



## COVID 19 the mask

This virus has been declared by the World Health Association as a world wide pandemic. The virus is 0.1 to 0.3 microns in size. Needless to say, it is too small to be seen by the naked eye. The mask (N 95) that gets the most attention, and is considered the best, is advertised by the makers as able to filter out material that is 5 microns or larger.

It is easy to see that none of the commercial masks by themselves are very effective in filtering out the Covid 19 virus. However, when the virus is being propelled in moist debris ( a polite way to describe saliva, spit, cough droplets, etc.) the masks now become beneficial. The mask traps the moisture and within that moisture is the virus. However, when the **mask** become moist it is no longer effective.

The early information suggested that the mask one was wearing did nothing to protect the individual wearing the mask. It was, however, effective in helping the other person. You wore the mask to protect other people within your environment. Hence it has been requested that you keep a distance of 6 feet from other people. One of my physicians told me people wore the masks to protect the people you loved. If the stores did not require masks, he didn't go into those stores.

Two days ago a person on NPR radio was discussing the effectiveness of masks, and he stated that new information suggested that there was some benefit to the individuals who were wearing the masks. That is good news.

Homemade masks cannot block or filter this virus. The virus is capable of passing through most of the material used in home sewing. It does have some benefit. If it is made correctly it can **REDUCE** the amount of material from the wearer to another person.

The mask should cover all of your nose and mouth. It should extend past the corners of your mouth and it should be comfortable to your face. I emphasize the nose should be covered because I have seen many people with their nose uncovered. The loops around your ears or head should be good ties or elastic.

The fiber should be comfortable on your face and when you purchase the material you want to get the smallest fiber you can. Cotton fiber is not the most effective fiber, but it is very comfortable to the skin. **Therefore, it might be beneficial to layer more than one type of fiber with your mask.** Coffee filters can be very beneficial. The fiber also needs to be woven very tightly. The fiber also must have good moisture regain. That is it should be good at repelling moisture. Also, high yarn count is part of this equation. The more dense the yarn the better the resistance to moisture and the virus.

For those who want to learn more about masks for protection from the COVID 19 virus search the names at the end of this subject on the internet. There are some charts in these ladies articles which compares the various types of fiber material, the weave and the durability in washing and sanitizing. One of the items noted in these charts was bleach is detrimental to all of

the various fiber material. However! Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted. Prepare a bleach solution by mixing 5 tablespoons (1/3 cup) bleach per gallon of water. The hospital that I worked in used 1 part of bleach to 9 parts distilled water. This bleach mixture is to be used on hard surfaces and things that need to be wiped with cloth.

Type the following names into your internet: Susan L. Sokolowski and Karen L. LeBat. The article was printed April 16, 2020, so it is very current.

This chart is part of the information in the Sokolowski & LeBat article.

FIBER NAME & PRODUCT TYPES	MICRON SIZE	NEXT TO SKIN FEEL	MOISTURE REGAIN	MASK CONSIDERATIONS
Cotton (T-shirts, denim jeans, bedding, bandanas)	11-22 $\mu$	Soft, limited allergic reactions	7-11%	Absorbent, easy wash & dry at high temps, not damaged by detergents or bleach
Flax/linen (dresses, shirts, suiting)	12-16 $\mu$	Can be scratchy, limited allergic reactions/irritations	12%	Softens over time, wrinkles, absorbent, may shrink when washing & drying at high temps, not damaged by detergents, bleach weakens
Wool (sportswear, dresses, suits, coats)	11.5-14 $\mu$	Can be scratchy, possible allergic reactions/irritations	13-18%	Absorbent, insulating, not damaged by detergents, bleach damages, may "felt" with high temp washing/drying
Silk (shirts, dresses, suits, ties)	10-13 $\mu$	Smooth, soft, no allergic reactions	11%	Absorbent, use mild soap, bleach damages, cannot wash/dry at high temps
Rayon (dresses, shirts, pants)	Varies	Smooth or textured, limited allergic reactions	11.5-12.5%	Absorbent, use mild soap, bleach damages, cannot wash/dry at high temps, may shrink
Polyester (sportswear, dresses, pants, shirts, jackets)	Varies	Smooth or textured, limited allergic reactions	0.4%	Non-absorbent, dries quickly, high strength, not damaged by detergents, bleach weakens, retains odor
Nylon (sportswear, underwear, bags)	Varies	Smooth or textured, limited allergic reactions	2.8-5%	Low moisture absorption, high strength, not damaged by detergents, bleach weakens
Polypropylene/olefin (sportswear and, medical apparel)	Varies	Smooth or textured, limited allergic reactions	Less than 0.1%	Does not absorb moisture or odor, dries quickly, wicks moisture, oily stains difficult to remove, not damaged by detergents, bleach weakens
Spandex (sportswear apparel, underwear, pants, shirts)	Varies	Smooth, limited allergic reactions	.75-1.3%	Low moisture absorption, stretchy, resists body/make-up oils, not damaged by detergents, bleach weakens

The ladies suggest, “Look for masks that have multiple layers, made from fabrics that are easy to wash and tightly woven, with a high yarn count. Bonus points if the fabric has an antimicrobial or water repellent finish, especially for the outer layer. It is also helpful if the mask has a pocket for a disposable filter.

What can you use as a filter? Sokolowski suggests stacking 2-3 coffee filters or using non-woven interfacing (a fabric used to stabilize collars, waists, and cuffs on garments).”

## COVID 19 PART II (similarities to 1918 flu)

I am extremely surprised at the number of people who are not wearing masks to help protect the public from this virus. I have been in four different farm machinery businesses and no one in any of these locations were wearing a mask. This was before the states relaxed some of the regulations on COVID 19. My wife has been in a few businesses around town and here again most of the people working and shopping were not wearing masks. I can tell you that when you go to your physician you will be checked for temperature and mask. If you don't have a mask one will be provided. And the University of Kansas is extremely cautious in seeing that the mask rule prevails. Also the physician's offices are seeing that all patients have masks. Only the people with medical appointments are allowed. The people who may travel with you must stay out of the building.

I don't know about all of the grocery stores, but Costco , at least one week ago. was requiring a mask for all customers. All the help wore masks.

Today the restaurants that are open are not requiring the customers to wear a mask while they eat, but all the helpers are wearing masks. And there is quite a separation between customers. Sometimes greater than 6 feet.

After the government relaxed regulations which allowed restaurants and bars to be opened on a limited basis, I noticed that many of the bars on a Sunday had lots of people who were outside enjoying each other. No one was adhering to the 6 foot rule. Instead there were groups of 5 to 6 people who were ignoring the 6 feet rule. AND I never observed masks on any person.

For many weeks the population was told to avoid any personal contact that one could. The schools were closed, the restaurants were closed. Restaurants, physician offices ( but they postponed some of the non important cases to a later date), grocery stores, pharmacy stores, filling stations were open, but what some of these stores could sell was limited (Like individual donuts were not allowed). Packaged donuts OK, but not just out of a counter. The only businesses open were those that were considered necessary to live.

The world has experienced this situation one other time. That was the so called “Spanish Flu”. I have written several times about this flu, but what I think is important now is how similar it was to what we are now experiencing. And the results are very similar too.

In 1918 many of the same things that are being utilized today were implemented in 1918. In 1918 people were asked to wear face masks, stay at home, the schools were closed, bars and restaurants were closed. Control efforts worldwide were limited to [non-pharmaceutical interventions](#) such as isolation, quarantine, good personal hygiene, use of disinfectants, and limitations of public gatherings, which were applied unevenly.



line: Kansas City, MO. had a significantly higher rate of disease than its sister city, Kansas City, Kansas, which did follow the rules/laws. It is most likely if a Kansan wanted a drink, he went to Missouri and perhaps brought the flu to Kansas, but the disease effect in Kansas City, Kansas was much less than that of Kansas City, Mo.

According to Susan Sykes-Berry's, a nurse who has studied the 1918 flu pandemic in her 2010 master's thesis, "Kansas City did not escape the influenza pandemic. Public health officials began their response by denying there was a problem (does this seem similar to some descriptions today), and finished their response by simply waiting for the disease to run its course. Between those extremes there was political infighting, flouting of quarantines and bans by businesses and the public, lack of coordination with Kansas officials, and many needless citizen deaths".

"In an interview with KCTV5, Sykes-Berry said the city's response in 1918 was ineffective because of interference from political bosses such as Tom Pendergast.

"They would not shut anything down," she said. "Streetcars were still running and saloons that Pendergast owned remained open. The chamber of commerce, for whatever reason, was actually trying to get the city to shut down. So, businesses that were in the chamber of commerce were trying, but the city just couldn't get its act together".

This is an ad urging people to wear a mask during the 1918 flu. During this flu pandemic those cities and locations that followed the general request of masks, etc. managed to survive relatively in a good situation. Kansas City Mo., however had a significantly different outcome. In a podcast hosted by Suzanne Hogan of KCUR, it was pointed out that Kansas City, Mo. was somewhat corrupt. Tom Pendergast and Joe Shannon were bosses of the city. There were laws passed which were to be utilized to help control the flu of 1918. However, there were so many loopholes in those laws, and no one was enforcing these rules. If the situation involved military it was O. K. to have a big parade or to have a luncheon with many people. The bottom

Interestingly enough, St. Louis, a much larger city than Kansas City survived the 1918 flu with a very low disease rate. They followed the rules, laws and regulations.

Philadelphia was a city that had a difficult time because very shortly after the war they had a parade to raise money. On September 28, 1918, a Liberty Loan parade in Philadelphia prompts a huge outbreak of Spanish Flu in the city

**“PHILADELPHIA DETECTED ITS** first case of a deadly, fast-spreading strain of influenza on September 17, 1918. The next day, in an attempt to halt the virus’ spread, city officials launched a campaign against coughing, spitting, and sneezing in public. Yet 10 days later—despite the prospect of an epidemic at its doorstep—the city hosted a parade that 200,000 people attended. **Within 72 hours of the parade, every bed in Philadelphia’s 31 hospitals was filled. In the week ending October 5, some 2,600 people in Philadelphia had died from the flu or its complications. A week later, that number rose to more than 4,500. With many of the city’s health professionals pressed into military service, Philadelphia was unprepared for this deluge of death.”**

Philadelphia waited eight days after their death rate began to take off before banning gatherings and closing schools. They endured the highest peak death rate of all cities studied”.

Now in the present situation some of the rules and regulations have been relaxed, it appears that some states are now noticing a significant increase in people being sick from COVID 19. I have a daughter who lives in a Dallas, Tx suburb. She reported to me that Texas has had a daily increase in the number of people infected with the virus since the reopening and relaxation of the rules and laws.

“The number of Texans hospitalized with the disease hit 2,242 Saturday, exceeding Friday’s record high of 2,166. The new cases come in an upward trend following Texas’ reopening that began in May. While thousands of hospital beds remain available, officials are voicing concern”.

**copied from DALLAS ([CBSDFW.COM/AP](https://www.cbsdfw.com/ap))**

It appears to me that history is repeating itself. In the 1918 Spanish Flu pandemic, those communities that followed the recommended rules had fewer people involved with the Spanish flu infection. Those communities who did not follow the suggested health regulations had serious problems. **It appears to me that many of the problems seen today were the same problems in 1918.**

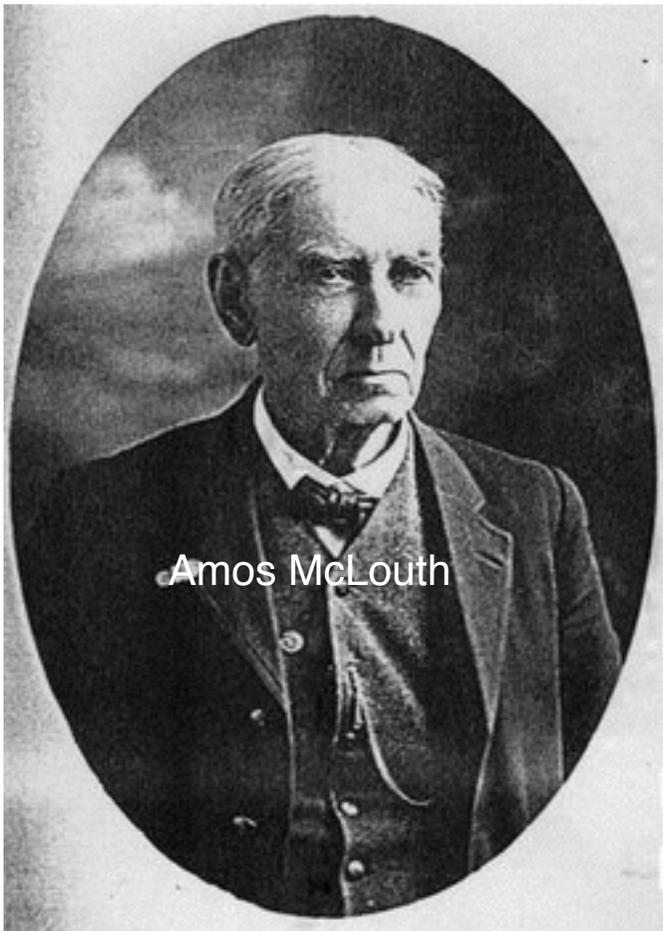
## AMOS MCLOUTH

Amos McLouth, the man who gave his name to the town of McLouth, was born in Lambertsville, Michigan, a town close to Toledo. His birthday was November 30, 1838. He died on November 23, 1893.

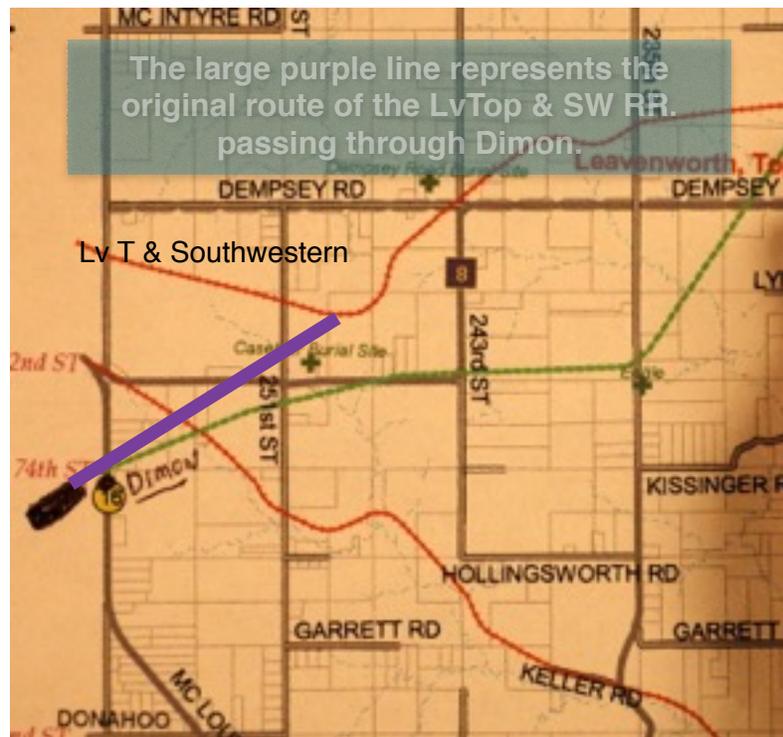
During the Civil War he joined the 8th Michigan Cavalry and was wounded at the Battle of Lookout Mountain. Because of this military action he was able to utilize the Soldier’s home the last year of his life.

In 1868 he came to Kansas as a farmer and surveyor. He was also known as one of the best bridge engineers and really made his name in this type of work. He sold bridges in every state but Florida.

He had a significant role in building the Leavenworth, Topeka, and Southwestern RR.



Amos McLouth



He and Col. Snow, the engineer, walked the entire line determining the “best route”. The original route of the RR was from Jarbalo to Ackerland and then taking a southwestern turn, pass through the town of Dimon and then on to Perry, Kansas, finishing in Topeka. Obviously, this by-passed McLouth and Oskaloosa. I am assuming because of Amos’ work with Col. Snow and the \$15,000.00 that McLouth, the town, provided to

the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern RR , the railroad changed its route to come to McLouth (see picture above). Later, the city of McLouth provided an additional \$10,000.00 to the Railroad.

This changed the circumstances for the town of Dimon and it died. At the time it was a prominent small town with a physician, a few stores and a few people. I live where the town of Dimon existed.

Amos purchased a quarter section of land from the Union Pacific RR for \$3.00 per acre. He was active in local politics and in 1880 he was elected to the state senate. The town of McLouth was platted with 10 acres given by Amos Mclouth and 5 acres given by Zeno Zabriskie. This was probably accomplished in early 1870 because Amos didn’t arrive until 1868.

In 1870 Amos McLouth and Zeno Zabriskie worked to establish the McLouth cemetery. Although he worked to establish the McLouth Cemetery, he is buried in Wildhorse Cemetery (Union Cemetery was the first name of this cemetery). This cemetery is located about 1/2 mile south of Mclouth and 1/2 mile east on 174th street.

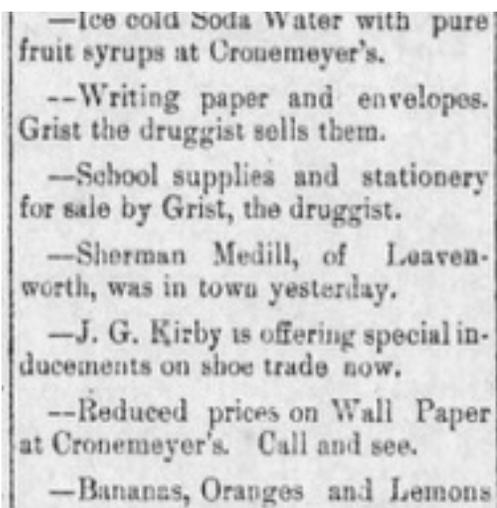
# MUSEUM BUSINESS

From the Director of the Museum, Laurie Walters

Although the museum has been closed since April due to the Coronavirus, we have received internet donations and postal donation of printed material...Jenny Alden remotely managed the e-mail and referred messages to the proper individual. Kris Roberts managed the mail and saw that appropriate responses were made. Grass at the site seems to be more rapidly growing this year, but the effort of Jim Stuke, Lloyd Pearson, Ray and Kathy Stockman have seen that the grounds remain beautiful. Due to several grants the Fairchild Spring is looking very sharp. Exterior signs reinstalled explain the importance of this site to not only the Fairchilds and their dairy, but to the town as well. The stage stopped here to water the animals.

Joy Lominska, the project director, Kris Roberts, John and Luke Walter have supervised watering the new trees located near the spring. The spring is very attractive and although the museum is only open by appointment, you can drive to a new parking area and observe a close view of the spring. Stay tuned for the prospects of a good party celebrating this site when it is deemed appropriately safe for all.

Zara Zoellner McKinney's daughter, Meg, has mailed us a lovely photo of her grandmother, Helen Zoellner. She also mailed an advertising booklet of Buster Brown Shoes handed to customers at Zoellners store. Who remembers the Buster Brown radio show with with Buster Brown and his Dog, Tige, living in a shoe?



A relative of Herman Cronemeyer will visit in August and bring some items she would like to donate. You may remember our discussion of the Cronmeyers in the past. Simon and his branch of the family remained in the area as carpenters (Cronemeyer) and as pharmacists (Ratliff). His brother, Herman, and family lived in Tonganoxie from the 1880s to the early 1900s. He operated a store which sold everything from clothing, wall paper and paint to groceries. Herman's a big advertiser in the Tonganoxie Mirror. We are hoping to learn more about this branch of the family.

On the left is a clipping of the Tonganoxie Mirror dated, July 11, 1895. This clipping is from a regular column titled, "Local Laconics". This was a regular column much like the modern Want Ad section. It occupied several complete columns top to bottom.

Cronemeyer's store was a consistent advertiser with his name and some items for sale at least ten or more times in each issue. In 1892 the business moved to the bank building.

Work in the museum is very different as we still limit the number of individuals in an area to two or three with a minimum of 6 feet between. Museum staff are wearing masks and following guidelines to protect all. Our office and workroom are small enough so that only one person works in each area on a given day. Each work area is allowed to be vacant for 2 days. Thus we are slowly getting projects done. Hand sanitizer and masks are routine and all look forward to not having to consider our "invisible invader". If this confinement is catching up to you, consider sorting through old memorabilia and if there is something you would like to donate to the museum, this may be the time. We are particularly interested in old letters—especially those letters, news items or stories—about the 1918 flu pandemic.

## GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

The museum grounds always look professionally groomed and appealing. In spite of COVID-19, several of our volunteers have continued to dedicate their time and efforts. Lloyd Pearson and Jim Stuke have been out at least once a week this spring and June mowing and trimming weeds. And this year, our grounds crew has added mowing and trimming at the new exhibit, The Spring at the Fairchild Dairy.



We also owe many thanks to Jim and Lloyd who, along with Jim's grandson Luke Stuke, trimmed the lower branches of the oak trees that line our driveway, in preparation for hay baling.

Speaking of hay baling, we appreciate that Gene Becker, our neighbor to the west, coordinates the baling of hay on our land. By the time you get this newsletter, the hip-high grass will likely be in neat bales.

Many thanks to Gene Becker who has been mowing our road frontage for years now. Gene does not stop at the road frontage, but also comes in past the split rail fence to mow and to mow a swath by the creek. We really appreciate this help.

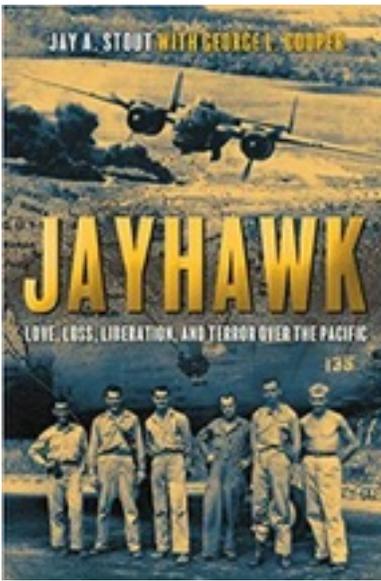
## VOUNTEERS NEEDED

One or two carpenters to guide us through reworking an existing door into an emergency exit door. We will provide materials and laborers, but we do need to have this work done by mid-August. If you can help with this project, please call 913-845-2960 or email [TCHSTonganoxie@gmail.com](mailto:TCHSTonganoxie@gmail.com).

## BOARD RESIGNATIONS & OPENINGS ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The TCHS Board accepted the resignations of Theresa Megee and Connie Putthoff at the June 16 board meeting. The board will be accepting applications for Treasurer and two directors to complete their terms (includes one open term that was not filled earlier this year).

If you are interested in serving on the board, please call the museum phone (913-845-2960) or email us at [TCHSTonganoxie@gmail.com](mailto:TCHSTonganoxie@gmail.com).



## GEORGE COOPER'S BOOK

Jayhawk: Love, Loss, Liberation, and Terror over the Pacific, by Jay Stout and George Cooper, is at the printer now and will be in distribution by the end of July. In George's words, "It covers a period of my father's time in the Philippines, my childhood and WWII experience."

The TCHS museum will have autographed copies for sale in our gift shop sometime in August.

Ed. note: *If you enjoy reading the history of WW II, you will certainly enjoy this book. TCHS has interviewed George and his WW II experiences. He has an excellent memory and can relate his personal WWII experiences as if they happened yesterday. I can't wait to see this book!*

## REMEMBERING FRED SCHELLER

We remember Fred Scheller this quarter. Fred passed away in May. He was a true friend of the historical society and museum. Two recent renovation projects were completed by Fred – the addition of a two-story workroom and museum storage area in the hay barn and the new ceiling and LED lighting in the Reno Church fellowship hall. We always appreciated Fred's congenial manner and attention to detail.

In addition, our new State-Issued License Plates of Kansas, includes a large number of license plates that were donated by Fred Scheller over six years ago.

We appreciate the memorial donations that we have received in Fred's memory and that the family would remember TCHS.

Fred's wife, Lisa, is a life member of TCHS and also a regular contributor of artifacts. Our hearts go out to her and the family.

## PROGRAMS

Due to COVID-19, we have cancelled all Fourth Tuesday programs since March. But we are optimistically planning for a Fourth Tuesday program on **August 25**. Mary Conrad, one of our life members who is active with the Grinter House at, 1420 South Seventy-eighth Street, Muncie, Wyandotte County, KS, and loves history. She will be talking about "The History of Aprons."

Put the date on your calendar and we will stay in touch. If we need to cancel, we will let you know.

The topic for the September Fourth Tuesday program is yet to be determined.

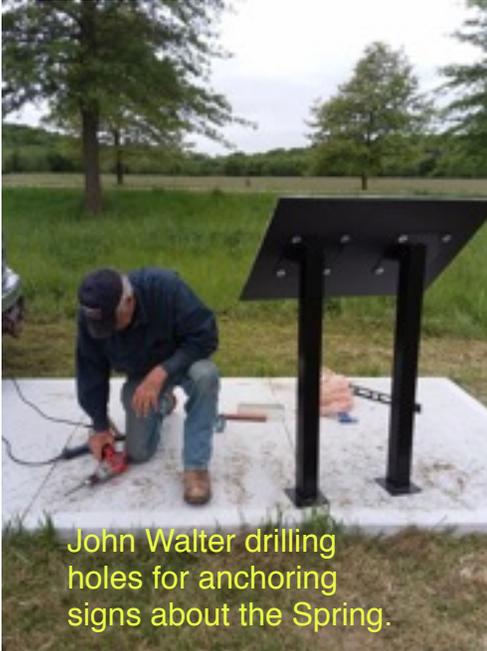
The date for the Grand Opening of the Spring at the Fairchild Dairy is also to be announced.

## OPENING THE MUSEUM

Our board has decided that we will take a cautious approach to reopening. The museum opened for research or meetings only, by appointment, starting on June 1, 2020. Volunteers and visitors are required to wear masks and observe social distancing.

The museum and its exhibits will be open to the public with limited hours (Wednesday 10-noon and Sunday 1-4), starting July 8, 2020. Social distancing and masks will likely still be required at that time.

## The Fairchild Spring Exhibit



John Walter drilling holes for anchoring signs about the Spring.

After a pause in progress on the exhibit due to Covid 19, we are once again moving forward. Our big accomplishment in the past month was putting up the three signs for the outdoor exhibit. There was a lot of drilling, some adventures with getting power so far from the buildings, and some quick trips to hardware stores, but we now have three beautiful signs installed overlooking the spring site! We are very excited to finally have taken this step. You can take a peek while maintaining social distancing, since they are not near buildings. Thanks to John Walter for his time and skills!

Another recent accomplishment is the planting of trees around the new parking lot by the spring. Three maples and two crabapples will eventually provide shade and color to the area. Please note how beautifully our grounds volunteers are maintaining the paths and perimeter.

The inside exhibit is beginning to move forward also. We have just received electronic copies of some very interesting maps from Leavenworth County GIS. One of the maps, showing the Leavenworth-Lawrence Road passing the spring, will be part of the exhibit. We look forward to a day in the not-too-distant future when we can hold a grand opening for everyone to see what we have been working on for the past year.

### “To Tell the Historical Truth.”

On the 16th of June, the Tonganoxie Historical Society and the Tonganoxie Library filmed two short movies. These two movies involved two historical artifacts that exist in our barn. Three stories about each artifact were filmed. Two stories are false and one is true. The game is for you to decide which story is true. THAT'S CORRECT.

The game is somewhat similar to the old TV show, “What’s my line”. Two stories are false; one story is correct. The person playing has to determine which story is true.

Anyone is eligible to play this game. You have to get a username and password and be involved with the summer reading program. **I would need some library help to get this game going for me. So don't be embarrassed if you need help the library will help you.**

So far we have made two different movies about two different artifacts. One is going to be available in 2-3 days. Sometime later the second artifact will become available.

**To get registered go to [tonganoxielibrary.org](http://tonganoxielibrary.org).**

**scroll down to “SUMMER READING PROGRAM—You will see 4 boxes with varying ages on each. The oldest box says adult.**

**Click on the box with the appropriate age group  
A new screen will pop up and you will need to enter a USER NAME AND A PASS WORD  
NOW YOU MAY GET OTHER INTRUCTIONS, BUT YOU ARE AT THE CORRECT AREA.**

**If you get confused please call the library for help. I'm sure you can get the job done.**

The people involved in the move are noted below.



Marie Brockhoff



Howard Fields



Janet Burnett



Joy Lominska



Gladys Walters



Nick Edholm

Susan Iberra is with the Tonganoxie Library and is managing this program via the library.



Susan Iberra

