

# Paternal Family History

of

**John H. Dolezal**

This document contains information about Dolezal family history. Specifically, the information is about the family of John Dolezal as focused primarily on paternal lineage. John Dolezal is the author.

The base point for the “history” is November 6, 2007 (the date of printing for the document). The span starts with John’s great-great-great grandfather, Charles (Karel) Dolezal and ends with John’s grandson, Solomon (youngest grandchild at date document was published).

Research for the content contained in the document was conducted by John and includes records from the following sources:

- Entries from daily journals originally recorded by Joseph E. Dolezal (John’s great grandfather);
- Various internet resources (primarily for maps and background information on “life in the Czech Republic during the time frame Charles (Karel) and family lived there, background on the 1889 Oklahoma Land Run and the Cherokee Strip Land Run of 1893, etc.);
- Documentation from the Memorial Library in Oxford Junction, Iowa (the community Jan, John’s great-great grandfather, lived in shortly after arriving into the U.S.);
- Notes, etc. from Judy Nelson (a contact that was established through internet research efforts...she relatives who lived in the same community within the Czech Republic as did Charles Dolezal;
- Conversations and stories among family;

Note: The reliability for the content is less than 100%...there may be wrong dates, names or other details...there are also “voids”...missing dates, etc.

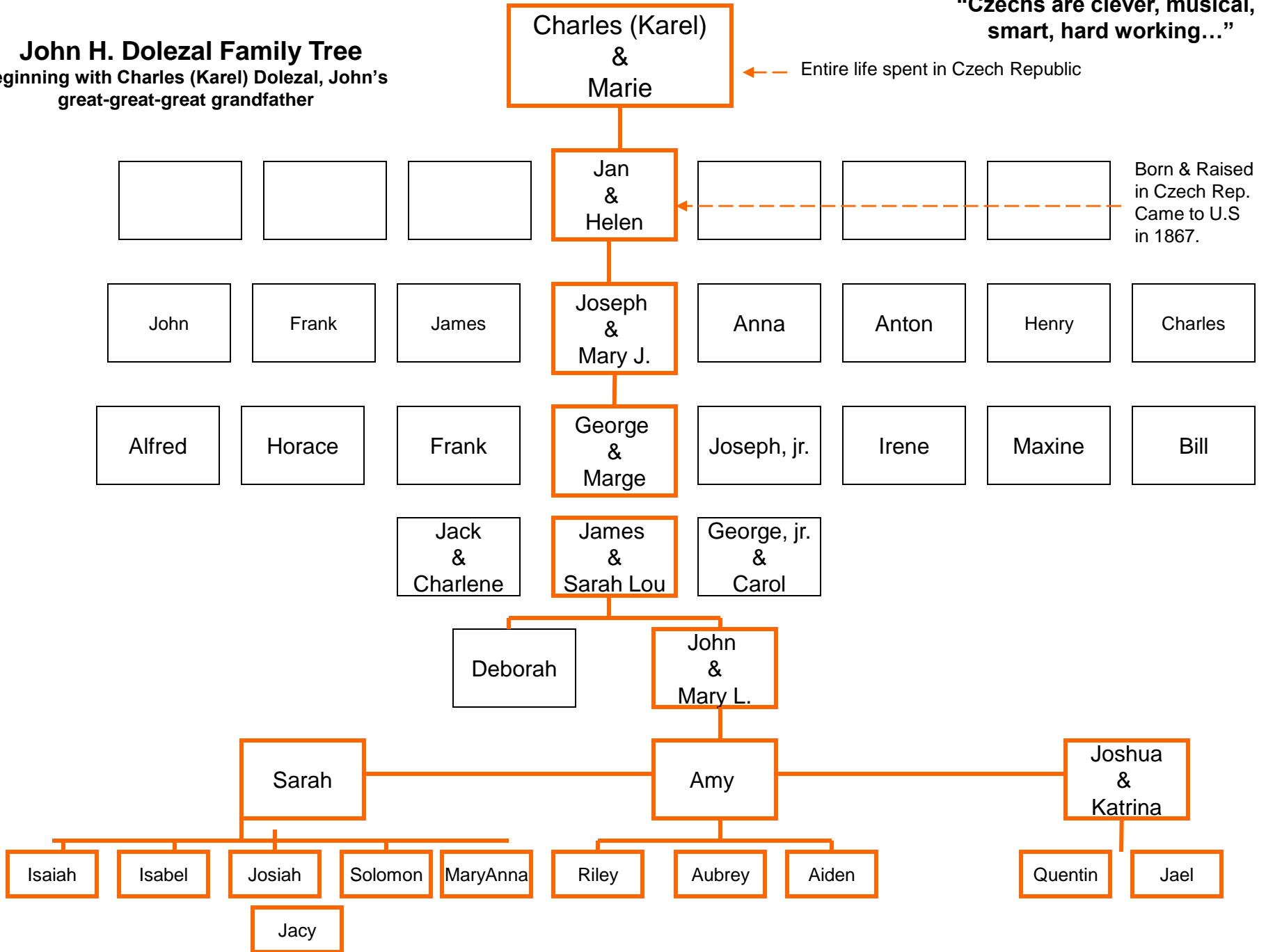
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# Family Tree

**“Czechs are clever, musical, smart, hard working...”**

**John H. Dolezal Family Tree**  
beginning with Charles (Karel) Dolezal, John's great-great-great grandfather



# The “Beginnings”...Dzbanov,Czech Republic



## HOME OF JAN DOLEZAL

Dzbanov (sometimes spelled Zbanov) is a village located approximately 3 miles south of the city of Vysoké Myto in the Czech Republic. It is located at 49 degrees 55'19" latitude & 16 degrees 9'52" longitude. Czech Republic.

The town of Vysoké Myto began in the Stone Age. It was on an important trade route in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Today there are approximately 12,000 residents in Vysoké Myto and a few hundred in Dzbanov (140 houses nestled between the surrounding farm fields and woods with a town center that includes two ponds, a town hall, a large cross, a WWI memorial, etc.). Most houses in Dzbanov have vegetable gardens, an orchard of fruit and nut trees, and sheds for animals and tools. It is a “well-groomed” village with many structures built with stone from the now-closed quarry. There is a mix of old farmhouses surrounding a courtyard, old cottages, remodeled two-story homes, and apartments.

The area is called “Czech Paradise” because of its natural beauty in the picturesque foothills of the Orlice Mountains.



In the 19<sup>th</sup> century 18 or more families emigrated from there to Oxford Township in Jones County (where the present day town of Oxford Junction, Iowa is located).

The peasantry of Bohemia had little chance to improve their social and economic status. The promise of cheap land, personal freedoms, and opportunities for their children was a stronger pull than the natural desire to remain in a familiar place among extended family and their roots. The 1848 emancipation of serfdom, the loosening of the Hapsburg's control, and the improved ocean passage service were major factors in emigration from Europe to America. Additional factors in Dzbanov were the poverty in the village in the 1860s, the many fires that forced them to decide between re-building or following friends to Oxford Jct., and the industrial revolution that made farming on small plots all but impossible. Their lives weren't their own under serfdom but they were simple: they worked hard alongside their neighbors, paid their *robot* (service to the noble), and looked forward to Sunday's walk to church and minimum chores.

Jan Dolezal, great-great-grandfather of John H. Dolezal, was born December 21, 1836 in Dzbanov. His parents were Charles (Karel) and Marie (her maiden name was Sedlaekova which might also have been Sedlak given the language translations).

Jan married Helen (Helena) Nesper in 1864. John, their first child was born in 1865. The other children would be born in the U.S.



**Aerial View of Dzbanov community**



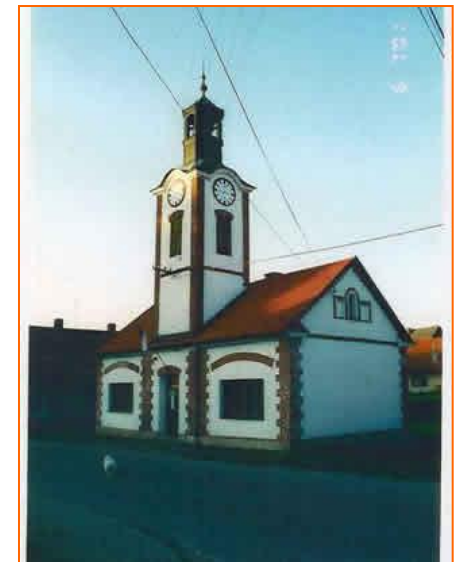
**St. Vavrinec Cathedral  
Vysoke Myto, Czech Rep.**



**View of Vysoke Myto, Czech Rep.**



**Example of homes in Dzbanov**



**Dzbanov Town Office**

# Sampling of pictures Vysoke Myto and Dzbanov



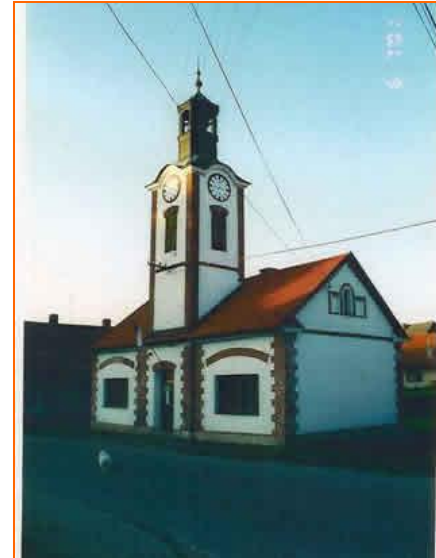
View of Vysoke Myto, Czech Rep.



St. Vavrinec Cathedral  
Vysoke Myto, Czech Rep.



Example of homes in Dzbanov



Dzbanov Town Office



## The Dolezal's arrive in the U.S.



In 1855, Castle Garden became America's first immigrant receiving center, welcoming more than 8 million immigrants before it was closed on April 18, 1890. Castle Garden was succeeded by Ellis Island in 1892.

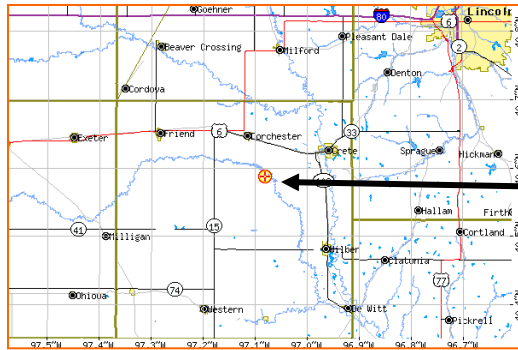
Jan and Helen came to the U.S. in 1867 (they had their oldest child, John C., age 1, and Helen's mother, with them) arriving through the Castle Garden immigration port office (Ellis Island immigration office didn't exist at this time). I believe they arrived in June of 1867 and if so, Helen would have been pregnant with my great grandfather, Joseph who was born October 19, 1867.

It would seem that the timing for Jan and Helena coming to the U.S. was influenced by: (1) the U.S. Civil War...the War didn't end until 1865-66, during the war ships arriving and leaving the eastern seaboard of the U.S. was restricted...given the fact immigrating to the U.S. from Europe required transport by ship I don't believe it would have made sense for Jan and Helen to arrive earlier than 1867.

I am not sure how Jan and Helen ended up settling in Iowa (what is now called Oxford Junction) but, it may have something to do with the fact that others from Dzbanov had settled at Oxford Junction a few years earlier and had communicated their location back to folks in Dzbanov.



# From Iowa to Nebraska



In 1873, Jan, Helen and family (by now the family included John, who was born in Dzbanov and traveled with his parents to the U.S., Joseph, Frank, Anna, James, and perhaps, Anton who was born in 1873) moved to the area of Pleasant Hill, Nebraska.

**Picture of Jan & Helen's Family...date taken is unknown but, it would seem it was taken sometime during 1890's as it appears that the children are all at least teens/early 20's and Jan died in 1878. Also, if one of the images is of Henry he wasn't born until 1877.**

Jan (Dec. 21, 1836 - 8-19-1878)  
&  
Helen (March 18, 1841 - 5-1-1919)

John  
12-23-1865  
6-30-1940

Joseph  
10-19-1867  
2-10-1956

Frank  
11-3-1869  
10-12-1903

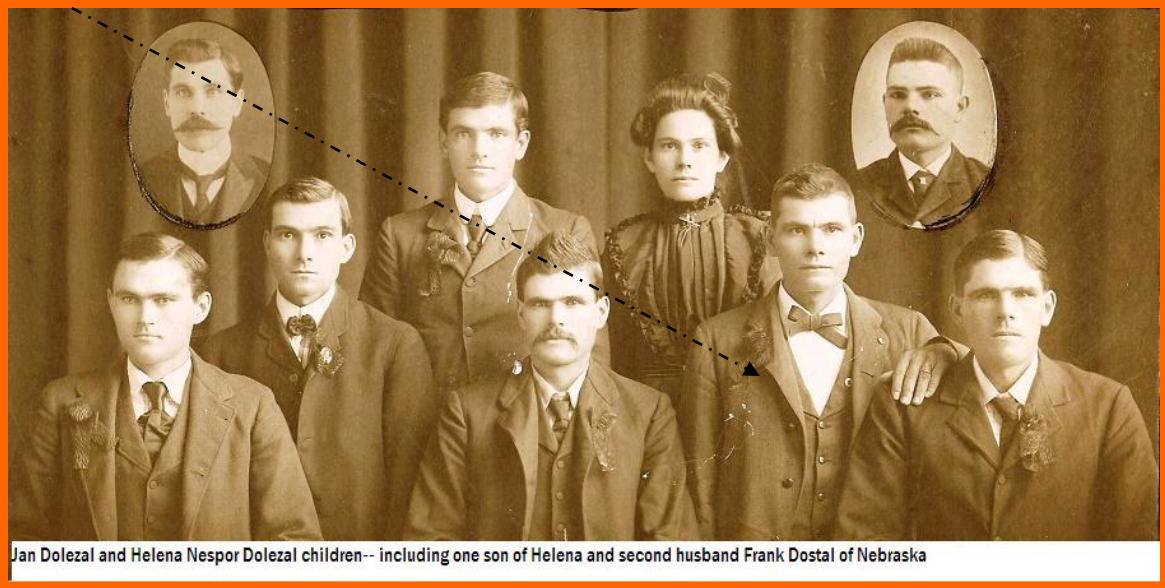
Anna  
3-10-1871  
10-17-1956

James  
6-25-1872  
6-2-1938

Anton  
12-1-1873  
11-30-1929

Charles  
8-12-1875  
5-25-1957

Henry  
1877  
?



Jan Dolezal and Helena Nespor Dolezal children-- including one son of Helena and second husband Frank Dostal of Nebraska

# Children of Jan & Helen Dolezal

Frank Dolezal

Charles Dolezal

Anna Dolezal

John Dolezal



Ed Dostal

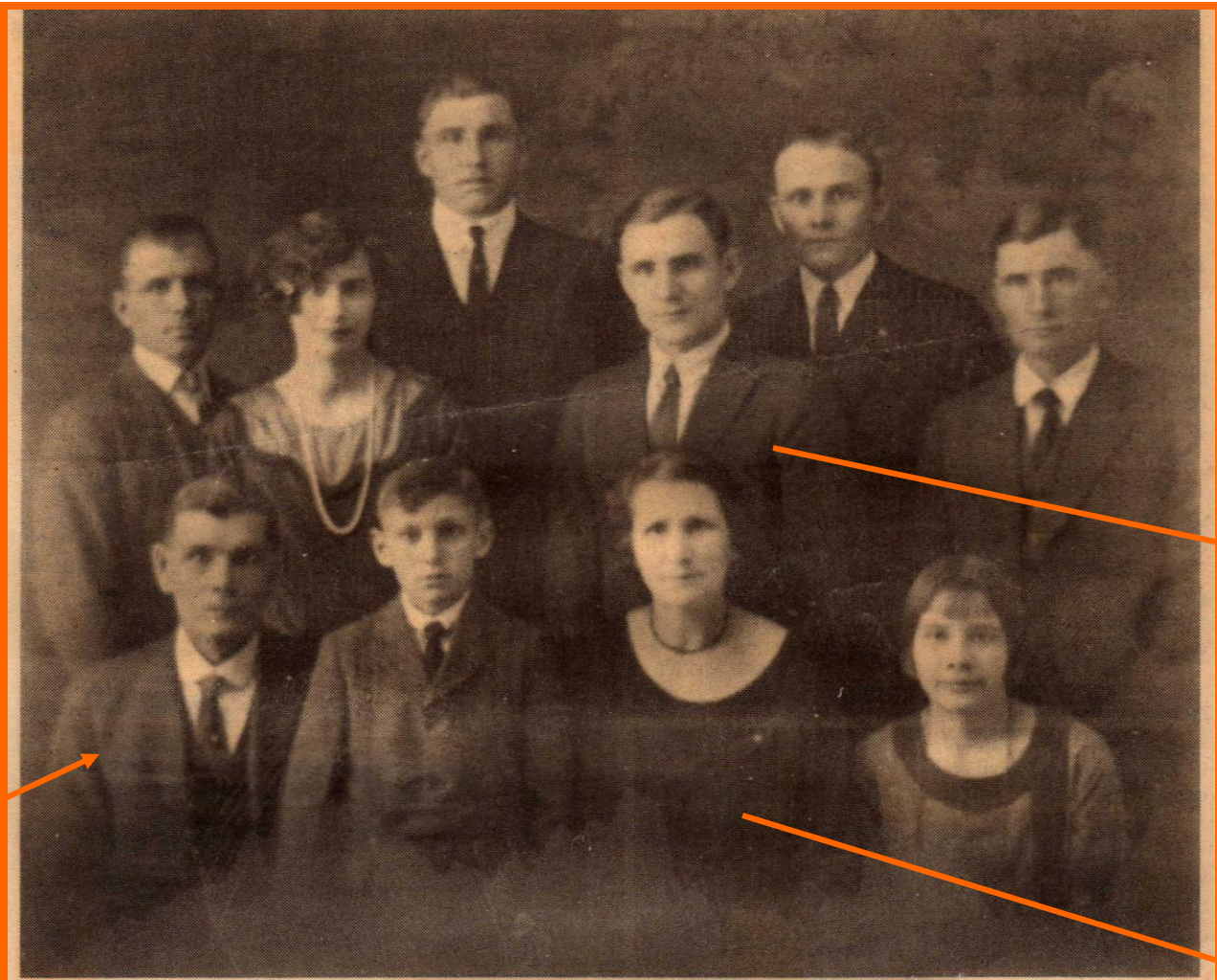
Henry Dolezal

Anton Dolezal

Joseph Dolezal

James Dolezal





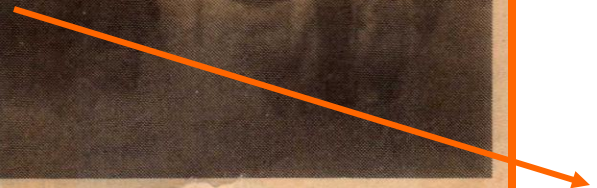
Great Granddad



Gramps



Great Grandmother Mary Josephine



**THE JOSEPH E. DOLEZAL FAMILY** — Front row, left to right, Joseph E. Dolezal, the Dolezal patriarch, the late William Taft Dolezal, Mary Kasl Dolezal, matriarch, and the late Maxine Dolezal Kingelin. Second row, the late Horace S. Dolezal, Irene Dolezal of Perry, George W. Dolezal of Perry, and the late Alfred T. Dolezal. Back row, Frank J. Dolezal, Stillwater, and the late J. E. (Joe) Dolezal Jr.

## Joseph & Mary Josephine's children:

Alfred 11-26-1892 1987

wife was Anna Pickard (she died in 1963 while they were living in Idaho)

Horace 8-30-1894 6-22-1977

wife was Zella Marchbanks 1896-1951

Frank 9-4-1896 ?

wife was Victoria Jilek 5-7-1904 10-4-1980

children: Margaret (Kaiser), Dorothy (Childress), Bob

Joseph, jr. 9-15-1898 1958

wife was Lydia Freeze

children were Barbara (Bruner), Jo Ellen (Livesay)

George 1-22-1901 12-26-1997

wife was Marge McCoy 11-4-1904 9-21-1982

children are: George, jr. 4-20-1923 (wife is Carol), Jack 7-12-1925

(wife was Charlene Bowman...10-30-1926 to 10-27-2007), James (Jim) 6-25-1929

(wife is Sarah Lou Gibson...12-2-1929)

Irene 10-1-1906 1995

Maxine 6-30-1909 10-9-1980

husband was George Kinglin...3-5-1896 7-14-1978

children are: George, jr. 2-23-1937, Carol 3-15-1940, Mary Kay 1-11-1949

William (Bill) 9-25-1913 9-1-1986

wife was Elizabeth (Betty) 6-6-1919 5-16-1978

children: Larry 3-11-1941 7-25-1962 (died in vehicle accident), Don 11-3-1944, Gary 10-29-1945





# Participation in the Oklahoma Territory Land Runs

The Land Run of 1889 was the first [land run](#) into the [Unassigned Lands](#) and included all or part of the modern day [Canadian](#), [Cleveland](#), [Kingfisher](#), [Logan](#), [Oklahoma](#), and [Payne](#) counties of the [U.S. state](#) of [Oklahoma](#). [1] The land run started at high noon on [April 22, 1889](#) with an estimated 50,000 people lined up for their piece of the available two million acres (8,000 km<sup>2</sup>).[2]

The Unassigned Lands were considered some of the best unoccupied public land in the [United States](#). The [Indian Appropriations Bill of 1889](#) was passed and signed into law with an amendment by [Illinois](#) Representative [William McKendree Springer](#), that authorized President [Benjamin Harrison](#) to open the two million acres (8,000 km<sup>2</sup>) for settlement. Due to the [Homestead Act of 1862](#), signed by President [Abraham Lincoln](#), legal settlers could claim lots up to 160 acres in size. Provided a settler lived on the land and improved it, the settler could then receive the title to the land.[2]

A number of the individuals who participated in the run entered early and hid out until the legal time of entry to lay quick claim to some of the most choice homesteads. These people came to be identified as "[sooners](#)." This led to hundreds of legal contests that arose and were decided first at local land offices and eventually by the [U.S. Department of the Interior](#). Arguments included what constituted the "legal time of entry." [3]

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My great grandfather, Joseph E. Dolezal, came from Nebraska to participate in the 1889 Oklahoma Land Run. He was young (22) and single (he would marry Mary Josephine Kasl in 1892). I am not sure as to the circumstances or details of how or why but, according to family statements and references included in his journals, he was arrested as a "sooner". There is much more information on this in the pages that follow. Horace Speed (he was an Oklahoma pioneer and the first US District Attorney for Oklahoma Territory). Mr. Speed cleared great grandfather...great grandfather and grandmother would later name one of their sons after Mr. Speed...Horace Speed Dolezal.

Joseph would stake a claim in the area west of Oklahoma City proper (in what is Mustang/Yukon area today). He would serve for the Oklahoma City area police force.

For whatever reason, Joseph decided to participate in the Cherokee Strip Land Run on September 16, 1893. He registered at the Booth located near Orlando (Oklahoma) and rode the train to the Perry area (along with thousands of other pioneers) and jumped off as the train arrived into the station of Perry...he ran (going east from the train station) and staked a claim on a lot. When he went to register his claim he was informed that the lot he had chosen had been identified to be a park. The officials exchanged his claim for a lot just across the street/road at \_\_\_\_\_ Birch Street.



# The type of "Certificate" Land Run Participants Used

D.

## CERTIFICATE

That must be held by party desiring to occupy or enter upon the lands opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, for the purpose of making a homestead entry or filing a Soldier's Declaratory Statement.

No. 1024

Section 15 33  
T. 12 N. 12 E.

Dooth in T. .... N. R. ....

....., 1893.

*W. J. Lee*

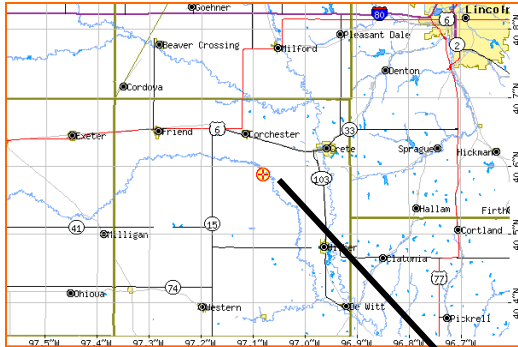
THIS CERTIFIES that W. J. Lee has this day made the declaration before me required by the President's proclamation of August 19, 1893, and he is, therefore, permitted to go in upon the lands opened to settlement by said proclamation at the time named therein, for the purpose of making a homestead entry or filing a soldier's declaratory statement.

It is agreed and understood that this Certificate will not prevent the district land officers from passing upon the holder's qualifications to enter or file for any of said lands at the proper time and in the usual manner, and that the holder will be required when he makes his homestead affidavit, or, if a soldier or a soldier's agent, when he files a declaratory statement at the district office, to allege under oath before the officer taking such homestead affidavit, or to whom said declaratory statement is presented for filing, that all of the statements contained in the declaration made by him, upon which this Certificate is based, are true in every particular.

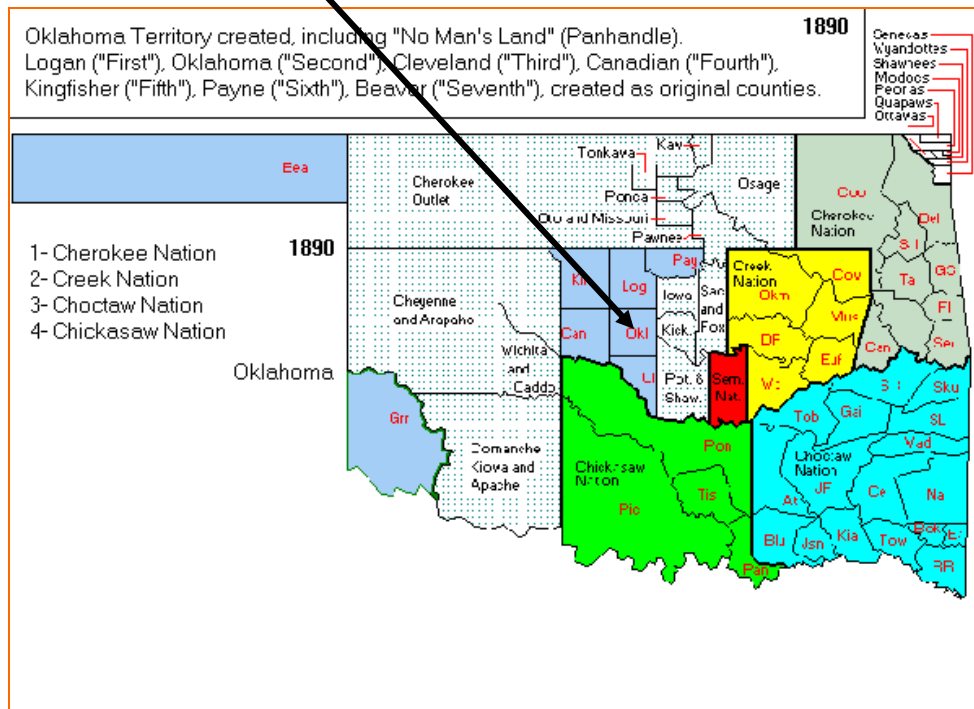
*Lee McCord*

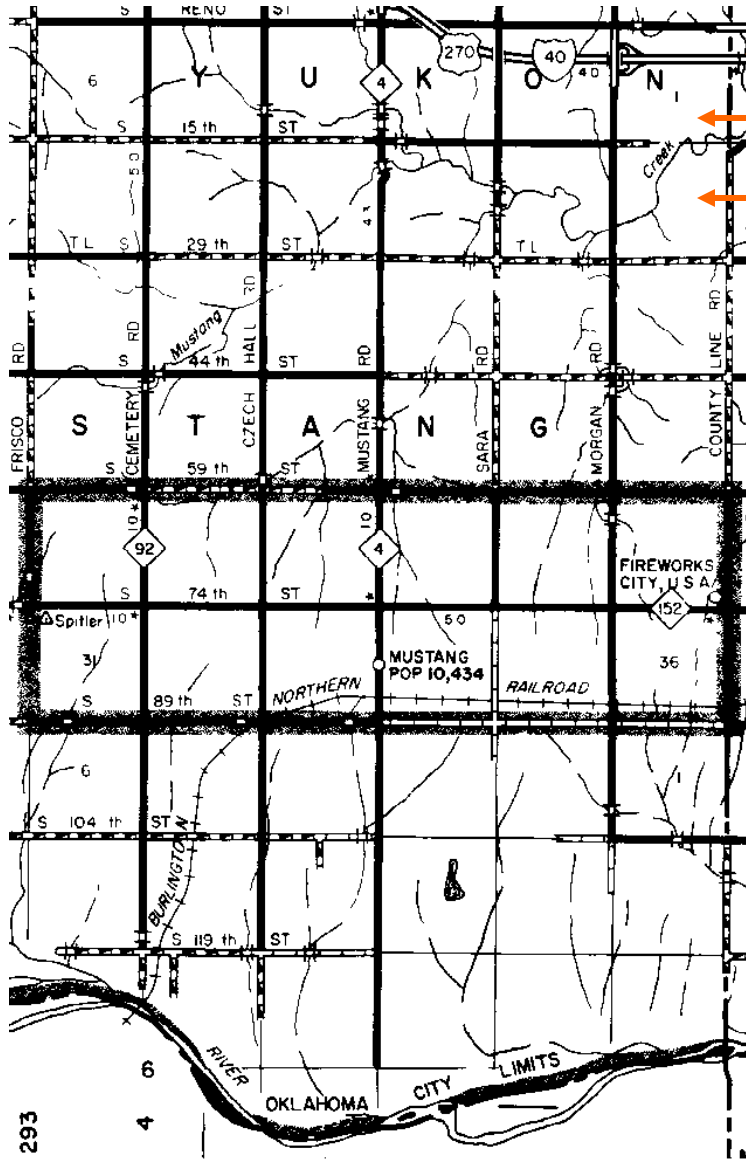
Officer in charge.

This Certificate is not transferable. The holder will display the Certificate, if demanded, after locating on claim.  
(1220-42 N.)



Joseph E. Dolezal (and others from his family) go to Oklahoma Territory to participate in the 1889 Land Run. Joseph was 21 at the time. Joseph staked a claim to property located in the area of what is now Mustang/Yukon (just west of OKC metro)...See next page for more details.

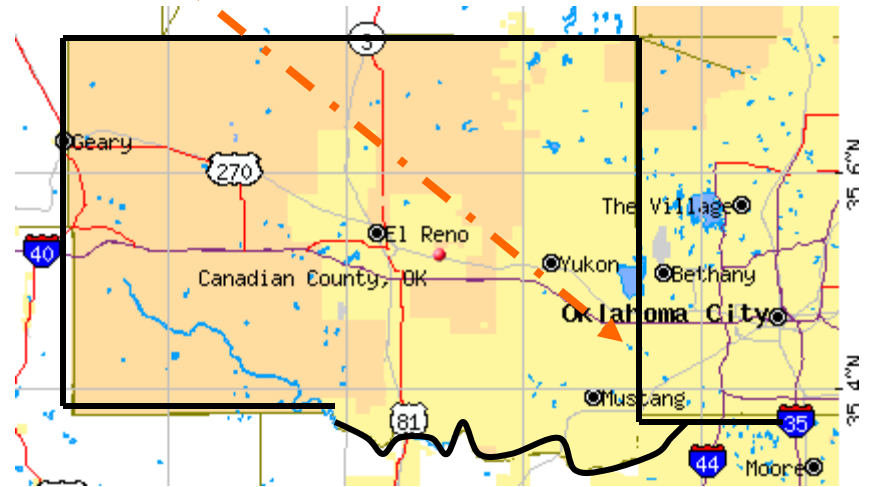




Line of present day I-40 west of OKC

Approximation for where city of Mustang is currently located

Joseph E. Dolezal participated in the 1889 Oklahoma Land Run...according to Oklahoma Historical Society documents he presented his claim to 160 acres located in Township 11 Range 5 West (SE quarter) on April 25, 1889...the claim was canceled or relinquished on October 20, 1890



Canadian County, Oklahoma

# **The Bohemian Outfit and Oklahoma Land Run of 1889**

**As I was researching information on our family I came across reference to “The Bohemian Outfit” in records related to the 1889 Oklahoma Land Run and I believe there is strong possibility my great granddad, Joseph E. Dolezal, was a member. I found it very interesting as I read through various records on this topic and have decided to dwell on it more than most readers might appreciate.**

**A specific record, “A History of the State of Oklahoma” – Chapter XXI, “Sooner and Perjury Cases” by W.F. Harn, contains great detail about the 1889 Land Run and more specifically, details about this so-called Bohemian Outfit.**

**The following excerpts come from W.F. Harn’s “Sooner and Perjury Cases” document:**

**- In the fall of 1890 the secretary of the interior, John Noble received a communication from the register and receiver of the U.S. land office in Oklahoma City stating that perjury was being committed so generally in “contested” cases in that district that it was next to impossible for those officers at that time to even as much as guess approximately which side in a trial was telling the truth.**

**- W.F. Harn (author of “Sooner and Perjury Cases” and these excerpts) of Ohio, was sent to Oklahoma City to investigate the situation.**

**- In order to understand thoroughly the perjury situation in Oklahoma Territory, it is necessary to know about the “conditions” existing at the time. For many years prior to the legal opening of Oklahoma Territory, ambitious citizens of bordering states made repeated pilgrimages into the territory for the purpose of making home therein, but the U.S. government used soldiers (stationed out of forts previously established in Oklahoma Territory) to drive these settlers out of the area. The reason given was that the rights of the Indian tribes had not yet been fully extinguished and under the treaties the government had with the tribes it was “bound to keep the territory free from white intruders”.**

**- On March 23, 1889, President Benjamin Harrison issued his proclamation naming 12 o’clock, noon, April 22, 1889, as the time of the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. The proclamation included the warning, “that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire rights thereto”. Notwithstanding this warning, intending settlers swarmed into Oklahoma Territory prior to April 22.**

Hence, at 12 o'clock, noon, April 22, 1889, the great mass of people seeking homes had divided themselves into three distinct classes. One was the official class in the employ of the government or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, who were in the territory by permission on account of their employment. The second class comprised those who slipped into the territory under cover of night. These selected the most desirable tracts of land and put such improvements thereon as in law would be sufficient to furnish proof of prior legal settlement. In this class was also a contingent who boldly or secretly went upon land adjoining the tract he wished to claim and immediately after the hour of 12 o'clock noon, stepped upon the tract selected as his homestead.

- Many of the premature settlers had tents up, shacks and dugouts underway, and even gardens made.

- Therefore, as of 12 o'clock, noon, April 22, 1889, nearly all the valuable tracts were claimed by two or more settlers. In the land department of the U.S. government, a judicial system had been evolved whereby settlers on public lands could have their respective rights inquired into after the manner much similar to that prevailing in a court of law without a jury. This suit is called a "contest", and is initiated by the aggrieved person filing in the land office an affidavit setting out the cause of the contest stated concisely and corroborated by two witnesses in writing under oath deposing to the facts stated in the affidavit of contest from personal knowledge and observation. Here is where perjury began to assert itself.

- If the man who was in the territory before the hour of opening got his homestead entry of record in the local land office first, it became necessary for his opponent to file a contest with the proper corroboration, if he desired to further assert his claim to the land. Thus, was created a new word in the vocabulary of the English language. The man who violated the acts of Congress and the president's proclamation opening Oklahoma to settlement came to be known as a "Sooner". He who was lawfully in the territory during the prohibited period because of his employment as deputy U.S. marshal, soldier, clerk, railroad employee and the like received the distinctive title of "Legal Sooner", while the one who, illegally in the territory, admitted his presence therein, but claimed a right to be there as long as he did not "enter upon and occupy" a particular tract till after 12 o'clock, noon, never acquired any appellation than that of a plain, ordinary, every-day "sooner".

- Out of this condition of affairs grew secret combinations and organizations made up of men who had violated the law. The lands in controversy between themselves and others were too valuable for them to meekly allow their contestants to get them without every resistance in their power.

- Some of these secret organizations had a carefully drawn set of bylaws and constitution. Regular meetings were held at the homes of the members at fixed times, and at other times witnesses were trained and drilled in the testimony they were expected to give in a particular case.

- One such group was the Bohemian Outfit, composed of forty or more naturalized citizens of that nationality, who “soonered” the valley of the Mustang, a section rivaling in beauty and productiveness the broad, rich, black, level bottoms of the Crutch (a specific creek in the area). Members of this “Outfit” corroborated with one another in various claim case challenges. There is evidence Joseph E. Dolezal (my great grandfather) was one of the twelve.

- My understanding is that a gentleman by the name of Caha was the “leader” of the Bohemian Outfit. I found reference to “Captain Caha, his brother, and twelve others” in an article in the digital library of Oklahoma State University. Below are some excerpts:

The land office contest against Captain Caha and his brother and about twelve others, involved some of the best agricultural land in the new country. These people were not of the old boomer crowd but they came down to the South Canadian from Omaha, Nebraska and were formerly from the Czecho-Slovakia country. They were of the business type of

men and Captain Caha was the leader of the party. They seemed to have gotten a good early start and located on some of the finest land in the new country along Mustang creek southwest of Oklahoma City. They were contested before the Register and Receiver of the land office, and all lost their claims, although they had sworn that they left the line at the South Canadian exactly at twelve o’clock. They were prosecuted in the United States court for committing the crime of perjury. I think all of them received a short sentence in the federal jail except Captain Caha. Cris Madsen has the explanation of why the shrewd Captain did not go to jail. These cases were pending for a year or two as they were appealed from the land office to the Commissioner of the general land office at Washington. While these cases were pending on appeal, Ezra Banks, one of the contestants, wrote the story in rhyme that had quite a circulation nearly forty years ago. Here is the way he tells it:



While these cases were pending on appeal, Ezra Banks, one of the contestants, wrote the story in rhyme that had quite a circulation nearly forty years ago. Here is the way he tells it:

*"Captain Cahas' Mules."* By Ezra Banks.

April the twenty-second,  
The great and noted day,  
When through the land of promise,  
Our horses ran away.  
There were some fast Bohemians,  
And mules one lovely pair;  
They beat the mounted squadron,  
Of course they did it fair.  
There were men of every color,  
Of every race and tribe;  
There, on the South Canadian,  
We started side by side.  
Except those loaded wagons,  
With plunder, grub and tools,  
They filed their crew for Mustang  
Led by a pair of mules.  
Twelve hundred to the wagon  
This was the average load;

Thirteen miles the distance,  
And very rough the road.  
In less than fifteen minutes,  
If they obeyed the rules—  
They only touched in places,  
This famous pair of mules.  
Dark brown is their color—  
Fifteen in their stocking feet;  
A person just to look at them,  
Would think them easy beat.  
Their owner got to Mustang,  
And dug a dozen holes  
Before race horses got in sight  
This fast pair of mules.  
Some were skillful stockmen—  
The saddle was their home;  
With horses well selected,  
Bred and trained to run.

When they'd run half the distance  
They dropped their heads like fools;  
They got in sight of Mustang  
And saw the Captain's mules.  
There is nothing in the stock line  
Has ever been produced;  
For nothing on the race track  
Has ever been turned loose.  
Nor nothing found in training  
In old Kentucky schools  
Can anything like equal  
This dashing pair of mules.  
Men may work with lightning;  
Inventors learn to fly;  
The world in editorials  
May boast of Nellie Bly.  
The specials on their east lines  
With Vanderbilts or Goulds,  
But none can make the record  
Of Captain Cahas' mules.  
If another country opens,  
As will likely be the case,  
And Congress makes -the blunder  
To have another race.  
I bow in sweet submission  
And still obey the rules,  
But organize a company  
And buy the Captain's mules.

- I have been given a photo-copy of a letter addressed to the President of the U.S. from “a concerned group of citizens”...the letter is requesting that the President pardon Joseph E. Dolezal from punishment associated with a perjury case to which Joseph filed a plea of guilty. Now before you jump to any conclusions and lump great granddad in with others who have been charged with violating some law and who have been found guilty or pled guilty, give consideration to the “conditions” and circumstances surrounding the event.

- Below is my typed, reproduction of the photo-copy letter:

Perry, Oklahoma Territory, July, 1894

THE PRESIDENT  
of the UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.,

Sir: - The undersigned citizens of the Territory of Oklahoma, all of whom are familiar with the prosecution of persons charged with perjury committed in the United States Land Office, and some of whom have been identified in various ways with those prosecutions in Oklahoma Territory on behalf of the Government, respectfully recommend to your merciful consideration Joseph D. Dolezal, and solicit from you a full pardon and restoration to the rights of citizenship for him.

Joseph E. Dolezal was born in Iowa, of Bohemian parentage. He is now aged 27 years, is married and has one child. He is a blacksmith by trade.

On July 14, 1891, an indictment for perjury was returned by the Grand Jury of the Third Judicial District, Oklahoma Territory in and for Oklahoma County, against the said Dolezal for false testimony given before the United State Commissioner of the U.S. District Court for the said District in a certain hearing upon a complaint filed against one Willard W. Mitchell, charging the said Mitchell with the crime of perjury for alleged false testimony given by the said Mitchell in a certain contest ease and cause, where in one Daniel E. Regan et al sought to have cancelled and forfeit to the United States the Homestead Entry of one John Reed for the S.W. ¼ of Sec. 28, Twp. 12, N. R. 3 W. I. M.

May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1893, said Dolezal entered a plea of guilty to the said indictment at Oklahoma City, O.T. and was sentenced to one dollar fine and an imprisonment of one year and one day in the penitentiary.

October 5<sup>th</sup>, 1893, a pardon, to take effect December 13, 1893, was issued by Grover Cleveland, President, upon the recommendation of the United States Attorney of Oklahoma Territory (Horace Speed).

At the \_\_\_\_\_ term of the United States District court for the First Judicial District, Oklahoma Territory, at Guthrie, an indictment was returned against the said Joseph E. Dolezal for false testimony given on behalf of Daniel E. Regan in the contest case tried at Guthrie, O.T. U.S. Land Office, in which said Daniel E. Regan and Joseph G. Blackburn were plaintiffs and John Reed was entryman, involving the Homestead Entry for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 28, Twp. 12, N. R. 3 W. I. M.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1889 said Joseph E. Dolezal entered a plea of guilty, in the U. S. District Court last aforesaid, and sentence was by the Court indefinitely suspended.

At the September term, 1892, an indictment was returned against Joseph E. Dolezal in the United States Court at Wichita, Kansas, for false testimony given on behalf of Anton Caha in the contest case of Thomas Burch vs. Anton Caha, involving the Homestead for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 12, Twp. 11, N. R. 5 W. I. M., which contest was tried at the Kingfisher, O.T., U.S. Land Office in December, 1889.

March 6<sup>th</sup>, 1894, said Joseph E. Dolezal, at Wichita, Kansas, entered a plea of guilty to the indictment last above named and was sentenced by the said court to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of one year and one day, which sentence was suspended till September, 1894, to await an application to the President of the United States for a pardon.

By the foregoing statement of facts it will be seen that the said Dolezal served part of one sentence for the Oklahoma City offense. The Guthrie and Wichita indictments, while for false testimony in separate and distinct cases, were for practically the same subject matter, those indictments being found to relieve a heavily crowded court docket at Oklahoma City at that time.

After indictment Dolezal admitted his guilt and at once signified to the government that he would enter a plea of guilty, thus greatly aiding in breaking up a gigantic combination of perjurers known as the Bohemian Outfit.

Excepting this charge of perjury, Joseph E. Dolezal is a law-abiding and useful citizen.

For the foregoing reasons, the undersigned feel that Joseph E. Dolezal deserves the consideration he ask and we pray for him a full pardon for the Guthrie and Wichita offenses above referred to and a complete restoration of his rights as a citizen.

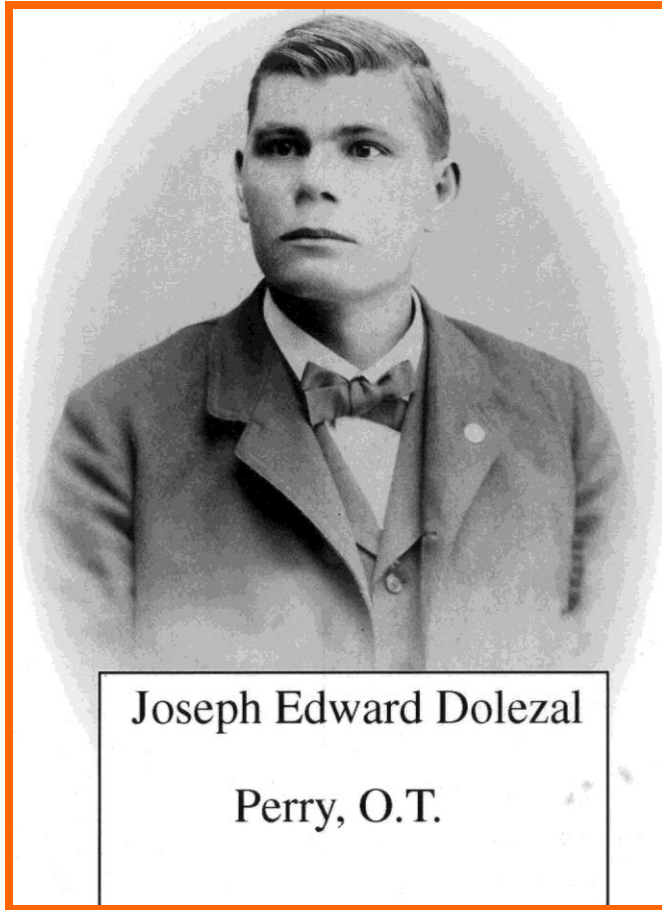
Note: the photo-copy displays signatures of several people.

**I also have a copy of the “Biography Form” the Works Progress Administration used to interview my great grandad’s brother, James, for the Indian-Pioneer History Project for Oklahoma. This document (and the interview) contains some more interesting comments related to great granddad and the Oklahoma Land Run. Below are some excerpts from James’ interview:**

**- “I was eighteen years old when old Oklahoma was opened. My brother, Joe Dolezal, was of age (21) and I came to the opening (Land Run of 1889) with him. We drove down from Kansas, landed at the starting point of Purcell which was then in the Chickasaw Nation.**

**There were no roads and only one trail down through the Cherokee Strip. We forded all the streams. The Strip was full of cattle.**

**When people lined up for the race (the Run) they all had to cross the South Canadian River by wading it or by swimming their horses. Joe, my brother, got a farm close to Yukon and built a store house and I worked around and helped build several adobe houses.”**

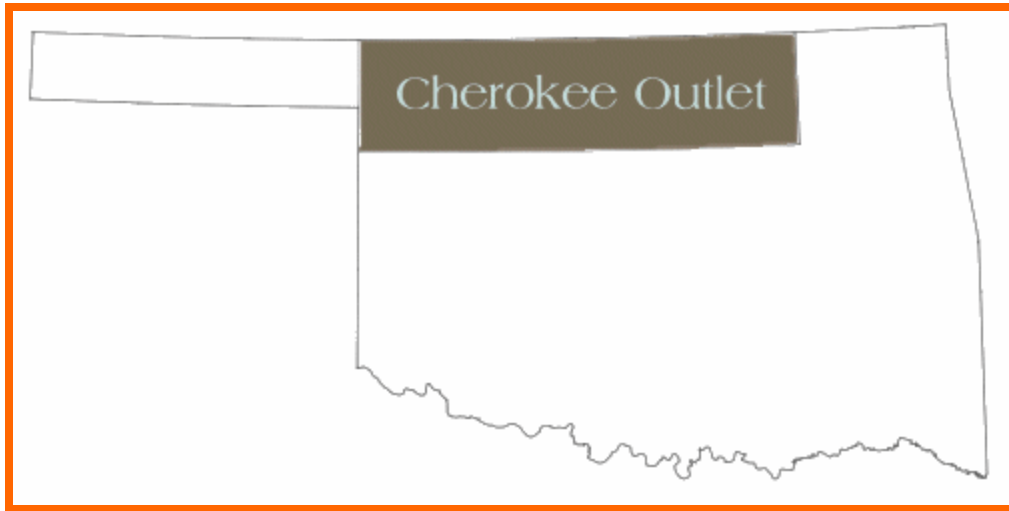


Joseph Edward Dolezal

Perry, O.T.







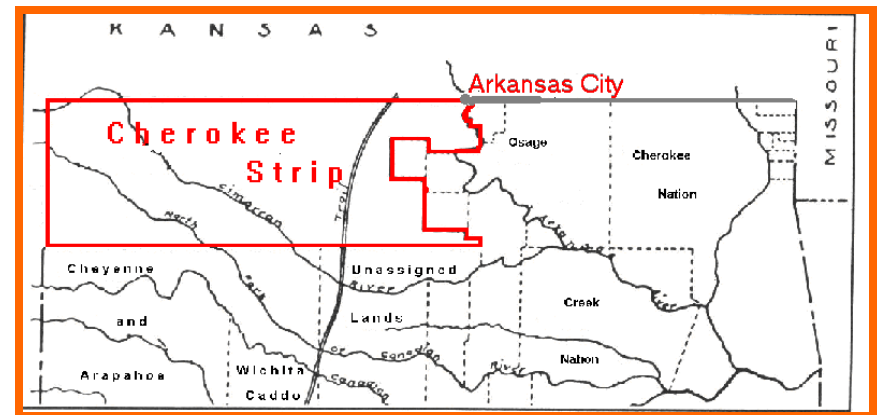
## Cherokee Strip

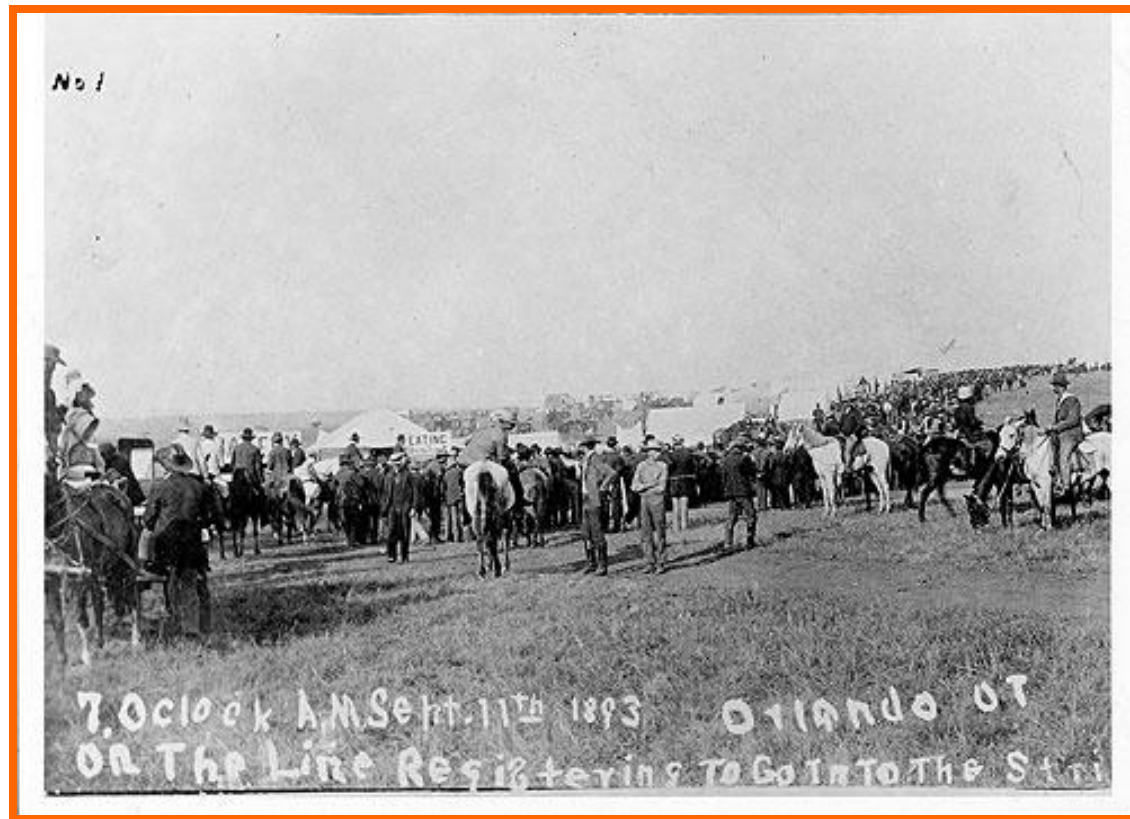
Approximately 225 miles long by 58 miles wide.

## Cherokee Strip Land Run September 16, 1893

Approximately 40,000 homestead properties (160 acres).

Approximately 100,000 people participated in the run.

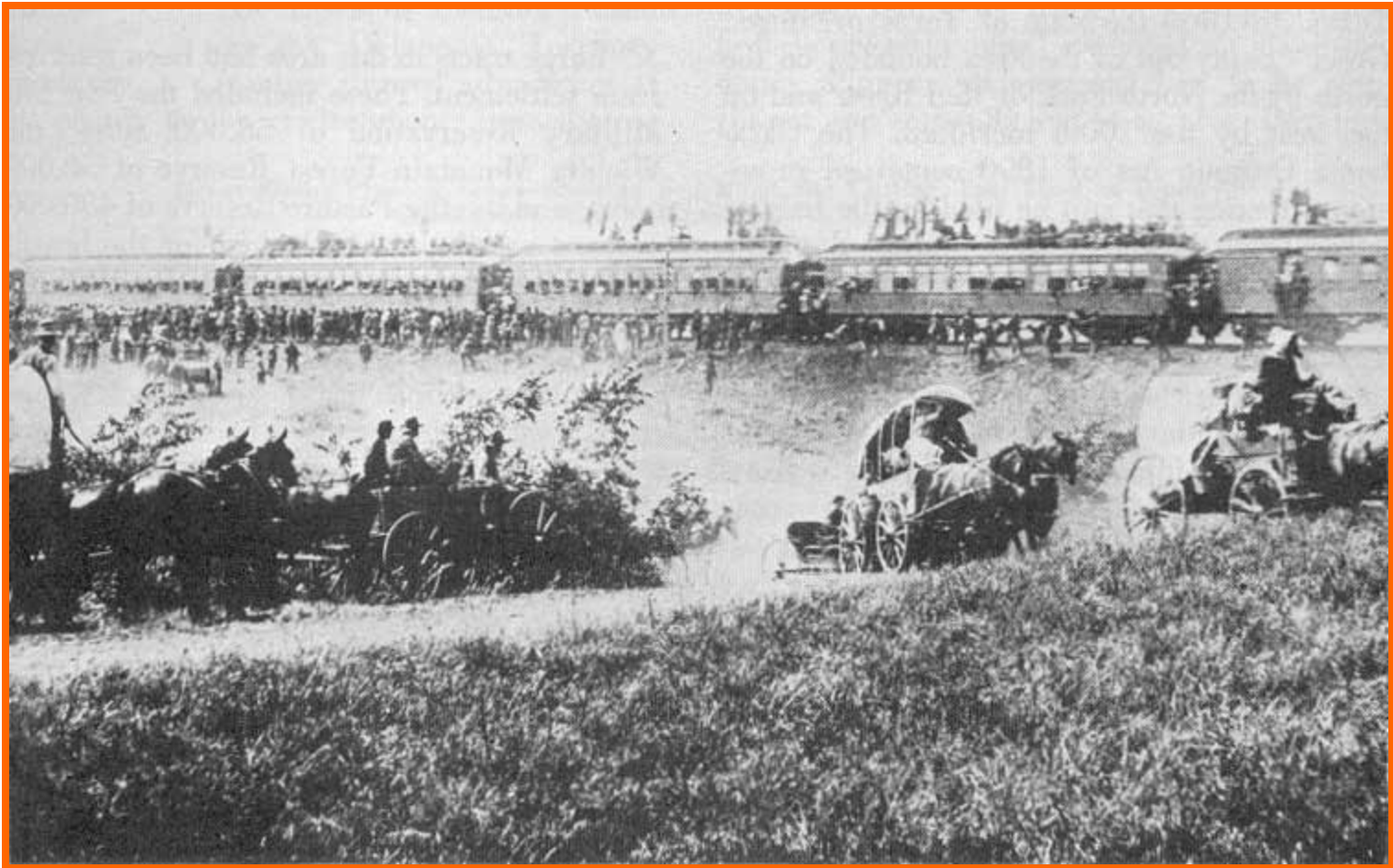




**This is a picture taken September 11, 1893 (5 days before the Cherokee Strip Land Run) near Orlando...individuals had to register in order to participate. My understanding is that the daytime temperature was close to or over 100 degrees (even though it was early September) and that the U.S. and Territory government had underestimated the number of people who would be showing up to register...the waiting lines were long and the conditions difficult.**

**It was a sixty-mile (97 km) wide strip of land south of the Oklahoma-Kansas border between the 96th and 100th meridians. It was about 225 miles (362 km) long and in 1891 contained 8,144,682.91 acres (32,960 km<sup>2</sup>) The Cherokee Strip was, in actuality, a two mile strip running along the northern border of much of the Cherokee Outlet and which was the result of a surveying error.**





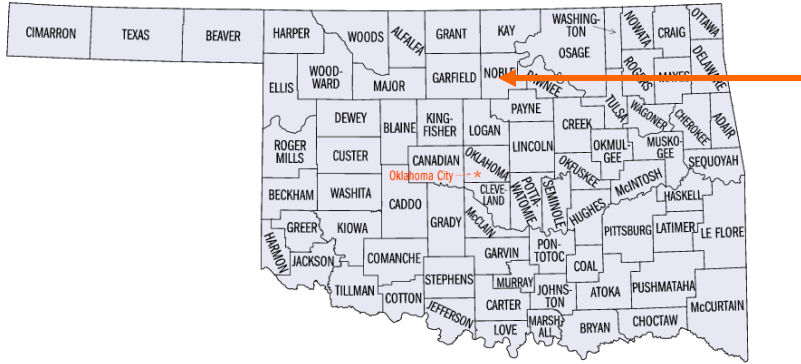
**Joseph E. Dolezal (John's great grandfather) registered at the booth near Orlando and then, rode the train into the Perry area for the Cherokee Strip Land Run on Sept. 16, 1893...the trains were limited by U.S. government rules to travel under a 15-20 mph speed (so, there would be no unfair advantage over those entering by foot or horse). Joseph jumped off the train when it arrived in Perry and went east from the train to what is now Leo Park to stake his claim. The claims office traded Joseph rights to property west of the park for his claim to the lot on what had been designated to be a park.**



## Various Photos Related to Land Run

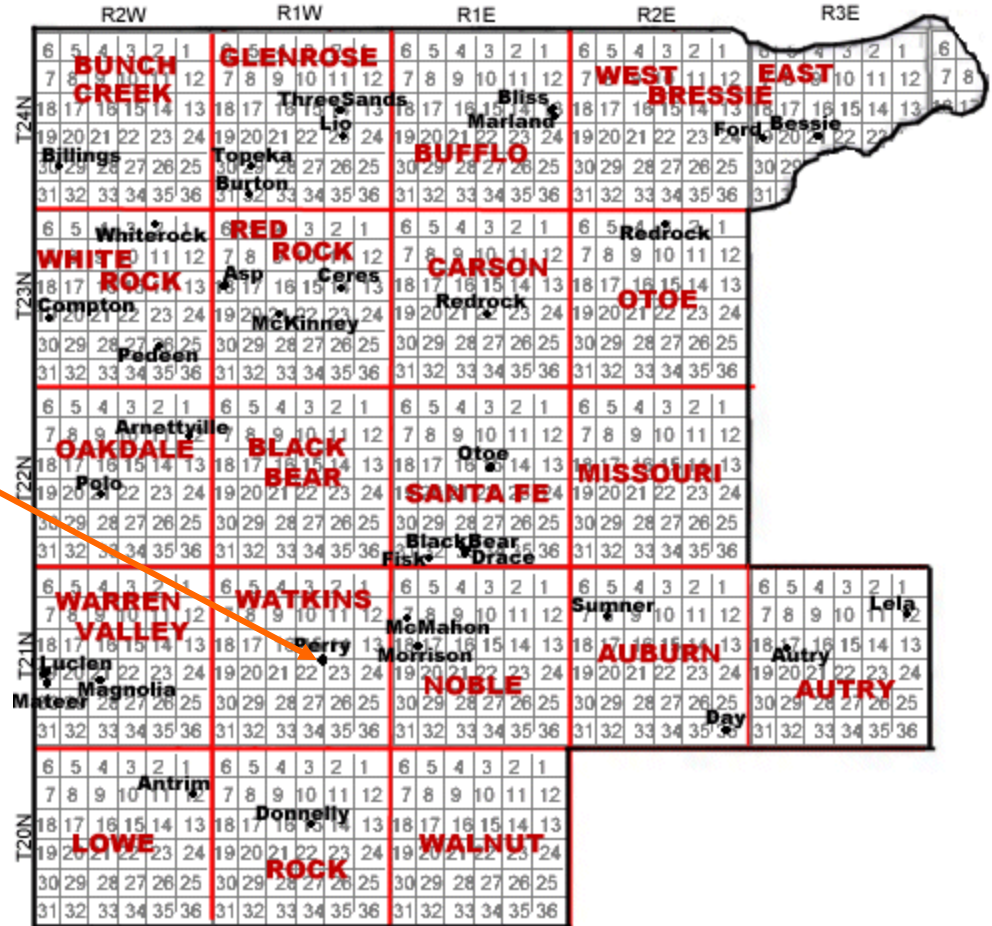


# Settling Down in Perry, Oklahoma



Noble County

Perry is the "County Seat" of Noble County





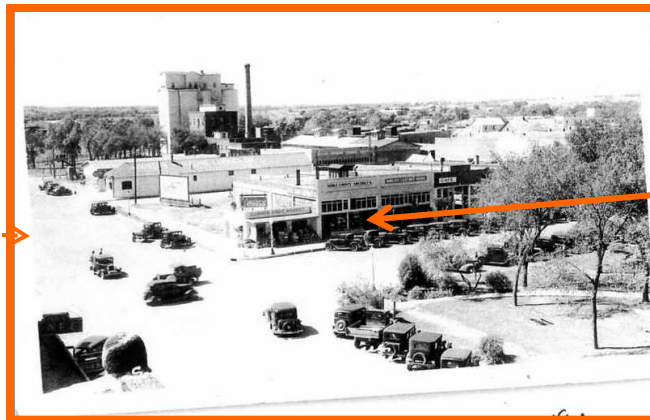
Joseph staked a claim to property located at the area of 3<sup>rd</sup> & Birch in Perry. The local officials informed him that the spot he claimed was to be part of a city park. They exchanged him two lots across the street (west) of the park for his claim. This is where Joseph and his family established roots...301 Birch Street (also, referred to as 201 3<sup>rd</sup> Street).

A one-room house was placed at this property and over time Joseph increased the living quarters to a six-room house.

The first job Joseph had in Perry was as a blacksmith (in a small shop he opened just off the southeast corner of what is the Perry Square.

In 1902 he was elected County Clerk. He served in this position until 1908.

In 1908 Joseph joined with William Lamb to open a abstract business. The office was in the second building west of the corner of 6<sup>th</sup> & Cedar on the square (south side of Cedar).



Noble County Abstract office

I have the “Bill of Sale” where great granddad and William Lamb purchased the Noble County Abstract business (the articles of personal property like abstract records, supplies, typewriter, cabinets, chairs, desks, stoves, racks for abstract books, etc. ) from H. C. Pouder, I. W. Robins, and W. H. Pomeroy. The purchase price was \$2,000. The deal was finalized on May 18, 1908 (Oklahoma became a State in 1907). The building was referred to as the Hanson and Dennis building and it was located on the north side of the Perry square. I assume great granddad and Mr. Lamb did not open business in the Hanson and Dennis building but, in the office located on the southeast part of the square.

**Eventually, the abstract business became the “family” business...Joseph’s two sons, Joseph, jr. and George would join him. Joe, jr. passed away in 1958. Two of George’s sons, Jack and James (Jim) joined George to run the business through the 1970’s. Real Estate and Insurance services were included with abstracting.**

**Joseph served on the Perry Public School Board for almost 20 years.**

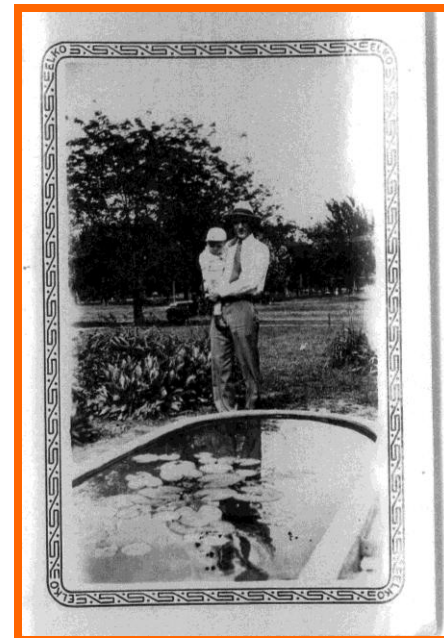
**When Joseph retired from the abstracting business he moved to one of the farms he had purchased...South of Perry just east off Hwy 86....**



**This is a picture of Great Granddad-Grandma's house in East Perry...I believe it is Great Grandad standing to the left...Irene is the young, tottler girl and there is a good chance that the boys in the picture are Al, Horace, Frank, and Joe, jr. and Gramps.**



**Great Granddad, Joseph with John, Mary Kay, Don, Gary, Mark, Deborah, Gib... this picture was taken in the living room of Great Granddad's house on Birch Street in Perry...it was taken in late 1955.**



**This is Gramps holding Dad by the fish tank on the north side of Great Grandads' house**

Copy of the hospital bill from when Joseph was ill shortly prior to his death.



MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	
OPERATED BY OKLAHOMA BAPTISTS	
<i>Completely Air-conditioned.</i>	<i>Serving the sick</i>
Perry, Oklahoma	Feb. 10 1956
Joseph E. Dolezal	
301 Birch	
Perry, Oklahoma	
Admitted: 2-5-56	Dismissed: <sup>Evans</sup> 2-10-56
On the approval of Dr. A. M. Evans	
Board, Room, Nursing Service:	
Private room 5 days @ \$ 10.00 daily	50 00
Semi-private room _____ days @ \$ _____ daily	
Operating Room Service . . . . .	
Delivery Room Service . . . . .	
Nursery Service _____ days @ \$ _____ daily . .	
Drugs, Dressings, etc. . . . .	58 70
X-Ray of _____ . . . . .	
Laboratory Charges . . . . . Routine . . . . .	0 00
Miscellaneous Items: . . . . . Cat . . . . .	4 00
TOTAL . . . . .	120 70
Payment is now due.	
A member of the Retail Merchants Association	



**Gramps after a day  
of hunting.**



**Gramps & Grandma**



**Dolezal family  
(picture taken at Gramps')**



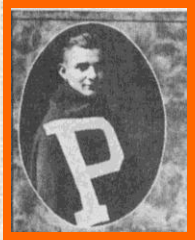
**Gramps and Grandma 1971**



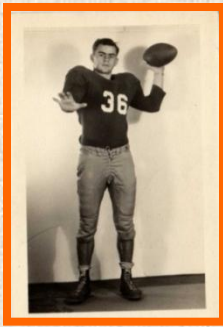


**Apartment where Dad, Mom, Deborah and I lived...located just off Fir where the Homeland Grocery parking lot is currently.**

# Football & Our Family



Gramps, 1918



Dad, 1944



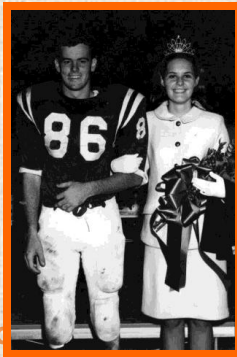
John, age 5  
1954



John, age 7 or 8



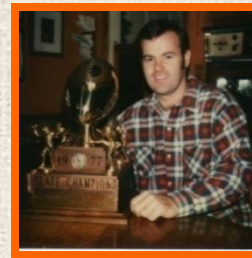
John, 1967



John & Mary Louise  
Shawnee 1974-77)  
John & Mary Louise  
FB Coronation, 1967



John (Coach at  
Shawnee 1974-77)



John, Dec. 10, 1977  
Fairfax State Championship



Perry Maroons  
4 Generations  
Gramps 1916-18  
Dad 1944-46  
Josh 1990-02  
John 1965-67



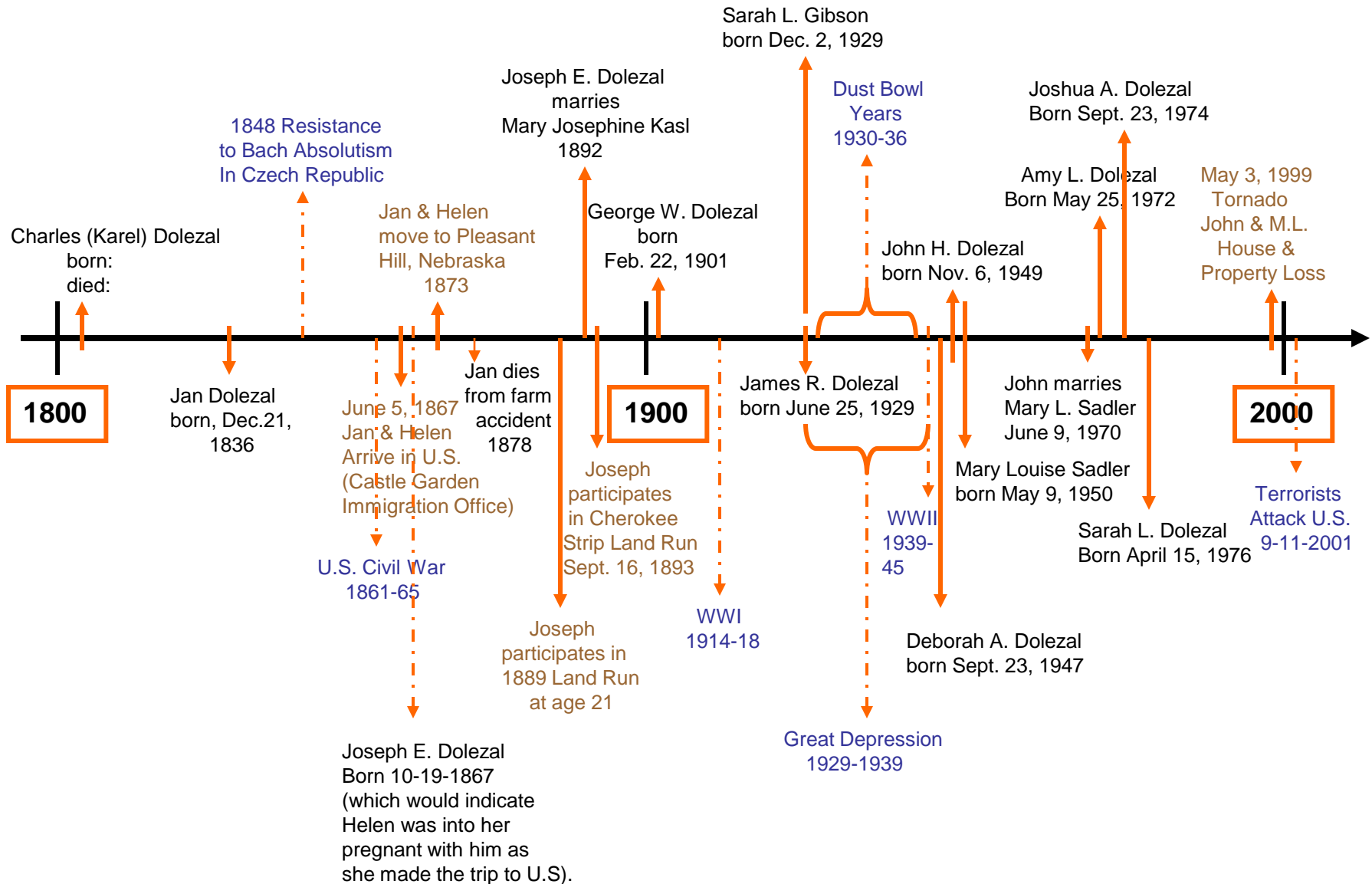
Sarah's coronation  
Oct. 19, 1993



John & Mary Louise  
ESPN Gameday...Nov. 2008

# Historical Timeline

(for some of the world events and “family” experiences)



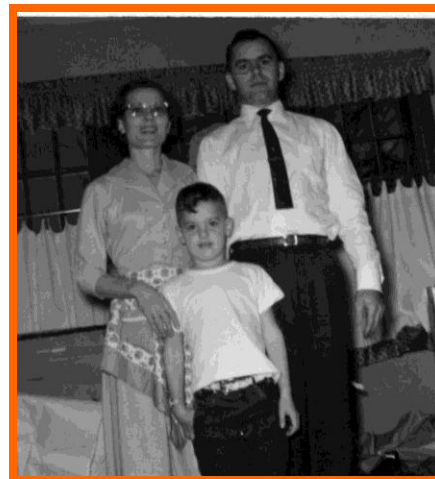




**John & Deborah**



**1409 Jackson  
Perry, Ok.**



**Dad, Mom, John  
Christmas, 1956**



**John's calf  
(Dolezal farm- 1965)**



**Dad , John, Jimmie & Sonny Cain  
St. Louis Cardinals ballgame- 1961**



**Our Wedding picture**



**John's '66 Chevy**



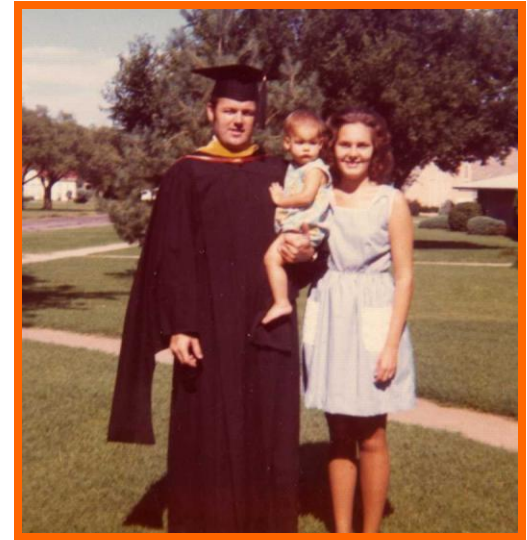
**ML, John & Duchess  
1971**



**ML & John  
Bachelor's Deg Graduation**



**Mary Louise  
(front of our home on Walnut St.  
in Stillwater, Ok.)**



**John, Amy, ML  
Master's Deg Graduation**



**ML & Duchess**  
**(Behind apt. in Guymon, Ok.)**





**John & ML's house  
in Shawnee, Ok.**



**Sarah, age 2 ½ months**



**Amy, Sarah & Josh  
(Josh's 2<sup>nd</sup> birthday)**



**John, Amy, Josh  
Shawnee, Ok.**



**Our house on 8<sup>th</sup> St. in Perry**



**Sarah 8, Josh 10, Amy 12**



**Dad, Mom, our family,  
Deborah, Gary, Chad & Aaron**



**Our family at Walt Disney World  
Amy 16, Josh 14, Sarah 12  
1989**



**Mary Louise and John  
Hawaii, 1987**





**Great Grandma Parkin  
(Grandma Rucker's mom)  
Electric Car**



**Granddad & Grandma Gibson  
(Grandma Rucker)**



**Grandma Rucker  
Celebrating her 88<sup>th</sup> Birthday  
1988**

# Football...part of life!



John, age 5  
1954



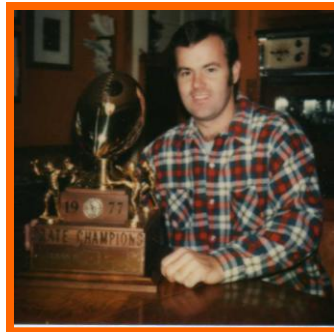
John, age 7 or 8



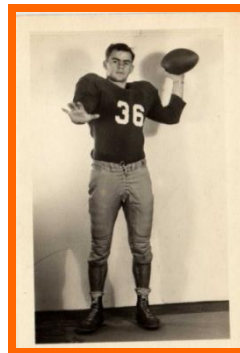
John, 1967



John & Mary Louise  
FB Coronation, 1967



John, Dec. 10, 1977  
Fairfax State Championship  
Trophy



Dad, 1944



Dad (played for Perry 1944-46)  
Josh (played for Perry 1990-92),  
Gramps (played for Perry 1916-18),  
John (played for Perry 1965-67)



John & Mary Louise  
ESPN Gameday...Nov. 2008





1977

**FAIRFAX HIGH SCHOOL**  
*"Red Devils"*

1977

**STATE CHAMPIONS**  
**KAW VALLEY CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS**

ROW 1: Head Coach John Dolezal, (12) Craig Lance, (15) Tom Lynn, (20) Todd Crabtree, (21) Mark Lynn, (22) Greg Renfro, (25) Raven Sterling, (30) Jimmy Hight, (31) John Holloway.  
 ROW 2: Manager Mark Fine, (32) Loney Bellows, (40) Mick Hutchison, (41) Mark Paslay, (42) Tim Davis, (50) Mark Boling, (51) Brad Irons, (52) Mike Clover, (55) John Grigg, Manager Ronnie White.  
 ROW 3: Asst. Coach Dennis Fine, (60) Brad Culver, (62) Pat Boone, (63) Nick Irons, (64) Ray Hunt, (65) James Lockett, (80) Charles Crosby, (86) Jimmy Farron, (87) Mithael Riley, (71) Scott Ingram, (74) Kevin Standridge, (78) Mike Davis, (79) Sam Crenshaw.  
 ROW 4: Asst. Coach John Shumaker, (81) David Prater, (86) James Mashburn, (87) Pat Murray, (85) Russell Hurt, (88) Billy Cannon, (70) Jody Tillman, (82) Clinton Staples, (77) Rick Mathis, (75) Mike Burgess, Asst. Coach Gary Klopp, Asst. Coach James Early.

FAIRFAX  
 20 - 10 WINS  
 10 - 0 LOSSES

OPP.

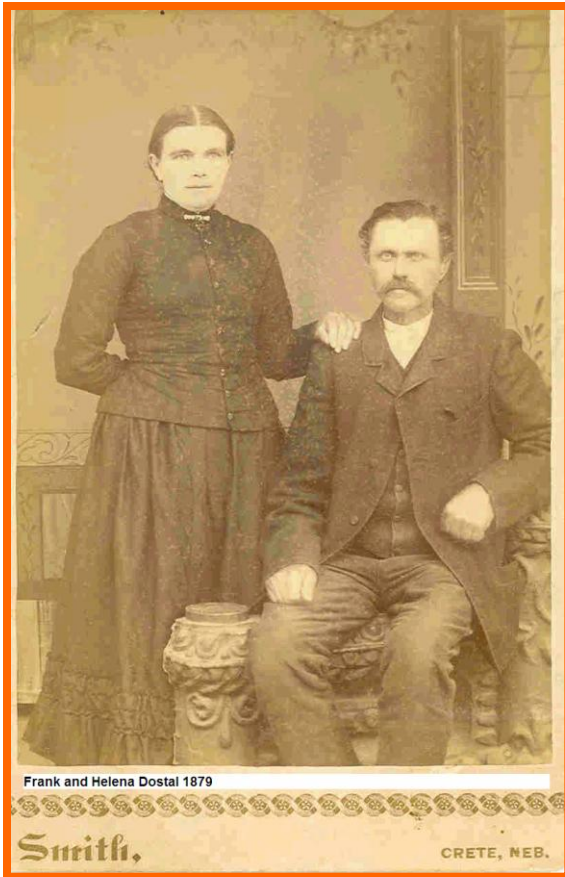
SEASON RECORD  
 WON 18 LOST 1

FAIRFAX

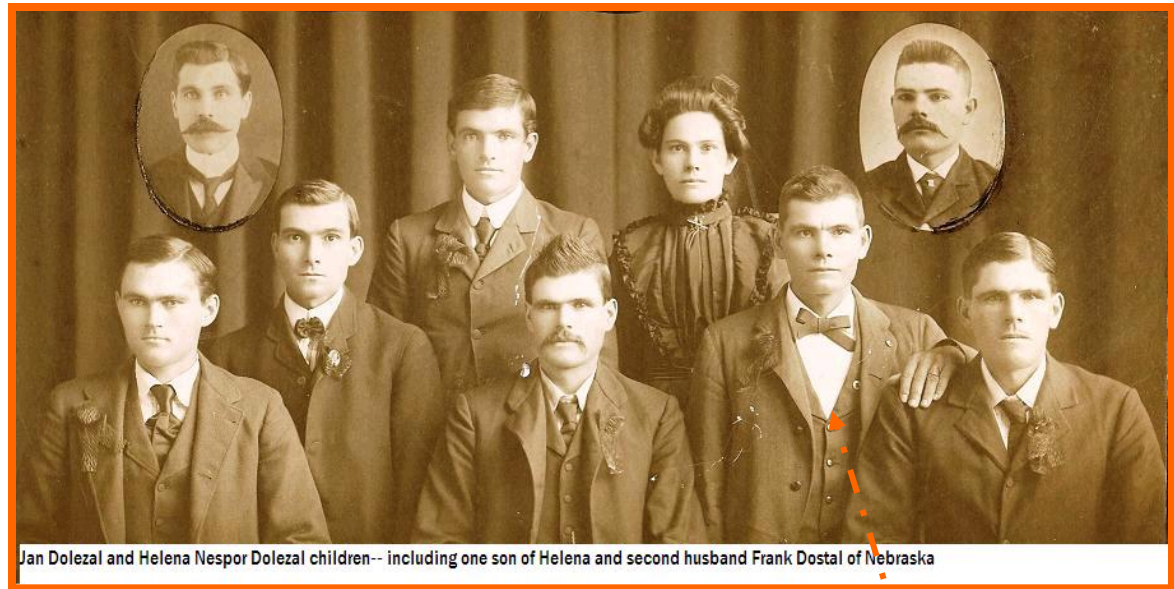
BLANKETS

OPP.

## Misc. Pictures, Documents, etc.



Frank & Helena Dostal-1879  
(Helena is John's great-great grandmother...she married Frank Dostal after her husband Jan Dolezal died in 1878 from being kicked in the head by a horse)



This is a picture of Jan & Helena's 7 children...John, Joseph, Frank, Anna, James, Anton, Henry, and Charles. The two images at the right and left-hand side toward the top half of the photo are of one of their sons and Frank Dostal & Helen's sons (Helena married Frank after her husband, Jan, died in 1878).



Gold ores have also been mined and shipped from the Copper Basin property in recent years, the principal production being made by Ernest Johnson and A. T. Dolezal from a lease on the Carrissa and Pedro claims. From April 1936 to April 1938 the lessees had shipped about 115 cars of ore averaging about \$30 per ton. The gold is in an irregular deposit in a shale formation, and the ore was taken from a depth of not more than 50 feet. The smelter returns on a representative carload shipped to the International Smelting & Refining Co. on October 29, 1936, were as follows:

Metal quotations:	Gold	\$34.910 per ounce	
	Silver	.4475 per ounce	
	Copper	9.525 cents per pound	
Settlement assay:		Ounces	
	Gold	.90	
	Silver	4.39	
		Percent	
	Copper	7.575	
	Lead	811	
	Insoluble	48.5	
	Iron	13.0	
	Sulphur	Trace	
	Lime	7.6	
		Pounds	
Wet weight		117,520	
Moisture 16.7 percent		19,626	
Dry weight		97,894 or 48.947 tons	
Metal payment:	Gold, 100 percent at \$1.815 per ounce		\$ 28.634
	Silver, less 1/2 ounce at \$0.4475		1.741
	Copper, less 15 pounds at \$0.07 per pound		9.895
	Gross value per ton		40.070
	Treatment charge		4.004
	Net value per ton		36.066
	48.947 tons at \$35.066		1,765.32
Deductions:	Sampling, Utah Ore Sampling Co.	\$35.98	
	Assaying	4.00	
	Hauling \$1.50 per ton	80.94	
	Freight at \$4.40 per ton	263.82	
	Royalty, 15 percent of \$1,497.79	224.67	
		618.41	618.41
	Net proceeds .....		1,146.91

Page 24 from a Battle Mountain District mining report that shows the ore value of a carload of ore mined by A. T. Dolezal on October 29, 1936. This is copied from a Univ. of Nevada @ Reno Comstock report. The web address is as follows:  
<ftp://comstock.nbmj.unr.edu/pub/MD/scans/0480/04800040.pdf>





Post Card photograph of Alfred T. Dolezal & Ernest Johnson's mine in the Copper Basin area of Lander Co., near Battle Mountain, NV. This mine was leased from the Carrissa & Pedro claims, and produced about \$30/ton of ore in Oct., 1936. The notations on the card were written by Al Johnson's nephew, Dr. Joseph Bliss Dolezal, who was a physician working in Dr. Clark office, in Battle Mountain (1938-1940). (Note photographer's error in the spelling of the Dolezal name).



Photograph of Main St., Battle Mountain, Lander Co., Nevada, looking east to west. Photograph taken by Dr. Joseph B. Dolezal and sent as a post card back to his fiance, Anna Marie Henrich. Dr. Dolezal moved from Omaha, NE to join the practice of Dr. Clark in Battle Mountain. This was also the home of J.B. Dolezal's two first cousins, Horace and Al (A.T.) Dolezal, who were miners in the area. They are the sons of Joseph E. Dolezal, the brother of Henry Dolezal.