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Minnesota Genealogist

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The Managing Editors invite readers to submit articles, including genealogy research articles, genealogical source guides, family history research experience stories, family history heritage travel stories, book reviews, and genealogy software and technology reviews. Research articles and family history stories with Minnesota or Upper Midwest connections are encouraged, but articles with any regional or ethnic focus are welcome. Preference is given to MGS members, but non-member authors are welcome. Submit articles digitally in file formats readable in Microsoft Word. Complete guidelines for writers are available under the "Publications" tab at www.mnngs.org.

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From the Editors

Families are complicated. Most of us start out just trying to fill in the blanks on a pedigree chart – two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, *ad infinitum*. By the time we get back five generations to third great-grandparents, we already have 62 ancestors to track. Then, we realize that most of them had brothers and sisters, and that we can learn much more about our ancestors' lives if we research whole families. If we start tracking *their* descendants forward, we can find living second-, third-, and fourth-cousins. Now, we have data on hundreds of relatives to manage.

Genealogy software can help. At the click of a button, software creates standardized reports of ancestors or descendants that help communicate all this information in an orderly manner to other researchers. Genealogists use two similar, but different, numbering systems for descendancy reports. The *New England Historic and Genealogical Register* established the Register System in 1870. The NGS Quarterly System dates from 1912, but has been refined since. Both systems number each family member by generation and birth order, making it easy to follow any child forward across generations. The best source for learning about these systems is *Numbering Your Genealogy*, Special Publication No. 97, by the National Genealogical Society.

Harold Henderson's article on the migrations of the Mozely and allied families is a good example of a numbered genealogy using the Register System. Biographical narratives are interspersed with a numbered listing of the descendants of Thomas Mozely and Elizabeth Van Natta. We are publishing Harold's article as an example of a professionally prepared numbered genealogy, but also because it chronicles the lives and migrations of a Pennsylvania family that settled in Wisconsin before spreading across the Midwest.

The Henderson article is based on expansive and intensive research, using a wide range of sources. Every researcher knows that some sources give incomplete or wrong information, and

that information from different sources often conflicts. Gary Ball-Kilbourne's article reminds us to question every piece of information in an obituary or even an official death certificate. Those sources said Delaney Devine was born in Minnesota. Further research revealed that she was born in Iowa. Gary is the winner of the 2017 Michael Clark Writing Award, co-sponsored by the Yankee Genealogical Society and the Minnesota Genealogical Society.

Rosemary Ruffenach's article about the intertwined lives of Peter Erickson and her great-grandfather, Emric Polson, reminds us of both the importance of being open to variant spellings of names and making sure we understand how records were created. Rosemary backs up some colorful family stories with research that enhances their credibility.

Families meander across time and space, intersect with other families, and send out new generations. Linda Reverchon's article tells the story of how families originating in Vermont and West Virginia eventually made their way to the Midwest, with detours to the Louisiana bayous and St. Louis.

As we look ahead to a new year, we are grateful to the Yankee Genealogical Society for establishing the Michael Clark writing competition in memory of a man who encouraged genealogists to write. Watch for an announcement of the 2018 competition, *Minnesota Families*, the MGS newsletter. We, the editors, along with our readers, encourage you to accept the challenge.

J. H. Fonkert, CG
Elizabeth Williams Gomoll
Co-Managing Editors



A Cautionary Tale: Finding a Birthplace for Delany DeVine of Deuel County, South Dakota

Gary Ball-Kilbourne

First appearances can deceive. Because information from any single source can be wrong, genealogists know they should not stop with the first, or the second, or the third source when seeking to answer a research question. This is why the first component of the Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS) requires a “reasonably exhaustive search... for all evidence that might answer a genealogist’s question.”¹

Information from a second or third source might agree with information from a first source, adding to its credibility. But information from multiple sources may conflict, as in this search for the birthplace of Delany (Hoppes) DeVine. Only patient accumulation, correlation, evaluation, and analysis of information from many sources made it possible to identify the birthplace of Delany.

Delany’s given name, maiden name and married last name are spelled variously in different sources. When referring to a specific source, her names are rendered here as spelled in the source. Otherwise, this narrative refers to her as Delany (Hoppes) DeVine.

Delany (Hoppes) DeVine died 16 February 1946 in Goodwin Township, Deuel County, South Dakota.² An age-browned newspaper clipping found among loose papers in a black notebook announced the death and described the life of Delany DeVine, including an 1855 birth in Minnesota.

Funeral services for Mrs. Delany DeVine, 91, a resident of Goodwin, who died Saturday at the home of her daughter,

Mrs. J. R. Johnson of Goodwin will be held Wednesday, February 20, at 2 o’clock in the Baptist church at Goodwin. Burial will be made at Goodwin cemetery. The body will remain at the Shaw-Messer chapel until the time of the service.

Mrs. DeVine was born on February 14, 1855, in Minnesota. She married Edmund DeVine at Rock Rapids, Ia. on September 3, 1881. Mr. DeVine died in 1921.

Mrs. DeVine had lived 38 years in the Goodwin community and for seven years made her home in Goodwin. She was a member of the Baptist church in Goodwin.

She was preceded in death by her husband, four sisters, and two brothers.

Her survivors include three daughters, Mrs. Vena Kirby of Watertown; Mrs. J. R. Johnson of Goodwin; and Mrs. George Ploof of Watertown; three sons, Edmund DeVine of Slayton, Minn.; John DeVine of Grover; and Charles DeVine of Goodwin; two sisters, Mrs. Tressa Stiner of Oakland, Calif.; and Mrs. Lydia Scott of Des Moines, Ia.; 27 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.³

Though not specific as to location in Minnesota, the obituary gives clear, direct evidence of Delany’s birthplace: Minnesota. Delany’s death certificate gives a slightly more specific location; informant Mrs. J. R. Johnson of Goodwin reported that Delany was born 14 February 1855 in the “Southwestern pt. of Minnesota” to Jesse Hoppus and Katherine Wooldridge.⁴

1 Board for Certification of Genealogists, *Genealogy Standards*, 50th Anniversary Edition (Nashville: Ancestry.com, 2014), p. 1.

2 South Dakota State Board of Health, standard certificate of death no. 227446 (1946), Delany R. DeVine; Office of Vital Records [OVR], Pierre, South Dakota; photocopied information certificate provided by OVR and privately held by the researcher.

3 “Devine Rites Set for Wednesday at Goodwin,” undated clipping, ca. February 1946, from unidentified newspaper, probably from Deuel County or Codington County, South Dakota; Sadie (Mitchell) DeVine Hill papers, privately held by Sadie’s granddaughter (Delany’s great granddaughter). The Edmund DeVine of Slayton, Minnesota, mentioned in the obituary was Sadie’s first husband.

4 South Dakota death cert. no 227446 (1946), Delany R. DeVine.

5 1940 U.S. census, Deuel County, South Dakota, population schedule, Goodwin Township, Enumeration District (ED) No. 20-13, sheet 2A, household 33, John Robert Johnson household; digital image, Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>; accessed 7 June 2017); citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 3854. Delany was identified as mother-in-law to John Robert Johnson.

Finding a Birthplace for Delany DeVine of Deuel County, SD

Straightforward enough. Or is it?

Mrs. J. R. Johnson was Delany's daughter, Lillian. In 1940, at age 85, Delany lived with Lillian and Lillian's husband, John Robert (J. R.) Johnson. However, the 1940 U.S. census reports Delany's birthplace as Iowa.⁵ The enumeration denotes Delany's son-in-law as the informant. Did J. R. simply not

know what his wife knew about Delany's birthplace? Or might J. R. have asked Delany where she was born? Possibly, Delany did not know where she was born.

Censuses of 1920 and 1935 also state she was born in Minnesota, but both earlier and later censuses report an Iowa birthplace. (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1. Birth places reported for Delany

Source	Delaney's Birthplace
Family history in county history book (1977) ^a	Minnesota
Obituary (1946) ^b	Minnesota
Death certificate (1946) ^c	"Southwestern pt. of Minnesota"
1945 South Dakota state census ^d	Iowa
1940 U.S. Census ^e	Iowa
1935 South Dakota state census ^f	"Lavern Minn"
1930 U.S. Census ^g	Iowa
1920 U.S. Census ^h	Minnesota
1915 South Dakota state census ⁱ	Iowa
1910 U.S. Census ^j	Iowa
1900 U.S. Census ^k	Iowa
<p>Note: Delany, age 68, was enumerated with the Robert and Lillian Johnson family in Driscoll Township, Burleigh County, North Dakota, in 1925, but the 1925 North Dakota census does not report place of birth. 1925 North Dakota Census, sheet 6, dwelling 41; North Dakota State University Archives, Fargo, N.D.; digital image, Ancestry.com</p> <p>a "Devine, Edmund W. and Delaney," <i>Historical Collections of Deuel County</i> (no place: Deuel County [S.D.] History Book Committee, 1977), p. 216.</p> <p>b "Devine Rites Set Wednesday at Goodwin," undated clipping.</p> <p>c South Dakota death cert. no. 227446 (1946), Delany R. DeVine.</p> <p>d 1945 South Dakota state census, Deuel County, Goodwin Township, Goodwin Post Office, card no. 49, Dlaney Devine; database with images, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MLBL-2PM : accessed 7 June 2017; citing State Historical Society, Pierre, South Dakota.</p> <p>e 1940 U.S. census, Deuel Co., South Dakota, pop. sch. Goodwin Township, ED 20-13, sheet 2-A, household 33, John Robert Johnson household.</p> <p>f South Dakota state census, Deuel County, Goodwin Post Office, card no. 117, Delaney DeVine; database with images, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MV4J-7KY : accessed 7 June 2017; citing State Historical Society, Pierre, South Dakota.</p> <p>g 1930 U.S. Census, Burleigh Co., North Dakota, pop. sch., Driscoll Township, ED 15, sheet 1-A, dwelling 8, family 9, Robert L. Johnson; Family History Library film 2341466; digital image, Ancestry.com. Indexed: "Delancy Devore"</p> <p>h 1920 U.S. census, Deuel County, South Dakota, population schedule, Goodwin Township, Enumeration District (ED) no. 120, sheet 3B, dwelling 54, family 54, Charles C. DeVine household; digital image, <i>Ancestry.com</i> (http://www.ancestry.com : accessed 7 June 2017; citing NARA microfilm publication T625, roll 1717.</p> <p>i 1915 South Dakota state census, Deuel County, Goodwin Post Office, card no. 118, Delany Devine; database with images, <i>FamilySearch</i> (https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MMHC-92J : accessed 7 June 2017); citing State Historical Society, Pierre, South Dakota.</p> <p>j 1910 U.S. census, Deuel County, South Dakota, population schedule, Goodwin Township, Enumeration District (ED) no. 164, sheet 5A, page 261 (stamped), dwelling 35, family 36, Edmund W. Devine; digital image; <i>Ancestry.com</i> (http://www.ancestry.com : accessed 7 June 2017); citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 1479.</p> <p>k 1900 U.S. census, Osceola County, Iowa, population schedule, Ocheyrdan Township, Ocheyrdan City, Enumeration District (ED) no. 96, sheet 8B, dwelling 138, family 142, Edmond Divine; digital image, <i>Ancestry.com</i> (http://www.ancestry.com : accessed 7 June 2017); citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 451.</p>	

The GPS requires that all evidence be tested and that conflicts be resolved. Except as already noted, informants for these sources are unknown. From at least 1920, Delany—and her husband until his 1921 death—lived in one or another child’s household. Earlier censuses that gave Delany’s birthplace as Iowa might be more reliable, assuming she and Ed were more likely than their children to have known where Delany was born. Even were this the case, Delany would still not have had firsthand knowledge of her birthplace.

A birth around 1855 is too early to appear in either Minnesota or Iowa official county or state birth records. However, finding Delany within her family of origin should help identify her birthplace. The 1900 Census states that Delana and Edmond Devine had been married 19 years.⁶ In fact, they married 1 September 1881 in Rock Rapids, Lyon County, Iowa.⁷ The marriage record identifies Delany as *Delany R Hoppes*. Swearing to and signing the affidavit that there was no legal impediment to the marriage was 28-year old Daniel Hoppes of Lyon County, Iowa.

Lyon County is in the far northwest corner of Iowa. A year earlier, the 1880 U.S. census enumerated 23-year old “Lena” Hoppes just across the Minnesota border in Magnolia Township, Rock County, Minnesota, among a long list of Rock County Farm Company employees. Magnolia is just a few miles east of Luverne, which was named as Delany’s birthplace in the 1935 South Dakota census. Under “Relationship,” she was noted as “servant,” either within the household of the company’s manager, T. C. Whitney or for

the family of the farm’s baker, Jesse Fogle.⁸ Her birthplace of “Iowa” was likely reported by a farm official. Rock County Farm Company was a bonanza farm belonging to the Thompson family, with about 7,000 acres cultivated out of 23,000 acres of holdings.⁹

If born in 1855, Delany was expected to be living with her birth family in 1870. Indeed, the 1870 U.S. census enumerated a Jesse and Catherine Hoppiss with nine children in Clayton County in far northeastern Iowa:¹⁰

Jessee, 52, b. Pennsylvania
Catherine, 47, b. New York
Joseph, 23, b. Illinois
Sally A., 21, b. Iowa
Mary, 19, b. Iowa
Daniel, 17, b. Iowa
Rosalia, 14, b. Iowa
Amelia, 12, b. Iowa
Estella, 9, b. Iowa
Clarinda, 5, b. Iowa
Lydia, 3, b. Iowa

Rosalia, 14, was Delany R. Hoppes. Four points of evidence support this conclusion.

- The name *Rosalia* fits with the middle initial “R” recorded in Delany’s marriage record,¹¹ death certificate,¹² grave marker,¹³ and elsewhere.¹⁴
- The Daniel Hoppiss in this household was three years older than Rosalia. The Daniel Hoppes who swore to

6 1900 U.S. census, Osceola County, Iowa, population schedule, Ocheyrdan Township, Ocheyrdan City, Enumeration District (ED) no. 96, sheet 8B, dwelling 138, family 142, Edmond Divine; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 June 2017); citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 451

7 Lyon County, Iowa, Marriage Record: Affidavit, Issue of License, and Certificate of Marriage, no. 104 (stamped), no. 105 (penned), Edwin W. Divine-Delany R. Hoppes (1 September 1881); Lyon County Registrar of Vital Records [LCRVR], Rock Rapids, Iowa; genealogical research reproduction certification provided by LCRVR and privately held by the researcher.

8 1880 U.S. census, Rock County, Minnesota, Magnolia Township, Enumeration District (ED) no. 234, page 5 (penned), sheet 454A, dwelling 42, family 42, T. C. Whitney household [Rock County Farm Company], entry for Lena Hoppes (line 22); digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 June 2017); citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 632.

9 Arthur P. Rose, *An Illustrated History of the Counties of Rock and Pipestone, Minnesota* (Luverne, Minnesota: Northern History Publishing Company, 1911), p. 449.

10 1870 U.S. census, Clayton County, Iowa, population schedule, Wagner Township, Strawberry Point Post Office, pages 6-7 (penned), sheets 48A&B, dwelling 44, family 43, Jesse Hoppiss; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>

: accessed 7 June 2017); citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 383. Indexed as Hoppin.

11 Lyon Co., Ia., marr. record no. 104 (stamped), no. 105 (penned) (1881), Divine-Hoppes.

12 South Dakota death cert. no. 227446 (1946), Delany R. DeVine.

13 *Find A Grave*, database with images (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 7 June 2017), memorial 76812543, Delany Rosalia Hoppess DeVine, Goodwin Cemetery, Goodwin, Deuel County, South Dakota; gravestone photographs by L Nystrom.

14 1910 U.S. census, Deuel Co., S.D., pop. sch., Goodwin Township, ED 164, sheet 5A, p. 261 (stamped), dwell. 35, fam. 36, Edmund W. Devine.

Finding a Birthplace for Delany DeVine of Deuel County, SD

Exhibit 2. Residences of Delany Hoppes Devine, 1880-1910

Date	Place	Event
1880	near Luverne, Rock County, Minnesota	working as servant on Rock County Farm ^a
1 September 1881	Rock Rapids, Lyon County, Iowa	marriage to Ed DeVine ^b
1882	Rock Rapids, Lyon County, Iowa	birth of daughter Vena ^c
1884	Virginia	birth of daughter Lillian ^d
5 February 1885	near Luverne, Rock County, Minnesota	official date of settlement on homesteaded land ^e
14 September 1886	Rock County, Minnesota	birth of son Edwin ^f
27 September 1886	Rock County, Minnesota	Ed received land patent for 160 acres ^g
1889	Iowa	birth of son John ^h
1891	Iowa	birth of son Charles ⁱ
1895	Iowa	birth of daughter Elsie ^j
1900	Osceola County, Iowa	U.S. census ^k
1910	Deuel County, South Dakota	U.S. census ^l

a 1880 U.S. census, Rock County, Minnesota, Magnolia Township, Enumeration District (ED) no. 234, page 5 (penned), sheet 454A, dwelling 42, family 42, T. C. Whitney household [Rock County Farm Company], entry for Lena Hoppes (line 22); digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 June 2017); citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 632.

b Lyon County, Iowa, Marriage Record: Affidavit, Issue of License, and Certificate of Marriage, no. 104 (stamped), no. 105 (penned), Edwin W. Divine-Delany R. Hoppes (1 September 1881); Lyon County Registrar of Vital Records [LCRVR], Rock Rapids, Iowa; genealogical research reproduction certification provided by LCRVR and privately held by the researcher.

c Iowa State Board of Health, Return of Marriages in the County of Osceola, volume 405 (1901), license 1219, Kirby-Devine; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 June 2017); citing State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

d 1900 U.S. census, Osceola Co., Ia., pop. sch., Occheyrdan Township, Occheyrdan City, ED 96, sheet 8B, dwell. 138, fam. 142, Edmund Divine. No Virginia birth record has been found for Lillian, nor has other evidence of the family's time in that state.

e Edwin W. DeVine (Rock County), homestead file, final certificate no. 8719,

Worthington, Minnesota, Land Office; Land Entry Papers, 1800-1908; Record Group 49; Records of the Bureau of Land Management; National Archives, Washington, D.C.; digital images provided by National Archives and Records Administration and privately held by the researcher.

f Rock County, Minnesota, birth register, book A, page 74, section 20, Edwin Devine (1886); Rock County Land Records Director [RCLRD], Luverne, Minnesota; abstracted birth certificate provided by RCLRD and privately held by the researcher.

g Edwin W. DeVine (Rock Co.), homestead file, final cert. no. 8719, Worthington, Minn., Land Office.

h 1900 U.S. census, Osceola Co., Ia., pop. sch., Occheyrdan Township, Occheyrdan City, ED 96, sheet 8B, dwell. 138, fam. 142, Edmund Divine.

i Ibid.

j Ibid.

k 1900 U.S. census, Osceola Co., Ia., pop. sch., Occheyrdan Township, Occheyrdan City, ED 96, sheet 8B, dwell. 138, fam. 142, Edmund Divine.

l 1910 U.S. census, Deuel Co., S.D., pop. sch., Goodwin Township, ED 164, sheet 5A, p. 261 (stamped), dwell. 35, fam. 36, Edmund W. Devine

15 Lyon Co., Ia., marr. record no. 104 (stamped), no. 105 (penned) (1881), Divine-Hoppes.

16 1900 U.S. census, Osceola Co., Ia., pop. sch., Occheyrdan Township, Occheyrdan City, ED 96, sheet 8B, dwell. 138, fam. 142, Edmund Divine.

17 South Dakota death cert. no. 227446 (1946), Delany R. DeVine. *Find A Grave*, memorial 76812543, Delany Rosalia Hoppes DeVine, gravestone photographs by L. Nystrom. "Devine, Edmund W. and Delaney," *Historical Collections of Deuel County*, p. 216.

18 "Devine Rites Set Wednesday at Goodwin," undated clipping.

19 1940 U.S. census, Alameda County, California, population schedule, Oakland, Enumeration District (ED) no. 61-69, sheet 15B, household 387, Thomas E. McIntyre household, entry for Theresa A. Stinar; *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 June 2017); citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 442. Theresa A[melia]

and signed the affidavit in the Divine-Hoppes marriage record was three years older than Delany.¹⁵

- Rosalia Hoppiss had a calculated birth year of 1855-56. Every source discussed above giving an age or birth year for Delany offers a stated or calculated birth year between 1854 and 1857. The 1900 U.S. census reports a birth month for Delany of February 1856.¹⁶ Post-death sources report a birth year of 1855.¹⁷
- Delany's obituary mentions two surviving sisters, four predeceased sisters, and two predeceased brothers.¹⁸ The 1870 census enumeration of the Jesse Hoppiss household lists two young men (Joseph and Daniel), and six young women or girls (Sally, Mary, Amelia, Estella, Clarinda, and Lydia), besides Rosalia. The Lydia in the census matches the Mrs. Lydia Scott named in Delany's obituary. The discovery of widowed 81-year old Theresa A. Stinar, born in Iowa, in the 1940 U.S. census for Oakland, California, connects Delany's sister, Mrs. Tressa Stiner, with Rosalia's sister Amelia.¹⁹

The 1856 Census of Iowa solidifies the conclusion that Rosalia was Delany. The Jesse and Catherin Hoppes family in Boardman Township in 1856 included "Delana," age 0.²⁰ The family had arrived in Monona Township, Clayton County, by at least 1852.²¹ In 1854, Jesse received a patent for 120 acres of land in Clayton County.²²

Delany Hoppes was almost certainly born in Boardman Township, Clayton County, Iowa. Yet, by the time Delany was in her mid-sixties, family members thought she had been born in Minnesota—perhaps near Luverne, 250 miles to the west and north of Clayton County, Iowa. How did that happen?

Delany's daughter Lillian definitely thought her mother was born in southwestern Minnesota when she provided information for Delany's death certificate.²³ Another daughter, Elsie, likewise stated on her delayed birth certificate application that her mother's birthplace was Minnesota.²⁴ A timeline for Delany's residences (Exhibit 2) might help explain their thinking:

Elsie and Lillian mistakenly thought Delany had been born in Minnesota, but they remembered correctly that she had lived near Luverne. She lived in the Luverne area twice – before her marriage when she was a servant on a bonanza farm in Magnolia Township, and again in the mid-1880s. For whatever reason, Luverne and Minnesota made enough of an impact that the legend of a Minnesota birth made its way into official records, including Delany's death certificate. A researcher relying only on the direct evidence provided by those records would perpetuate the error.

Resolving conflicting evidence requires evaluating whether informants had primary or secondary knowledge of the facts. Generally, records created earlier in life are more reliable indicators of a place of birth. Extending the search to Delany's birth family in northeastern Iowa revealed convincing evidence that Delany was born, not in southwestern Minnesota or northwestern Iowa, but 275 miles to the east in Clayton County, Iowa.

Gary Ball-Kilbourne authored this year's winning writing contest entry, titled "Finding Delany's Birthplace: A Cautionary Tale." He started *Prairie Genealogy* (www.prairiegenealogy.com) to help persons find their family roots, especially in the Northern Plains states. Gary holds a Ph.D. from Vanderbilt University and a certificate in genealogical research from Boston University. He lives in Fargo, North Dakota.

Stinar was living in the home of her daughter and son-in-law.

20 1856 Iowa state census, Clayton County, Boardman Township, pages 18-19 (penned), pages 1220-1224 (stamped), Jesse Hoppes; digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 June 2017); citing Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

21 1852, Iowa state census, Clayton County, Monona Township, Jesse Hoppes; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 June 2017); citing Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

22 Jesse Hoppas (Clayton County), homestead files, final certificate no. 23197, Dubuque, Iowa, Land Office; Land Entry Papers, 1800-1908; Record Group 49; Records of the Bureau of Land Management; National Archives, Washington, D.C.; digital images provided by National Archives

23 South Dakota death cert. no. 227446 (1946), Delany R. DeVine.

and Records Administration and privately held by the researcher.

24 Iowa State Department of Health, delayed birth certificate no. 267519 (1958), Elsie Elmina DeVine; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 June 2017); citing State Historical Society, Des Moines.

How to Get from East to Midwest in Only Ninety-One Years

Linda Reverchon

The Letter

In 1854, Hiram Capron (1796-1872), born in Leicester, Vermont, wrote a letter to his brother Simeon saying, "Tell the girls to go to St. Paul in Minnesota near St. Anthony Falls that is now a growing place and they will do well there."¹

It is unknown whether Simeon ever passed on this message to "the girls" (nor is their identity known). Yet some of his descendants did end up in Minnesota – Minneapolis, to be precise. It took several generations for them to get there, and the routes they took were far from direct.

Vermont to New York

Simeon Capron (1791-1862), like his brother Hiram, was born in Leicester, Vermont.² By 1817 he was living in Malone, New York.³ In 1818 he married Charlotte Whiting (1789-1822), a young lady from Franklin, Massachusetts, with whom he had been corresponding.⁴ The following year Simeon and Charlotte settled in Pike in western New York, about 60 miles southwest of Rochester, where Dr. Simeon Capron had a medical practice.⁵ Their son, Joseph Whiting Capron, was born there in 1821.⁶

Louisiana

Considering his parents had moved a fair distance for that time from their New England birthplaces to western New York state, Joseph Whiting Capron made an even more dramatic

leap when he took up residence in St. Mary Parish (county), Louisiana, around 1848. He worked there as a teacher, possibly tutoring in his students' homes, and as a district tax collector, doing both jobs at the same time.⁷ In addition, the 1860 federal census indicates he ran a coffee shop.⁸

Rhode Island, Then Louisiana

While Joseph Whiting Capron was growing up in the Empire State, a sea captain's daughter, Emily Frances Cary (1828-1915), was doing the same in Providence, Rhode Island.⁹ Emily's father, Abraham Bird Cary (1801-1837), had several brothers, at least two of whom settled in St. Mary Parish in Louisiana. It is presumed that Emily Frances eventually moved to this part of the country because her uncles were there.¹⁰ The community of easterners may not have been particularly large in the bayous west of New Orleans, so it is probably not surprising that Joseph Whiting Capron and Emily Frances Cary met. Another probable reason for their encounter was Joseph's work as district tax collector: there are entries in his ledger for Miss Emily F. Cary starting in the winter of 1850.¹¹

In 1851, Joseph W. Capron and Emily Frances Cary were married in Emily's hometown of Providence, after which the couple returned to St. Mary Parish¹² where their seven children were born.¹³ Their second son was Joseph Dungan (1853-1923), whose youth was passed in this parish.

1 Donald A. Smith and John P. Pickell, *At the Forks of the Grand: 20 Historical Essays on Paris, Ontario* (Advance Printing, Paris, Ontario, January 1984). This book is available in the MGS research center. Hiram Capron is considered one of the founders of Paris, Ontario, Canada.

2 Frederick A. Holden, *Genealogy of the Descendants of Banfield Capron from A.D. 1660 to A.D. 1859* (Boston, printed by Geo. C. Rand & Avery, 1859). Available for download from Internet Archive.

3 Six letters dated 21 June 1817 through 1 April 1818, written by Simeon to Charlotte before their marriage, four other pieces of correspondence, and a deed were handed down in the family and eventually came to the author. In September 2004,

the documents were scanned and donated to the New England Historic and Genealogical Society in Boston.

4 Ibid.

5 Simeon Capron correspondence.

6 Holden.

7 The author inherited Joseph W. Capron's ledger in which he entered his tax-keeping accounts and his revenue from teaching. In 2003, the ledger was scanned and donated to the Morgan City Archives in St. Mary Parish.

8 1860 U.S. census, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, population schedule, Western District, page 46 (written), dwelling 344, family 344, J. W. Capron;

digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 August 2017), citing FHL film 803425, roll M653_425.

9 Typescript genealogy handed down through the author's family, author(s) unknown.

10 Source for Emily's uncles: transcription from the Cary Bible by the Staten Island Historical Society (LDS microfilm 0509187). Information about their residing in Louisiana is from U.S. census records of various years, *Ancestry.com*.

11 Capron ledger.

12 Holden.

13 Typescript genealogy.

In 1857, on a sugar plantation on Bayou Salé in this same parish, baby Mary was born to a sugar planter, David Berwick (1808-1874), and his wife Louisa Garrett (1816-1865).¹⁴ Little is known about Mary's childhood except that her teacher in 1866 and 1868 was none other than J. W. Capron, the transplanted New Yorker – this according to entries in his ledger. So it cannot be a coincidence that the son of the schoolteacher should meet the daughter of the sugar planter. James Dungan Capron and Mary Berwick were married in 1883.¹⁵ They began a family that eventually included seven children, six of whom lived to adulthood.¹⁶ The Caprons likely made New Orleans their initial home because the first two of their children were born there. Once back in St. Mary Parish, Mary Berwick Capron gave birth to daughter Emily Charlotte (1888-1956), followed by three more Capron offspring.



Mary & James D. Capron - ca 1883

Moving North

In St. Mary Parish, the Caprons lived on the small sugar plantation on Bayou Salé, which Mary inherited from her father.¹⁷ James Dungan took the business of his late father-in-law seriously, as seen in newspaper articles from about 1900, describing his invention, the Capron Rotary Filter for removing impurities from the juice of pressed cane.¹⁸ When the plantation's production could no longer support the family, James Dungan took to the road as a traveling salesman. Perhaps he got tired of being away from his family because the Caprons left Bayou Salé, first for New Orleans, then for St. Louis, Missouri. (Emily Charlotte was already attending school there in 1903.¹⁹) In 1904 the plantation was put up for sale. The family lived in St. Louis about seven years – a very happy time, it was said.²⁰ Then they uprooted once more, and headed north to Omaha, Nebraska, where the 1911 city directory shows J.D. Capron living and working.²¹ It is said that after St. Louis, the Capron offspring considered Omaha as “the back of nowhere.”²²

Meanwhile, Back in West Virginia

Washington Lafayette Patton (1824-1900) was born in West Virginia²³ to Tristram Patton (ca. 1758-1843), an immigrant from what would later be called Northern Ireland, and his (West) Virginia-born wife Jane Nelson (1786-1862).²⁴ Washington Lafayette was the tenth of the couple's fourteen children, all who lived to maturity. In 1852 he married another (West) Virginian, Elizabeth Rodgers (1827-1890).²⁵ The next year the newlyweds settled in Kirksville, Missouri, where he practiced as a physician.²⁶ Here were born six of the couple's

14 Ibid.

15 Marriage certificate, author's archives.

16 Source for the six children: typescript genealogy. The infant son, who was stillborn or died shortly after birth, is known from his grave marker in the cemetery of Centerville, Louisiana.

17 Family tradition told to the author by Ann Elizabeth (Patton) MacKenzie, granddaughter of Mary Berwick.

18 Two newspaper articles, undated and without the

name of the publication, which the author found in the Capron file at the Morgan City Archives, Morgan City, Louisiana.

19 Dated inscription on the flyleaf of a book belonging to Emily Charlotte Capron.

20 Ann Elizabeth (Patton) MacKenzie family tradition.

21 “City Directory of Omaha, Nebraska, 1911,” *Ancestry.com*.

22 Ann Elizabeth (Patton) MacKenzie family tradition.

23 Typescript genealogy.

24 Washington Lafayette Patton, 1900; burial, Find a Grave, database, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie, Iowa, Walnut Hill Cemetery; citing record ID 98196361 Find a Grave, (<http://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 7 August 2017).

25 Typescript genealogy.

26 *History of Pottawattamie County* (1882/1883), extracted from an Internet site, address not retained.

How to Get from East to Midwest in Only Ninety-One Years

seven children. The last of their offspring, Edward Dewitt (1865-1954),²⁷ came into the world in Iowa in the same year his parents and siblings moved to Council Bluffs.²⁸

Ohio and Iowa

Anton Kelzer (1830-1909) and his wife Karoline Wehrhahn (1838-1924) emigrated from Germany to the U. S. in the 1850s.²⁹ After living in Ohio long enough to produce one son around 1858, the couple settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, where Anton kept a “saloon.”³⁰ Their subsequent seven children were born in that frontier city.

In Council Bluffs, Edward Dewitt Patton, still in his teens, made the acquaintance of a girl who had come up from St. Joseph, Missouri, to visit her maternal uncle and aunt. Josephine Philippine Barbeth Kelzer (1868-1924) was the fifth child of Anton and Karoline Kelzer. On July 15, 1883 – just two days shy of his eighteenth birthday – Edward Dewitt signed fifteen-year-old Josephine’s autograph book, “Very truly yours, E. D. Patton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.”³¹ Five years after that autograph they were married in Josephine’s hometown of St. Joseph.³² The following year the first of their three sons, Edward Douglas Patton (1889-1947), was born in Iowa.³³

Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, resemble the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul in being joined by a river – the Missouri, in the first case, and the Mississippi, in the second. At a dinner party thrown by mutual friends in Omaha, Edward Douglas Patton and Louisiana-born Emily Charlotte Capron met, and in 1914 they married.³⁴ Four children followed in quick succession: A stillbirth in 1915, a daughter

in 1916, another daughter in 1917, and lastly a son, Henry Douglas (1919-1992).³⁵ Henry’s childhood was spent in Omaha where his father had gone to live with his bride.



Edward & Emily Capron, wedding

27 Typescript genealogy.

28 *History of Pottawattamie County*.

29 1900 U.S. census, (Missouri, Buchanan County, City of St. Joseph, E.D. 73, Sheet 6) shows Anton as having lived in the U.S. for 45 years. His wife’s arrival is documented by the passenger list of the ship *Admiral* from Bremen to Baltimore, 28 October 1856.

30 1880 U.S. census, Buchanan County, Missouri, population schedule, Saint Joseph, Enumeration District 58, sheet 204A (stamped), dwelling 118, family 132, Anton Kelser; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 7 August 2017), citing FHL film 1254675, roll 675. Also city directories of St. Joseph, Missouri, for the years 1880, 1887, and 1888.

31 Josephine’s well-preserved autograph book was inherited by the author.

32 Missouri Marriage Records at *Ancestry.com*.

33 Edward Douglas Patton death certificate.

34 Marriage record no. 35302, Edward Douglas Patton and Emily Charlotte Capron,, Greater Omaha Genealogical Society.

35 Henry Douglas Patton birth and death certificates.

Not a Hometown Girl

Up to this generation, sons and daughters had mostly met and fallen in love in the hometown of one or the other or both. Henry was to break the pattern when, as a member of the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II, he was stationed in New York City.³⁶ A YWCA there provided rental accommodation for young ladies and had open houses on Saturdays for military personnel. This is where Henry met a girl from Minnesota named Evelyn May Hill (1920-1966).³⁷

Minneapolis

Evelyn's family background was, not surprisingly for one born in Minneapolis, pure Scandinavian. Her mother was the oldest child of a Swedish couple, and her father was the first-born of a Finn and his wife of Swedish-Finnish parentage. Henry and Evelyn married in Minneapolis on Christmas Day, 1944.³⁸ In May 1946 their first child, daughter Linda, was born in Minneapolis.³⁹ The family of three went to live for a short while in Omaha, but then moved back to Minneapolis, where Linda and her younger sister Laurie grew up.⁴⁰

It took only four generations and ninety-one years, but Hiram Capron's suggestion to his brother Simeon to "tell the girls to go to St. Paul in Minnesota near St. Anthony Falls that is now a growing place and they will do well there" was finally followed, unwittingly, by Henry Douglas Patton, Simeon's great-great-grandson and the father of the author – although it was to Minneapolis (St. Anthony) and not to St. Paul that Henry went.



Evelyn Hill and Henry Patton, New York City

Linda Hill Reverchon, née Patton in Minneapolis in 1946, has been researching her ancestors seriously since 1994, the year of her maternal grandmother's 100th birthday. With her mother's family history "finished" by visits in 2005 to the ancestors' birthplaces in Sweden and Finland, she began work on her father's side, a veritable "Heinz 57," and an ongoing project. All the while, she has been climbing the family tree in France of her husband René.

36 Henry Douglas Patton, author's father.

37 Evelyn May (Hill) Patton birth and death certificates.

38 Marriage certificate 4900211, Hennepin County, Henry Douglas Patton and Evelyn M. Hill; Minnesota Official Marriage System index (<https://www.moms.mn.gov> : accessed 7 August 2017).

39 Linda Hill Patton birth certificate.

40 Author.

Midwest Migrations of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Van Natta) Mozley and Allied Families of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin

Harold Henderson, CG

Thomas Mozley was an eleven-year-old middle child in the Mozley family that took ship from Liverpool to New York City and then to Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1833. His wife, Elizabeth Van Natta, came from old Dutch and New England families. Thomas and Elizabeth settled in Wisconsin, but few of their descendants stayed. Nearby Ripon, Wisconsin, was a frequent jumping-off place, whether for marriage or education at the college.

Most followed the frontier to Kansas, California, Texas, North Dakota, and Montana. Of their seven children, three farmed, two died young, and two had “town” jobs – one a postmaster and the other a blacksmith and wagon maker. Elizabeth and her three grown daughters – Sarah Jane Blackmon, Julia Anna England, and Harriet Newell Scholes – outlived their husbands by decades. Cumulatively, they lived well over a hundred years on their own. At least three – Elizabeth, Sarah, and Julia – were stalwarts of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union.¹

Two of the children were named for people of public interest – presumably those who impressed Thomas and Elizabeth. Harriet Newell (1793–1812) was an early missionary to India, who had little time to make converts, but whose published letters and diary entries were widely read after her death.² Fremont, the name given to their youngest son in 1862, likely

refers to John Charles Fremont, the famous explorer of the Far West, first major-party Presidential candidate to oppose slavery (1856), and an impetuous if not insubordinate officer in the Mexican and Civil Wars.³ Other names likely came from within the family. Henry was Thomas’s father, Thomas Pilley was Thomas’s mother’s father, and Ann his mother’s mother as well as an older sister.⁴ William and James were Elizabeth’s father and paternal grandfather as well as two of her brothers.⁵

The first of Thomas and Elizabeth’s eighteen grandchildren was born in 1874, and the last died in 1999, spanning presidencies from Grant to Clinton. Two of them patented inventions. Two women established careers of their own and did not marry. In numbers, the grandchildren divided into three roughly equal groups: farmers and blue-collar workers; white-collar workers from clerk to chemist; and – lest we forget – those who died young.

Generation One

1. **REV. THOMAS¹ MOZLEY** was born 23 July 1822 in Collingham, Nottinghamshire, England,⁶ and died 21 September 1877 in Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin.⁷ He married in Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania,

1 Founded in 1874, the organization still exists: National Women’s Christian Temperance Union (wctu.org/history.html). Although promotional, this historical sketch discusses various developments in its reform agenda from the original “pray-ins” to banish liquor. For more, see Ruth Bordin, *Frances Willard: A Biography* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986).

2 *Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell, Wife of the Rev. S. Newell* (Edinburgh: Ogle, Allardyce and Thompson, 1817).

3 For a well-sourced introduction, see “John C. Fremont” (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_C._Fremont).

4 A family descent from Thomas Pilley to Susanna (Pilley) Mozley to Thomas Mozley, Mozley Binder, p. 9, in author’s possession.

5 “Ledger, Samuel Scholes Data Concerning Ancestors and Family of N.E. Scholes, B.E. Scholes,

S.R. Scholes,” [Scholes Ledger Book] mostly handwritten entries collected or made by Mozley grandchildren Bonnie E. and Nellie E. Scholes, Family Register of William and Sarah Van Natta, p. 37, and a handwritten transcription of an undated letter from a cousin, p. 38. In the author’s possession. The sisters’ information on this family would likely have come from their mother Harriet, grandmother Elizabeth Van Natta Mozley, or copied from a family record.

6 Scholes Ledger Book, Family Register of Henry and Susanna Mozley, all in one handwriting said to be that of Thomas Mozley, blue paper pasted between pp. 40 and 41. No additions were made after 1852 (death of Henry Ebenezer Mozley) so the record could have been created or copied as early as the mid-1850s. It does not include the second marriage of his brother Edward in 1856 or the death of his mother in 1864. Much of this information would have been personally known to Thomas.

7 “Mozley,” obituary for Thomas Mozley by J.W.F., pasted into Scholes Ledger Book, p. 45. The name of Father Marquette has been applied liberally in the area. The original Marquette County included all of present-day Green Lake and portions of other counties when it was created in 1836 and fully organized in 1848. (See “Wisconsin: Individual County Chronologies,” *Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* [publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/pages/Wisconsin.html]). When Green Lake County was carved out of Marquette County 8 June 1858, the township and village of Marquette were included in Green Lake. Thus Thomas and Elizabeth settled in Marquette County in 1846, and twelve years later their home “moved” into Green Lake County without their moving anywhere. To add to the confusion, records often refer only to “Marquette” without further clarification.

8 Scholes Ledger Book, “Family Register of Henry and Susanna Mozley.”

3 September 1846 **ELIZABETH VAN NATTA**.⁸ She was born 10 October 1821 in Chautauqua, Chautauqua County, New York, to William and Sarah (Thompson) Van Natta; died 9 January 1910 in Ripon;⁹ and was buried “at Marquette between the graves of her husband and of her eldest daughter, who died in 1864.”¹⁰

Thomas joined the Baptist church in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1842, was licensed to preach there in 1845, and was ordained in 1851 in Marquette, Wisconsin.¹¹ When Thomas was naturalized 5 August 1844,¹² he had spent his first eleven years in England and the second eleven in Erie, Pennsylvania—but he soon decided not to stay there. He undertook a long trip to Milwaukee, sailing the lengths of three Great Lakes—Erie, Huron, and Michigan—in order to reconnoiter the West as a place to live and to evangelize. Arriving near Milwaukee in early June 1846, he met fellow Baptists and was advised that the land near Milwaukee was better than that near Chicago.¹³ Returning to Erie, he married Elizabeth. Five weeks later, they were back in the Territory of Wisconsin, arriving at “Cold Spring, Marquette County” 10 October 1846.¹⁴

He lost no time in communicating with those left behind, encouraging them to come west. In February 1847 he enticed younger brother Edward with a detailed description of the climate and prospects, and a particular piece of as yet unclaimed federal land that he thought would be an excellent spot for Edward’s blacksmith shop.¹⁵ Edward and his parents

and two siblings did appear in the area briefly. In 1850, father Henry, “wagon maker” (\$400 real estate), and brother-in-law Capt. James H. Thomas, farmer (\$800 real estate) were living near Thomas and family in Marquette County. Thomas was a “clerg. Babtist” (\$75 real estate).¹⁶ Edward witnessed a deed in which his mother bought property in May 1850.¹⁷ James H. Thomas was born in Wales; several Welsh families also settled together in the area.

Thomas alone persisted in Marquette County. In 1860 and 1870 the family was in the Town of Marquette, Green Lake County. In 1860 the apparent children were Mary (age 12), Sarah (10), Julia (7), Harriet (5), and William (2). Thomas had \$1500 in real estate.¹⁸ In 1870 the children were Harriet N. (15), William J. W. (12), and Fremont (7). Thomas, a Baptist preacher, had \$1,000 in real estate.¹⁹

In 1876 Thomas traveled back to the Erie area to preach and visit with family and old friends. He reported being “some tired of traveling,” and reckoned that he had sailed 878 miles from Chicago to Buffalo, as well as 1,108 miles by railroad from Ripon to Chicago, Buffalo to Philadelphia, and back to Harbor Creek, a few miles east of Erie.²⁰

Baptists were not common in this part of Wisconsin during Thomas’s lifetime. How he would have summed up his ministry is not known. His apparent colleague and obituarist, “J.W.F.,” in October 1877 took the opportunity to express ethnic and doctrinal complaints undoubtedly familiar to Thomas,

9 “Obituary” [Elizabeth Van Natta], *Ottawa Daily Republic* (Kan.), Thurs. 20 Jan. 1910, p. 3, col. 5, likely reprinted from a Wisconsin paper. This and three other obituaries are pasted into Scholes Ledger Book, p. 46. Also, a family descent from Thomas Pilley to Susanna (Pilley) Mozley to Thomas Mozley, (Mozley Binder, p. 9). Also, Scholes Ledger Book, handwritten family register of William and Sarah Van Natta, p. 37.

10 Untitled obituary for “Elizabeth Vannatta,” likely Jan. 1910 from a local Wisconsin newspaper, pasted into Scholes Ledger Book, p. 46, along with three other obituaries.

11 “Mozley,” obituary by J.W.F. pasted into Scholes Ledger Book, p. 45.

12 Erie Society for Genealogical Research, *Erie County, Pennsylvania, Naturalizations 1825–1906* (Erie, Penn.: Walsworth Publishing, n.d.), 97.

13 For the details, see Harold Henderson, “‘If I Am Spared I Shall See for Myself’: Thomas Mozley Writes from the Wisconsin Frontier,” *Wisconsin State Genealogical Society Newsletter* 55 (January/April 2009):26–31.

14 Thomas Mozley to Edward Mozley, letter 11 Feb. 1847 from Cold Spring, Marquette County, Wis., Mozley Binder, pp. 18–18A (likely provenance from Thomas’s daughter Harriet [Mozley] Scholes to her daughter Bonnie Scholes, her niece Ann [Scholes] Colvin, and her brother James B. Scholes).

15 Thomas Mozley to Edward Mozley, letter 11 Feb. 1847.

16 All in 1850 U.S. census, Marquette County, Wis.: Henry Mozley (age 65) household for Susanna (age 59) and Richard (age 18), [Town of] Albany, Dist. 10, p. 202, dw./fam. 624; James H. Thomas (age 35) household for Elizabeth (age 29) and three young children, [Town of] Albany, Dist. 10, p. 201–202,

dw./fam. 618; Thomas Mozley (age 28) household for Elizabeth age 28, and two young children, [Town of] Marquette, Dist. 10, p. 97 (*verso*), dw./fam. 556.

17 Asa Smith and “Rachel his wife” to Susanna Mozley, 18 May 1850 quit-claim deed, Green Lake County Deeds C:221, rec. 20 May.

18 Thomas Mosely [Mozley] household, 1860 U.S. census, Town of Marquette, Green Lake County, Wis., p. 1039, dw. 1957, fam. 1771.

19 Thomas Magley [Mozley] household, 1870 U.S. census, Marquette, Green Lake County, Wis., p. 10, dw. 75, fam. 82.

20 Letter, Thomas Mozley to son Fremont, 9 Oct. 1876, Mozley binder, p. 22.

Midwest Migrations of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Van Natta) Mozley

whether he shared them or not: “His home was in the midst of what has become largely a spiritual waste, by reason of the change of an American to a foreign population. In the counties of Marquette, Adams, Waushara, and the west half of Green Lake, we have had more than twenty little Baptist churches where now we have not one that has more than a nominal existence, and our dear brother has long been like a ‘lone star’ in the midst of the darkness, and error, and impiety that reigns thus almost unbroken.”²¹

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Van Natta) Mozley, all born in Wisconsin:

i. **MARY ELIZABETH² MOZLEY** was born 22 September 1847 and died 15 April 1864.²²

ii. **THOMAS PILLEY² MOZLEY** was born 27 March 1849²³ and died young after the 1850 census.²⁴

iii. **SARAH JANE² MOZLEY** was born 13 July 1851 and died of pneumonia 18 March 1923 in Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.²⁵ She married 19 September 1878 in Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, as his second wife, **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN “FRANK” BLACKMON**,²⁶ the son of R. R. and Phebie ([?–]) Blackmon.²⁷ Born 18 July 1824 in Town of Perrington, Monroe County, New York,²⁸ he died 22 March 1895 and was buried with Sarah in Hope Cemetery, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.²⁹ Frank married first in

January 1848 in Madison, Lake County, Ohio, Jane Tower. She died in 1872.³⁰

Sarah was teaching in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1876. She wrote to her younger brother, Fremont (then 14), in Wisconsin that she was looking forward to teaching a winter school “only a quarter of a mile from H.C. [Harbor Creek] Depot. Isn’t that handy I can go to Erie real often when I get to teaching there.” She also liked the pay of \$30 a month: “How is that for a Badger Skulemarm!”³¹

Frank was a generation older than Sarah. He served in the Civil War from 4 September 1861 to 18 November 1864³² as first lieutenant of Company B, 12th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.³³ From 1866 to 1879 he was the postmaster at Ironton, Sauk County, Wisconsin.³⁴ In 1880 he was a merchant in Parker Township, Morris County, Kansas; he and Sarah shared a dwelling with the Levy Brigham family.³⁵ In 1885 he and Sarah were in Prior, Big Stone County, Minnesota,³⁶ where he joined a nearby chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1892.³⁷ They soon relocated south to Kansas – first to Burlingame, Osage County, and then to Ottawa, Franklin County, where Sarah had family.³⁸ In 1895, 1900, and 1905 the widows Sarah and her mother Elizabeth (Van Natta) Mozley were in Ottawa at 521 Maple Street.³⁹ A member

21 “Mozley,” obituary by J.W.F., pasted into Scholes Ledger Book, p. 45.

22 Scholes Ledger Book handwritten entries, Thomas Mozley family and child list, p. 33. Also, Thomas Mozley household, 1850 U.S. census, Marquette, Marquette County, Wis., p. 97 (*verso*), dw./fam. 556.

23 Scholes Ledger Book, Thomas Mozley family, p. 33.

24 Thomas Mozley household for Thomas P. age 1, 1850 U.S. census.

25 Sarah Jane Mozley Blackmon marker, Hope Cemetery, Ottawa, Kan., memorial 46,821,058, digital image (findagrave.com). Also, “Mrs. S. J. Blackmon Dead,” *Ottawa Herald* (Ottawa, Kan.), Mon. 19 March 1923, p. 1, col. 6. Scholes Ledger Book has an erroneous 22 March.

26 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35.

27 Benjamin F. Blackmon–Sarah J. Mosley [Mozley] marriage index entry, 19 Sept. 1878, “Wisconsin,

County Marriages, 1836–1911,” (familysearch.org), citing FHL 1,266,976. Original not viewed.

28 J. T. Lunn, “Obituary,” Benjamin Franklin Blackmon, *Ottawa Daily Republic* (Ottawa, Kan.), Mon. 15 April 1895, p. 3, col. 6.

29 Benjamin F. Blackmon marker, Hope Cemetery, Ottawa, Kan., memorial 46,821,056, digital image (findagrave.com).

30 J. T. Lunn, “Obituary,” Benjamin Franklin Blackmon, *Ottawa Daily Republic*, Mon. 15 April 1895, p. 3, col. 6.

31 Letter, Sarah Mozley to Fremont Mozley, 24 Sep. and 8 Oct. 1876, Mozley Binder, p. 22.

32 B. F. Blackmon entry, muster roll 30 June 1892, GAR, Colburn Post 56, Beardsley, Big Stone County, Minn., “Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic Membership Records, 1869–1940,” Adjutant and quartermaster reports 1890–1892, image 1374 of 1926 (familysearch.org).

33 Benjamin F. Blackmon marker, Hope Cemetery, Ottawa, Kan., memorial 46,821,056.

34 Benjamin F. Blackman household, 1870 U.S. census, Ironton, Sauk County, Wis., p. 2, dw./fam. 12. Also, Benjamin F. Blackmon [Blackman] entry, Sauk County, Wis., postmasters, pp. 870–71, image 202 of 583, “U.S., Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832–1971,” Wisconsin, Polk-Wood counties (ancestry.com).

35 B. Frank Blackmon household, 1880 U.S. census, Parker Twp., Morris County, Kan., ED 133, p. 392D (*verso*), dw. 32, fam. 35.

36 B. F. Blackmon household, 1885 Minnesota state census, Prior, Big Stone County, p. 10, fam. 78.

37 B. F. Blackmon entry, muster roll 30 June 1892, GAR.

38 “Mrs. S. J. Blackmon Dead,” *Ottawa Herald*, Mon. 19 March 1923, p. 1, col. 6.

39 S. J. Blackmon household for E. V. Moseley

of First Baptist Church, Sarah was also a long-time activist in the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and was local treasurer at the time of her death.⁴⁰

2. iv. **JULIA ANNA² MOZLEY** was born 4 December 1853 and died 5 April 1941 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. She married 14 October 1873 in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, **FREDERICK R. ENGLAND**.
3. v. **HARRIET NEWELL² MOZLEY** was born 6 September 1855 and died 8 August 1950 in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California. She married 28 June 1875 in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, **SAMUEL MILLS SCHOLES**.
4. vi. **WILLIAM JAMES WILBUR² MOZLEY** was born 17 June 1858 and died likely 20 February 1949 in Jardine, Park County, Montana. He married 22 January 1880 in Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, **ALIDA COLLINS HAMILTON**.
5. vii. **HENRY FREMONT² MOZLEY** was born 18 May 1862, and died 23 June 1940 near Palacios, Matagorda County, Texas. He married 29 March 1888 in Burlingame, Osage County, Kansas, **ELIZA ROOT**.

Generation Two

2. **JULIA ANNA² MOZLEY** was born 4 December 1853 in Marquette, Wisconsin,⁴¹ and died 5 April 1941 in Los Angeles County, California.⁴² She married 14 October 1873 in Green Lake County, Wisconsin,⁴³ **FREDERICK R. ENGLAND**. He was a farmer, born in Vermont⁴⁴ 8 March 1831,⁴⁵ son of Philo and Ruth (Soule) England,⁴⁶ and he died 11 May 1897, age 66, of tuberculosis of the kidneys.⁴⁷

In 1900 Julia's household at 516 Main Street in Ripon included sister-in-law Alida Mozley (wife of Julia's brother, William) and her children, Mary and "Dean."⁴⁸ Julia stayed in Ripon through 1920. By 1923 she was in Santa Barbara, California,⁴⁹ no doubt crossing paths with her sister Harriet and nieces, Bonnie and Nellie Scholes.⁵⁰ Often she lived in half of a duplex and rented the other half. Julia, Ruth, and grandson John shared addresses in 1926 (1818 Grand Avenue, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California)⁵¹ and 1930 (353 West 7th in Claremont, Los Angeles County).⁵² Julia remained at the 7th Street address until her death in 1941. She was a Baptist "and a worker in the W.C.T.U. for many years."⁵³

[Mozley], 1895 Kansas state census, Ward 3, Ottawa, Franklin County, p. 35, dw. 282, fam. 274. Blackmon reportedly came to Kansas from Ohio. Also, S. J. Blackmon household for Elizabeth V. Mozley, 1900 U.S. census, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kan., ED 87, sheet 8B, dw. 188, fam. 192. They were at 521 Maple St Also, S. J. Blackmon household for E. V. Masley [Mozley], 1905 Kansas state census, Ottawa, Franklin County, p. 17, dw./fam. 134. This time Blackmon reportedly came to Kansas from Minnesota.

40 "Mrs. S. J. Blackmon Dead," *Ottawa Herald* Mon. 19 March 1923, p. 1, col. 6.

41 Julia A. England entry, List of U.S. citizens, S. S. Republic, arriving from Nice, France, in New York City, 12 March 1926, "New York, Passenger Lists, 1820–1957," NARA T715 (1897–1957), roll 3812, p. 60, image 97 of 1056 (ancestry.com). Also, Thomas Mosely [Mozley] household, 1860 U.S. census, Town of Marquette, Green Lake County, Wis.

42 Funeral card, memorial service 6 April 1941 for J. Anna England, "native of Marquette, Wisconsin," from Lamb Funeral Home, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, Calif. In author's possession.

43 Frederick R. England–Julia Anna Mozley marriage index entry, 14 Oct. 1873, Green Lake County, Wis., "Wisconsin Pre-1907 Vital Records Collection,"

citing Green Lake County 2:400 (wisconsinhistory.org). Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35, gives the less plausible year of 1872.

44 Fred R. England household, 1880 U.S. census, Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Ward 4, ED 55, p. 434C, dw. 292, fam. 304.

45 Philo England family entry, Pedrick Genealogy Notebooks for notes on inscriptions from Hillside Cemetery, vol. 1, p. 39, Ripon (Wis.) Public Library (<http://sql.winnefox.org/digitized/ripon/pedrick>). Samuel Pedrick was a "prominent Ripon lawyer and local historian."

46 Philo England household for apparent wife Ruth and apparent son Frederick, 1860 U.S. census, Ripon, Ward 1, Fond du Lac County, Wis., p. 144, dw. 1127, fam. 1119. For her maiden name, Philo England family entry, Pedrick Genealogy Notebooks for notes on inscriptions from Hillside Cemetery.

47 Philo England family entry, Pedrick Genealogy Notebooks for excerpts from Pedrick's Necrology notes 1895–1899. Also, Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35. Frederick appeared at 516 Main in Ripon with his children (the directory did not name wives) that year: *Wright's Directory of Fond Du Lac County for 1897–98* (Milwaukee: A. G. Wright, 1897), p. 240, image 78 of 162 (ancestry.com).

48 Julia A. England household, 1900 U.S. census, Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., ED 41, sheet 9A, dw. 199, fam. 275.

49 "Mrs. S. J. Blackmon Dead," *Ottawa Herald*, 19 March 1923, p. 1, col. 6, when Julia and Harriet were both in Santa Barbara.

50 At different times between 1920 and 1928 (the records allow no finer discrimination) both Mrs. J. Anna England and Miss Nellie E. Scholes were registered to vote from 1908 Grand Ave. in Santa Barbara, J. Anna when the address was in Precinct 12 (image 248 of 881) and Nellie when it was in Precinct 25 (image 127 of 881): "California, Voter Registrations, 1900–1968," Santa Barbara County, 1900–1928 (ancestry.com).

51 Julia A. England entry, List of U.S. citizens, S. S. Republic, arriving from Nice, France, in New York City, 12 March 1926.

52 J. Anna England household for Ruth E. and John F. Ward, 1930 U.S. census, Claremont, Los Angeles County, Calif., ED 1444, sheet 2A, dw. 53, fams. 53–54.

53 "England" obituary clipped from an unknown newspaper, probably early April 1941 in California, Mozley Binder, p. 54.

Midwest Migrations of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Van Natta) Mozley

Children of Julia Anna² (Mozley) and Frederick R. England, both born in Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin:⁵⁴

6. i. **JAY PHILO³ ENGLAND** was born 16 September 1874,⁵⁵ died 5 December 1932, and was buried in Section 26, Site 277, National Home Cemetery (now Wood National Cemetery), Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.⁵⁶ He married 19 September 1902 in Waupun, Fond du Lac County, **JESSIE MAE PORTER**, the daughter of Dexter W. and Mary E. (Wing) Porter. Jessie was born about 1883 in Advance, Shawano County, Wisconsin,⁵⁷ had nine years of schooling, and died after 1940, when she was living in the house at 211 Monroe in Waupun that the family had owned since at least 1920.⁵⁸

In 1892–93 Jay was an “unclassified” student in Ripon College’s preparatory school.⁵⁹ On 17 July 1898 he enlisted in the Spanish-American War as a private in Company E of the 4th Wisconsin Infantry, mustering out 28 February 1899.⁶⁰ He remained in Wisconsin as a drayman in Waupun (1905), a farmer in Trenton (1910), and a worker at a milk “condensery” in Waupun (1920). Although Jessie was still living, Jay was a

reportedly widowed laborer in the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Veterans in Milwaukee (1930).⁶¹

7. ii. **RUTH ELIZABETH³ ENGLAND** was born 15 March 1876,⁶² and died 12 July 1961 in California.⁶³ She married about 1905 **JOHN A. WARD**, an insurance clerk who was born in Canada – probably Nova Scotia – about 1872.⁶⁴ The marriage apparently ended between 1930 (when they were reportedly still married, but living in different states)⁶⁵ and 1938 when Ruth married second 9 December 1938 in Los Angeles County, California, **ALFRED J. HILL**. He was born about 1867 in England, son of John and Mary (Boycott) Hill. At the time of the marriage, Ruth was living at 1818 Grand Avenue, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California.⁶⁶ In 1940 she and Alfred were at 679 S. Oak Knoll in Pasadena, Los Angeles County; Ruth reportedly had two years of college.⁶⁷

In 1892–93 Ruth was a junior (the lowest of three classes) in Ripon College’s preparatory school.⁶⁸ Her first husband, John, reportedly came to the United States in 1896 or 1897, and was naturalized by 1930.⁶⁹ Ruth and her mother

54 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35.

55 Ibid.

56 Jay P. England application for headstone #463,255, d. 5 Dec. 1932, app. 4 Jan. 1933, “U.S., Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925–1963” (interactive.ancestry.com/2375/40050_1220705228_0367-03485).

57 Jay P. England–Jessie M. Porter marriage 19 Sept. 1902, abstract only, “Wisconsin County Marriages 1836–1911,” citing FHL 1,266,981 (familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XRK4-N4H). Citing the same microfilm, with some additions and changes for the same event, “Wisconsin Marriages 1836–1930” (familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XRFG-7M6). For birth, Jay England household for Jessie age 22, 1905 Wisconsin state census, Waupun, Fond du Lac County, Wis., sheet 1, line 16, fam. 6. Also, J. P. England household for Jesse age 27, 1910 U.S. census, Trenton, Dodge County, Wis., ED 32, sheet 5A, dw. 70, fam. 76. Middle name and town of birth from Jessie Mae Porter index entry, “Wisconsin Birth and Christening Index, 1801–1928,” FHL 1,302,872.

58 Jessie England, 1940 U.S. census, Waupun, Fond du Lac County, Wis., ED 20-58, dw. 457.

59 *Catalogue . . . of Ripon College, 1892–93* (Ripon: C. H. Ellsworth & County, 1893), 12 (archive.org/details/annualcatalogueo1888ripo_0).

60 Jay P. England entry, “Historical Register of National Homes [sic] for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866–1938” (NARA M1749), p. 32983 (interactive.ancestry.com/1200/MIUSA1866_113893-00252). Also, Jay P. England application for headstone #463,255, d. 5 Dec. 1932, app. 4 Jan. 1933.

61 Jay England household, 1905 Wisconsin state census, Waupun, Fond du Lac County Also, J. P. England household, 1910 U.S. census, Trenton, Dodge County. Also, J. P. England household, 1920 U.S. census, Waupun, Fond du Lac County, ED 68, sheet 9B, dw. 220, fam. 234. Also, Jay P. England, 1930 U.S. census, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Ward 23, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, sheet 20A, line 47.

62 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35.

63 Ruth W. Hill index entry, California Death Index 1940–1997. Original not viewed. Her death place Stanislaus, Tuolumne County, does not fit well with her long residence in southern California. But her exact birth date, birth state and middle initial (from her first husband) are correct, and she appeared in the 1960 Pasadena city directory (p. 304, image 253 of 316) and only Albert was there in 1961 (p. 289, image 465 of 1378, both ancestry.com).

64 John Ward household for wife Ruth, 1905 Wisconsin state census, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Ward 1, p. 482, dw. 260 (interactive.ancestry.com/1055/CSUSAWI1905_35-0521). Also, John A. Ward household for wife Ruth E.,

1910 U.S. census, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis., Ward 20, ED 228, sheet 1B, dw. 14, fam. 21. Son John’s 1930 census entry gives the specific province: Ruth E. Ward household, 1930 U.S. census, Claremont, Los Angeles County, Calif., ED 1444, sheet 2A, dw. 53, fam. 54.

65 John A. Ward, lodger, 1930 U.S. census, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis., Ward 13, ED 161, sheet 6B, dw. 10, fam. 16, first married at age 33 (= about 1905). Also, Ruth E. Ward household, 1930 U.S. census, Claremont, Los Angeles County, Calif., ED 1444, sheet 2A, dw. 53, fam. 54, first married at age 29 (= about 1905). She and son John F. were living in the house of her widowed mother J. Anna England.

66 Alfred J. Hill–Ruth E. Ward marriage 9 Dec. 1938, Los Angeles County #21986, 1560:179, “California, County Marriages, 1850–1952,” digital folder 5,698,627, images 1567–1568 of 3029 (familysearch.org), citing FHL 2,114,237. Police judge Kenneth C. Newell officiated.

67 Alfred J. Hill household for Ruth, 1940 U.S. census, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, Calif., ED 19-496, sheet 4A, dw. 95.

68 *Catalogue . . . of Ripon College 1892–93*, 11.

69 John A. Ward household, 1910 U.S. census, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis. Also, John A. Ward, lodger, 1930 U.S. census, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis.

together purchased property in 1925.⁷⁰ In 1926 Julia Anna, Ruth, and son John (born 8 March 1916) took a *Christian Herald* cruise of the Mediterranean Sea (21 January–12 March). At the time all three were living at 1818 Grand Ave. in Santa Barbara.⁷¹

3. **HARRIET NEWELL² MOZLEY** was born 6 September 1855 in Marquette, Wisconsin,⁷² and died 8 August 1950 in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.⁷³ She married 28 June 1875 in Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, **SAMUEL MILLS SCHOLES**.⁷⁴ He was born 10 August 1849 in Moundville, Marquette County, Wisconsin, and died 25 May 1914 of internal hemorrhage following an operation for a gastric ulcer. “The funeral service was held on our front porch because the house was too small for those who would attend. The front yard was full of Masons, villagers, farmers, and political friends from all over” Green Lake County.⁷⁵ He was the son of William and Anne (Mills) Scholes, emigrants from England.⁷⁶

Harriet and Sam’s marriage day was simple. Two neighbors walked up through the dew at 5 a.m. the morning of 28 June 1875 to the Mozley house and breakfasted with the family. At 6 a.m. Harriet’s father, Rev. Thomas, “tied the knot,” and she and Sam boarded a “buss” (surely a train or wagon?) to her sister Julia Anna’s in Ripon. Nine-month-old baby Jay was on hand, as was Julia’s mother-in-law, Ruth. Harriet and Sam

stayed a week followed by a week at home, and then returned to Ripon for several weeks in a very busy household, as Ruth died and other family were around. Harriet later wrote, “Sam paid his board. I *earned* mine.” In September the couple returned to Marquette.⁷⁷ The following year a small party, including Sam and his brother-in-law William J. Mozley, traveled horseback across Wisconsin and southern Minnesota to Big Stone County, where William stayed for a time; Samuel did not.⁷⁸

Years later, son Ray recalled Samuel as “stern and strict” – but “he did teach me to work, to love tools and the doing of a good job with them, and to stay with a tough piece of work until I was finished. In times when the money was hard to get, he saw me through the five years at Ripon.” As a blacksmith and wagon maker, “his hammering job gave him neuritis in his arm and shoulder and caused him much suffering.”⁷⁹ Beginning in 1888, he was elected county clerk four times.⁸⁰

In early December 1914, Harriet and Julia, both now widowed, left Wisconsin and visited Sarah in Ottawa, Kansas, en route to California to spend a winter with Harriet’s daughters, Bonnie and Nellie, in Santa Barbara.⁸¹ One or more of Harriet, Nellie, and Bonnie were living there between 1915 and 1921.⁸² Later, at least from 1930 to 1943 and likely until their deaths, Harriet and her two daughters lived in a succession of rental properties in Pasadena.⁸³

70 “Official Records Sep. 30, 1925 cont.,” *San Bernadino County Sun* (Calif.), Mon. 2 Nov. 1925, p. 11. col. 4. A deed dated 24 Sep. 1925 from “Arrow-bear Realty Company” conveyed to J. Anna England and Ruth E. Ward, “mo and dau eq int,” lot 17, block 5, unit 2, Arrow-bear Park.

71 Ruth Ward and John F. Ward entries, List of U.S. Citizens, S.S. Republic, arriving from Nice, France, in New York City, 12 March 1926, NARA T715 (1897–1956), roll 3812, p. 42, “New York, Passenger Lists, 1820–1957” image 79 of 1056 (interactive. ancestry.com/7488/NYT715_3812-0079).

72 Thomas Mosely [Mozley] household, 1860 U.S. census, Town of Marquette, Green Lake County, Wis. For exact date, Samuel Scholes Family Record, in Scholes Ledger Book, p. 30.

73 Samuel Scholes Family Record, Scholes Ledger Book, p. 30.

74 Marriage certificate as completed by Rev. Thomas

Mozley, J. A. Inglis witness, Scholes Ledger Book, p. 76.

75 Samuel Ray Scholes, typescript 1960–1961, sometimes called “Pop’s Peregrinations.” In author’s possession.

76 *Portrait and Biographical Album of Green Lake, Marquette, and Waushara Counties, Wisconsin* (Chicago: Acme Publishing County, 1890), p. 757. Also, William Scholes family record, Scholes Ledger Book, p. 63, and handwritten transcription of 1903 letter from Samuel Mills Scholes to Arthur D. Marsh, p. 83. These sources all draw on Samuel’s memory and family knowledge.

77 Harriet Mozley Scholes handwritten reminiscence from 1939, as transcribed by the author circa 2005. Location of original uncertain.

78 Harold Henderson, “Across Wisconsin and Minnesota on Horseback, 1879 [Samuel Mills Scholes],” *Minnesota Genealogist* 2014, 45(4): 7–9.

79 Samuel Ray Scholes, “Pop’s Peregrinations.”

80 “Samuel Scholes,” local obituary clipping about May 1914, Mozley Binder, p. 42.

81 “In Society . . . Winter in California,” *Ottawa Daily Republic* (Kansas), Sat. 12 Dec. 1914, p. 6, col. 1.

82 Santa Barbara city directories (ancestry.com): 1915 at 1811 Loma (p. 204, image 110 of 204), 1917 at 1908 Ladera (p. 252, image 133 of 259), 1918 at 908 Madera (p. 261, image 136 of 265), 1920 at 908 Grand (p. 274, image 140 of 266), and 1921 at 908 Grand (p. 263, 138 of 273). It may be that directory canvassers were inconsistent in choosing who to name in a household consisting of three women.

83 Pasadena city directories (ancestry.com): at 581 N. Los Robles, 1931 (p. 626, image 321 of 598); at 1664 N. El Molino Ave, 1932 (p. 585, image 294 of 551), 1933 (p. 511, image 259 of 489), and 1934 (p. 524, image 268 of 503); at 1147 N. Catalina, 1935 (p. 547, image 277 of 525), 1936 (p. 574, image 290 of 1614), and 1937 (p. 570, image of 285 of 582); at 2370 Sherwood Road, 1938 (p. 561, image 281 of 577);

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Children of Harriet Newell² (Mozley) and Samuel Mills Scholes:

i. **ELEANOR ELIZABETH “NELLIE”³ SCHOLES** was born 15 March 1878 in Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, and died 24 August 1948.⁸⁴ Nellie received a library degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1907, and worked in libraries in Mosinee, Marinette, and Black Earth, Wisconsin, and in Maywood, Illinois.⁸⁵ She was the librarian at the State Normal School in Santa Barbara, California, 1914–1919,⁸⁶ and was a “college librarian” in 1930.⁸⁷

ii. **BONNIE ELIZABETH³ SCHOLES** was born 12 June 1882 in Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin,⁸⁸ and died in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California, 27 March 1957.⁸⁹ In 1901–1902, Bonnie and her younger brother Ray were both in Ripon College’s freshman class.⁹⁰ She graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a B.S. in 1912, having left school for a time so that her brother could continue.⁹¹ In subsequent years she taught college courses and extension service classes at the Womans College of Alabama in Montgomery (1913),⁹² Wisconsin,⁹³ Cornell University (1920),⁹⁴ and the University of Illinois (1921–22).⁹⁵ In 1919 she received the M.A. degree

(Master of Arts, Education and Practical Arts) at Columbia University.⁹⁶ In a somewhat typical work day in Marengo, McHenry County, Illinois, she spoke at the Home Bureau on “anti-acid and anti-constipation diets,” which apparently was a hit: “Miss Scholes made the facts very plain. The audience of about forty were intensely interested from start to finish and a common expression after the meeting was ‘I would not have missed it for five dollars.’”⁹⁷ She co-authored a University of Illinois extension circular published in May 1923 on how to run a “Baking Club” for teenagers who had already learned breadmaking.⁹⁸

In 1930 and 1940 Bonnie was teaching, apparently in public schools in Pasadena.⁹⁹ In 1940 she served as president of the Wisconsin alumnae club for southern California.¹⁰⁰ In 1951 she echoed her grandfather Thomas’s letter to his brother Edward, encouraging an educated niece and nephew to consider trying their luck in California: “It’s just full of Univs and colleges. Even the high schools are better than some eastern colleges.”¹⁰¹

8. iii. **SAMUEL RAY³ SCHOLES** was born 22 January 1884 in Marquette, Wisconsin, and died in North Hornell,

at 1147 N. Catalina again, 1939 (p. 550, image 275 of 517), 1940 (p. 587, image 293 of 550), 1943 (p. 595, image 303 of 560); not listed in 1947; 1949, at 462 Buckeye (at least Bonnie and perhaps Harriet, p. 838, image 423 of 831); and Bonnie alone at 773 N. Los Robles (which she purchased in the early 1950s), 1951 (p. 636, image 315 of 494), 1953 (p. 624, image 320 of 403), and 1954 (p. 597, images 318 and 488 of 717), and not listed thereafter.

84 Scholes Ledger Book, Samuel Scholes Family Record, p. 30.

85 Nellie E. Scholes entries in: *Seventh Biennial Report of the Free Library Commission of Wisconsin 1907–1908* (Madison: Democrat Printing County, 1908), p. 43; “Alumni Notes,” *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, June 1909, 5:58; and “Summer School Notes,” *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, Dec. 1910, 6:151.

86 “Santa Barbara Libraries,” *University of California History Digital Archives* (lib.berkeley.edu/uchistory/general_history/campuses/ucsb/library.html). Nellie E. Scholes entry, *Directory of Secondary and Normal Schools for the School Year 1915–1916* (Sacramento: California State Printing Office, 1916), p. 119. Similarly 1919–1920, p. 160. Also, *American Library Annual 1916–1917* (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1917), 436, with a brief description

naming it the “State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics.”

87 Ellen L. Marbel household for Bonnie E. and Elinor Scholes, 1930 U.S. census, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, Calif., ED 1224, sheet 4A, dw. 92, fam. 98.

88 Scholes Ledger Book, Samuel Scholes Family Record, p. 30.

89 Bonnie E. Scholes entry, “Necrology,” *Wisconsin Alumnus* 58(15):35, 25 July 1957.

90 *Catalogue, Ripon College, 1901–1902* (Ripon, Wis.: C. H. Ellsworth, 1901), 53.

91 Bonnie E. Scholes entry, “Necrology.”

92 Advertisement, *Montgomery Advertiser*, Sun. 14 July 1912, p. 27.

93 *Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture*, “Courses in Home Economics 1914–1915” (Madison: University of Wisconsin, June 1914), 3, 30.

94 *Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University* (Utica: State Hospitals Press, 1922), 19.

95 *University of Illinois Annual Register 1921–1922* (Urbana: University of Illinois, Feb. 1922), 358.

96 Bonnie Elizabeth Scholes entries, 276, 284, *Columbia University Bulletin of Information, Catalogue 1919–1920*, 31 July 1920.

97 “Home Bureau Meets,” *Marengo Republican-News* (Marengo, Ill.), p. 1, col. 3.

98 Bonnie E. Scholes and Harriet M. Philips, *Baking Club Manual* (Urbana: University of Illinois Agricultural College and Experiment Station, May 1923) (<http://hdl.handle.net/2142/33227>).

99 Ellen L. Marbel household for Bonnie E. and Elinor Scholes, 1930 U.S. census, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, Calif., ED 1224, sheet 4A, dw. 92, fam. 98.

100 Harriet Scholes household for Bonnie E., 1940 U.S. census, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, Calif., ED 19-452 sheet 18B, dw. 39. Also, “Alumnae Club Directory,” *Wisconsin Alumnus* 42(1):96, Nov. 1940.

101 Bonnie Scholes to Eloise Scholes, letter 5 July 1951, in author’s possession.

102 “Dr. Scholes Dies at 90,” *Alfred Sun*, 22 Aug. 1974, p. 1, cols. 1–2, and p. 3, cols. 3–5.

103 Scholes Ledger Book, Samuel Scholes Family Record, pp. 30–31.

Steuben County, New York, 16 August 1974.¹⁰² He married in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 10 April 1914 **LOIS ELIZABETH BOREN**.¹⁰³ The daughter of Addison and Bertha (Linhart) Boren, she was born 23 June 1894 in Pittsburgh and died in Dansville, Livingston County, New York, 9 July 1979.¹⁰⁴

Ray, as he was known to avoid confusion with his father, was the only grandchild of Thomas and Elizabeth Mozley who spent his life east of Wisconsin rather than west. A graduate of Ripon College (1905 B.A.) and Yale University (1911 Ph.D.), he met his future wife when he took a post at the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh and attended the Unitarian Church there. He became a world authority in glass chemistry and author of the widely used text *Modern Glass Practice*. Between 1913 and 1932, he worked as chemist and supervisor in the industry – H.C. Fry Glass Co., Federal Glass Co., Utility Glass Works, and Fostoria Glass Co. In 1932 he was called to found and head the first glass science program in the U.S. at the New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University, and was instrumental in standardizing the process of glassmaking. (The university's four-story ceramics library is named in his honor.) He also wrote hymns, poetry, and a weekly local newspaper column.¹⁰⁵

Lois was active in music. She directed several church choirs over the years (and served circa 1947 as vice-president of the National Association of Choir Directors), organized

handbell ringing in the area, and founded and directed the annual Church Music Institute in Alfred 1949–69.¹⁰⁶ Her hospitality was legendary. “She said that the important thing was to have a good time, yourself, and then, usually, the guests would enjoy it too. That was one of her most successful recipes.”¹⁰⁷

iv. **ANNA LAURA³ SCHOLES** was born 12 September 1893 in Green Lake, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, and died there 1 October.¹⁰⁸ Her brother Ray (nine years old that year) wrote, “The event seemed to break my mother’s health and nerves, and she was never the same jolly companion, afterward.”¹⁰⁹

4. **WILLIAM JAMES² MOZLEY** was born in Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, 17 June 1858, and died of a heart attack in Jardine, Park County, Montana, in 1949 (likely 20 February), and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery in Livingston, Park County.¹¹⁰ He married 22 January 1880 at Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, **ALIDA COLLINS HAMILTON**, daughter of Thomas and Mary B. ([–?–]) Hamilton.¹¹¹ Alida was born in Wisconsin about September 1858;¹¹² died in 1933, perhaps 9 October; and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery.¹¹³

In 1880 a solitary 24-year-old William J. Mozley was farming in Ortonville, Big Stone County, in far western Minnesota;¹¹⁴ his recently wedded wife Lida C. was boarding with her widowed mother-in-law Elizabeth (Van Natta) Mozley back in Green Lake County, Wisconsin.¹¹⁵ In later

104 “Well Known Alfred Musician Dies at 85,” *Alfred Sun* 12 July 1979, p. 3, cols. 1–4.

105 “Dr. Scholes Dies at 90,” *Alfred Sun*. Also, “1998 Samuel R. Scholes Lecture” program, and 3-page typescript, “Biographical Data Concerning Samuel Ray Scholes,” about 1947, both in author’s possession.

106 “Well Known Alfred Musician Dies at 85,” *Alfred Sun*. Also, “Memories of Lois Elizabeth Boren Scholes,” recording of reminiscences made by her Feb. 1977 and later transcribed, in Barbara White Miller, *The Chronicles of The Blacks, The Linharts, The Borens, 1754-1991* (N.p.: privately printed, 1991), pp. 272-86. Also, “Biographical Data Concerning Samuel Ray Scholes.”

107 Ann Colvin, “Lois,” typescript probably 1979. In author’s possession.

108 Scholes Ledger Book, “Family Record,” p. 30.

109 Samuel Ray Scholes, “Pop’s Peregrinations.”

110 “W. J. Mozley Is Stricken,” undated and unsourced newspaper clipping (Mozley Binder, p. 58) . Exact death date from “Montana, Death Index, 1868–2011” (ancestry.com). Original not viewed. Cemetery location from William James Mozley digital image of grave marker and memorial 60,986,289, Mountain View Cemetery, Livingston, Park County, Mont. (findagrave.com).

111 William J. Mosley–Alida C. Hamilton marriage index entry, Fond du Lac County, Wis., 22 Jan. 1880, “Wisconsin, County Marriages, 1836–1911” (familysearch.org), citing FHL 1,266,977, image 298. Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35, names Rev. Crosby as officiant, and names the bride only as Alida Collins. Wisconsin Historical Society

marriage index gives Hamilton surname and date, Fond du Lac County 4:6.

112 Julia A. England household for Alida Mozley, 1900 U.S. census, Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., ED 41, sheet 9A, dw. 199, fam. 275.

113 Alida C. Mozley (1858-1933) marker, Mountain View Cemetery, Livingston, Mont., digital image, memorial 60,986,286 for “Alida Commons Hamilton Mozley.” Her death date of 9 July 1933 is unsourced.

114 William J. Moseley in the household of A. S. Polly, 1880 U.S. census, Ortonville, Big Stone County, Minn., ED 4, p. 225D, dw. 378, fam. 401.

115 Elizabeth V. Mosely [Mozley] household for Lida C. daughter-in-law, 1880 U.S. census, Marquette, Green Lake County, Wis., ED 70, p. 35A, no dw./fam. numbers.

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years William and family moved around the upper Midwest and Great Plains, living in:

- Kansas in 1889 (daughter Mary's birthplace);¹¹⁶
- Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin (a household of two men and two women), in 1895;¹¹⁷
- Dickinson, Stark County, North Dakota, in 1900 (although his wife and children were enumerated in the widow Julia Anna (Mozley) England's household at 516 Main St. in Ripon, Wisconsin);¹¹⁸
- Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where William was a "butter maker" in 1905;¹¹⁹
- Township 138, Stark County, North Dakota, where they were farming in 1910 and 1920;¹²⁰
- Park County, Montana, in 1925 and after; William operated a ranch and a dairy in Gardiner until 1935 and then retired to Jardine, where he was known for weather forecasting.¹²¹

Children of William James² and Alida (Collins) Mozley (placement of the first two uncertain):¹²²

i. **W. J.³ MOZLEY** was born perhaps 1882, died young, and was buried in Grand View Cemetery, Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin.

ii. **A. C.³ MOZLEY** was born perhaps 1884, died young, and was buried in Grand View Cemetery, Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin.¹²³

9. iii. **MARY ELIZABETH³ MOZLEY** was born 6 September 1889 in Kansas¹²⁴ and died in Cass County, North Dakota, 31 May 1983.¹²⁵ She married telegraph operator **JOSEPH WILLIAM SNYDER** before 1916 (first-known child).¹²⁶ He was born 8 April 1882 in Calmar, Winneshiek County, Iowa, the son of John and Marie (Jacobs) Snyder,¹²⁷ and died in 1949.¹²⁸ In 1920 the family was renting a house in Fargo at 1025 Eighth Street South, and Joseph was managing a telegraph office.¹²⁹ In 1930 they owned a house worth \$6,000 at 205 Fourteenth Street;¹³⁰ ten years later, after the Depression, it was worth only \$4,500.¹³¹ On 14 January 1930 Joseph received a U.S. patent for his "pole changer transmitter" invention for telegraph and telephone lines.¹³²

116 Julia A. England household for niece Mary E. born Kan., 1900 U.S. census, Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., ED 41, sheet 9A, dw. 199, fam. 275.

117 W. J. Mozley household, 1895 Wis. state census, Town of Marquette, Green Lake County, p. 3, last line.

118 Julia A. England household, 1900 U.S. census, Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., ED 41, sheet 9A, dw. 199, fam. 275. William has not been found in 1900, but his obituary stated that he moved to Dickinson in 1900: "W. J. Mozley Is Stricken," undated and unsourced newspaper clipping (Mozley Binder, p. 58). Alida's husband should not be confused with the Chicago-based Irish butterine (oleomargarine) manufacturer and Congressman William J. Moxley 1851–1938 (e.g., "Real Estate Record . . . Buildings Erected in 1900," *The Daily Inter Ocean* [Chicago], Tues. 1 Jan. 1901, p. 16, col. 1).

119 William J. Mozley household, 1905 Wisconsin state census, Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., p. 939, fam. 128.

120 William J. Mozley household, 1910 U.S. census, Twp. 138, Stark County, N.D., ED 164, sheet 9B, dw./fam. 121. Similarly, Will Mozley household, 1920, ED 207, sheet 4A, dw./fam. 51.

121 "W. J. Mozley Is Stricken," undated and unsourced newspaper clipping (Mozley Binder, p. 58). Also, William J. Mozley household, 1930 U.S. census, School Dist. 7, Park County, Mont., ED 11, sheet 5A, dw. 142, fam. 146; and William Mozley household, 1940 U.S. census, School Dist. 7, Jardine, Park County, Mont., ED 34-11, sheet 9B, dw. 252. He identified himself as an 81-year-old "prospector" with eight years of schooling. For weather forecasting, two unsourced and undated clippings from Montana newspapers in the 1940s (Mozley Binder, p. 58).

122 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35.

123 "Our Darlings" W. J. and A. C. Mozley, image of joint grave marker and joint memorial 47,292,987, Grand View Cemetery, Marquette, Green Lake County, Wis. (findagrave.com).

124 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35. For place of birth, Julia A. England household for niece Mary E., 1900 U.S. census, Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., ED 41, sheet 9A, dw. 199, fam. 275.

125 Mary Elizabeth Snyder death index entry, 31 May 1983, age 93, in Cass County, N.D., born 6 Sep. 1889, North Dakota Department of Health Public Death Index (apps.nd.gov/doh/certificates/death-CertSearch.htm).

126 Joseph W. Snyder household for wife Mary M. and son William D. age 3, 1920 U.S. census, Fargo, Cass County, N.D., Ward 3, ED 14, sheet 1A, dw./fam. 7. No entry in "North Dakota, County Marriages, 1882–1925" (familysearch.org).

127 Joseph William Snyder index entry, "U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Applications Index, 1936–2007" (ancestry.com).

128 Joseph W. Snyder grave marker, digital image, memorial 61,231,522, Mountain View Cemetery, Livingston, Park County, Mont. (findagrave.com)

129 Joseph W. Snyder household, 1920 U.S. census, Fargo, Cass County, N.D.

130 Joseph W. Snyder household, 1930 U.S. census, Fargo, Cass County, N.D., 18th precinct, ED 42, sheet 7A, dw. 117, fam. 139.

131 Joseph W. Snyder household, 1940 U.S. census, Fargo, Cass County, N.D., ED 9-44, sheet 4B, dw. 85.

132 Pole Changer Transmitter, *Google Patents* (<https://patents.google.com/patent/US1743494A>).

10. iv. **THOMAS DEANE/DRANE³ MOZLEY** was born 29 March 1892,¹³³ died 1965 (reportedly July), and was buried with his wife in Mountain View Cemetery, Livingston, Park County, Montana.¹³⁴ He married **ROSE ELBERG**¹³⁵ before 1918 (first-known child);¹³⁶ she was born reportedly 22 May 1892¹³⁷ and died reportedly in Park County 24 September 1985 at the age of 93.¹³⁸ Rose was probably born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.¹³⁹

In 1920 the couple and son were in his parents' North Dakota household.¹⁴⁰ In 1930 they were renting a house in Dickinson; he was a wheat farmer.¹⁴¹ In 1940 they were in Gardiner, Park County, Montana, where he was a steam shovel operator.¹⁴² When he registered for the 1942 draft, he had just returned from the British West Indies.¹⁴³ Dean and Rose were still in Gardiner in 1958.¹⁴⁴

5. **HENRY FREMONT² MOZLEY** was born in Marquette, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, 18 May 1862;¹⁴⁵ died 23 June 1940 "at the family residence near the Turtle Bay school west of Palacios," Matagorda County, Texas, "after an illness of some duration";¹⁴⁶ and was buried in Palacios Cemetery.¹⁴⁷ He married 29 March 1888 in Burlingame, Osage County, Kansas, **ELIZA ROOT**.¹⁴⁸ She was born 12 January 1870 "near Burlingame" in Osage County, and died 11 January 1953 of ovarian cancer in Palacios, Matagorda County. She was the daughter of David and Mary (Cateman) Root.¹⁴⁹

This family was exceptionally prolific and mobile. In 1889 they were in Wabaunsee County, Kansas;¹⁵⁰ in 1895 and 1900 they were farming in Ohio Township, Franklin County, Kansas.¹⁵¹ (Fremont's older sister Sarah Jane [Mozley] Blackmon and mother Elizabeth [Van Natta] Mozley were

133 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35, gives date but omits year of birth. For year of birth, Julia A. England household for nephew "Dean," 1900 U.S. census, Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wis., ED 41, sheet 9A, dw. 199, fam. 275.

134 Thomas D. Mozley, image of joint grave marker and memorial 60,986,287, Mountain View Cemetery, Livingston, Park County, Mont. (findagrave.com). The stone says only 1892–1965 and has only the middle initial D.

135 Surname from son's marriage: Theodore T. Mozley–Verna Frances Johnson, marriage #3542, Park County, Montana, marriage license and certificate, 15 Feb. 1941; "Montana, County Marriages, 1865–1950" (familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33HY-67KQ-7Y5). No other record gives her surname and no Rose with Elberg or a similar surname with similar birth date and place appears in 1900 or 1910.

136 Will Mozley household for son Thomas D., 1920 U.S. census, Twp. 138, Stark County, N.D., ED 207, sheet 4A, dw./fam. 51.

137 Will Mozley household for son Thomas D., wife Rose, and child, 1920 U.S. census, Twp. 138, Stark County, N.D. For exact birth date, Rose Mozley entry, Social Security Death Index. Original not viewed.

138 For exact death date, Rose Mozley entry, "Montana, Death Index, 1868–2012" (ancestry.com). Original not viewed. Rose Mozley, image of grave marker (which gives only years) and memorial 60,986,288, Mountain View Cemetery, Livingston, Mont. (findagrave.com).

139 Four apparent Alberg/Elberg siblings—Anton age 20, Rosa and Katarina age 11, and Johann age 8, all born "Hungary"—arrived 4 May 1903 on the S.S. Montrose, Liverpool to Quebec, headed for their parents in North Dakota. See Roll 18, NARA M1464, St. Albans, Vermont, 1895–1954, "U.S., Border Crossings from Canada to U.S., 1825–1960" (image 42 of 780, ancestry.com). In 1910 Anton Elberg age 27, born in "Aus. German," a married sheep rancher with sister Eva, age 13 (who does not fit!) in the household, Twp. 142, Dunn County, N.D., ED 37, sheet 1B, dw. 12, fam. 13. Also in 1910, John "Oelberg," reportedly born in Hungary, was a servant in the Carl Lehman household, T140 R92, Stark County, N.D., ED 165, sheet 7B, dw. 115, fam. 125. Stark and Dunn counties are adjacent. Although Rose Mozley was usually reported as born in N.D., in 1930 she was reported born in "Hungaria" and having first arrived in 1899: Thomas D. Mozley household, 1930 U.S. census, Dickinson, Stark County, N.D., Ward 3, ED 5, sheet 1B. For an interesting introduction to the long-vanished Austria-Hungary, see Edward Crankshaw, *The Fall of the House of Habsburg* (New York: Viking, 1963).

140 Will Mozley household for son Thomas D., wife Rose, and child, 1920 U.S. census, Twp. 138, Stark County, N.D.

141 Thomas D. Mozley household, 1930 U.S. census, Dickinson, Stark County, N.D., Ward 3, ED 5, sheet 1B.

142 Deon [Thomas Deane] Mozley household, 1940 U.S. census, Gardiner, Park County, Mont., ED 34-11, sheet 71, dw. 20.

143 Thomas Deane Mozley, serial #U1650, Local Board #1, Park County, Mont., "U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," Montana, surnames Morsanny–Nazer, image 461 of 2084 (ancestry.com). Mrs. J. W. Snyder of Fargo (his sister) would always know his address.

144 Mozley entry, *Polk's Livingston (Park County, Mont.) City Directory 1958*, p. 214, image 123 of 139 (ancestry.com).

145 Handwritten family record in possession of author.

146 "Henry F. Mozley," *Palacios Beacon*, Thurs. 27 June 1940, p. 8, col. 2.

147 Henry Fremont Mozley, Palacios Cemetery, Palacios, Matagorda County, Tex., memorial 107,443,424, no digital images or sources (findagrave.com).

148 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35.

149 For 12 Jan., place, death, and parents, Eliza Root Mozley, Texas death cert. #9766, 11 Jan. 1953 (interactive.ancestry.com/2272/40394_b062419-03402). For exact birth location, "Final Services Held Jan. 13 for Mrs. Eliza Root Mozley," *Palacios Beacon*, 22 Jan. 1953, p. 9, col. 4. For 10 Jan. birth, incomplete handwritten record of Fremont Mozley family (Mozley Binder, p. 10).

150 Harriet Elizabeth Hood entry, Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936–2007 (ancestry.com).

151 H. F. Mozley household, 1895 Kansas state census, Ohio Twp., Franklin County, Kan., p. 14, dw./fam. 2. Also, Henry F. Mozley household, 1900 U.S. census, Ohio Twp., Franklin County, Kan., ED 84, sheet 7B, dw. 144, fam. 146.

Midwest Migrations of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Van Natta) Mozley

living in the county seat of Ottawa.)¹⁵² They then followed a southerly path to:

- Timberhill Township, Bourbon County, Kansas (1910),¹⁵³
- North Township, Woodson County, Kansas (1915),¹⁵⁴
- Turtle Bay area, Matagorda County, Texas (1916),¹⁵⁵
- Washita Township, Custer County, Oklahoma (1920),¹⁵⁶ and
- back to Turtle Bay, Matagorda County, Texas (1930, 1935, 1940).¹⁵⁷

Henry had ten years of schooling, Eliza nine.¹⁵⁸

Children of Henry Fremont² and Eliza (Root) Mozley, all born in Kansas:¹⁵⁹

i. **HARRIET "HATTIE" ELIZABETH³ MOZLEY** was born 24 March 1889 in Harveyville, Waubonsee County, Kansas,¹⁶⁰ died 9 April 1995, and was buried with her husband in Palacios, Matagorda County, Texas. She married 4 June 1931 in Bay City, Matagorda County, Texas, **CAPT. HERMAN HERBERT HOOD**.¹⁶¹ The son of Nathan B. and Jane (Tunnick) Hood, Herman was born in Spring Green, Sauk

County, Wisconsin, 23 July 1883, and died in Palacios 1 April 1957, aged 73 years, 8 months, and 8 days.¹⁶²

Harriet reportedly settled in Palacios in 1914,¹⁶³ well ahead of her family. Capt. Hood reportedly came in 1928 "and engaged in the fisheries industry of Palacios in which occupation he met with fair success."¹⁶⁴ They were married by Rev. Engle in the Episcopal Church, and "left immediately for a tour of the Middle West," visiting her relatives in Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. In 1940 they were living in Palacios, where Herman was a boat builder.¹⁶⁵ In 1995 Harriet was survived by a niece and four nephews.¹⁶⁶

ii. **MABEL ANNA³ MOZLEY**, was born 22 July 1890,¹⁶⁷ died 16 March 1911, and was buried in Virgil Cemetery, Virgil, Greenwood County, Kansas.¹⁶⁸

iii. **FLORENCE WINIFRED³ MOZLEY** was born 19 October 1891,¹⁶⁹ died 1985 (reportedly November), and was buried in Barry Cemetery, Barry, Clay County, Missouri, along with her husband.¹⁷⁰ She married **HERBERT GROVER LEMON** about 1913.¹⁷¹ He was born in 1890 in Kansas (reportedly 23 December in Princeton, Franklin County, Kansas), and died 1965 (reportedly 13 January in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri).¹⁷²

152 S. J. Blackmon household, 1900 U.S. census, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kan., ED 87, sheet 8B, dw. 188, fam. 192.

153 Henry F. Mozley household, 1910 U.S. census, Timberhill Twp., Bourbon County, Kan., ED 57, dw./fam. 97.

154 H. F. Mozley household, 1915 Kansas state census, North Twp., Woodson County, p. 1.

155 "50th Anniversary Celebrated Tuesday," *Palacios Beacon*, Thurs. 31 March 1938, p. 1, col. 5. They reportedly arrived 10 Jan. 1916.

156 Henry F. Mozeley [Mozley] household, 1920 U.S. census, Washita Twp., Custer County, Okla., ED 40, dw. 40, fam. 41.

157 H. F. Mosley [Mozley] household, 1930 U.S. census, Pct. 3, Matagorda County, Tex., ED 8, sheet 10A, dw./fam. 29. Also, Henry F. Mozley household, 1940 U.S. census, Pct. 10, Matagorda County, Tex., ED 161-9, fam. 267.

158 Henry F. Mozley household, 1940 U.S. census, Pct. 10, Matagorda County, Tex.

159 Except for placing Harriet's birth in 1888, the 1900 initials, birth months, and years for the six

surviving children all correspond to the Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35.

160 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35. For exact place of birth see Harriet Elizabeth Hood entry, Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007 (ancestry.com). Also, "Obituaries . . . Harriet E. Hood," *Palacios Beacon*, Wed. 12 April 1995, p. 6, col. 1.

161 "Hood-Mozley Nuptial," *Palacios Beacon* [Texas], Thurs. 4 June 1931, p. 1, col. 5.

162 Harriet E. Hood, image of joint grave marker and memorial 153,435,579, Palacios Cemetery, Palacios, Matagorda County, Tex. (findagrave.com). Herman's parents, place of birth, age at death, cause of death, middle name, and occupation of "cabinet maker" are in Herman Herbert Hood death cert., Texas #21619, 1 Apr. 1957, "Texas Deaths, 1890-1976" (familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GB9F-6CB). For father's first name, see Nathan B. Hood household, 1900 U.S. census, Spring Green, Sauk County, Wis., ED 145, sheet 3B, dw. 61, fam. 62. Nathan was the census enumerator.

163 "Obituaries . . . Harriet E. Hood," *Palacios Beacon*.

164 "Hood-Mozley Nuptial," *Palacios Beacon*.

165 Herman H. Hood household, 1940 U.S. census, Palacios, Matagorda County, Tex.

166 "Obituaries . . . Harriet E. Hood," *Palacios Beacon*.

167 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35.

168 Mabel A. Mozley, image of grave marker and memorial 26,464,338, Virgil Cemetery, Virgil, Greenwood County, Kan. (findagrave.com).

169 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35.

170 Florence W. Mozely Lemon, image of grave marker and memorial 92,759,327, Barry Cemetery, Barry, Clay County, Mo.

171 Grover Herbert Lemon household 1930 U.S. census, Atchison, Atchison County, Kan., ED 7, sheet 6B, dw. 144, fam. 155. Herbert and Florence's stated ages at first marriage were 17 years younger than their current ages.

172 Herbert G. Lemon, image of grave marker and memorial 92,759,365, Barry Cemetery, Barry, Clay County, Mo. State of birth from 1930 census.

Herbert was not a farmer. Presumably in search of work, the family moved north and then east into Missouri as their children grew up. In 1920 Herbert was a “moulder” in a fence factory in Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas; the Lemons owned a house at 302 S. Sycamore.¹⁷³ In 1930 they were in Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas, renting a house (\$25 a month) at 1138 Parallel St.; he was a moulder in the “LFM Shops.”¹⁷⁴ In 1935 the family was in “East Atchison” (now Winthrop), Buchanan County, Missouri, and in 1940 they were renting (\$15 a month) in Gallatin, Clay County, Missouri, where Herbert was a foundryman in a steel foundry.¹⁷⁵ In 1953 they lived in Gashland, Clay County.¹⁷⁶

iv. **NELLIE IRENE³ MOZLEY** was born 19 February 1893 and died 12 December 1895.¹⁷⁷

12. v. **EARL FRANKLIN³ MOZLEY** was born 10 January 1895 in Princeton, Franklin County, Kansas, and died 1 May 1946 in Palacios, Matagorda County, Texas.¹⁷⁸ He married first 31 January 1917 in Matagorda County, Texas, **MAUD OLSON**,¹⁷⁹ who was born about 1895 in North Dakota, her father born in Norway and her mother in Wisconsin.¹⁸⁰ She died in 1920,¹⁸¹

when they were living and farming three houses away from his parents in Washita Township, Custer County, Oklahoma. Their daughter was born in Texas.¹⁸²

Earl married second 15 December 1923 in Sayre, Beckham County, Oklahoma, **LOLA GILLESPIE**.¹⁸³ The daughter of William and Mary E. “Lulu” ([?-]) Gillespie, she was born 18 March 1895 in Denton, Denton County, Texas, and died 11 April 1961.¹⁸⁴ Lola, brother-in-law Henry Clinton Mozley, and others assigned five-year leases of oil, gas, and mineral rights to Sinclair Oil Company in 1956.¹⁸⁵

13. vi. **BONNIE SARAH³ MOZLEY** was born 9 October 1896, died 5 November 1992, and was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kansas.¹⁸⁶ She married as his second wife, reportedly 24 June 1919, **ALBERT FREDERICK HART**. The son of Andrew and Louise (Walsh) Hart, he was born 17 May 1879 in Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, died 18 March 1976, and was buried in the same cemetery.¹⁸⁷ They stayed in Williamsburg Township and farmed; both attended school through the 8th grade.¹⁸⁸

173 Herbert Lemon household, 1920 U.S. census, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kan., Ward 2, ED 93, sheet 7A, dw. 161, fam. 179.

174 Grover Herbert Lemon household, 1930 U.S. census, Atchison, Atchison County, Kan.

175 Herbert Lemon household, 1940 U.S. census, Gallatin, Clay County, Mo., ED 24-15, sheet 7B, dw. 171.

176 “Final Services Held Jan. 13 for Mrs. Eliza Root Mozley,” *Palacios Beacon*, 22 Jan. 1953, p. 9, col. 4.

177 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35. In the “1888 Family Record” for Fremont and Eliza (Root) Mozley followed by a list of births, she is called “Nellie Blanch.” (Mozley Binder, p. 13).

178 For birth: Scholes Ledger Book, p. 36. For death: Earl F. Mozley, Texas death cert. #23594, 1 May 1946, “Texas, Death Certificates, 1905–1982” (interactive.ancestry.com/2272/40394_b062291-00462).

179 “Carancahua Clippings,” *Palacios Beacon*, Fri. 2 Feb. 1917, p. 3, col. 4.

180 Earl F. Mozley household, 1920 U.S. census, Washita Twp., Custer County, Okla., ED 40, sheet 2B, dw. 37, fam. 38. Maud may well be the daughter of Nels Olson (born Norway) and Minnie ([?-]) (born Wisconsin); the family was in Park Twp.,

Richland County, N.D., in 1900 (ED 147, sheet 20A, dw. 350, fam. 360) and in Justice Pct. 2, Jackson County, Tex. (adjacent to Matagorda County), in 1910 (ED 104, sheets 6B–7A, dw./fam. 104).

181 “Earl F. Mozley,” *Palacios Beacon*, Thurs. 9 May 1946, p. 8, col. 3.

182 Earl F. Mozley household, 1920 U.S. census, Washita Twp., Custer County, Okla., ED 40, sheet 2B, dw. 37, fam. 38.

183 Earl Mozley–Lola Gillespie marriage record 6:564, 15 Dec. 1923, Sayre, Beckham County, Okla., “Oklahoma, County Marriages, 1890–1995” (familysearch.org). Earl was of Foss in that county, Lola of Canute. Rev. J. C. Morris of the M. E. Church South officiated, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Pannill of Foss witnessed. Also, Earl Mozley (age 35, first married age 22) household for wife Lola (age 35, first married age 29), 1930 U.S. census, Washita Twp., Custer County, Okla., ED 26, sheet 8A, dw. 150, fam. 152. Beckham and Custer counties are adjacent in western Oklahoma.

184 “Funeral Services for Mrs. Lola G. Mozley to Be Announced,” *Palacios Beacon*, 13 April 1961, p. 8, col. 3. Mother’s given name in William Gillespie households: for wife Mary E., b. Tex. age 36, 1910

U.S. census, Bourland Twp., Jefferson County, Okla., ED 150, sheet 10A, dw./fam. 105; for wife M. Lulu, b. Tex. age 45, 1920 U.S. census, Washita Twp., Custer County, Okla., ED 40, sheet 2B, dw. 45, fam. 46. The Earl F. Mozley household (dw. 37, fam. 38) was enumerated just eight dwellings from the Gillespies in 1920.

185 “Oil, Gas, and Mineral Leases,” *Bay City News* (Tex.), Thurs. 3 May 1956, p. 3, col. 4.

186 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 35. For death and burial, Bonnie S. Hart marker, Mount Hope Cemetery, Williamsburg, Kan., memorial 45,735,617 for Bonnie Sarah Mozley Hart (findagrave.com).

187 Albert F. Hart marker, Mount Hope Cemetery, Williamsburg, Kan., memorial 45,735,534 for Albert Frederick Hart (findagrave.com). For his middle name and mother’s maiden name, see “Wisconsin, Birth and Christening Index, 1801–1928” (ancestry.com), citing FHL 1,305,101. Also, Andrew Hart household for Albert age 1, 1880 U.S. census, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis., ED 111, p. 193C, dw. 390, fam. 462.

188 Albert F. Hart household, 1940 U.S. census, Williamsburg Twp., Franklin County, Kan., ED 30-33, sheet 2B, dw. 57.

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Albert married first about 1904 Mary Florence, possibly McMillen. They had at least three children; she died in 1917 and is buried in the same cemetery with the same style marker as Bonnie and Albert.¹⁸⁹

14. vii. **MAUDE MARGARET³ MOZLEY** was born 4 March 1898, probably in Mapleton, Bourbon County, Kansas; died at the age of 101 in Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas, 6 April 1999; and was buried in Highland Cemetery, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas, with her husband.¹⁹⁰ She married between June 1917 (when he was single) and census time 1920 (when they were married and childless) **CLARENCE EDWARD HAZEN**, the son of Alex and Mary C. ([?–]) Hazen.¹⁹¹ Clarence was born 16 August 1886 in Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas, and died in Ottawa, Kansas, 16 June 1966.¹⁹² He worked much of his life as a “poultryman,” and later as a school custodian.¹⁹³

viii. **HENRY CLINTON³ MOZLEY** was born 19 August 1903¹⁹⁴ in Princeton, Franklin County, Kansas; died 11 April 1971 in Palacios, Matagorda County, Texas; and was buried there in Palacios Cemetery.¹⁹⁵ He had seven years of schooling, evidently remained single, and was a farmer and rancher.¹⁹⁶ He lost his right arm in a hay-baling accident 30 November 1935.¹⁹⁷

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189 Albert F. Heart [Hart] household, 1910 U.S. census, Williamsburg Twp., Franklin County, Kan., ED 100, sheet 8B, dw./fam. 7. Also, Florence Hart (1883–1917) marker, Mt. Hope Cemetery, Williamsburg, Kan., memorial 45,735,656 for “Mary Florence McMillen Hart” (findagrave.com).

190 C. Edward and Maude Hazen joint marker, digital image, Highland Cemetery, Ottawa, Kan., memorials 33,694,212 and 52,488,161 (findagrave.com). An apparent obituary transcription, not sourced, gives her place of birth.

191 For parents, see Alex Hazen household for Clarence E., 1910 U.S. census, Ward 1, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kan., ED 91, dw./fam. 26. Alex was “sickly”; Mary C. had given birth to 17 children, 11 living. For marriage parameters, see Clarence Edward Hazen, single, WWI draft

registration card 43, 1st Pct., Ottawa, Kan., “United States, World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918,” Kansas, Franklin County, surnames A–L, image 1604 of 2313 (familysearch.org); and Edward C. Hazen household for wife Maude M., 1920 U.S. census, Ward 1, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kan., ED 92, sheet 5B, dw. 131, fam. 134.

192 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 36. For death, burial, and husband, see Maud and C. Edward Hazen joint marker, Highland Cemetery, Ottawa, Kan., memorials 33,694,212 and 52,488,161 (findagrave.com).

193 Clarence Edward Hazen, poultryman, WWI draft registration card 43, 1st Pct., Ottawa, Kan., “United States, World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918,” Kansas, Franklin County, surnames A–L, image 1604 of 2313 (familysearch.org). Also, Edward Hazen (public school custodian)

household, 1940 U.S. census, ED 91, Ward 1, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kan., dw./fam. 26.

194 Scholes Ledger Book, p. 36.

195 Henry Clinton Mozley, Texas death cert. 28435, 11 April 1971, vol. 57, “Texas Deaths, 1897–1976” (image 339 of 404, familysearch.org). Mrs. Harriet Hood, his older sister, was the informant.

196 Henry F. Mozley household for “Henry Jr.,” 1940 U.S. census, “Palacios Star Route,” Pct. 3, Matagorda County, Tex., ED 161-9, sheet 14A, dw. 267. Transcription of Harry Clinton Mozley obituary, from *Palacios Mirror*, 15? April 1971, no page or column number given (rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txmatago/pa_obits_m6.htm).

197 “H. Mozley Has Hand Crushed in Hay Press,” *Palacios Mirror*, Thurs. 5 Dec. 1935, p. 1, col. 5.

Research Policy

MGS Research Committee volunteers conduct research using the collections of the MGS William J. Hoffman Library and Research Center, and make occasional research trips to area repositories. The MGS collection includes Minnesota city directories, Hennepin and Ramsey County marriage records, some Minnesota Catholic church records,

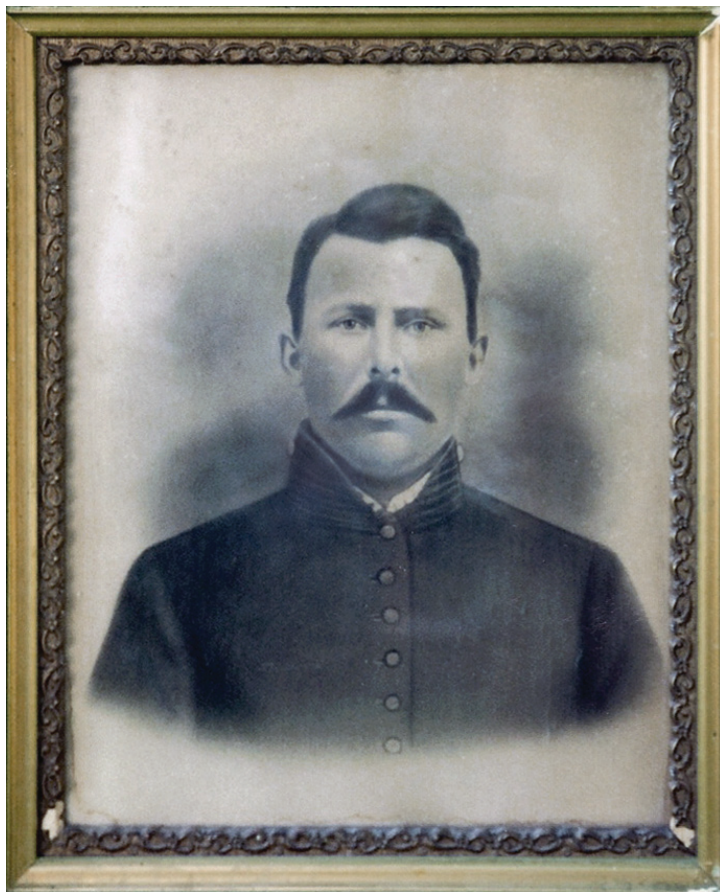
other library resources (see the MGS Library Catalog), and online databases. A research fee of \$25 per hour supports operations of the Library and Research Center. Send research requests to MGS Research Committee, 1385 Mendota Heights Rd., Suite 100, Mendota Heights, MN 55120-1367, or research@mngs.org.

Lives Intertwined: Swedish Farmhands

Emric Polson and Peter Erickson

Rosemary Ruffenach

According to family lore, my great-grandfather, Emric Polson, had a close friendship with a fellow Swede, Peter Erickson, which changed him in critical ways. The year after Peter's tragic death – for which Emric was partly responsible – Emric gave up drinking, dancing, and brawling and became a founding member of a Methodist Episcopal church community. To test the accuracy of the story, I began looking for documentary evidence of Peter Erickson's (Per Ersson in Swedish records) presence in Emric's life.



Emric Polson portrait

I dug through the few papers left by my mother, contacted distant cousins, and prowled through cemeteries in Wabasha County. It became clear the Polson and Erickson families had remained close through the generations.

Some family contacts had the impression that Emric and Peter had known each other in Sweden, which may have inspired their mutual decision to homestead in Wabasha County near the village of Millville, Minnesota. One bit of evidence for this impression came from an 1869 letter from a cousin in Sweden who lived near the village of Älvros in what is now Härjedalen municipality in Jämtland County. Written to Emric's brother Johan, it mentions that Peter's relatives were unhappy with the way Emric was administering the probate of Peter's estate following the latter's death in January 1868. They felt Emric was frittering away the estate's assets. The writer, another Per Ersson, says (in translation):

Furthermore they are mad at your brother Emrik since they are not allowed to take over the farm after Per Ersson. In a letter to my parents it says that the [undecipherable] rather believes your daughter than Emrik Polson's lies because Emrik is a fighter and a drunk and that he spends one after the other of Uncle's property. They advice [sic] everybody against going to America without having a power of attorney to take over the property because they are planning to return to Sweden. But I and several people with me do not believe in such talk. We suspect something fishy is going on.¹

After seeing this letter, I decided to trace Peter Erickson. There was a Per Ersson listed on the same 1857 ship's manifest as Emric. However, since Per Ersson is a common Swedish name, I could not assume he was the right person. From United States General Land Office records, I knew that a Peter Erickson and Emric Polson purchased adjacent acreage in Oakwood Township, Wabasha County, Minnesota.²

¹ Letter from Per Ersson in Älvros Remmen, Sweden, to Johan Polsson, Springfield, South Dakota, 16 March 1869; copy in author's possession.

² U.S. General Land Office, Minneapolis Land District (Minnesota); Minnesota Historical Society, microfilm SAM 46, roll 11.

Lives Intertwined: Swedish Farmhands Emric Polson & Peter Erickson

Was the Peter Erickson who homesteaded the Oakwood acreage the same Per Ersson who emigrated from Härjedalen in 1857?

On 18 September 1857, the bark *Carolina* arrived in New York after sailing from Gävle, Sweden. The new arrivals would have been processed at New York's Castle Garden, an old fort remodeled in 1855. A transcribed passenger manifest for the *Carolina*, reprinted in a book about emigrants from Northern Sweden, includes Embrekt Pålsson with the birthdate 23 November 1835 – the same birthdate as Emric Polson.³ On that same three-masted ship were five others from Älvros, Sweden, including Per Ersson, whose birthdate was 9 November 1823.⁴ Both Embrekt and Per were listed as *drang* (farmhand), although Per has an additional notation as *bond-sonen* (son of the farm owner).⁵ A source indicates both men had received their passports on 14 May 1857, which suggests they probably knew each other. However, Embrekt's intended destination was listed as Illinois, while Per's was Wabasha County, Minnesota.⁶

The typical itinerary for Swedish immigrants of this time period was a stop in Indiana or Illinois at a well-established Swedish settlement before venturing further west. Why would these two men have given different destinations? Roger McKnight states in his introduction to Vilhelm Moberg's *The Emigrants*, "There are no known cases of a group of Swedish settlers journeying directly to and settling permanently in Minnesota prior to 1860."⁷ Additionally, the Minnesota prairie was not open to settlement under the Homestead Act until 1862. Per's stated destination of Wabasha County is questionable, especially as this information came from a book that summarized what the Swedish author was able to discover about the post-arrival activities of Härjedalen emigrants from their relatives still living in Sweden. When asked at a much later date, Per's relatives may have just given his final destination.

Another piece of evidence is a gravestone transcription from the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery in Millville, Minnesota. A transcribed listing of the cemetery's grave-stones includes "Peter Erickson, Co. G 10th Minn. Inf. (Govt. Stone)."⁸ It would be helpful to know when this Peter Erickson was born. Unfortunately, Wabasha County did not begin recording deaths until 1870, so no death record could be found that might have stated his age.



Millville Swedish Cemetery

3 Emric's birthdate is seen in the Husförhör (household survey) for Älvros-Z-A1-2-1839-1846, image 910, p 85, *ArchivDigital*, and his obituary in the *Millville Review*, 26 August 1920, and his military record.

4 *The People of the Red Barns: The Emigrants from Västmanlands-Kopparbergs-Gävleborgs-Väas-*

ternorrlands-Jämtlands-Väasgterbottens-och Norrbottens län, 1851-1863, by Elsa Lagevik, 1996, Ockelbo, Sweden, p 245.

5 *Ibid.*, p. 224.

6 *From Thin Strips to Fat Prairie: Emigration from Harjadalen 1846-1915* compiled by Gösta Bjelkeborn, 1995, p 38, section 1.

7 McKnight, Robert, introduction, *The Emigrants*, Minnesota Historical Society Press, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1995 ed, xiii.

8 *Rootsweb*, Wabasha Co. Cemeteries, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mnwabash/swedishevlu-theranm.htm>, accessed 17 June 2017.

Emric Polson's post-immigration movements were somewhat easier to trace. A colorful family story has him working on the Mississippi before the outbreak of the Civil War. According to the story spinners, he was in Louisiana in 1861 when Confederate press gangs began corralling riverboat men and stevedores for infantry service. Not about to be taken, he and another young man fled north, traveling by night, hiding by day.

Emric volunteered in Milton, Illinois, in September 1861, joining the newly formed 8th Illinois Cavalry headed by Illinois Congressman John Farnsworth (later Brigadier General). Emric's movements thereafter were well documented by Dr. Abner Hard, the physician who accompanied the unit and later published a book about its exploits.⁹

Emric's muster roll slips from his pension file at the National Archives offered additional information.¹⁰ Briefly, the 8th Illinois Cavalry was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and participated in battles at Mechanicsville and Malvern Hill in Virginia, Antietam, Maryland, and Fredericksburg, Virginia. The Antietam assignment may have been disappointing, as the 8th was held in reserve in a gully during the Civil War's bloodiest battle.¹¹ In February 1863, Emric contracted typhoid fever and was discharged for disability by Dr. Hard after being deemed unfit for duty for 61 days.¹² He was lucky. About one-third of the soldiers who were infected with salmonella typhi died. When Emric was recovered the next fall, he volunteered with the 2nd Minnesota Cavalry. Assigned to pacifying the Dakota, he traveled through Dakota Territory as far west as the Yellowstone River. Caught in a blizzard in April 1866, four of his comrades were never found, and another was located but frozen to death.¹³ Emric lost parts of two fingers to frostbite.¹⁴

Following Peter Erickson's post-immigration movements turned out to be much trickier. Multiple military databases revealed no Peter Erickson in Company G of the 10th Minnesota Regiment that was carved on his gravestone. Although there were plenty of Peter Ericksons fighting for the Union, none were in Company G. No one matched him in Minnesota censuses, military rolls, birth, or death records.

The cemetery gravestone transcription merited reconsideration. Perhaps the person who transcribed the headstones misread the letter of Peter's company, or some of it may have been partly obliterated. Could the company letter actually be "C"?

A search through the hard copy volumes of Minnesota Civil War rosters unearthed a Peter Erickson in Company C, 10th Regiment. He enlisted at Fort Snelling 15 August 1862 and mustered out 19 August 1865 at the end of the war. If this was the same person buried in Millville, and the man who filed for homestead acreage in Oakwood Township, it would explain why he was able to file a year before Emric, who wasn't mustered out until his unit was decommissioned in 1866 after the Dakota campaign. However, the Peter in Company C mustered in at age 23. If this was the correct Peter – the one listed in the ship's manifest as born in 1823 – how could the Army be that far off on his age? He would have been almost 39 when mustered in – far older than the typical soldier.

I searched the Minnesota Adjutant General's Graves Registrations, an un-digitized paper resource filed by county. There was a registration for Peter Erickson enrolled in Company C. It listed the correct death date of 1868 and correct cemetery. However, his birthdate was listed as 1830 – a birthdate that would accord with him being 23 at the time

9 Hard, Abner, *History of the Eighth cavalry regiment, Illinois volunteers during the great rebellion, Aurora Ill., 1868*. (Available in digital form on Internet Archive Web site, Library of Congress, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gdc/scd0001.00014779656>).

10 Emeric Polson (Prvt., Co. E, 8th Reg., Illinois Cavalry, Civil War), pension file 228335, Department of Veterans Affairs, National Archives, Washington D.C.

11 Conversation with Antietam U.S. National Battlefield ranger, 13 July 2013.

12 Army of the United States, Certificate of Disability for Discharge for Emric Polson, signed by Col. Gamble, 28 February 1863; Emric Polson's pension file, U.S. Archives, College Park, Maryland, viewed 27 December 2010, copy in author's possession.

13 Letter to General H Van Cleve from Major Robert

H. Rose dated 28 February 1866, Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, held in Emric Polson's pension file, National Archives College Park, Maryland, viewed 27 December 2010, copy in author's possession.

14 Claim for Invalid Pension and supporting documents filed by Emric Polson, 2 December, 1876, held in National Archives, College Park, Maryland, file viewed 27 December 2010, copy in author's possession.

Lives Intertwined: Swedish Farmhands Emric Polson & Peter Erickson

of enlistment in 1862.¹⁵ Note the age of enlistment that kept appearing was identical to the last two digits of the birth year of Per Ersson on the ship's manifest.

The next step was a search of Minnesota naturalization documents, since Peter would have had to file his Declaration of Intent ("first papers") to qualify for homestead land. The search yielded negative results, although Peter could have filed in another state.

I next examined microfilmed copies of the military service record cards.¹⁶ On the card for Peter Erickson, I found the following information: Erickson, Peter/ Pvt./ Residence: Pell/ Place of Birth: Sweden/ Date of birth or age: 23/ Enlisted: 8/15/62/ Reported at Rendezvous: Ft. Snelling/ Mustered into Federal Service: 9/2/62 at Ft. Snelling/ Organization: Co. C, 10th Minn. Vol. Inf./ Remarks: Close war/ Honorably Discharged: 8/13/65 at Ft. Snelling. It only took a moment for me to focus in on the "23". Soldiers were to list date of birth or age. When Peter was initially asked his date of birth or age, he responded with "23," meaning 1823. This was entered by the clerk, and this number followed him through myriad other Army documents.

Lesson learned: Do not trust a piece of information just because it appears on an official or semi-official appearing document. Neither the military company noted on Peter Erickson's gravestone transcription nor his age listed on almost all the military documents were correct.

This narrative wouldn't be complete without recording how Peter died. As the story goes, on New Year's Eve 1867, Peter and Emric were celebrating in one of their small log homes. The celebration involved alcohol and, sometime during the party, the two fell to fighting. Wrestling and rolling across the crowded space, they crashed into the iron stove, the only source of heat, damaging it beyond their capability of repair.

The next morning Peter loaded the broken stove onto a cart, intending to transport it to the blacksmith in the neighboring village of Potsdam, about ten miles away. One can imagine the journey would not have been an easy one. It would have been cold and windy on January 1 out on the rolling hills of the prairie, with only hardened snow ruts for a roadway. Part way there, the horse suddenly shied and launched into a wild gallop, the cart behind whipping crazily back and forth. And then the cart toppled over. The stove flew off, crashing onto Peter, killing him. It was a tragedy Emric "sorrowed over the rest of his life," according to his grandson, William Polson.

In October 1868, Emric was named executor of Peter's estate, which was the cause of the family disgruntlement described in Per Ersson's 1869 letter. The Swedish Ericksons may not have understood United States inheritance law and the necessity of proving kinship. Although Peter's older brother Swan (Sven) Erickson (b. 1817) and his family emigrated from Sweden and took over the farm in 1869, the title wasn't cleared until 1877, as there had been a mix-up in the description of the acreage and an adverse claim. Hard feelings didn't last into the following generations though, since family gathering photos from many decades later show members of the Polson and Erickson clans posed together.

Rosemary Ruffenach is a retired teacher, writer and visual artist. After visiting Sweden in 1999, she began searching for Polson cousins and collecting stories. It was a 2010 trip to the family homestead in Jamtland, Sweden, that prompted her to start looking for the paper trail. Currently she is at work on a monograph about Emric Polson's life.

15 Minnesota Office of the Adjutant General, Veteran's Grave Registration Reports, ca. 1930-1975, Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs, Saint Paul, Minnesota, (114.E.3.9B #12).

16 Minnesota Office of the Adjutant General, Military service record cards, ca. 1860-ca. 1945, Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 1971, Minnesota History Center, microfilm SAM 1, reel 9.

A BRICK-BAT BATTLE

A DISPUTE OVER A LEASE SETTLED WITH BLACK EYES AND BROKEN HEADS FOR ALL CONCERNED.¹

Indianapolis was booming in 1875, on its way from 48,000 population in 1870 to 75,000 in 1880. While not in the same league as Cincinnati or Chicago, there was already money to be made in what we might call urban renewal. This fact hit close to home when George Fawkner returned to his home on Massachusetts Avenue on Wednesday afternoon in June. Demolition of a house owned by Shover & Christian had commenced to make room for their new development between Delaware and Alabama Streets.

Fawkner claimed that the owners had said his lease entitled him to remain for a year. Shover and Christian said they had given fair notice. Fawkner claimed that the owners were getting back at him for levy that he (Fawkner) had served upon a relative of one of the owners. The argument escalated. Fawkner knocked Christian down, pled his own guilt to an officer, and paid a dollar fine.

When Fawkner returned after dinner, he found the demolition had accelerated. The ensuing fight was given a colorful report in the next day's *Indianapolis Sentinel*.

Just as Fawkner heaved a well burnt bat at an Ethiopian on the roof, which missed him by a hairs breath, Shover replied with another piece of clay, and being the better marksman, struck Fawkner on the shoulder. The latter got his innings in, however, when he wrested the second missile out of Shover's hand and worked it with good effect on the enemy's head.

Workmen joined in battle. Blood was drawn. Heads were bruised and welted. The principals and ten workmen were marched down to the precinct station, where they posted bail.

Who were these people? This article popped up during research of James C. Fawkner. George was his brother. City directories reveal that James E. Shover and Wilmer F. Christian were contractors and builders. They also operated a planing mill.² Christian and Shover were prominent builders in Indianapolis between 1866 and 1891. They began with frame houses (possibly like Fawkner's) and moved up to business blocks and upscale homes, including a home for Benjamin Harrison.³

What happened next? Four weeks later Mary C. Fawkner and George Fawkner filed suit for \$10,000 in damages against Christian and Shover, alleging not only that they were put out of their home, but that Mary, whose was at home in the house with her children at the time of the battle, "was affrighted to such a degree that she became physically helpless and suffered both at the time and afterward greatly in body and mind so much so that she suffered a miscarriage."⁴ A search in court records would be in order.

In this case, George Fawkner was not even the primary research subject. Researching siblings and relatives often give richer picture of family life. Newspaper articles like this one serve as a window on people's day-to-day lives. It is almost always worthwhile to learn more about all the characters in a story because it gives a broader picture of what was really going on.

1 Headline from *Indianapolis Sentinel*, 17 June 1875, p. 8, col. 3; digital image, Genealogybank.com, accessed 17 November 2017.

2 Swartz and Co.'s *Indianapolis City Directory, 1876, Ending March 1877* (Indianapolis: Sentinel Co. Printers, 1876), p. 434; digital image, Ancestry.com, accessed 16 November 2017.

3 Joan Hostetler, "Indianapolis, Then and Now: Wilmer F. Christian House, 404 N. Alabama" *Historic Indianapolis*, 2 October 2014, <http://historicindianapolis.com/indianapolis-then-and-now-wilmer-f-christian-house-404-n-alabama-street/>, accessed 16 November 2017."

4 "City News," *Indianapolis Sentinel*, 17 July 1875, p. 3; digital image, Genealogybank.com, accessed 17 November 2017.



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