fights. From before she can remember, Mallory had
spent Christmas Eve morning with her dad’s family, Christmas Eve evening with her own family and
Christmas Day with her mom’s family. Her dad’s family, Mallory’s Nana, Ruth Ellen Riley (1945- ), and
Papa, Richard Linn Riley (1943- ), had a thin, classically vintage small Christmas tree with handmade
ornaments and old bubble lights. For many years her and her cousins used to make ornaments with
their Nana at Thanksgiving and receive them with their Christmas gifts. However, her best memories
of Christmas at her Nana and Papa’s was always exploring the wooded area around their home with
her cousins. A nearby pond would often freeze over, and one year the ice was so thick and so clear they could see the beavers, muskrats and turtles as they scurried underfoot. The pond drained into a wooden swamp land and this particular year the water cascading into the valley had frozen into a magnificent waterfall.

At home, they had a misshapen tree with multicolored lights that was full of handmade ornaments. Mallory never forgot the year they bought a new tree, full and symmetrical with coordinating ornaments and white lights. This is the Christmas image she remembers fondly: snow falling outside illuminated by the full moon and clear winter sky while she cozied up in the living room, reading a book next to the wood burning stove under the dim glow of the tree while the smell of the stove and the fresh snow fill the room and enchant her fictions and fantasies. Her maternal grandparents, on-the-other-hand, had this grand, full fiber-optic tree she used to dream about. It was something truly magical, but it was heavy and difficult to store and eventually was replaced by a tall wiry tree pre-decorated with berries and fake snow and was eventually a second time by a small 2-foot tree decorated and placed on the mantle surrounded by presents.

Mallory had always wanted a dog, but the uncertainty of her life’s trajectory and her inability to stay in one place for very long made it difficult to make that sort of commitment. In a matter of 5 years she had moved from Pittsburg, Crawford County, Kansas, to Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas, to Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, back to Meriden, then to Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, and then to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. She had been raised with cats and loved them, she knew they were low maintenance and had found memories of all the felines that had lived with her in her childhood home. Charlie was the one that outlasted them all. Charlie was almost 20 years old when he was put down. He was a main coon mix, a huge cat of orange tabby that looked like the literal embodiment of Garfield. Throughout the years her family had taken in a few strays, all
of which bonded with Mallory in particular, but were not a good fit in the home and were given to her Nana and Papa to live out their days on their farm.

At the end of her freshman year of college, Mallory got a kitten from a friend of her sisters, a beautiful long-haired Norwegian Forest Cat mix with unique black and white coloring and a woolen undercoat. She named her Malibu. Several years later, in the fall of 2014 she adopted a main coon mix from the Greater Kansas City Human Society and named him Leo. The two became like brother and sister, Malibu with her almost obnoxious amount of fluff, and lengthy Leo with his tall body and even longer legs. They were her children, and essentially as a single woman, they were family unit.

School was never Mallory’s favorite thing. There was the social aspect, sure, but it was a small-town school where she could never escape her labels, and everyone knew her business. She was a talented vocalist, and the highlight of her day would be Lakeside, her elite choir class and the hours she peer-tutored sophomore P.E. She wasn’t popular, but she had several good friends and was involved in a few clubs and organizations. When she was a freshman she had decided where she would be going to college and what she would be doing. She had watched as her high school boyfriend waited until the last moment to select a college, and then spent years trying to find a program, all because he was not prepared. That would not be her. She had decided she would attend Pittsburg State University and get a degree in Spanish, perhaps work as a translator. She would indeed go to Pittsburg State University, but her major would change quite a few times before she found the right fit.

In August of 2010 Mallory moved into Dellinger Hall, 1st floor, with Ashley Noel Mestepey a sophomore in accounting from Goddard, Sedgwick County Kansas. Most of the women on her floor were sophomores who had attended Goddard High School and completed their freshman years together at Pittsburg State, so Mallory was the newcomer to an already tight social group. This was very much an advantage, as there was already a welcoming social atmosphere for her to plug in with.
She would live alone her second year in the University Commons Apartments across from campus, her first semester in a 280-square-foot studio apartment for $495 per month, and her second in a two-bedroom townhome for $515 per month. Her third and final year she lived in a three-bedroom house off of Potter with her freshman year roommate, Ashley, and a girl from their floor, Shiloh Hilton for $750 per month.

College was the social pinnacle of Mallory’s life. She became exceptionally close with the men of Pi Kappa Alpha, eventually serving as their Dream Girl for the 2011-2012 academic year and represented them as their Homecoming Queen Candidate in 2011 and 2012. In 2012 she made it into the top 3 queen candidates. She was also accepted into the prestigious Student Ambassadors Program through the Admissions Office and worked as an Enrollment Orientation Leader during the summer admissions events. Mallory worked for a small bridal boutique for several months in downtown before securing a student position in the International Office where she worked until she graduated. It was the perfect fit into her academics, as she would also graduate with a Bachelor of Arts in International Studies.

When she first arrived on campus, Mallory had declared a dual degree: vocal performance and Spanish. Her plan was to pursue a safe career with promising job security and also pursue something she was passionate about. Within weeks of courses Mallory dropped the music major and just kept her choir courses. After a year she switched majors from Spanish to Political Science. After a semester of Political Science, she thought she had selected International Business as her new degree focus, but instead had accidently selected International Studies. When she met with her advisor she was startled and panicked about the misunderstanding, yet she was curious what International Studies was. Her advisor explained it was an interdisciplinary degree that could essentially be created according to the student’s specific interests, and the rest of her educational outlook was changed forever. She graduated in 2013, a year ahead of schedule, with a Bachelor’s Degree in International
Studies and a minor emphasis on Marketing and Consumer Behavior, securing a job as a manager of a clothing resale shop in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

From May 2013 until October of 2013 Mallory worked as the Store Manager for Plato’s Closet in Topeka for $11 per hour with no benefits. Plato’s Closet was a franchised resale shop for higher-end brands such as Hollister, American Eagle, Miss Me and Pink by Victoria’s Secret. Young and unhappy in her work, Mallory wanted to get out of the Meriden/Topeka area and had always dreamed of living in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. In October of 2013 she was hired as the Administrative Assistant for GSP and Corbin Residence Halls at the University of Kansas, working for $14.25 per hour and limited benefits. In January of 2014 she moved from her parents’ home to a small studio apartment at Remington Square Apartments, 4100 W 24th Pl, Lawrence, Kansas, for $510 per month, where she lived until the summer of 2016.

Mallory worked in her role at the University of Kansas from October 2013 until November of 2015. During that time, she transitioned from GSP and Corbin Halls to the newest complexes on campus, Daisy Hill Commons and Self/Oswald Halls. She loved living in Lawrence. The culture was great, very progressive and occasionally oppressively liberal, but it was clean and vibrant and Mass Street was always an exciting place to be. In July of 2016 she moved back Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas, with her sister in two-bedroom rental at 206 South Palmberg Street, for $600 per month. In December of 2015 Mallory had accepted a position as an Admissions Counselor with Washburn University at $31,000 annual salary and extensive benefits.

Mallory worked as an Admissions Counselor with Washburn University until July of 2017 when she resigned to pursue a more hands-on full-time graduate degree at Kansas State University. Subsequently she moved then in October of 2017 into a one-bedroom apartment in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, for $550 per month. Within 8 months of leaving Washburn University Mallory returned with a new employment opportunity as the new Student Success/Term Withdraw
Specialist/Retention Coordinator in the Center for Student Success with a starting annual salary of $40,000 and extensive benefits. In turn she moved to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

The several years following her undergraduate completion were exceptionally developmental for Mallory in molding who she would become. Still unhappy, and lacking development and intellectual stimulation she started the Master’s of Liberal Arts online program through Baker University in June of 2015. She focused her studies in history, ideology and American consumerism. The conception of goods as a social theme was a great interest to Mallory intellectually. Similarly, to the way Claude S. Fischer describes it in his book, Made in America, Mallory believed America was a nation of mass consumerism. Americans were a people who were privileged and continued to desire for more in the collective mind, leading to issues of ethics and value, corroding the quintessential American character.¹

Over the course of the next two years in the Baker program, her coursework, coupled with the exceptional development opportunities she accessed while employed at Washburn University, led into a state of unprecedented self-awareness that allowed her to identify and redirect her academic and professional endeavors to pursue what she really wanted to do: student advising and teaching. This path was not necessarily linear or even remotely easy-going. In the final term of her Master’s from Baker Mallory’s plans to transition into a Ph.D. program fell apart and she instead decided to pursue a secondary Master’s more specifically grounded in research within the history discipline. Her first semester at Kansas State University overlapped with the last month of her Baker Masters (of which she graduated in September of 2017) briefly, but regardless she was miserable in the Kansas State program and transferred out to an online Master’s of Arts in History program offered through her Alma Mater, Pittsburg State University. She would continue on to earn an additional Graduate Certificate in Academic Advising from Kansas State University.

¹ Claude S. Fischer, Made in America (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010), 8.
All of her academic and professional endeavors soon bled into her personal ones as she underwent intensive periods of self-evaluation and self-awareness. Mallory loved to collect antiques, visit museums and educational seminars, participate in auctions, quilt, kayak and cook. Her religious journey was tightly intertwined with her academic one. As an Evangelical/Pentecostal believer, she was regularly involved in leading worship at Assemblies of God affiliated institutions\(^2\). She identified as a moderate in political arguments, but always leaned a little to the right. She was all about finding herself and understanding her role in the world. She was an avid traveler, visiting places she had never been with the goal of seeing at least one new place a year. In May of 2013 she spent several days exploring Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, with her father. In April of 2014 she attended the Revival Cycles’ handmade motorcycle competition in Austin, Travis County, Texas, with her mother and sister to see her dad compete. In the summer of 2015 she traveled to New Orleans, Orleans Parish County, Louisiana, with her sister and a few of her sister’s friends. In the summer of 2017 her and her brother spent a week traveling through Nova Scotia, Canada. The older she became the more she began to focus of pursuing the things that made her life feel full. She also became ever-so interested in her family dynamic.

Mallory was the first woman in her immediate family to not be married, and/or have children before her mid-twenties. She was also the first woman in her immediate family to pursue a graduate degree. This created interesting obstacles in navigating her young adult life and played a significant factor in shaping her narrative, ambitions and self-identity as she continued to pursue her personal, professional and academic careers.

This also led her to do an in-depth study into her biological and cultural lineage. She was raised Irish, with her maternal grandmother advocating for her alleged French and German heritage,

\(^2\) Jefferson Assembly of God, Meriden, Kansas (birth-2010); Topeka First Assembly of God Boulevard Campus, Topeka, Kansas (2012- ).
but she had to discover what she really was for herself. In the summer of 2016 she took a genealogical DNA test and surprisingly enough, she discovered her cultural and biological heritage compositions did not align with family legend. She had been raised with Irish heritage on her father’s side and outspoken French and German roots from her mother’s. Her DNA results from Ancestry DNA showed she was 35% Scandinavian and 33% Irish with high general concentrations of the remaining 32% in Eastern European lineage. A DNA test conducted by 23 & Me discovered a 57.9% composition in British and Irish, 23% French & German and 19% Baltic/Scandinavian/Broadly Northwestern European lineage. But even though she felt great pride in her heritage she was troubled by the political environment in which she grew up, an environment that advocated for diversity while undermining and destroying the beautiful realities that made every person, every race different. She was especially frustrated with her own placement in such identities. As a woman, she was considered a minority, but as a white woman, especially a white middle-class woman her voice was discredited because of her assumed privileges. This was especially disheartening as she came from Irish immigrants, openly and aggressively mistreated during the early 1900s and a young Frenchman who was kidnapped from his home and sold into slavery in the New World in the mid-1700s. Her ancestors were not among the wealthy classes or even the privileged races of their time, and she was angered by the callus force at which her society discarded her heritage for the sake of modern cries for diversity and equality. In her academic pursuits she found a resource that visually articulated this struggle. In Figure 3.3 "Top Fourteen Ancestry Responses and Percentages Mentioning No Ancestry Among White Eighteen Years Old and Over, 2000," of Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout’s Century of Difference, the authors explore the within-race diversity of White Americans through the results of an ancestry vs race identifier in the 2000 population census. The chart displays the percentage of whites that answered this question, and how they answered it: German, British, Irish and Italian among the most popular self-reported figures. Also, of interest,
many white Americans chose to identify as simply Americans or White, and an even larger number still who chose not to answer.3

Through it all, trying to find out who she really was Mallory turned to her faith, the most important part of her identity and subsequently the most constant and unwavering. Mallory was raised in a Pentecostal/Evangelical household, attending Jefferson Assembly of God in Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas, from her birth until she was 18 years old. Her grandparents where charter members of that church and she had seen the congregation move from a quaint little church in town to a large facility off of K-4 highway just outside of town, built on property her great uncle Daniel Adams had donated to the church. She grew up participating in children's programs and musicals and in the youth group she started singing with the worship band. Once she was in high school she began singing on stage on Sundays with the regular worship team, half of which was made up by her family. Her papa, Richard Linn Riley (1943 - ), and aunt, Shana Kerlin Riley (1971 -) sang on stage, her brother would eventually play the bass and her favorite memory, her dad, Aaron, was the drummer. A few years after she graduated from high school her family started to attend Topeka First Assembly in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, where her, Caleb and Aaron all became very involved in the worship band as well.

3 Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout, Century of Difference; How America Changed in the Last One Hundred Years (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2006), 29.
Generation Two

A1a. Aaron Michael Riley (1968 - )
A1b. Crystal Dalaine Shaw Riley (1968 - )

Aaron Michael Riley (1968 - ) was born on August 14th in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas to Richard Linn Riley (1943 - ) and Ruth Ellen Applegate (1945 - ). He was the oldest of three; a biological sister, Shana Kerin Riley (1971 - ), and an adopted sister, Kandi Proberts. His mother recalls being mostly indifferent to the sex of her unborn child, although secretly she had hoped for a boy. The couple chose to name him Aaron Michael to pay homage to their shared Irish heritage. In fact, they even considered using the traditional Gaelic spelling, Erin, but instead decided to go with the Biblical spelling instead, for which Aaron was very thankful. Had he been a girl, Ruth admits, they would have named him Melissa Linn.

He remembers moving around a lot as a kid, kindergarten in Dodge City, Ford County, Kansas, and 1st and 2nd grade at Pauline Elementary, Shawnee County, Kansas. He remembers his teachers as well, especially his second-grade teacher, Mrs. Barker who broke a paddle on a kid’s butt in front of the whole class. After 2nd grade they moved to Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas, where, in 1986, Aaron would graduate with a class size of less than 40 students. He attended the Beloit Diesel Mechanics program in 1987 and then attended Pittsburg State University where he received an Associate's degree in Machine Tool Manufacturing in 1989. During his final semester at Pitt State, Aaron started dating Crystal Dalaine Shaw (1968 - ), whom he would marry in the summer of 1990.4

After graduating, Aaron moved back home and worked for a few months at Phil Thompson Welding & Machining. After a mutual split he began working for Heinen Custom Operations as a carpenter/painter. Later that year he was hired at Horizon Systems in Lawrence, Douglas County,

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4 Aaron Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 25 February 2018.
Kansas where he spent the next year as a machinist until being promoted to Shop Manager, a position he held until he left in 1994. He began his career in the railroad on January 22, 1994 with BNSF railway in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. On April 1, 2002 he was affected by a series of layoffs and went to work for HF Rubber as a machinist for several months before securing another machinist position at Kansas City Southern Railroad in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, where he would work until 2003. Later that year Aaron moved on to a maintenance mechanic position at Hills Pet Food in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, for a little over 10 months before being called back to BNSF in June of 2004. In 2008 Aaron started an additional home-grown side ironworks company, Red Letter Ironworks.

On August 18, 1990 Aaron started his own family by marrying Crystal Dalaine Shaw (1968 - ) at Jefferson Assembly of God Church, on the corner of Palmberg and Wyandotte roads in Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas.5 Together they had three children: Mallory Ann Riley (1992 - ), Caleb James Riley (1993 - ), and Rose LeAnne Riley (1995 - ). After getting married the couple moved into a small rental home in Jefferson County, Kansas. 6 months later they moved again into a rented trailer in the town’s Trailer Park, and within a year they bought their first home Jefferson County, Kansas. It was clear the two-bedroom, single-level home could not support their growing family. After Rose was born the couple bought a three-bedroom, ranch-style home just out of town with a half-acre plot. This would be the home they grew, built-on to and raised their children in.

Crystal Dalaine Shaw (1968 - ) was born on February 28 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas to James Henry Shaw (1945 - ) and Nancy Lou Falley (1949 - ). Nancy knew in her heart she would have a girl. She remembers praying to God when she was only 10 years old, wishing desperately for a boy and a girl. God had already blessed her with a son, Mark Guffey (1968 - ) from her previous marriage, and now she was at peace that she would have a girl. She was so sure she didn’t even

5 Crystal Riley, interview with Mallory Riley, 28 February 2018.
bother considering potential boy names, although she did not spend much time thinking about a
girl’s name either. Nancy knew she wanted to be different, that she wanted a unique name for her
baby girl. She had always loved the name Crystal, she thought that it was beautiful and illuminating.
Her family protested, at the time the name Crystal was only adorned by African-American women,
but Nancy loved it, and no one could talk her out of it.

Crystal attended Jefferson West High School in Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas,
graduating in 1989 with nearly 80 of her peers. Many of her best memories come from the days she
lived on a farm in Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas, with her family. She was a real daddy’s girl,
always climbing around in the salvage yard with him during the summers or hanging off of the
equipment in the garage where he would work in the winters. She also loved being surrounded by so
many animals, although she never really considered them as pets. Crystal has only ever really had a
small handful of pets: Charlie, the main coon mix her and Aaron got when they moved to the house
on Palmberg Street after their first cat together, Jake, passed away from consuming anti-freeze;
Charlie #2, a gorgeously marbled black and white street cat belonging to their neighbor that would
eventually be run over by a car; Nykk, her Shih-tzu-Chihuahua mix she adopted in 2009 when she
started her first business; and Bruno, the Maltese-mix her and her youngest daughter, Rose,
purchased in 2011.

Crystal attended Jefferson Assembly of God, also in Meriden. Her parents were members of
the charter group that established the institution and her and her family attended until 2010, after
which they joined the Topeka First Assembly of God in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, in 2013. It
was at Jefferson Assembly that Crystal met Shana Kerin Riley (1971 - ) and the two became best
friends. That is also how she met Aaron, her future husband.

While in high school Crystal completed a vocational certificate through Kaw Valley Technical
School in medical administration. She would later complete a CNA through the same vocational
institution in 2005. Crystal didn’t spend much time in the medical field however. When she was in high school she worked for the brand-new company Hypermart, which would quickly become Wal-Mart. Before the birth of her first child, she worked at Trinity insurance. After the birth of her third child she worked in medical records and services for Home Healthcare until the early 2000s. Her eldest daughter, Mallory, remembers this job well. The Home Healthcare back office was her favorite place to be when she was home sick from school. They had a T.V. back there that she would move under the table into the fort she had created with the medical records boxes and watch Disney movies on VHS.

After her time at Home Healthcare, Crystal became a licensed Realtor of Century 21, then she worked many hot, hard summers for Blessings of Nature landscaping. After completing her CNA, she worked at a lab in Stormont Vail Hospital for about a year, then spent a year as a para for Jefferson West Elementary School’s special education program. From 2007-2009 she worked as an office manager for NEKAN Weatherproofing in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, before starting her own contracting company, Lighthouse Contracting, in 2009. In 2014 she formed ACRS investments with her partner Art Stone, and in 2016 they started Capital Iron Works, LLC where all of their children (respectively) worked for a period of time.
Richard Linn Riley (1943 - ) was born on the 8th of July, to Francis Earl Riley (1914-1999) and Geraldine “Geri” Louise Linvill (1917-2012). He was the oldest of four sons born to the couple. Richard graduated from Neodesha High School, Wilson County, Kansas, with a class of roughly 82 people. He went on to attend Kansas State University in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, graduating in January 1966 after completing his degree in civil engineering. It was there that he met his future bride, Ruth Applegate (1945 - ). The couple began dating in 1963 and were married February 1966 in a small chapel in Cheyenne, Cheyenne County, Kansas.  

Shortly after getting married, Richard and Ruth moved to an apartment in Roeland Park, Johnson County, Kansas, while Richard worked for MoDot (Missouri Department of Transportation). 18 months later they bought a trailer and moved to unincorporated Pauline outside of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas near Forbes Field Airspace where Richard starting training with KDot (Kansas Department of Transportation). In 1968, after completing training they moved to Newton, Harvey County, Kansas, and Richard went into the construction division of KDot. In 1968 Richard and Ruth also welcomed their first child into the world, Aaron Michael Riley (1968 - ) on August 14th. Richard and Ruth would have their second child before leaving Newton, a daughter, Shana Kerin Riley (1971 - ). Richard moved into a position for promotion and relocated his family, and their trailer, to Dodge City, Ford County, Kansas, where they would live from 1972-1974. By the end of 1974 Richard transitioned into the materials and research division of KDot, sold their mobile home, 

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6 Richard Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 20 April 2018.
upgraded and moved back to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, until 1976 when they bought a 1920s two-story, four-bedroom home and small 4.5-acre farm in Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas.\footnote{Ibid.}

Valley Falls was originally named Grasshopper Falls after the falls from the Delaware River, once called the Grasshopper River, which runs directly through the town and into manmade Perry Lake, Jefferson County, Kansas.\footnote{“Valley Falls, Kansas,” Wikipedia, accessed 30 January 2018. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley_Falls%2C_Kansas} Ruth and Richard’s grandchildren, \textit{Mallory Ann Riley (1992 - )} and Caleb James Riley (1993 - ), used to kayak the Delaware River from a drop off point in Valley Falls near their little farm to where the river spills into Perry Lake and rode right up to an anchor point down the hill from \textit{James Henry Shaw (1945 - )} and \textit{Nancy Lou Falley (1949 - )}, the children’s maternal grandparent’s home in Ozawkie, Jefferson County, Kansas.

Richard and Ruth would stay in Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas, raising their children, adopting a daughter, Kandi Proberts, in 1983 and became foster parents from 1991 to 2005. They would continuously remodel the entirety of their home, adding a sunroom, laundry room and bathroom in 1990, and building several structures across the property into late retirement. Richard would work in various departments at KDot until he retired in 2005: field maintenance engineer, inspector general’s office, etc. In retirement Richard would continue in his hobbies of golfing, woodworking and traveling ministries. He also served as a hunter’s safety instructor and a ski instructor at Snow Creek Resort in Weston, Platte County, Missouri. Richard was a member of RV Maps and Gideon’s International and had served as an Eagle Scouts scoutmaster from 1970-1974.\footnote{Richard Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 20 April 2018.}

On the 16\textsuperscript{th} of June in 1945 in Russell, Russell County, Kansas \textit{Ruth Applegate (1945 - )} was born to SSgt. \textit{Forest Dail Applegate (1918-2002)} and \textit{Joyce Elaine Bratton (1921-2013)}. Ruth was the oldest of five children in the Applegate household: Jack Eugene (1947 - ), Wayne Weston (1948-2015),
Nancy Elaine (1952 - ), and Kristine Kay (1953 - ). She remembers living with her maternal grandparents as a child for almost 2 years while her father was deployed to the Philippines during World War II. Ruth was 8 years old when her childhood home first received electricity, and they didn’t install an indoor bathroom until well after she had left home for college. She remembers her father, and his father farming the vast spans of land together in the heat of summer and the cool of fall harvest. Western Kansas was a sparse place in the early twentieth century. Ruth recalls attending more than half of her education in a one-room schoolhouse.10

She remembered her mother as the disciplinarian of the family, wielding authority over the entire household, including her father. He was a reserved man, soft-spoken and calm. She rarely remembers seeing her father angry, rather he would look on disapprovingly or lecture her and her siblings about his disappointment. Living on a very large, very busy farm Ruth often had to care for her younger siblings. This presented many challenges for her and their relationships to each other, but she recognizes now the invaluable lessons such responsibility taught her and how much stronger they made her kinship to her siblings in their adult lives.

After graduating from Osborne High School, Osborne County, Kansas, with a class of roughly 40 students in 1963, Ruth attended Kansas State University. She graduated in 1967 with a dual degree in Nursing and Home Economics, and then continued on to the University of Kansas Medical School in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, where she lived with her husband, Richard.11

Her first job out of school was with the State Mental Hospital from 1967-1968, over which time she completely paid off her remaining student loans. She then stayed home and cared for her two young children until returning to work as a general nurse while the family lived in Newton, Harvey County, Kansas. In 1976 she enrolled in an academic refresher course and from 1977-1985,

10 Ruth Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 20 April 2018.
11 Ibid.
Ruth worked as a staff nurse at a 15-bed hospital in Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas. During this time, she also took additional training courses in pre-natal care. From 1985-1991, just prior to the birth of her first grandchild, Ruth worked as a general nurse at St. Francis Hospital in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. After leaving in 1991 she spent her time as a stay-at-home grandmother and foster-mom.\(^{12}\)

Both Richard and Ruth were raised Methodist, their parents were Methodist, and their parent’s parents. They placed a great deal of emphasis on their religious upbringings, but they simply weren’t being spiritually fed at the Methodist church. They broke with tradition in the 1970s, after their daughter Shana, was born, exploring other Protestant offerings. Although they felt alone in their journey, Richard and Ruth were part of a growing trend in American culture. According to Figure 8.5 "Protestants’ Specific Denominations, by Cohort (Year Turned Sixteen)" of Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout’s *Century of Difference*, during the 1970s Baptist and other sects of Protestantism grew as Methodist populations dramatically shrunk, and never really recovered.\(^{13}\)

**James Henry Shaw (1945 - )** was born on January 29\(^{th}\) to **John Dickenson Shaw (1902-1964)** and **Freda Ruth Fincham (1910-2001)** in Concordia, Cloud County, Kansas.\(^{14}\) He was the youngest of five children born to John and Freda. James remembers growing up on a farm outside of Barnes, Washington County, Kansas, however when his grandfather Fincham passed in 1961 his father John sold the farm and moved in with James’s grandmother Ethel until she passed a year later. After the death of his fraternal grandmother, James and his family moved back to Barnes, Washington County, Kansas, where he would graduate in 1963 with a class of fourteen (twelve boys and two girls to be exact).

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\(^{12}\) Ibid.

\(^{13}\) Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout, *Century of Difference: How America Changed in the Last One Hundred Years* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2006), 196.

\(^{14}\) James Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley, 30 January 2018.
One of James’s best memories of high school center around his senior year football team.\textsuperscript{15} They were undefeated that year, celebrating a hard-earned victory. During that season, their rival, Haddam High School, Washington County, Kansas, had a “one-man gang”\textsuperscript{16}, Terry Brown, a real powerhouse. James remembers his only instruction from his coach during that season: \textit{don’t do anything but take down Terry Brown.} And that is exactly what James did, continued to take down Terry Brown and helped secure an unforgettable season for Barnes High School. Terry Brown would later play for Fort Hays State, Ellis County, Kansas as a halfback.\textsuperscript{17}

After graduating from high school, James moved to Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, staying with his brother, Edward Eugene (1936 - ), while he attended the Barber College of Topeka. Unfortunately, the college had secured patients from the area state hospital as their clients and James could not handle their filth, so he left the program. He got a job at the Martin Tractor Caterpillar dealer as a welder for $1.65 an hour. In March of 1964 he was hired on as a laborer, starting out in the banbury, for Goodyear Tire & Rubber in North Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas where he made $3.27 per hour. Around this same time James got his own apartment off of 6\textsuperscript{th} and Tyler and during a trip back home to Barnes, Washington County, Kansas, he and his friends had an unfortunate run-in with some Blue Rapids, Marshall County, Kansas, kids.\textsuperscript{18}

During his visit home James and his friends came across some trouble-makers setting off fireworks and causing all sorts of mayhem. The local police arrested James and his friends and convicted them with disturbing the peace, destruction of property and lighting fireworks outside of the 4\textsuperscript{th} of July. Every weekend for more than a month, James had to return to Barnes, Washington

\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{17} “Not Many Practice Sessions Left Before FHS First Game,” \textit{The Hays Daily News.} (Hays, Kansas), 09 Sept. 1962, 6. https://www.newspapers.com/image/746213/
\textsuperscript{18} James Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley, 30 January 2018.
County, Kansas, to serve out his 15-day jail sentence. He recalls his supervisor giving him a hard time, calling him jail bird well after his time was served.

Outside of the occasional layoff, James would work at Goodyear in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, until he retired in December of 2002. During a layoff while James was living with his wife Nancy and two children, he and a friend, Gene Heinen, started a salvage yard business in Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas, that Gene would continue to run until his death. James enjoyed many hobbies, including the junkyard business. He especially had a love for cars and motorcycles, and occasionally raced them down an impromptu drag strip. James owned many motorcycles throughout his life: Indians, Triumphs, a Norton chopper, three Harleys and a Yamaha, just to name a few. He also has fond memories of the cars he has owned over the years, many of them brand new: a 1959 Ford convertible, a 1969 blue and white Chevelle and a 1964 Mercury Comet in palomino which he unfortunately lost to his first wife, Connie Haller. 19

In 1964 James married Connie Haller, a fellow classmate from Barnes High School. Two years later they were divorced, and she took everything. Less than a year later, James was drafted into the Army. “Every man who was single was quickly swept away into the Vietnam War”, James recalled. “I wasn’t single for a year before they had my number.” But luckily for James he was not sent to Vietnam, instead he went to Korea where he worked with artillery survey from 1967-1968. When he returned state-side he was married within a year to a younger Tennessee woman, Maxine. The couple split after several months, Maxine eager to return to her home state to be with her daughter. In 1970, while sitting at the counter of the Sasnak Club in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, James was introduced to Nancy Lou Falley (1949 - ) and the two were married within the year.

Nancy was navigating a difficult divorce to her first husband when the two met. James and Nancy had planned to be married sooner, but with the delays caused by Nancy’s soon-to-be-ex-

19 Ibid.
husband, and the current waiting periods for marriage licenses in the state of Kansas, the couple
decided to travel to Miami, Ottawa County, Oklahoma, on September 14, 1970 to be married the
moment Nancy’s divorce was finalized. Apparently, Oklahoma’s waiting period was almost non-
existent and the two could not wait to be married. They made the trip with Nancy’s sister Donna
Marie (1941 - ) and her then boyfriend, now ex-husband, for a couples wedding. A year later, James
and Nancy welcomed a daughter into the world, Crystal Dalaine Shaw (1971 - ).

Nancy Lou Falley (1949 - ) was born on June 24th in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas at
Stormont Vail Hospital to Frederick Jackson Falley (1907-1968) and Elsie Laura Gilbert (1918-1998).
Nancy was the youngest daughter of the couple. A few years after she was born, her father
purchased a building in Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas, that used to house the town’s hospital.
When she was 10 years old, her oldest sister, Colleen (1937 - ) and her father built the family a house
by hand and the family moved into it in April of 1960. In May of 1960, less than one month after they
moved, the devastating tornado of 1960 ripped through the town and destroyed their childhood
home.21

Nancy lived in the house her father and sister had built until October of 1964, when she
married Dennis Lee Guffey and moved into a farmhouse the couple rented on the west side of
Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. In 1965 they purchased a home in Meriden, Jefferson County,
Kansas next to her sister Donna’s home where she also completed her high school education at
Jefferson West High School. She graduated in 1968. Also, in 1968, Nancy gave birth to her first child,
and son, Mark Guffey (1968 - ). Nancy and Dennis separated in 1969 and officially divorced in 1970
when Nancy married James Henry Shaw (1945 - ). Between the time she separated from Dennis and
married James, Nancy was living with her mom in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, off of

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20 Nancy Shaw, interview with Mallory Riley, 28 February 2018.
21 Ibid.
State Street and working at the VFW Ladies Auxiliary in Missouri. When she remarried, she and James moved into an apartment on Wabash Road in Oakland, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.\(^\text{22}\)

Within a few years the couple rented a home near Ozawkie, Jefferson County, Kansas at Village Greens. By 1973, after the birth of their daughter, Crystal, James and Nancy bought a 10-acre farm in Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas, for $10,000. They lived there for nearly a decade, raising all manner of livestock and miscellaneous farm animals, keeping a large garden and starting a salvage yard business. Sadly, the allergies and the dirt road dust proved too much for Nancy and they sold the farm in 1983 for $40,000. They bought a house more in-town in Meriden with a pool. In 1994 they moved into Ozawkie, Jefferson County, Kansas where they helped raise their six grandchildren.\(^\text{23}\)

Ozawkie, Jefferson County, Kansas, is a newer neighborhood than most in the area, with recent construction and strict city ordinances it comes as no surprise considering the city itself was less than 28 years old when James and Nancy moved there. Although its history dates back to before 1855 when it was named Osawkee, the town was relocated in 1966 to make way for the construction of the Perry Lake Dam & Reservoir. At that time Ozawkie, Jefferson County, Kansas, was an unincorporated entity and therefore had to be relocated with privately raised funds and no government assistance.\(^\text{24}\)

When the lake would get too low, Mallory Ann Riley (1992 - ) remembered being able to see the old highway peaking up across the body of the lake, or feeling her paddles get caught in old debris at the bottom of the lake when she kayaked. When she was growing up she remembered neighborhood kids telling ghost stories about the homes that were washed away when the lake was

\(^{22}\) Ibid.
\(^{23}\) Ibid.
filled, or tales of hauntings by families that were trapped in their homes when they began to fill with water.

Nancy spent the majority of her formative years working in miscellaneous position in retail and sales, with a six-year stint at a motorhome factory that drove her to pursue advanced education in the hopes of securing a better career path. In 1990 Nancy graduated from Washburn University with an Associates of Science in General Studies and a Medical Records Certificate. She then worked for a while for St. Francis and Presbyterian Manor, but spent most of her continuing working years, from 1996 to 2008, at McCrite Senior Living Plaza.

Nancy was a deeply religious woman, from a young age she attended various churches and youth groups. The majority of her grandparents were Christian and even through her struggles in life she turned to the faith. James was not raised in an overly religious household, although his mother was adamant they attend church and raised her children with that same guide of morality. The couple were charter members of Jefferson Assembly of God in Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas. Later in life James attended Living Water Evangelical Free Church in Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, Kansas while Nancy attended Topeka First Assembly of God in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, with her daughter and grandchildren.

The idea of security as a social factor, the way Claude S. Fischer describes it in his book, Made in America, has been a reoccurring theme in Nancy’s life since before she can remember.25 She tried tireless to guide her children and grandchildren with persistent pearls of wisdom over the importance of securing their futures above all else. Among them, her personal favorite “you can fall in love with a rich man just as easily as a poor man.” She didn’t want her family to be plagued by the lack monetary security that she had to navigate in her youth. Her father did his best, but never learned how to truly provide for his family, so they lived paycheck to paycheck, and lived in hand-me-

downs. That was what he had to pass down to his family, his legacy. Nancy was the youngest of five, overflowing from a two-bedroom home in Meriden, Kansas she was determined to get a better life for herself and took the first out she could find. She married at the age of 16, divorced after the birth of her 1st child and then secured a marriage to a hard-working, well-to-do military man.

Even though they had a very fulfilling and comfortable life, she was and remains consumed by the idea of financial security. This type of environment is what informed her daughter Crystal’s idea of security. She married for love, but she also married young and stayed in the secure role of a housewife and caretaker for much of her life. Subsequently Crystal may have been a little too transparent about finances and the occasional monetary trouble with her children, as her eldest daughter recalls. Because of this, Mallory grew up fearful but determined to secure a job where she could take care of herself. She rushed through college to get out as soon as she could as debt was a major concern in her mind. She missed out on opportunities to experience life because of financial security fears, but that of that would change with her self-reflective enlightenment she would experience later in life, leaving her with a feeling of safety and security that finding her own path was more important than securing something that wasn’t.
On March 10, 1914 Francis Earl Riley (1914-1999) was born to Robert Francis Riley (1891-1972) and Nelle Douglas Martin (1889-1985) in Coffeyville, Montgomery County, Kansas. He was a Freemason, a 32\textsuperscript{nd} Degree and Royal Arch Mason to be exact. He was named “Mr. Kansas Mason” in 1994. His tombstone, like his father’s before him, is adorned with the tradition mark of a Freemason. According to his memorial Francis was a member of numerous lodges and organizations, including Lodge # 94 A.F. & A.M., Eastern Star of Independence, Ft. Scott Consistory, the Keystone Lodge of Independence, Shriners Lodge, the Red Cross of Constantine Lodge of Pittsburg and the Grand Commandry of Kansas. He was also a devoted member of the United Methodist Church.

Francis attended schools in Coffeyville, Montgomery County, Kansas; Valeda, Labette County, Kansas and Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, before graduating from Neodesha High School, Wilson County, Kansas. He went to Coffeyville Community College, Montgomery County, Kansas, where he played football and basketball. Francis wanted to be an accountant, but he was drafted into the United States Navy during the latter half of World War II, serving his time in the Pacific Theater. He was trained as an electrician, a profession he continued after his time in the

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\textsuperscript{26} Find A Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com : accessed 03 April 2018), memorial page for Francis Earl “Earl” Riley (10 Mar 1914–10 Jan 1999), Find A Grave Memorial no. 105815815, citing Neodesha Cemetery, Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas, USA; Maintained by KLElkins (contributor 47632315).

\textsuperscript{27} Ibid.
service, working for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana Refinery in Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas, until it closed in 1971. From the closing of Standard Oil until he retired in 1986 he had his own electrical business.²⁸

Francis married Geraldine “Geri” Louise Linvill (1917-2012) on June 1, 1940 in Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas.²⁹ Together they had three sons, Richard Linn Riley (1943 - ), John Robert (1941 - ), and Mark Warren (1949-2017).³⁰ Francis died January 10, 1999 in Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas at the Wilson County Hospital.³¹

At her parent’s farm outside of Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas, Geraldine “Geri” Louise Linvill (1917-2012) was born to John Alvin Linvill (1887-1967) and Nell Vandaveer (1891-1974). She was a homegrown Neodeshan, graduating from the local high school in 1934. Geraldine was a homemaker but worked for several years in a local floral shop, Eagle Green House.³² Like her husband, Geri was very involved, being a member of the Eastern Star since before 1950, the United Methodist Church, the United Methodist Women and the church’s quilting club. Geri died at age 95 at the Golden Living Center in Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas.³³

Francis and Geraldine’s civic dedication were exemplary examples of Claude S. Fischer’s thesis on groups and voluntarism as a social theme in American culture from his book, Made in

²⁸ Ibid.; Richard Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 20 April 2018.
³² Ruth Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 27 February 2018.
America. The couple were respectively involved in almost a dozen civic institutions in their town that gave them access to specific, and often powerful social circles.34

April 8, 1918, in Luray, Russell County, Kansas, Forest Dail Applegate (1918-2002) was born in a rural home in the Potterville Community, to Frank Herbert Applegate (1887-1975) and Maude Anna Jane Plumb (1892-1979). He was the youngest child of five children born to Frank and Maude.35

Forest as a farmer like his father, but he received a vocational certificate from the sheet metal school in Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas. He worked in Burbank, Los Angeles County, California, on P38 lightning aircrafts for the war movement before being drafted into the army. He served in the Philippines and Japan as a Staff Sergeant in the United States Army during World War II.36 He was a Gideon, part of the congregation at the Cheyenne United Methodist Church, a member of the VFW, the Osborne County Farm Bureau and the Luray American Legion.37

Forest married Joyce Elaine Bratton (1921-2013) in Eagle Rock, Los Angeles County, California, on January 16, 1944. They had five children together: Ruth Ellen (1945 - ), Jack Eugene (1947 - ), Wayne Weston (1948-2015), Nancy Elaine (1952 - ), and Kristine Kay (1953 - ).38 He passed away on

34 Claude S. Fischer, Made in America (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010), 9.
36 Find A Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com : accessed 23 January 2018), memorial page for Forest Dail Applegate (8 Apr 1918–11 Apr 2002), Find A Grave Memorial no. 82414194, citing Cheyenne Cemetery, Cheyenne, Osborne County, Kansas, USA; Maintained by JLF (contributor 47727694).
38 Personal knowledge of author Mallory Riley, detailed headstone can be found at Cheyenne Cemetery, Osborne County, Kansas, Block 2 Lot 13; Ruth Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 13 March 2018.
April 11, 2002 at age 84, in Luray, Russell County, Kansas, after many health battles including recovering from a stroke and Alzheimer’s disease. He is buried at Cheyenne Cemetery, Osborne County, Kansas.39

Joyce Elaine Bratton (1921-2013) was born in Russell, County, Kansas on September 14th to Elmer Evert Bratton (1885-1971) a farmer and rancher from Success, Russell County, Kansas, and Edna Viola Hatten (1886-1942) of Kansas.40 Joyce attended McPherson College for a year before completing her Diploma in Nursing from the University of Kansas Medical School.41 She went on to work as a school nurse for the USD 392 school district, a health nurse for Osborne County and for various other physicians and clinics.42 She passed away on April 26 of 2013 at the Parkview Care Center in Osborne, Osborne County, Kansas.43

John Dickenson Shaw (1902-1964) was born on July 16th to Fitz Henry Shaw (1849-1925) and Lucy Amelia Dickenson (1875-1949). He was the middle child of three. He had an older brother, Porter W. (1897-1953), and a younger sister born just three years later, Olive Shaw (1905 - unk).44

41 John R. Mallory Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley 16 March 2018.
43 Ibid.
John grew up in central Kansas, living as a child in Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas,\(^{45}\) and Barnes, Washington County, Kansas.\(^{46}\) On October 31, 1931, in Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas John married Freda Ruth Fincham (1910-2001) and had two daughters, Doris Jean (1932 - ) and Marjorie Elaine (1933 - ), and three sons, Edward Eugene (1936 - ), John R. (1943 - ), and James Henry Shaw (1945 - ), all of which were born in Barnes, Kansas save for James Henry Shaw who was born at a Catholic Church in Concordia, Cloud County, Kansas. In fact, James remembers being told he was even blessed at that facility.\(^{47}\)

John was a dairy farmer.\(^{48}\) John was a member of his local fraternal lodge while Freda was a member of the Rebekah Assembly.\(^{49}\) John Shaw died on December 3, 1964 at the age of 62. He is buried in Maplewood Cemetery in Barnes, Washington County, Kansas, where he and his family spent the majority of their lives together.\(^{50}\)

Freda Ruth Fincham (1910-2001) was born July 5 in Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas to Richard Guy Fincham (1884-1961) and Ethel May Hayward (1888-1962).\(^{51}\) Freda was one of six children born to the couple. Freda Ruth Fincham married John Dickenson Shaw (1902-1964) on October 31, 1931 in Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas. Freda worked as a school cook and bus driver for the K-12

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\(^{45}\) Ibid.


\(^{47}\) James Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley. 20 April 2018.


\(^{49}\) Nancy Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley, 16 March 2018.

\(^{50}\) Find A Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com :accessed 16 March 2018), memorial page for John D Shaw (1902-1964), Find A Grave Memorial no. 93492823, citing Maplewood Cemetery, Barnes, Washington County, Kansas, USA; Maintained by TLC (contributor 46919197)

Barnes School System. Additionally, Freda worked hard on the dairy farm and sold Avon, as her husband suffered from heart problems.52 She was well-known in the community.

Freda did remarry three years after the death of her husband John Dickenson Shaw. Freda Ruth Fincham married August “Gus” Bokelman (1909-1991) in November of 1967 at the age of 57.53 Gus was custodian and bus driver for the Barnes School System as well. According to his step-son, James Henry Shaw, he was a fine Christian man.

On September 18, 2001 Freda died at age 91. She was preceded in death by both of her husbands.54 Freda is buried in Maplewood Cemetery in Barnes, Washington County, Kansas, next to her first husband, John.55

**Frederick “Ted” Jackson Falley (1907-1968)** was born on June 2 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, to **Lewis Huntington Falley (1868-1964)** and **Mary Louisa “LuLu” Jackson (1877-1951).** 56 A short man, like his mother (the short part, not the man part obviously) he sported an unruly and rebellious nature, apparent in any photo capturing his youth. Frederick was a carpenter and painter by trade, until he injured his eye and then found it very difficult to find steady work and spend most of his life living in Shawnee and Jefferson Counties.57

Frederick married **Elsie Laura Gilbert (1918-1998)** around 1936 and they had five children: one son, **Daniel Jackson Falley (1952-2008)**, and three daughters, Colleen Janet (1937 - ), Sharon Darlene (1939 - ), Donna Marie (1941 - ), and **Nancy Lou Falley (1949 - )**. They divorced when Nancy Lou was

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52 James Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley, 30 January 2018.
53 Ibid.
just a girl, she reckons it was early 1960s when she was 12 or 13 years old. Frederick grew up with Elsie, both rebellious spirits drawn to each other and he knew he wanted to marry her from a young age. As romantic as it may appear, the two were toxic together and could never make it last. Elsie left the children with Frederick. His youngest daughter recounts how difficult it was for him.

Frederick was not prepared to raise five children on his own, but he did his best.

He moved to Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas, a small town just north of the state’s capital, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Him and his family lived in Meriden during its lowest recorded population since its establishment in 1872, will less than 380 people.\(^6\) He continued to live there until his death.\(^5\) Frederick was dead on arrival from a heart attack on May 31, 1968 in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, at age 60, and is buried at Prairie Home Cemetery in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.\(^6\)

On July 21, 1918 Elsie Laura Gilbert (1918-1998) was born to Jesse B. Gilbert (1891-1960) and Nancy Clara Allen (1892-1986) in Horton, Brown County, Kansas.\(^6\) Elsie went to beauty school but worked primarily in retail as an adult.\(^6\) Elsie remarried and divorced two more times, first in late 1960-early 1970s to Kenneth Church, described by his step-daughters are wicked and crooked. Their courtship did not last long. Roughly five years later she was married to George Bowers whom she would divorce prior to his incarceration for shooting a highway patrolman. Later in life a few of her

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\(^6\) Personal knowledge of author, Mallory Riley. Comprehensively inscribed tombstone at Prairie Home Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/103466546/person/340026850284/media/00d532dc-6fad-43d8-9f66-67acde20c9d4?usePUBJs=true
\(^6\) Nancy Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley, 17 March 2018.
children reconnected with her after feeling abandoned when she left and got remarried. A few of her daughters were there with her in her last moments.\textsuperscript{63} And then, on November 18, 1998 Elsie passed away. She is buried in Prairie Home Cemetery in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.\textsuperscript{64}

\textsuperscript{63} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{64} Personal knowledge of author, Mallory Riley. Comprehensively inscribed tombstone at Prairie Home Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/103466546/person/340026850284/media/00d532dc-6fad-43d8-9f66-67acde20c9d4?usePUBJs=true
Generation Five

A1a1a1. Robert Francis Riley (1891-1972)

A1a1b1. John Alvin Linvill (1887-1967)
A1a1b2. Nell “Nellie” Vandaveer Linvill (1891-1974)

A1a2a1. Frank Herbert Applegate (1887-1975)
A1a2a2. Maude Anna Jane Plumb Applegate (1891-1979)

A1a2b1. Elmer Evert Bratton (1885-1971)
A1a2b2. Edna Viola Hattan Bratton (1886-1942)

A1b1a1. Fitz Henry Shaw (1849-1925)
A1b1a2. Lucy Amelia Dickenson Shaw (1875-1949)

A1b1b1. Richard Guy Fincham (1885-1961)
A1b1b2. Ethel May Hayward Fincham (1888-1962)

A1b2a1. Lewis Huntington Falley (1868-1964)
A1b2a2. Mary Louisa “Lulu” Jackson Falley (1877-1951)

A1b2b2. Nancy Clara Allen Gilbert (1892-1986)

Robert Francis Riley (1891-1972) was born on August 24th, as the summer began to melt into fall on the plains of Coffeyville, Montgomery County, Kansas. Robert was born to Phillip “Charles” Riley (1850-1910) of Connecticut and Louella Benefiel (1864-1952) of Indiana.65 He was a Freemason, in fact his tombstone is decorated with the traditional Freemasonry mark. The Chanute Times published a regular segment on Freemasonry activity in the area. Having resided in the area, and

given his own personal involvement with the organization, it is probable he kept up with the
publication and its announcements. 66 Robert grew up as a farmer. 67 Prior to the Great Depression he
owned a bank east of Coffeyville, Montgomery County, Kansas. After the Great Depression Robert
lost his bank and became a delivery driver for American Oil Company with a route along the Kansas-
Oklahoma border. 68 Robert passed away in his hospital bed at the Wilson County Hospital in
Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas, on June 17th, 1972. He is buried there in the Neodesha Cemetery,
Wilson County, Kansas. 69

On June 1st, 1913 Robert married Nelle Douglas Martin (1889-1985), the daughter of William
Martin Jr. (1840-1917) an Irish immigrant, and Thursa Anna Phelps (1859-1943) of Missouri, in
Chetopa, Labette County, Kansas. 70 Together they had six children: Francis Earl Riley (1914-1999), Leo

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69 Ibid.

M (1916-unk), Lois R (1917-unk), Dorothy Lucille (1923-2017), Philip Eugene (1925-2008) and Wayne I (1928-unk). Nelle was a caretaker and a homemaker.

Nelle Douglas Martin (1889-1985) was born in Chetopa, Labette County, Kansas on November 20, 1889. On December 15, 1985, at the Neodesha Nursing Home facility in Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas, Nelle passed away at age 96 years. The couple is buried together in the Neodesha Cemetery, Neodesha Wilson County, Kansas.

In Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas on June 29th, 1887 Cyrus Lycurgus Linvill (1858-1935) of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, and Clara Phillips (1866-1956) of Browntown, Green County, Wisconsin, welcomed their son John Alvin Linvill (1887-1967) into the world. John was a farmer for


72 Richard Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 27 March 2018.

most of his life, but during the Great Depression he drove a truck for an oil pipeline company along the Kansas-Oklahoma border.\(^*\) He passed May 12, 1967 in Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas.\(^*\)

On November 6, 1912, in Fredonia, Wilson County, Kansas, John married Nell “Nellie” Vandaveer (1891-1974), the daughter of David Ashberry Vandaveer (1850-1933) of Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, and Sarah Ann Mathew (1860-1936) of Cass, Cass County, Illinois.\(^*\) Nell was one of ten children: Roscoe F (1884-1901), Jesse Raymond (1885-1953), May (1887-1935), Charley A (1889-1959), Nell “Nellie” Vandaveer (1891-1974), Walter Ralph (1895-1974), Lennie Bell (1897-1996), David M (1900-1928) and Faye (unk).\(^*\) Together the couple had three children: Geraldine Louise “Geri” Linvill (1917-2012), Harold Cyrus (1919-1991) and Erinistine Huser (unk).\(^*\) She was a caretaker

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homemaker.\textsuperscript{80} She passed March 23, 1974 in Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas. She is buried next to her late husband John Alvin.\textsuperscript{81}

Frank Herbert Applegate (1887-1975) was born on December 5 to Arthur Augustus Applegate (1850-1916) of New Jersey, and Frances Ella Taplin “Knapp” (1865-1949) of Iowa, in a dugout in Luray, Osborne County, Kansas.\textsuperscript{82} He was a farmer/stockman, in fact Frank was the first person to own a combine harvester this side of the Mississippi River.\textsuperscript{83}

On the 26th of December in 1907 Frank married Maude Anna Jane Plumb (1891-1979) in Colby, Thomas County, Kansas.\textsuperscript{84} Although Maude was a caretaker and homemaker, she was known to have worked very hard in the fields of the farm alongside her husband and children.\textsuperscript{85} Together they had five children: Oscar W. (1909-1927), Velda P. (1910-2006), LaVada (1912-2009), Georgia Lavaughn (1913-80 Richard Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 27 March 2018.

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2012) and Forest Dail Applegate (1918-2002).\(^{86}\) Frank died on February 21, 1975 in Osborne, Osborne County, Kansas, and is buried at Cheyenne Cemetery in Luray, Osborne County, Kansas.\(^{87}\)

Maude Anne Jane Plumb (1892-1979) was born on May 20\(^{th}\) to Charles Wesley Plumb (1857-1948) a farmer from Missouri, and Catherine Eveline Morgan (1862-1951) of Iowa, in Bonner Springs, Wyandotte County, Kansas. She died on August 14, 1979 at her home in Luray, Osborne County, Kansas and is buried beside her husband at Cheyenne Cemetery in Luray, Osborne County, Kansas.\(^{88}\)

Elmer Evert Bratton (1885-1971) was born on Christmas Day 1885 to Benjamin Bratton (1856-1947) of Rossville, Vermillion County, Illinois and Ruey Ann Phillips (1860-1931) of Tippecanoe County, Indiana in Success, Russell County, Kansas.\(^{89}\) Elmer was a farmer, a stockman who raised sheep and cattle. He was a part of the Shorthorn Cattle Association and sat on the CO-OP board in Luray.\(^{90}\) He passed October 11, 1971 in Lucas, Russell County, Kansas, and is buried in Luray Cemetery, Russell County, Kansas.\(^{91}\)

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\(^{87}\) Ibid.


\(^{90}\) Ruth Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 27 March 2018.

Elmer lived with his family until his marriage to Edna Viola Hattan (1886-1942) on June 15th, 1910. She was the daughter of N. Edward Hattan (1863-1892) of Kansas, and Mary Isabelle “Belle” O’Brien (1889-1947) of Illinois. Elmer and Edna had only two children, a son Evert Wayne (1911-2005), and a daughter, Joyce Elaine Bratton (1922-2013).

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Edna Viola Hatten (1886-1942) was born in Dorrance, Russell County, Kansas.\(^95\) After her father passed away in 1892, her mother, Belle, came to live with her and her family until her death.\(^96\) Edna died August 15, 1942 of tuberculosis and is buried in Luray Cemetery, Russell County, Kansas.\(^97\)

**Fitz Henry Shaw (1849-1925)** was born on the 20th of September 1849 in New York to John P. Shaw (1824-1901), a hotel keeper, and Sally Ann Shaw (1827-1889), both of New York.\(^98\) Fitz Henry was living with his family in Sidney, Delaware County, New York, until 1865 when he moved to Delhi, Delaware County, New York.\(^99\) Within another five years he was living in Kortright, Delaware County, New York.\(^100\) In fact, according to census records Fitz Henry moved around quite a bit. From New York to Delaware County, New York, to Dutchess County, New York, and back again to Delaware County, New York.\(^101\)

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\(^95\) Ruth Riley, Interview with Mallory Riley, 30 March 2018.


York to Kansas, Fitz Henry lived in Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas; Barnes, Washington County, Kansas; and Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas.

On June 25, 1873 Fitz Henry married Helen E. Every (1848-1930). It is unknown how long their marriage lasted, or under what terms they divorced, but on October 27, 1896 he married Lucy Amelia Dickenson (1875-1949) in Johnson County, Kansas. Together the couple would have three children: Porter W. (1897-1953), John Dickenson Shaw (1902-1964), and a daughter, Olive (1905-unk).

On Monday, September 21, 1925 Fitz Henry passed away at the age of 76. Fitz Henry was suffering from paralysis as a result of a stroke. He is buried in Maplewood Cemetery in Barnes, Washington County, Kansas.

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104 Lmanuse, email message to Mallory Riley, 21 March 2018; compiled by Gertrude A. Barber on 07 October 2017 from Delaware Gazette (Delhi, New York): https://www.ancestry.com/mediai-viewer/tree/22461297/person/1247379883/media/672af608-d8de-451e-b274-e72d38b1d923


Lucy Amelia Dickenson (1875-1949) was born in 1875 in Kansas. Her father was a farmer, born in England and her mother was born in Illinois. She married Fitz Henry Shaw on October 27, 1896 when she was 21 years old and he was 47 years old. Lucy passed away in 1949 and is buried next to her husband at Maplewood Cemetery in Barnes, Washington County, Kansas.\textsuperscript{111}

Richard Guy Fincham (1885-1961) was born on September 23 on a farm near Irving, Marshall County, Kansas, to William Fincham (1845-1931) and Mary Ann Cobb (1848-1930).\textsuperscript{112} One of twelve kids: Bessie Elizabeth (1864-1944), Sarah (1867-1959), James (1869-1933), William (1871-1951), Isaac John (1874-1953), Thomas George (1875-1957), Margaret Leona (1877-1966), Gertrude Ora (1879-1951), Stephen Edwin (1882-1953), Alice Ethel (1888-1959), Kathryn Eliza (1892-1969).\textsuperscript{113} Richard and his siblings were first-generation Americans as their parents both emigrated from England.\textsuperscript{114}

A farmer like his father\textsuperscript{115}, Richard was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Pawnee Lodge No. 108 in Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas.\textsuperscript{116} Richard lived in or


\textsuperscript{110} Ibid.


\textsuperscript{113} Ibid.


\textsuperscript{115} Ibid.

around Marshall County since he was 18 years old until his death on December 14, 1961 near his farm in Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas.\(^{117}\)


**Ethel May Hayward (1888-1962)** was born on February 6, 1888 in Illinois to **Elbridge Hayward (1856-1936)** of Illinois, and **Eliza E Hayward (1856-1937)** of Ohio.\(^{119}\) She was the youngest of two, with an older brother, Warren (1884-1944).\(^{120}\)

Ethel passed away on April 3, 1962 in Marysville, Marshall County, Kansas, at Community Memorial Hospital and was laid to rest next to her late husband, Richard, at the Riverside Cemetery in Waterville, Marshall County, Kansas.\(^{121}\)

**Lewis Huntington Falley (1868-1964)** was born on February 5\(^{th}\) in Kansas to **Samuel Huntington Falley (1831-1891)** of Michigan and **Elizabeth Lindsey Saum (1852-1931)** of Indiana.\(^{122}\) His granddaughter, **Nancy Lou Falley (1949- )**, remembered he spent his life working odd-and-end

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\(^{120}\) Ibid.


entrepreneurial ventures, but the goal of his life was making Christian track booklets/salvation bookmarks for people in Africa. She remembers Lewis and Mary were very religious, in fact, they were foundational in the Azusa Street Pentecostal Revival movement that began in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, and swept west to Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, in the early 1900s. Unique to the Azusa Street Revival, also referred to the Holy Rollers, the revolution was best-known for miraculous healings, spiritual experiences and speaking in tongues. During that period the Topeka State Journal covered the spiritual phenomenon that had awakened around them and its spread to California.


Mary Louisa “LuLu” Jackson (1877-1951) was born on February 5th in Nebraska to Alexander Hamilton Jackson (1841-1879) of Pennsylvania, and Lucy Button Garr (1852-1904) of Indiana. Mary’s father, Alexander, died when she was only two years old, months before her youngest sister was

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123 Nancy Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley, 16 April 2018.
125 Nancy Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley, 16 April 2018.
127 Ibid.
born, at which point Lucy and her four daughters – Flora, Louisa (Mary), Grace and Tricksey – moved in with Mary’s grandparents Robert Lawrence Garr (1825-1900), a farmer from Virginia, and Louisa Yager Snyder (1826-1901) of Kentucky.  

Nancy Lou Falley (1949 - ) remember her grandma Falley as a tough, no-nonsense woman who seemed to tower over the many men she managed in her life. This was painfully ironic given she was a short woman, reached no more 4’10”. She was a homemaker who worked very hard and kept a very large garden. She died on August 7, 1951, exactly thirteen years to the day before Lewis would pass away and is buried beside him at the Prairie Home Cemetery in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.  

Jesse B. Gilbert (1891-1960) was born on March 12th, 1891 in Netawaka, Jackson County, Kansas, to Charles Gilbert (1833-1900), a French immigrant and Sarah Alice Gilbert (1855-1940) of Illinois. Jesse married Nancy Clara Allen (1892-1986) in 1913 and together they had six children.


130 Nancy Shaw, Interview with Mallory Riley, 16 April 2018.


together: four daughters, Velda, Irene, Elsie Laura Gilbert (1918-1998) and Marjory; and two sons, Jessie Jr. and Johnnie.\textsuperscript{133}

Jesse owned a grocery store called Gilbert's Market, at 1236 N. Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. When Elsie and her younger sister, Marjory, were teenagers her father found it difficult to care for them and run the store, so they were sent to Beloit Correctional Facility. Reformatory institutions were a sign of the age, it's were the bad girls were sent. About 20 years before Elsie was sent to Beloit with her sister, Women's Reformatory Schools had been exposed and crucified on the East Coast. The New York Journal published several articles at the turn of the century on the injustices of such institutions and the crooked way the administration concealed such abuses.\textsuperscript{134}

In an article published by the paper on July 13, 1899 the abuses discovered at the Hudson Women's Reformatory, the Albion Reformatory and the women's facility at Randall's Island were condemned publically in the same newspaper. According to the article, explicit details were refused to the public, but it was certain the institutions had been physically abusing their charges and that it appeared they would get away with it.\textsuperscript{135} The Beloit Women's Correctional Facility was no exception. It was one of the longest-operating female reformatories in the country, ran by the Women's

\textsuperscript{133} Ibid; \textit{Find A Grave}, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com ; accessed 01 April 2018), memorial page for Nancy C Allen Gilbert (14 Aug 1892–10 Dec 1986), Find A Grave Memorial no. 69420670, citing Mount Auburn Cemetery, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, USA; Maintained by Bill Stephens (contributor 47298947).


Temperance Union from May of 1889 to July of 1935. Under some administrations the women were taught to play instruments and underwent other types of wholesome reform. Other administrations used physical violence, psychological torture and even involuntary sterilization as methods of punishment and reform. It reached its darkest point in the mid-1930s under the direction of Superintendent Lula Coyner when she instituted forced sterilizations alongside the ever-growing eugenics movement. Almost 50% of her charges underwent the involuntary removal of their fallopian tubes rendering them infertile claiming her practice was “the finest service to society the Girls’ Industrial School has ever contribute.”

Jesse and his family tried to stay off the grid. Legend had it his father, Charles Gilbert (1833-1900) was not actually who he said he was. As the story goes, the would-be-known Charles stole the dog tags off of a dead soldier during the Civil War and assumed the identity of Charles Gilbert. Jesse was laid to rest in September of 1960 at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Nancy Clara Allen (1892-1986) was born on August 14th, 1892 in Tennessee to Thomas Clinton "Clint" Allen (1863-1930), a coal miner, and Laura Jane Barrett (1869-1946). Nancy married Jesse B.
Gilbert (1891-1960) when she was 21. Nancy Lou Falley (1949 - ) recalls her grandmother Nancy Clara talking about how she was crowned Miss Topeka, in fact that’s how she met Jesse. Jesse purchased a basket she had crafted for a silent auction fundraiser and he recalls immediately falling in love with her.\textsuperscript{141} She was a deeply religious woman, contrary to her husband’s determination to denounce faith until he was on his death bed. In fact, according to Figure 8.7 “Married Couples with Different Religions (Protestant, Catholic, Jewish) or Different Denominations (Among Protestants), by Birth Cohort” of Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout’s Century of Difference, at the time of Nancy’s marriage to Jesse the percentage of unequally yoked couples was on the rise, more than doubling from before the turn of the century.\textsuperscript{142} Her son-in-law, James Henry Shaw (1945 - ), recalls her favorite greeting, “Hello, are you saved?”\textsuperscript{143} Nancy Clara Allen was laid to rest on December 10\textsuperscript{th}, 1986 in the same cemetery as her late husband Jesse, Mount Auburn Cemetery in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.\textsuperscript{144}