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### The Family History of Alyssa Hope Eberle

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# **The Family History of**

**Alyssa Hope Eberle**

**25 April 2018**

Alyssa Hope Eberle Becho authored this family history as part of the course requirements for HIST 550/700 Your Family in History offered online in Spring 2018 and was submitted to the Pittsburgh State University Digital Commons. Please contact the author directly with any questions or comments:  
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A1b2b2a. unk  
A1b2b2b. unk

## GENERATION ONE

**A1. Alyssa Hope Eberle (1983- )**

**A2. Roberto Becho (1982- )**

**Alyssa Hope Eberle (1983- )** was born August 21, 1983, to **Jessie Lowe Robbins (1956- )** and **Dan Ray Eberle (1953- )** at Freeman Medical Center in Joplin, Missouri. She arrived 8 weeks prematurely, but was in very good health despite being small. She was hospitalized only eight days and was the first baby to leave that hospital weighing less than five pounds. Her parents were both teachers and living outside Neosho, Missouri at the time.

In January 1984, Jessie began a new teaching job at Midway High School, near Freeman, Missouri. Jessie and Alyssa stayed with Jessie's parents, in nearby Belton, Missouri, for the remainder of that school year. That fall, Dan began teaching in Belton, Missouri, and the family moved in with Dan's parents, **Donovan Arthur Eberle (1927-2014)** and **Lois Milleson (1929- )**, in Freeman, Missouri. Alyssa would live the remainder of her childhood around Freeman.<sup>1</sup>

Freeman is a very small town (technically a village) in Cass County, Missouri. The town has had a population between 250 and 500 people from its founding in 1871 until present day, though Alyssa's family did not live within city limits.<sup>2</sup> While Freeman is very rural, it is only about a 40-minute drive south of Kansas City, so Alyssa and her family had access to many urban amenities. Alyssa attended the circus and the ballet with her maternal grandmother, **Eloise Evonne**

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<sup>1</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

<sup>2</sup> "Freeman, Missouri," Wikipedia, last edited February 21, 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freeman,\\_Missouri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freeman,_Missouri).

**Frisbie (1930- )**, but her favorite thing to do in the city was go to the bookstore with her mother. While Alyssa and her family lived in the countryside (a demographic category that had declined much in the preceding years) they traveled frequently into the suburbs (a growing demographic) for shopping and entertainment.<sup>3</sup>

Jessie and Dan divorced in 1987 and Alyssa moved with her mother to a new home south of Freeman. One of her earliest memories is feeling incredibly excited about the bathroom sink in this house- it was orange! Dan built a new house in Freeman, and Alyssa was able to spend her childhood equally with both parents.

Dan remarried in 1991, to **Regina Lynn Arnall (1969- )**, and 4 children were born to this marriage: **Caitlyn Joy Eberle (1995- )**, **Hannah Mari Eberle (1996- )**, **Madison Grace Eberle (1998- )**, and **Donovan Peter Gage Eberle (2000- )**. Jessie remarried in the summer of 1992, to **Terry Farren Carter (1953- )**, and moved to a new house just north of Freeman. Terry had three children from his first marriage: **James Robert Carter (1976- )**, **Kylie Jean Carter (1979- )**, and **Leigh Ann Kathryn Carter (1982- )**. All of these family changes required adjustment, but Alyssa's parents handled it quite amicably.

Alyssa's family placed a high value on education. Alyssa began school at Cass-Midway Schools in the fall of 1988. This was a rural school district, educating around 500 students from kindergarten through twelfth grade in one school building. Alyssa's mother taught high school English at this school, while her paternal grandmother, Lois Eberle, taught third grade. While her August birthday was after

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<sup>3</sup> Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout, *Century of Difference; How America Changed in the Last One Hundred Years* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2006), 173.

the cutoff to begin kindergarten, Alyssa started school a year early because she was already reading. She remembers being screened for Kindergarten and thinking it was very silly to be asked to stand on one foot. Being the youngest student in class was at times awkward, but in the end it was not a problem and Alyssa really enjoyed school.

Alyssa continued her education at this school for all thirteen years. She was valedictorian of the Midway class of 2001. In the fall of 2001, she began studies at Truman State University in Kirksville, Missouri, where she would obtain a Bachelor of Arts degree in History (2004) and a Master of Arts in Education degree (2005). Alyssa began teaching at Summit Lakes Middle School in Lee's Summit, Missouri, in 2006- the seventh generation in her family (on her mother's side) to work as a teacher.

Alyssa's father, Dan, was involved in solar car racing for all of Alyssa's childhood. As a six-year-old, she helped him show a solar car at the Missouri State Fair. The fair visitors found her precocious explanation of solar vehicle construction to be quite hilarious. Alyssa traveled with her father on several solar-related trips, and in 2003 worked as a member of the race staff for the American Solar Challenge, a transcontinental solar car race. It is on this trip that she met **Roberto Becho (1982- )**, a member of the University of Missouri-Rolla solar car team.

Robert (as he is known) is a native of Mission, Texas. Mission is located in Hidalgo County along the US/Mexico border. Hidalgo County is a farming area known primarily for citrus fruits, though population growth has been very high for all of Robert's lifetime. The population



of Hidalgo County is over 90% Latino (specifically Mexican-American), which includes the Bechos.<sup>4</sup> Robert's parents are **Marta Diana Botello (1955- )** and **Arnoldo Becho, Sr. (1954- )**; he has one brother, **Arnoldo Becho, Jr. (1981- )**. Like Alyssa's parents, Robert's father was a teacher. His mother was a secretary for the school district. They were also a very education-focused family. Robert moved to Missouri in 2000 to attend college at the University of Missouri-Rolla (now Missouri University of Science and Technology), completing a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Engineering in 2004. He works in software development at Cerner Corporation in Kansas City, Missouri.<sup>5</sup>

Alyssa and Robert dated for four years before getting married July 14, 2007, in an outdoor ceremony on Jessie and Terry Carter's acreage near Freeman, Missouri. Since their wedding, Alyssa and Robert have lived in Lee's Summit, Missouri.

In Figure 3.8 of *Century of Difference: How America Changed in the Last One Hundred Years*, "Intermarriage by Ancestry and Marriage Cohort: Intermarriage Increased, Though African Americans Remained Separate," authors Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout explore how, throughout the twentieth century, various ethnic groups increasingly married "out," that is, to a spouse from a different ethnic group. Among the early arriving groups, the Irish, German, and British had relatively steady, but high, rates of intermarriage. The later arriving Polish, Italian, and Jewish immigrants had rapidly increasing rates of intermarriage. The latest arriving ethnic group from this

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<sup>4</sup> "Hidalgo County, Texas," Wikipedia, last edited April 4, 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hidalgo\\_County,\\_Texas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hidalgo_County,_Texas).

<sup>5</sup> Roberto Becho, interview by author, Lee's Summit, Missouri, March 27, 2018.

chart, Mexicans, lagged behind the other groups, but also displayed an upward trend of intermarriage toward the end of the century. Fischer and Hout use this data to hypothesize that the Mexican-American experience will be much like that of the Polish and Italians before them- that is they will become "white."<sup>6</sup>

Alyssa Eberle and Roberto Becho married in 2007, thirteen years after the last data on Fisher and Hout's chart. While Alyssa's ancestry is nearly all British and Dutch and many family lines have been in America since the Colonial era, Robert's family is from Mexico, and he was born and raised in a heavily Latino culture in south Texas. Though they are fluently bilingual, his parents' first language is Spanish. While intermarriage of the older immigrant groups on Fischer and Hout's chart has been such that most Americans in the 21st century would consider them generically "white," by current Census Bureau standards Alyssa and Robert do have a mixed marriage. More recent statistics do follow Fischer and Hout's trends: intermarriage of all groups is rising and in 2017 the Pew Research Center reported that 10% of ALL married Americans are intermarried (across categories of White, Black, Hispanic, or Asian) and 17% of newlyweds were. The most common pairing of an intermarried couple (42% of intermarried couples) is one white spouse and one Hispanic one.<sup>7</sup>

It remains to be seen whether American culture at large will someday consider Mexican heritage in the same way that they currently

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<sup>6</sup> Fischer and Hout, *Century of Difference*, 45.

<sup>7</sup> Kristen Bialik, "Key facts about race and marriage, 50 years after Loving v. Virginia," Pew Research Center, June 12, 2017, accessed April 3, 2018, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/06/12/key-facts-about-race-and-marriage-50-years-after-loving-v-virginia/>.

do Irish or Polish ancestry. On a daily basis it is of little consequence to Alyssa and Robert how their marriage is classified by the Census Bureau or the Pew Research Center, but it would be untrue to say they never consider it. In general, they feel that they are not often assumed to be a "mixed" couple in Missouri where they currently live, likely because most Missourians have little to no interaction with Mexican-Americans. When traveling in Texas, where there is a much larger Mexican-American population, both relatives and strangers do typically view them as intermarried. Given that both their families placed a high value on education, and they were both raised in the United States during the same time frame, Alyssa and Robert feel that their upbringing was more alike than not. Clashes of culture have been very rare in their relationship. Alyssa and Robert hope to raise their children to be proud of all aspects of their ancestry and to value diversity in others as well.

## GENERATION TWO

**A1a. Jessie Lowe Robbins (1956- )**

**A1b. Dan Ray Eberle (1953- )**

**Jessie Lowe Robbins (1956- )** was born April 9, 1956, in Springfield, Illinois. She was the second child of **Eloise Evonne Frisbie (1930- )** and **James Howard Robbins (1932-2002)**. (Lowe is a family name, and it should be noted that the family pronounces it to rhyme with the word "how.") She has one older brother and three younger sisters. Her father worked for Firestone and the family lived in Springfield until Jessie finished first grade in 1963, when they moved to Akron, Ohio. She clearly remembers that school was out for the summer in Springfield, but when they arrived in Akron, there were still two weeks left in their school year. Her mother enrolled them in school, and Jessie felt it was horribly unfair, but as an adult understands her mother's logic- it kept two of her five children busy while she was unpacking and allowed Jessie and her brother Jim to meet some neighborhood kids.

These neighborhood kids would provide entertaining friendships, which later became the subject of some of Jessie's most entertaining stories. For example, Jessie tells of swinging on vines across a sewage drain in the back of the neighborhood, following her brother. They urged their friend, Jimmy DiSario, to follow them and Jimmy fell in. His mother hosed him off in the yard, and unwittingly taught the rest of the neighborhood some colorful phrases in Italian.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Jessie Robbins Carter, interview by author, Freeman, Missouri, March 9, 2018.

Akron, Ohio was considered "The Rubber Capital of the World" from the turn of the 20th century up until the 1990s. In addition to Firestone, three other major tire companies were headquartered there—Goodrich, Goodyear, and General Tire. These industries were huge magnets for immigrant labor in the early part of the 20th century, but when Jessie lived there in the 1960s the population had just peaked at about 290,000 and was beginning to decline. However, it was still much larger and more ethnically diverse than the rural Missouri towns she lived in as an adult. The rubber industry also created quite a lot of pollution in the early part of the century that Akron has had to work hard to clean up. Jessie remembers when Akron's Cuyahoga River caught on fire from an overload of industrial pollution, and has always voiced support for the EPA because of it. Today, tires are not as important to Akron's industry, but polymer production is still a major industry in the area.<sup>9</sup>

Jessie moved from Akron when her parents divorced. They lived for one semester in 1967 with Eloise's parents in Fulton, Kansas, while Eloise attended Pittsburg State University to complete her college degree. This is where Jessie broke her arm in sixth grade gym class. As she tells the story, the teacher did not believe she was hurt and she felt very smug coming to class the next day with her arm in a cast. They then returned to Ohio, where Jessie finished sixth grade and seventh grade. In 1969, the family moved to Belton, Missouri,

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<sup>9</sup> "Akron, Ohio," Wikipedia, last edited April 9, 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akron,\\_Ohio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akron,_Ohio).

where Jessie attended eighth grade and high school, graduating from Belton High School in 1974.<sup>10</sup>

**Dan Ray Eberle (1953- )** was born September 18, 1953, at Cardwell Hospital in Stella, Missouri, the second child of **Donovan Arthur Eberle (1927-2014)** and **Lois Milleson (1929- )**.<sup>11</sup> His mother intended to name him Daniel Raymond, but his father completed the paperwork. She was not pleased to see the shorter version on the birth certificate. The family lived in Pineville, Missouri, but Lois had been staying with her sister, Murriel, in Stella in order to deliver at the hospital.<sup>12</sup>

The Eberle family moved quite a lot when Dan was a child. In 1956, Dan's father graduated college and became a structural engineer. He worked for Black and Veatch on construction sites all around the country. Each job generally took around a year- then the family would move to the next location. Dan feels that these frequent moves made him good at making new friends; he was frequently elected to class office, if he was living in that town for the elections.<sup>13</sup>

To make these frequent moves easier, the Eberles lived in a trailer home. While they may have been in a new town and a new school, their home was the same everywhere they went. Dan acknowledges that the downside to this was a stigma that they sometimes faced as "trailer park kids." At the same time, he knew that his parents owned a large, comfortable house in the Kansas City suburbs- but it was

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<sup>10</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>11</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Live Birth for Dan Ray Eberle, issued November 9, 1953, personal papers of Lois Milleson Eberle, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>12</sup> Lois Milleson Eberle, interview by author, Freeman, Missouri, March 30, 2018.

<sup>13</sup> Dan Ray Eberle, interview by author, Freeman, Missouri, March 30, 2018.

rented out while the family traveled the country. He also says that each trailer park had a different social atmosphere and set of unwritten rules, which taught Dan to negotiate the different expectations of different social settings. For example, in Russell, Kansas, the trailer park was very sedate with few other children. In Sandwich, Illinois, Hoboe's Trailer Park (owned by Mr. and Mrs. Hoboe-Dan jokes that they were destined to own a trailer park) was full of children and Dan got into lots of questionable activities- such as hiding in the neighboring apple orchard at night and using sticks to launch apples onto the dance floor at the county fairgrounds. Sharing a 500 sq. foot home with a family of six others also contributed to his environmentalist outlook. He credits his parents' frugal and efficient attitude as the source of his strongly-held view that humans should not waste our natural resources.

The last new home for the Eberle family, before they settled permanently back in Missouri, was too far away to take the trailer home. As a high school student, Dan lived for two years in Bangkok, Thailand. While there, he played soccer, began a photography hobby, and traveled as far away as Chiangmai (a historic city in the mountainous north of Thailand) and Laos. Dan attended an international high school in Bangkok and enjoyed his varied experiences in Thailand.<sup>14</sup> This began a love of international travel that would continue as an adult.

Dan graduated from Belton High School in 1971 and attended Crowder College and the University of Missouri-Kansas City to become a

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

teacher. Jessie graduated from Belton High School in 1974 and began her collegiate studies at Longview Community College. They met during the 1974-75 school year, when Jessie's mother, Eloise, was Dan's mentor during his student teaching. Jessie and Dan were married August 9, 1975, at St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, Grandview, Missouri. They were 19 and 21 years old. Following the wedding, the young couple moved to Neosho, Missouri, where Dan began his first teaching job. Jessie completed college at Crowder College and Missouri Southern State University, and began teaching English and Art at Wheaton Schools.<sup>15</sup>

Dan and Jessie's first child, **Jacob Arthur Eberle (1981-1981)**, was born very prematurely on July 13, 1981, and lived only a few hours.<sup>16</sup> Their only surviving child, **Alyssa Hope Eberle (1983- )**, was born August 21, 1983. Jessie has told Alyssa the story of her birth many times- Dan ran out of gas on the way to the hospital and she was nearly born on the side of a road in rural Newton County in front of a chicken coop. Luckily, a friend came to get them, they got gas for the car, and made it to the hospital in time.<sup>17</sup>

Dan and Jessie moved to Freeman, Missouri, in 1984 where they taught at various elementary schools in Belton and Midway High School near Freeman, respectively. Dan taught 4th grade, the elementary Gifted program, and 6th grade Science and Language Arts during his

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<sup>15</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>16</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Jacob Arthur Eberle (1981-13 Jul 1981), Find A Grave Memorial no. 46894345, citing Trading Post Cemetery, Trading Post, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Richard Parker (contributor 47021994).

<sup>17</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.



years in Belton and Jessie taught high school English. They divorced in 1987, but both continued to live around Freeman.<sup>18</sup>

In *Century of Difference*, Fischer and Hout address the rising divorce rate, which peaked in the early 1990s, just after Jessie and Dan divorced, and then began to decline. Fischer and Hout attribute this trend to several cultural trends, several of which apply in this case. They note that the rise of women's employment and no-fault divorce laws made it easier to get divorced. Fischer and Hout then attribute the decline in the divorce rate to better educated spouses getting married at later ages.<sup>19</sup> While Jessie and Dan were both college-educated, they had married at a very young age and always encouraged Alyssa to wait until an older age (and finishing college) to get married.<sup>20</sup>

Jessie married Terry Farren Carter on July 4, 1992. He has three children from his first marriage: **James Robert Carter (1976- )**, **Kylie Jean Carter (1979- )** and **Leigh Ann Kathryn Carter (1982- )**. Jessie and Alyssa moved into Terry's home north of Freeman. This was a 13-acre farm where Jessie had a very large garden and Terry kept cows and horses.

Professionally, Jessie was a dedicated English teacher, sharing her love of literature with many students at Midway High School. For several years Jessie spent summer sessions in Middlebury, Vermont, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, to obtain her Master's degree in English, graduating in 1995. This took her away from her daughter for much of

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Fischer and Hout, *Century of Difference*, 70-71.

<sup>20</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

the summer, but it also showed Alyssa that education was important and something to work hard for. Jessie continued to teach at Midway for 24 years, until she retired in 2008.<sup>21</sup>

Jessie and Terry moved a short distance to a larger, 65-acre farm in 2008. They built a new house and Jessie's mother, Eloise, moved in with them due to declining health. In addition to her duties as caretaker for her mother, Jessie enjoys gardening, baking, and babysitting her grandchildren. Of course, as a retired English teacher, she is also an avid reader.<sup>22</sup>

Dan Eberle had always had an interest in environmental causes. To hear him tell it, he did not attend his high school prom because his date refused to carpool. However, in 1984, Dan's interest in the environment became a focal point. In 1984, he (along with teammates from Crowder College) built the first solar car to cross the North American continent. Traveling 2,300 miles and taking 45 days, the vehicle traveled from San Diego, California to Jacksonville, Florida.<sup>23</sup> Following this, Dan left elementary teaching in the late 1980s to work full-time with the solar car team at Crowder College, competing in the 1987 World Solar Challenge in Australia and the 1990 GM Sunrayce from Florida to Michigan.<sup>24</sup> He traveled a lot, showing the Crowder solar car to students in countless schools- spreading his environmental message far and wide. In 1991, he began to be involved in the organizational side of solar racing, creating a non-profit corporation to organize

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<sup>21</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>22</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

<sup>23</sup> Richard and Melissa King, *Sunracing* (Amherst, Massachusetts: Human Resources Development Press, 1993) 19-20.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 33.

many solar car races and other events throughout the 1990s and 2000s. He later worked at Crowder College and Johnson County Community College teaching solar and green construction to a new generation.

Through his work on the Crowder Solar Car Team, Dan met his second wife, **Regina "Gina" Lynn Arnall (1969- )**. They were married August 10, 1991, and have four children, **Caitlyn Joy Eberle (1995- )**, **Hannah Mari Eberle (1996- )**, **Madison Grace Eberle (1998- )**, and **Donovan Peter Gage Eberle (2000- )**. They lived in a house that Dan built in Freeman, Missouri. They divorced in 2008, but both still live in Freeman. When Dan is not teaching or participating in solar events, he enjoys raising chickens and spending time with his children.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

### GENERATION THREE

**Ala1. Eloise Evonne Frisbie (1930- )**

**Ala2. James Howard Robbins (1932-2002)**

**Eloise Evonne Frisbie (1930- )** was born November 24, 1930, in Gallup, New Mexico, to **Letha Lillie Lowe (1904-1986)** and **Arthur Elliot Frisbie (1902-1971)**. She was their oldest child and would eventually have three younger brothers. Eloise is remarkably petite- she was 4'11" in her prime. She always told the story that someone once asked her father why she was so short, given that her brothers were all tall. His response was, "She was born during the Depression and that's all we could afford."<sup>26</sup> (Despite the possibility, Depression-era nutrition does not seem to be to blame for her stature. Her granddaughter, Carol Robbins, is equally diminutive, so it seems that genetics are responsible.)

Eloise's mother was a housewife and her father was a math teacher at the local high school. In 1930, the population of Gallup was just under 6000 people. It is located along the now historic Route 66, in the northwest part of New Mexico between Albuquerque and Flagstaff, Arizona and is surrounded by several Native American reservations.<sup>27</sup> According to her own tales, a young Eloise snuck out of the yard while her mother was chatting with a neighbor and, taking the neighbor's son with her, went down the hill to the then bustling Route 66. She convinced the neighbor boy that the stripe down the

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<sup>26</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

<sup>27</sup> "Gallup, New Mexico," Wikipedia, last edited February 17, 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallup,\\_New\\_Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallup,_New_Mexico).

center was the "tricycle lane," and they were caught pedaling for all they were worth down one of America's most famous highways.<sup>28</sup>

In *Made in America: A Social History of American Culture and Character*, Claude Fischer addresses the theme of increasing security throughout American history, as medical and economic advancements provided increased confidence for individual Americans that their lives would not be visited by tragedy.<sup>29</sup> In 1939, the family moved from New Mexico back to Linn County, Kansas, where Letha and Arthur were from, in order to be closer to their parents. In approximately 1940, insecurity in the form of disease did visit the Frisbie family. Eloise's younger brother Lowe, who was five years old at the time, came down with polio. Eloise and her other brother, Lynn, were left with their paternal grandparents, **Jessie Minona Shattuck (1872-1948)** and **James Philemon Frisbie (1861-1944)**. They remained there for the time Lowe was hospitalized.<sup>30</sup> No one remembers today how long the family was separated, but it was long enough to make a significant impact on Eloise. Eloise always expressed feeling very insecure at this time, largely because no one explained to her what was going on or why she and Lynn were left at their grandparents' farm with no warning.<sup>31</sup>

Eloise attended school in Pleasanton, Kansas, until her senior year when they moved to Fort Scott, Kansas. Eloise was very unhappy about the move because she didn't want to change schools as a senior.

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<sup>28</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

<sup>29</sup> Claude S. Fischer, *Made in America: A Social History of American Culture and Character* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010), 17.

<sup>30</sup> Lowe and Lynn Frisbie, interview with Debbie Frisbie Ribolini, Hawkinsville, Georgia, April 11, 2018.

<sup>31</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

At Pleasanton, she was a cheerleader and participated in the class play, the glee club, and other organizations.<sup>32</sup> She had many friends that she didn't want to move away from, including her future husband, Jim Robbins. After graduating from Fort Scott, Eloise attended Fort Scott Junior College and Emporia State University, but left when she got married. She would later strongly encourage her descendants to finish school before marrying.<sup>33</sup>

**James Howard Robbins (1932-2002)** was born February 11, 1932, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. His father, **James Irwin Robbins (1908-1968)**, was a twenty-three-year-old traveling worker for American Telephone and Telegraph and his mother, **Christina James (1914-1968)**, was only seventeen years old.<sup>34</sup> They had met and married the previous year in Linn County, Kansas, while the elder James Robbins was working there. They moved frequently throughout Jim's childhood. He always claimed that he enjoyed math because when he changed schools as a child the reading curriculum would be different in each place, but numbers were the same everywhere.<sup>35</sup>

As a pre-teen, Jim was frustrated with the frequent moves and with his parents' drinking. He stole money from his father for a bus ticket and ran away from home, going to live with his mother's parents

**Christina Margaret Brown (1891-1979)** and **Milton Peare James (1888-**

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<sup>32</sup> Pleasanton High School, *The Hilltop* (Pleasanton, Kansas: 1948).

<sup>33</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>34</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KW3Y-38Y> : accessed 16 April 2018), James H Robbins in household of James S Robbins, Davidson, Township 9 Deweese, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 60-98, sheet 2B, line 65, family 41, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 2945.

<sup>35</sup> Carter, interview.

1969). He lived with them until adulthood. He was very close to his aunt **Betty James (1931-2008)**<sup>36</sup>, who was only one year older than him. He reported that he skipped eighth grade because he went with Betty to take the eighth grade graduation test, and since he was there, he went ahead and took it also. He passed, and went to high school a year early.<sup>37</sup>

At Pleasanton High School, Jim played football and basketball, ran track, and participated in Chorus, Glee Club, Pep Club, and the class play. He graduated in 1949.<sup>38</sup> He then attended Ft. Scott Junior College and Kansas State University to study Business.<sup>39</sup>

Eloise and Jim were married August 10, 1952, in Fort Scott. Eloise left college with one semester left, and began teaching on the Army base at Ft. Riley, while Jim completed his degree at Kansas State. (At this time, teachers could be certified with 60 college credits, a bachelor's degree was not yet required.) Their oldest child, **James David Robbins (1954- )**, was born April 20, 1954, in Kansas City.<sup>40</sup> They then moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where Jim was a foreman of the Firestone Milwaukee Retread Shop and later to Springfield, Illinois, where he was the Manager of another Firestone shop.<sup>41</sup> Eloise was a homemaker in Illinois, where they added four daughters to their family: **Jessie Lowe Robbins (1956- )**, **Christina**

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<sup>36</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 23 April 2018), memorial page for Betty Ruth (James) Karle (22 Jun 1931-20 May 2008), Find A Grave Memorial no. 27029515, citing Pleasanton Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Find A Grave (contributor 8).

<sup>37</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>38</sup> Pleasanton High School, *The Hilltop* (Pleasanton, Kansas: 1949).

<sup>39</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>40</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>41</sup> Open House flyer, Firestone Retread Shop, Akron, Ohio, personal papers of Eloise Frisbie Robbins.

**Lodema Robbins (1959- ), Mary Kathleen "Kate" Robbins (1960- ), and Eloise Elizabeth Robbins (1963- ).** They then moved to Akron, Ohio, in the summer of 1963.<sup>42</sup>

In Akron, Jim managed another tire shop for Firestone,<sup>43</sup> and Eloise eventually returned to teaching: as a substitute in 1964 and full-time in 1965. In 1967 and 1968, Eloise went back to college to complete her degree, taking classes at Pittsburg State University while staying with her parents and at Kent State University in Akron. Family stories have always claimed that she was taking a final on campus during the Kent State shootings.<sup>44</sup> At this time four students were killed and nine injured when several Ohio National Guardsman opened fire on a student protest of the US bombings of Cambodia during the Vietnam War. This family tale is impossible, however, because the Kent State shootings did not happen until 1970, at which point Eloise was no longer living in Ohio. Student protests leading up to those of 1970 did begin as early as 1966.<sup>45</sup> It seems that an earlier protest must have been replaced in family lore with the more dramatic and newsworthy events of 1970.

Jim and Eloise divorced, and Eloise and the children moved to Belton, Missouri, in 1969. Eloise taught sixth grade at Cambridge Elementary in Belton until sixth grade was moved to the middle school, and then she moved to fourth grade. Jim moved to Belton later, where he opened a tire shop called The Old Barn Tire Store and eventually

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<sup>42</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>43</sup> Open House flyer.

<sup>44</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>45</sup> "Kent State Shootings," Wikipedia, last edited April 6, 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent\\_State\\_shootings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent_State_shootings).



opened South Kansas City Tire. Jim and Eloise reconciled, and they remarried in 1973.<sup>46</sup>

Eloise retired from teaching in 1995. She traveled extensively after that, fulfilling a goal to visit all seven continents. She was teased by her family when her Antarctica trip photo album was just as large as those from her other trips, but only contained pictures of penguins, ice, and more ice. Other trips included Egypt, China, and Australia. She also enjoyed opera and gardening, turning her backyard into an elaborate flower garden.<sup>47</sup>

In his later years, Jim enjoyed growing tomatoes and cooking. His granddaughter, Alyssa, remembers him teaching her how to cook corn on the cob. The family also remembers his spicy chili and the time he decided a key lime pie needed to be more green, so he colored it with food coloring until it was extremely neon. He could always be counted on to have Twix candy bars in the freezer.

Jim died in June 2002, following a battle with lung cancer. His funeral was held at the Presbyterian Church in Pleasanton, Kansas, where he attended as a boy. He is buried in Trading Post Cemetery, Linn County, Kansas. Shortly after his death, Eloise was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. Eventually, progressive dementia symptoms made living alone impossible, and she moved in with her daughter, Jessie, and son-in-law, Terry Carter, on their farm near Freeman, Missouri, in 2008. She lives there currently.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>47</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

**Alb1. Lois Milleson (1929- )**

**Alb2. Donovan Arthur Eberle (1927-2014)**

**Lois Milleson (1929- )** was born April 11, 1929, in Cyclone, Missouri, to **Eldie Clifton "Jake" Milleson (1892-1982)** and **Jessie Juanita Cook (1898-1949)**. She was the fourth of five (surviving) children. Today Cyclone is little more than an intersection of two rural roads, but in her youth it was a small town along the banks of Big Sugar Creek in the Ozark hills. Lois recalls going grocery shopping in the town as a small child.<sup>49</sup> The spot was reportedly a Native American trading post originally, and was named Cyclone after a cyclone destroyed the area in 1880. Lois's ancestors were among the first settlers of the area: her great-grandfather, Albert Cook, built the first grist mill along the creek and her other great-grandfather, James Cowan is credited with the first store/post office. The area was used for filming the 1939 film, *Jesse James*.<sup>50</sup>

On her fifth birthday, Lois moved away from Cyclone and into the nearby town of Pineville. That fall, she started first grade at the school in Pineville. Though her brother, Virgil, was a year older, he was also in first grade and they would be in the same class for all of school. (Jessie had tried to send Virgil to school the year before at the one room school in Cyclone, but after he got into trouble for playing with the big girls' makeup during recess, the teacher declared him not mature enough for school and sent him home for another year.) Lois also credits Virgil with teaching her to talk- and giving her a

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<sup>49</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>50</sup> "Big Sugar Creek," Wikipedia, last edited December 15, 2017, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big\\_Sugar\\_Creek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Sugar_Creek).

speech impediment because she was imitating his incorrect pronunciations.

A defining factor of Lois's childhood was her mother's poor health. In 1936, the family took a trip west, intending to visit Milleson relatives in Wyoming and California, but they did not make it all the way to California because Jessie was not well. This was the beginning of serious heart and kidney problems, and from the time Lois was a sixth grader until halfway through the eighth grade, her mother was hospitalized. When she came home from the hospital, weighing 60 pounds and unable to walk, Lois was responsible for much of her care. (Her older sister, Murriel, was already married.) Lois gave her daily injections of kidney medication and the doctor also taught her how to dissolve morphine tablets in a spoon, put it in a hypodermic needle, and give those injections as needed. There was a sore on Jessie's back, above her kidney, and Lois recalls changing the dressing and discovering that a nickel-sized kidney stone had come out through the skin. After this, Jessie began to improve, gaining weight and relearning to walk.<sup>51</sup>

In 1946, Lois graduated from Pineville High School. She was Senior class President and Virgil was Vice-President. She was also a member of the yearbook staff, had a role in the Senior class play, and played volleyball.<sup>52</sup> After graduation she attended Joplin Junior

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<sup>51</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>52</sup> Pineville Consolidated School, *The Blackhawk* (Pineville, Missouri: 1946), McDonald County Library Media Server, [http://206.246.7.90/yearbooks/pineville/1946\\_pineville/index.html](http://206.246.7.90/yearbooks/pineville/1946_pineville/index.html), accessed on March 28, 2018.

College for one year before marrying Don Eberle on her eighteenth birthday, April 11, 1947.<sup>53</sup>

**Donovan Arthur Eberle (1927-2014)** was born June 11, 1927, to **Nan Alice Mason (1900-1986)** and **Harry Eberle (1894-1958)**. He was their oldest child and was very close to his brother, Max, who was less than two years younger. In his autobiography, he wrote of getting into many little troubles with Max, including chopping the neighbor's trees with child-sized hatchets and cutting Max's hand with a pocket-knife while snacking on an apple. Don's family moved multiple times within McDonald County, Missouri, during his childhood, as his parents worked to keep the family afloat during the Great Depression.<sup>54</sup> He attended school at Anderson, Missouri, until his sophomore year of high school (1944), when he dropped out to enlist in the Navy.<sup>55</sup> He would later get a GED. He enlisted November 30, 1944, in Kansas City, Missouri, and attended a 20-week radio school after basic training- it is here that he received word of V-J Day, ending World War II. He then served aboard the USS Laffey in the Pacific and was discharged in July of 1946.<sup>56</sup>

Don and Lois were married April 11, 1947, in Columbus, Kansas. They "eloped" to Kansas due to more relaxed regulations regarding marriage licenses, though Don still lied about his age- he claimed to

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<sup>53</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>54</sup> Donovan Arthur Eberle, unpublished autobiography, personal papers, property of Lois M. Eberle, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>55</sup> Anderson High School, *The Redbird* (Anderson, Missouri: 1944), McDonald County Library Media Server, [http://206.246.7.90/yearbooks/anderson/1944\\_anderson/index.html](http://206.246.7.90/yearbooks/anderson/1944_anderson/index.html), accessed on March 28, 2018.

<sup>56</sup> U.S. Navy, Notice of Separation from U.S. Naval Service for Donovan Arthur Eberle, July 22, 1946, personal papers of Lois M. Eberle, Freeman, Missouri.

be 21, though in reality he was not quite 20.<sup>57</sup> Lois says that they did not elope because of any sort of disapproval or other drama, but because they had very little money and it was more economical than a wedding. This type of wedding was common among their peer group.<sup>58</sup>

After their wedding, Don and Lois moved quite a lot. They lived in Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, where they built and ran Don's Cafe, then returned to Missouri in 1949, when Lois's mother was dying. Their oldest daughter, **Donna Mari Eberle (1949-1987)**<sup>59</sup>, was born later that year. They then moved to Kit Carson, Colorado, followed by Lubbock, Texas, before Don was called to return to the Navy during the Korean War. Lois completed a 60-hour teaching certificate in Lubbock. While Don was serving in the Pacific, Lois lived in Pineville again, and worked in the Draft Office. After the war, Don attended Pittsburg State University and Kansas State University with funding from the GI Bill and graduated in 1957. He then began working as a structural engineer for Black and Veatch in Kansas City. Their oldest son, **Dan Ray Eberle (1953- )**, was born in 1953 and a second daughter, **Debra Kay Eberle (1957-2005)**<sup>60</sup>, arrived in 1957.<sup>61</sup>

Don's work for Black and Veatch took them all around the country as they moved from one construction project to the next. They lived in Hill City, Kansas, Stillwell, Kansas, De Soto, Missouri, Polo,

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<sup>57</sup> State of Kansas, Cherokee County Probate Court, Marriage License- Duplicate for Don A. Eberle and Lois Milleson, personal papers of Lois M. Eberle, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>58</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>59</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 15 April 2018), memorial page for Donna Mari "Eberle" Emery (8 Jun 1949-21 Oct 1987), Find A Grave Memorial no. 14335771, citing Freeman Cemetery, Freeman, Cass County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Jaime Crandell-Stapleton (contributor 46811611).

<sup>60</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 15 April 2018), memorial page for Debra K Eberle Werkmeister (31 Oct 1957-19 Nov 2005), Find A Grave Memorial no. 89507056, citing Vista Verde Memorial Park, Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, New Mexico, USA ; Maintained by P Barela (contributor 46573401).

<sup>61</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

Missouri, Russell, Kansas, Socorro, New Mexico, and Sandwich, Illinois, before finally returning to Belton, Missouri, near Kansas City. They had two more children: **Douglas Arthur Eberle (1960- )** in 1960 and **Deena Lynn Eberle (1966- )** in 1966. In nearly all of these places Lois worked as a teacher or substitute teacher and frequently took college courses in addition to raising her five kids. In Belton, when the Head Start program began, she was the first director. The family then went to Thailand in 1967, where they lived in Bangkok for two years. The Eberle family still has friends in Thailand that they met during this time.<sup>62</sup>

In *Made in America*, Fischer addresses the enduring myth that American mobility is a recent phenomenon. He argues that Americans have always moved a lot and are in fact, moving less in recent decades. Don and Lois's frequent moves during the middle of the twentieth century are very much in keeping with Fischer's claims.<sup>63</sup>

After returning from Thailand, Don and Lois lived again in Belton before they bought an 80-acre farm near Freeman, Missouri. After all her various courses, Lois completed her degree in 1974 from the University of Missouri-Kansas City. She began working at Midway Elementary School, only about two miles from their farm. This farm was a favorite place for family gatherings throughout her grandchildren's youth.

The original house was built by moving two older buildings together around 1880, it was added onto multiple times, and Don and

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<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Fischer, *Made in America*, 3.

Lois remodeled when they moved in.<sup>64</sup> There was a stone wall to the west, which separated the yard from the pasture and in the center of the pasture was a large lake, which Don dug himself. The house was surrounded by many trees and the yard had a large forsythia bush, which was a favorite hide-and-seek spot for the grandchildren. They had peacocks for many years, as well as assorted cows, guinea hens, and other pets.

They retired in the 1990s and continued to live at the farm. They were involved in various construction projects, including building rental properties in Freeman and developing a small housing development, The Cedars, on the north side of Freeman. Don died on Christmas Day 2014, from bladder cancer. Lois is 89 years old and continues to live at the farm where she enjoys reading and visits from her three surviving children (Donna died in 1987 and Debbie in 2005), 12 grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> Dan Eberle, interview.

<sup>65</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

## GENERATION FOUR

**Alala. Letha Lillie Lowe (1904-1986)**

**Alalb. Arthur Elliot Frisbie (1902-1971)**

**Letha Lillie Lowe (1904-1986)** was born May 14, 1904.<sup>66</sup> Her parents, **Andrew John Calvin Lowe (1864-1942)** and **Lillie Elisabeth McElvain (1867-1942)**, were farmers living north of Mound City, Kansas and her only brother, **Claude Calvin Lowe (1890-1972)**<sup>67</sup>, was fourteen years older than her.<sup>68</sup> It seems likely that her birth was quite a surprise.

Letha's parents were relatively prosperous- we can see that reflected in their daughter's education. As Kitae Sohn points out in "The Social Class Origins of U.S. Teachers, 1860-1920," farm daughters who became educated enough to then become teachers were usually moderately well off by virtue of their birth, and were not making a huge leap upward in the social strata.<sup>69</sup> Letha graduated from Mound City High School in May 1922 and then taught at a rural school in Linn County for two years, making \$680 per year. From 1924 to 1927 she studied at the University of Kansas, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree and a teaching certificate in July 1927. She was also an

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<sup>66</sup> "United States Social Security Death Index," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JL5V-7Z5> : 20 May 2014), Letha Frisbie, Sep 1986; citing U.S. Social Security Administration, Death Master File, database (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing).

<sup>67</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 15 April 2018), memorial page for Claude Calvin Lowe (1890-1972), Find A Grave Memorial no. 186933878, citing Woodland Cemetery, Mound City, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by JARROTT P. COX (contributor 46518980).

<sup>68</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MMYM-2MC> : accessed 19 March 2018), Calvin Low, Paris Township, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 114, sheet 3B, family 59, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,487.

<sup>69</sup> Kitae Sohn, "The Social Class Origins of U.S. Teachers, 1860-1920." Journal Of Social History 45, no. 4 (Summer 2012): 908-935. Academic Search Premier, EBSCOhost (accessed April 12, 2018).



accomplished athlete.<sup>70</sup> All this effort was for a profession that would require her to quit upon marriage, as at this time only unmarried women were considered suitable for teaching positions.

**Arthur Elliot Frisbie (1902-1971)** was the third of four boys born to **Jessie Minona Shattuck (1872-1948)** and **James Philemon Frisbie (1861-1944)**. He was born in Amoret, Missouri, on November 21, 1902.<sup>71</sup> The black-and-white photographs of his day do not preserve his most noted physical feature- dark, very red hair.<sup>72</sup> By 1910, the Frisbie family had returned to farm near his mother's birthplace in Linn County, Kansas. In 1920, seventeen-year-old Arthur was living with his family in Mound City, his father having been elected as County Clerk.<sup>73</sup> If they had not met already, Arthur and Letha would certainly have known one another as students at Mound City High School. He then attended college at Emporia State University to become a teacher.<sup>74</sup>

Arthur and Letha's educational attainment was noteworthy. In *Century of Difference*, Fischer and Hout use Education as one of their "axes of difference" through which to analyze American society. Figure 2.3, "College Graduation Rates for All, and by Gender, Region, and Ancestry by Year of Twenty-First Birthday," shows that for all Americans, and the subsets to which Arthur and Letha belonged (Men,

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<sup>70</sup> University of Kansas, Teacher's Appointment Bureau, application from Letha Lowe, February 28, 1927, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>71</sup> James Wilbur and Mary Mendenhall Frisbie, *Frisbie Genealogy* (Prairie Village, Kansas: 1966), personal papers of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>72</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>73</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MF6L-TXY> : accessed 22 March 2018), Arthur E Frisbie in household of James P Frisbie, Mound, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing ED 124, sheet 7B, line 79, family 204, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 538; FHL microfilm 1,820,538.

<sup>74</sup> Carter, interview.

Women, Westerners, European Ancestry) fewer than ten percent of people in their age cohort attained a college degree. Even limiting analysis to high school graduates shows only about twenty percent of high school graduates of their age obtained a college degree.<sup>75</sup> This value of the importance of education was passed down to subsequent generations.

Arthur and Letha were married June 16, 1929, in Mound City. They then took a camping honeymoon over the national parks of the West and settled at the beginning of the school year in Gallup, New Mexico.<sup>76</sup> They had three children in New Mexico: **Eloise Evonne Frisbie (1930- )**, **Arthur Lowe Frisbie (1935- )**, and **Lynn Hugh Frisbie (1936- )**.<sup>77</sup> Arthur worked as a math teacher at Gallup High School. The family moved back to Kansas sometime around 1939, when Letha's parents began to decline in health.<sup>78</sup>

Much as Letha was a late-in-life baby herself, she had her fourth child, **Steven Claude Frisbie (1946- )**, at the age of 42.<sup>79</sup> Her daughter Eloise, who was 16 at the time, remembered that her mother was so surprised or embarrassed by the pregnancy that she didn't tell her other children that she was expecting another baby. A naive Eloise

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<sup>75</sup> Fischer and Hout, *Century of Difference*, 15.

<sup>76</sup> Wedding Announcement of Letha Lowe and Arthur Frisbie, personal papers of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>77</sup> Frisbie, *Frisbie Genealogy*.

<sup>78</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/VR2Q-5KK> : accessed 22 March 2018), Arthur E Frisbie, Little River, Union Township, Rice, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 80-22, sheet 1A, line 6, family 4, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 1255.

<sup>79</sup> Frisbie, *Frisbie Genealogy*.

didn't know her mother was pregnant until a high school friend asked, "When is your mother going to have her baby?"<sup>80</sup>

In *Made in America*, Fischer argues within his theme of security that the birth rate declined as Americans began to assert a plan upon their reproduction.<sup>81</sup> Everyone's surprise (including her own) at Letha's fourth pregnancy would have been much less likely in previous generations, when the pregnant state was more common than not. In Figure 4.3 of *Century of Difference*, "Observed and Projected Fertility of Women Who Reached Childbearing Age in the Twentieth Century, by Year of Birth Plus Thirty," Fischer and Hout demonstrate that birth rates fell precipitously in the beginning of the twentieth century, bumped up slightly for the famed "baby boom" and then fell again, all the while converging on a stricter and stricter "norm" of two children. This graph shows that women of Letha's age had the lowest birth rates prior to the 1970s, with the vast majority of women having between one and four children.<sup>82</sup>

Upon their return to Kansas, the Frisbies lived in Pleasanton, Kansas, for many years before moving to Fort Scott in 1948. They lived in Fort Scott for about ten years, where Arthur taught math and coached basketball, before moving to the smaller town of Fulton, Kansas, where Arthur got a job as the Superintendent of Schools.<sup>83</sup>

The house in Fulton is the home that is remembered fondly by Letha and Arthur's grandchildren. (Eloise, Lowe, and Lynn had 12 children total: 9 girls and 3 boys. Steve also has a son and daughter,

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<sup>80</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>81</sup> Fischer, *Made in America*, 56.

<sup>82</sup> Fischer and Hout, *Century of Difference*, 66.

<sup>83</sup> Carter, interview.

but his children were considerably younger.) Jessie Robbins remembers that the girls would sleep on the side porch during their summer visits. Two sides were curtained with canvas and the other two sides were draped in morning glories. Letha taught her granddaughters to cook and sew, and her recipe for dinner rolls is still much revered in the family. Letha is also remembered for her interesting turns of phrase- she would describe a Kansas summer sky as "enough blue to make a Dutchman's pants" and anyone brave enough to arrive at the breakfast table in their pajamas (acceptable behavior at home, but not at Grandma's) would be asked somewhat snidely, "Are you up for all day?" Jessie notes that whatever was happening in her immediate family and wherever they moved, her Grandma's house always felt like home.<sup>84</sup>

Arthur died in 1971 and was buried in Trading Post Cemetery, Linn County, Kansas. Letha moved to an apartment in Belton, Missouri, to be nearer to her daughter, Eloise, and her family. She lived there for the rest of her life. In *Century of Difference*, Figure 4.10, "Americans, Especially Elderly Women, Increasingly Lived Alone," Fischer and Hout demonstrate a huge jump from 1960 to 1980 in older women living alone, rather than with their children.<sup>85</sup> While Letha enjoyed being near her family, she was happy to live independently in an apartment. She died in 1986 and was buried next to Arthur at Trading Post.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>85</sup> Fischer and Hout, *Century of Difference*, 84.

<sup>86</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Letha Lowe Frisbie (14 May 1904-4 Sep 1986), Find A Grave Memorial no. 83571618, citing Trading Post Cemetery, Trading Post, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by VJS (contributor 47379740).

**Ala2a. Christina James (1914-1968)**

**Ala2b. James Irwin Robbins (1908-1968)**

**Christina James (1914-1968)** was born in 1914, the second child of **Milton Peare James (1888-1969)** and **Christina Margaret Brown (1891-1979)**. They lived on a farm in Linn County, Kansas.<sup>87</sup> She is noted in family stories as being very tall- reportedly "six feet tall in stocking feet."<sup>88</sup> (BYU's RelativeFinder project shows no connection between this James family and the famed outlaws of the same name.<sup>89</sup>)

**James Irwin Robbins (1908- 1968)** was born in 1908, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, the oldest child of **James Winchester Robbins (1887-1967)** and **Nellie Edna Pippin (1889-1943)**.<sup>90</sup> They lived in Cornelius, North Carolina, and his father worked at the local cotton mill in 1910,<sup>91</sup> but by 1920 the family had moved to farming.<sup>92</sup>

As an adult, James Irwin worked for American Telephone and Telegraph and traveled quite a lot around the United States. A

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<sup>87</sup>"United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MF6G-QLT> : accessed 14 March 2018), Christina James in household of Milton P James, Sheridan, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing ED 129, sheet 5B, line 80, family 42, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 538; FHL microfilm 1,820,538.

<sup>88</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>89</sup> "RelativeFinder," BYU Family History Technology Lab, accessed March 24, 2018, <https://relativefinder.org/#/main>.

<sup>90</sup>"North Carolina Birth Index, 1800-2000," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/VHTL-434> : 8 December 2014), James Irven Robbins, 1908; from "North Carolina, Birth and Death Indexes, 1800-2000," database and images, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 2005); citing vol. 6, p. 289, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

<sup>91</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MZVX-ZSS> : accessed 14 March 2018), James F Robbins in household of James Robbins, Davidson, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing ED 171, sheet 15B, line 58, family 305, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 1310; FHL microfilm 1,821,310.

<sup>92</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/ML99-PLP> : accessed 14 March 2018), James E Robbins in household of Jas W Robbins, Deweese, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 129, sheet 6A, family 70, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 1122; FHL microfilm 1,375,135.

"roomer" named Robbins living in Kalispell, Montana, in 1930 could possibly be him.<sup>93</sup> In any case, by 1931, he had traveled to Linn County, Kansas where he met and married Christina James. They always celebrated July 4 as their wedding anniversary, but April 26 is the date engraved on the inside of Christina's wedding ring. It is possible that April 26, 1931, was the date they became engaged, but as yet records have not been located to address this discrepancy in dates. The couple then continued to travel with phone company work, and their only child, **James Howard Robbins (1932- 2002)**, was born February 11, 1932, in Tulsa, Oklahoma.<sup>94</sup>

By 1940, the Robbins family had returned to James Irwin's home state and was living in Davidson, North Carolina. James Irwin worked for a disposal plant and Christina worked at an asbestos plant. Davidson is a college town, and many of their neighbors were employed by the college.<sup>95</sup> They moved frequently throughout their lives, living briefly with their son's family in Springfield, Illinois, in the early 1960s, where Christina attended beauty school. They then moved back to Linn County, Kansas, where Christina had a hair salon in Mound City and Pleasanton.<sup>96</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> "United States Census, 1930," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XCM2-D19> : accessed 14 March 2018), Robbins in household of Ernest Lake, Kalispell, Flathead, Montana, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 12, sheet 8B, line 78, family 194, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 1256; FHL microfilm 2,340,991.

<sup>94</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>95</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KW3Y-38R> : accessed 14 March 2018), James S Robbins, Davidson, Township 9 Deweese, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 60-98, sheet 2B, line 63, family 41, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 2945.

<sup>96</sup> Carter, interview.

Christina died in 1968, from breast cancer.<sup>97</sup> At this time, breast cancer was an extremely taboo subject and frequently by the time a woman was diagnosed, the cancer was so metastasized as to be fatal. This was true in Christina's case. It was not until first lady Betty Ford spoke openly about her fortuitous early diagnosis in 1974, that early detection began to be a common occurrence and public discussion of the disease became acceptable.<sup>98</sup> Only a few months after Christina's death, James Irwin suffered a fatal heart attack while driving along a rural road in Linn County.<sup>99</sup> They are both buried at Battlefield Cemetery, near Pleasanton, Kansas.<sup>100</sup>

**Alb1a. Jessie Juanita Cook (1898-1949)**

**Alb1b. Eldie Clifton Milleson (1892-1982)**

**Jessie Juanita Cook (1898-1949)** was born June 23, 1898, in Cyclone, Missouri, to **Arthur Sidney Cook (1868-1933)** and **Nancy Crilla Cowan (1876-1960)**.<sup>101</sup> She was the second child of ten and the family lived on a farm in rural McDonald County, Missouri. Her daughter Lois always said that her middle name was a nod to Portuguese ancestry, but that is unconfirmed.

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<sup>97</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Christina James Robbins (1914-1968), Find A Grave Memorial no. 81351018, citing Battlefield Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by JARROTT P. COX (contributor 46518980).

<sup>98</sup> "Betty Ford," Wikipedia, last edited April 8, 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betty\\_Ford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betty_Ford).

<sup>99</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>100</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 March 2018), memorial page for James I Robbins (1908-1968), Find A Grave Memorial no. 81350953, citing Battlefield Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by JARROTT P. COX (contributor 46518980).

<sup>101</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, Jessie Juanita Millison, February 15, 1949, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1949/1949\\_00009141.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1949/1949_00009141.PDF).

**Eldie Clifton "Jake" Milleson (1892-1982)** was the youngest child born to **John Milleson (1844-1921)** and **Martha Jane Potts (1847-1904)**, arriving November 26, 1892.<sup>102</sup> His parents were 45 and 48 at the time of his birth. Martha reportedly vastly over-prepared for the birth, as she was convinced that no one could survive childbirth at her advanced age and she wanted to do all she could for her family before her death. She lived another 12 years.<sup>103</sup> (It should be noted that throughout his lifetime, Jake Milleson did not report his age with consistency. Ages reported vary such that he was born between 1891 and 1893. For the sake of consistency, this project assumes the accuracy of the birth date from his headstone and obituary.) The Milleson family lived on a farm near Cyclone, Missouri.<sup>104</sup> By 1910, 17-year-old Jake Milleson had traveled to Opal, Wyoming, where he worked for his older brother, John, as a sheepherder. He was also attending school, at least some of the time in this year.<sup>105</sup> He would later graduate from normal school, and was considered a well-educated man in his time.<sup>106</sup>

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<sup>102</sup>Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Eddie C. Milleson (26 Nov 1892-7 May 1982), Find A Grave Memorial no. 21464562, citing Pineville Cemetery, Pineville, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Al Chapman (contributor 47536850).

<sup>103</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>104</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M3ZK-D7N> : accessed 14 March 2018), Eldie C Millison in household of John Millison, Center & Cyclone Townships, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 92, sheet 1A, family 138, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,873.

<sup>105</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MPJN-GV7> : accessed 14 March 2018), Clifton Millison in household of John E Millison, Opal, Uinta, Wyoming, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 134, sheet 1B, family 10, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 1747; FHL microfilm 1,375,760.

<sup>106</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.



Jake Milleson returned to McDonald County, Missouri, and was married to Alta Fain, on August 12, 1913.<sup>107</sup> They had two children; **Clifton Milleson (1914-1999)**<sup>108 109</sup>, and **Wilma Milleson (1916-1957)**.<sup>110</sup> This marriage was not a happy one, however, and they divorced. After separating from Alta, Jake returned to Wyoming; he filled out his WWI draft card there, with his brother John signing it as registrar. He is listed as married at this time, but claims no dependents. He also lists an inaccurate date and place of birth, answers a multiple choice question about nationality with the word "yes," and (as best as the handwriting can be read) notes his race as "monkey." The messy handwriting also renders his name as Eddie Clifton Milleson, not Eldie, which would result in his entire military record, including headstone, to be listed under this incorrect name.<sup>111</sup> At this point in his life, Jake Milleson was drinking quite heavily, and his daughter

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<sup>107</sup> McDonald County Recorder of Deeds, "Marriage Licenses issued in McDonald County from October 1865 to December 2009," McDonald County Library Historical Records, accessed March 1, 2018, <http://www.librarymail.org/genehist/county/recorder/marr-09m.txt>.

<sup>108</sup> "United States Census, 1930," database with images, FamilySearch(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHN4-5TK> : accessed 14 March 2018), Clifton Milison in household of Nasby Fain, West Benton, Newton, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 26, sheet 10A, line 10, family 122, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 1214; FHL microfilm 2,340,949.

<sup>109</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 16 April 2018), memorial page for Clifton Milleson (30 Jun 1916-7 Apr 1999), Find A Grave Memorial no. 35910066, citing Granby Memorial Cemetery, Granby, Newton County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by a car (contributor 46986422). (The date of birth on this headstone is within the same month as his sister. As this is not possible, the birth year listed has been adjusted based on the 1930 census.)

<sup>110</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, Wilma May Myers, December 10, 1957, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, accessed March 1, 2018, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1957/1957\\_00045206.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1957/1957_00045206.PDF).

<sup>111</sup> "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/K687-P22> : 13 March 2018), Eddie Clifton Milleson, 1917-1918; citing Lincoln County, Wyoming, United States, NARA microfilm publication M1509 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 2,022,241.

Lois suggests that he was likely quite drunk when he filled out the draft form.<sup>112</sup>

Drunken falsehoods were not enough to prevent Jake from being drafted, however, and he was sent to France, where he was wounded in the Argonne Forest.<sup>113</sup> The front page of *The Evening Missourian* from October 11, 1918, shows what his family back home might have known about the battle at the time; British, French, and American forces were successfully pushing the German troops north out of France toward Belgium.<sup>114</sup> After being wounded, Jake was sent to a hospital in England, and then to one at Fort Riley, Kansas, before coming home. He later received a disability pension for his wounds, which left him unable to raise one arm above his chest. Pieces of shrapnel gradually worked out of his back for the rest of his life.<sup>115</sup> By the 1920 census, Jake Milleson was living with his sister, Jennie Durbin, and her husband, Gabe, in Cyclone. He was officially divorced at this time.<sup>116</sup>

The next year, on June 22, 1921, Jake Milleson and Jessie Juanita Cook were married.<sup>117</sup> They had seven children total; two infants who did not survive were born in 1922 or 1923<sup>118</sup> and 1925.<sup>119</sup> Surviving

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<sup>112</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>113</sup> Eddie Milleson Obituary, unknown newspaper, McDonald County Library Historical Records, accessed March 1, 2018, [http://206.246.7.90/obit\\_scans/milleson\\_eddie.png](http://206.246.7.90/obit_scans/milleson_eddie.png).

<sup>114</sup> *The Evening Missourian*. (Columbia, Mo.), 11 Oct. 1918. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89066315/1918-10-11/ed-1/seq-1/>>.

<sup>115</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>116</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M841-3YM> : accessed 14 March 2018), Eldie C Milleson in household of Gabe Durbin, Cyclone, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing ED 125, sheet 11B, line 98, family 210, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 919; FHL microfilm 1,820,919.

<sup>117</sup> McDonald County Recorder of Deeds, "Marriage Licenses issued in McDonald County from October 1865 to December 2009," McDonald County Library Historical Records, accessed March 1, 2018, <http://www.librarymail.org/genehist/county/recorder/marr-09m.txt>.

<sup>118</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

children were **Warren G. H. Milleson (1924-2015)**<sup>120</sup>, **Murriel Marie Milleson (1926-2008)**<sup>121</sup>, **Virgil Milleson (1927- 1988)**<sup>122</sup>, **Lois Milleson (1929- )**, and **Boyd Edwin "Jakie" (1930-2006)**.<sup>123</sup> The family lived on a farm near Cyclone in 1930 valued at \$1600, but by 1935 had moved to the Pineville Township.<sup>124</sup> They valued this farm at \$1500 in 1940 and Jake claimed to have made \$939 in 1939.<sup>125</sup>

These back to back pregnancies took a toll on Jessie's health and she was not a well woman. She suffered from heart and kidney problems.<sup>126</sup> Jessie died from pneumonia at the age of 50, February 15, 1949. She was buried in Pineville Cemetery.<sup>127</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> Obituary Index, McDonald County Library Historical Records, accessed March 1, 2018, <http://www.librarymail.org/obitphp/search.php>.

<sup>120</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 17 April 2018), memorial page for Warren Glenister Harding Milleson (26 Aug 1923-9 Feb 2015), Find A Grave Memorial no. 142483943, ; Maintained by Jerry Van Herrin (contributor 47086979) Cremated, Other.

<sup>121</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 17 April 2018), memorial page for Murriel Marie Milleson Clemons (1 Jul 1926-3 Apr 2008), Find A Grave Memorial no. 25749693, citing Pineville Cemetery, Pineville, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by NJBrewer (contributor 47097113).

<sup>122</sup> "United States Social Security Death Index," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/JTS5-MJ7> : 20 May 2014), Virgil Milleson, 17 Nov 1988; citing U.S. Social Security Administration, Death Master File, database (Alexandria, Virginia: National Technical Information Service, ongoing).

<sup>123</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 17 April 2018), memorial page for Boyd Edwin "Jake" Milleson (2 Jun 1930-3 Dec 2006), Find A Grave Memorial no. 87081379, citing Pineville Cemetery, Pineville, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Al Chapman (contributor 47536850) .

<sup>124</sup> "United States Census, 1930," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XHF1-WHT> : accessed 14 March 2018), Eldie C Milleson, Cyclone, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 5, sheet 2A, line 12, family 29, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 1210; FHL microfilm 2,340,945.

<sup>125</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/K777-BJS> : accessed 14 March 2018), Eddie C Millison, Pineville, Pineville Township, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 60-16, sheet 3B, line 46, family 53, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 2126.

<sup>126</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>127</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, Jessie Juanita Millison, February 15, 1949, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1949/1949\\_00009141.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1949/1949_00009141.PDF).

Later in life, Jake Milleson worked as a carpenter, helping to build Camp Crowder during WWII. Camp Crowder was built in 1941, south of Neosho, Missouri, as a U.S. Army post. It was later used to test rocket engines for the Mercury and Gemini space programs, and eventually became the campus of Crowder College.<sup>128</sup> He remarried to Eugene L. Ryan, in Arkansas, on September 1, 1951.<sup>129</sup> They were later divorced.<sup>130</sup> He married Herma Keller, July 9, 1959, and they were married until his death.<sup>131</sup> At the time of this marriage, he retired and moved to Joplin, Missouri. He died May 7, 1982, at the VA Hospital in Leavenworth, Kansas.<sup>132</sup> He is buried near Jessie in the Pineville Cemetery.<sup>133</sup>

**A1b2a. Nan Alice Mason (1900-1986)**

**A1b2b. Harry Spizer/Eberle (1894-1958)**

**Nan Alice Mason (1900-1986)** was born November 18, 1900, to **Ashley Aden Mason (1869-1944)**, and his wife, **Rosa Dalis Clark (1870-1941)**. She was the fifth of nine children.<sup>134</sup> At the time of her birth

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<sup>128</sup> "Fort Crowder," Wikipedia, last edited January 28, 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Crowder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Crowder).

<sup>129</sup> "Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/V4NM-V1K> : 11 March 2018), E C Milleson and Eugene L Ryan, 01 Sep 1951; citing , Washington, Arkansas, United States, county offices, Arkansas; FHL microfilm 2,020,349.

<sup>130</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>131</sup> County Recorder of Deeds, "Marriage Licenses issued in McDonald County from October 1865 to December 2009," McDonald County Library Historical Records, accessed March 1, 2018, <http://www.librarymail.org/genehist/county/recorder/marr-09m.txt>.

<sup>132</sup> Eddie Milleson Obituary, unknown newspaper, McDonald County Library Historical Records, accessed March 1, 2018, [http://206.246.7.90/obit\\_scans/milleson\\_eddie.png](http://206.246.7.90/obit_scans/milleson_eddie.png).

<sup>133</sup> Find A Grave, memorial page for Eddie C. Milleson.

<sup>134</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M841-QF2> : accessed 1 March 2018), Nan E Mason in household of Ashley A Mason, Anderson, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing ED 123, sheet 19A, line 3, family 302, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 919; FHL microfilm 1,820,919.

the family lived in Newton County, Arkansas.<sup>135</sup> Sometime before the birth of her next sibling, (Sherman, in 1904) the Mason family moved to a farm near Anderson, Missouri.<sup>136</sup> In the early 1920's, Nan's father hired an English immigrant with experience in farm labor, Harry Eberle, to work on his farm. He and Nan soon began a relationship and were married in 1923.<sup>137</sup>

In 1969, Harry and Nan's son, **Donovan Arthur Eberle (1927-2014)**, and his family traveled to England while enroute from Thailand to the United States. They traveled to the village that Harry grew up in, with plans to find any records about his life prior to his emigration. At this time, they discovered that no Eberles had ever lived in that area- which is logical as Eberle is a Swiss/German name. They did find records of a Spizer family who matched all the names and dates they had regarding Harry's life, barring the last name. From this information, the family concluded that Harry Eberle and Harry Spizer are the same person and that he changed his last name for unknown reasons. Nan was still living at this time, but refused to discuss the subject with anyone.<sup>138 139</sup> While this change of identity cannot be definitively proven, further evidence shows it is a plausible conclusion.

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<sup>135</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M36T-TX1> : accessed 18 April 2018), A A Masson, Prairie Township, Newton, Arkansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 95, sheet 5A, family 85, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,070.

<sup>136</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M2BQ-SLD> : accessed 1 March 2018), Nan A Mason in household of Aden A Mason, Anderson, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 106, sheet 17A, family 310, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 797; FHL microfilm 1,374,810.

<sup>137</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>138</sup> Dan Eberle, interview.

<sup>139</sup> Don Eberle, unpublished autobiography.

**Harry Spizer (1894-1958)** was born September 29, 1894, to **Susannah Spizer (1875-1896)**, a nineteen-year-old unwed domestic servant, in Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, England. His father is unknown.<sup>140</sup> His mother died when he was not quite two years old,<sup>141</sup> and his grandfather, **Thomas Spizer (1843-1897)**, died less than a year after that.<sup>142</sup> His grandmother, **Jane Atter (1845-1927)**, was then the sole guardian for young Harry. As he was only a few years younger than her eleventh child, Harry grew up considering Jane to be his mother and as an adult spoke of her as such. It does not seem that his true origins were kept secret, however; Jane told the 1901 census-taker that the two young boys in her household were Frederick, her son, and Harry, her grandson. She lists her occupation as "charwoman" and all her older children appear to be living or working elsewhere.<sup>143</sup> One of the stories of Harry's relatives passed down through the family is that Harry was quite close to his "brother" (actually uncle) Arthur, who was killed in "the war" (WWI) and that is why Donovan Arthur

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<sup>140</sup> The General Register Office of England, Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth for Harry Spizer, issued March 2, 2012, personal papers of Lois Milleson Eberle, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>141</sup> "England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/2J1J-4DH> : 31 December 2014), Susannah Spizer, 1896; from "England & Wales Deaths, 1837-2006," database, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : 2012); citing Death, Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, General Register Office, Southport, England.

<sup>142</sup> "England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/2JTY-KKK> : 31 December 2014), Thomas Spizer, 1897; from "England & Wales Deaths, 1837-2006," database, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : 2012); citing Death, Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, General Register Office, Southport, England.

<sup>143</sup> "England and Wales Census, 1901," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XSD3-M9B> : 8 April 2016), Jane Spizer, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, England; from "1901 England, Scotland and Wales census," database and images, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : n.d.); citing Grantham South subdistrict, PRO RG 13, The National Archives, Kew, Surrey.

Eberle's middle name is Arthur.<sup>144</sup> This is confirmed by records from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.<sup>145</sup>

Like his other family members, Harry left home to find work at a relatively early age, but his travels took him much farther from home. In 1911, he was sixteen years old and working for a man named James Dove, as a waggoner on the Dove farm.<sup>146</sup> (Ten years prior, Arthur Spizer held the same job for the same family.<sup>147</sup>) In 1912, Harry registered for the British Army, as a reserve soldier in the York and Lancaster Regiment.<sup>148</sup> Perhaps seeking better employment, or perhaps in a prescient avoidance of the war that would break out in Europe three months later, Harry sailed for Canada in March 1914. He landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, aboard the Alsatian with five dollars in his pocket. He said he was traveling to assured work in the farming industry in Regina, Saskatchewan, but at this time no records have been uncovered of his travels in Canada.<sup>149</sup> Harry's descendants heard tales that his employer in Canada abused him, and he stole a horse and

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<sup>144</sup> Dan Eberle, interview.

<sup>145</sup> Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Find War Dead Database, entry for Private Arthur Spizer, accessed February 21, 2018, <https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/379935/spizer,-arthur/>.

<sup>146</sup> "England and Wales Census, 1911," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X7YH-G4W> : 2 August 2017), Harry Spicer in household of James Dove, Colsterworth, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, England; from "1911 England and Wales census," database and images, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : n.d.); citing PRO RG 14, The National Archives of the UK, Kew, Surrey.

<sup>147</sup> "England and Wales Census, 1901," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XSDS-TZG> : 8 April 2016), Arthur Spizer in household of Charles Dove, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, England; from "1901 England, Scotland and Wales census," database and images, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : n.d.); citing Grantham South subdistrict, PRO RG 13, The National Archives, Kew, Surrey.

<sup>148</sup> "United Kingdom, World War I Service Records, 1914-1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QVB5-PVZ2> : 23 March 2015), Harry Spizer, 1912; citing , York and Lancaster Regiment, regiment #3/2473, publication WO 363, The National Archives, Kew, Surrey; FHL microfilm 7,327,670.

<sup>149</sup> "Canada Passenger Lists, 1881-1922," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/2HLF-VNL> : 27 December 2014), Harry Spizer, Mar 1914; citing Immigration, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, T-4752, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

ran away.<sup>150</sup> This has been proposed as a possible reason for his name change, but seems unlikely as he continued to use the Spizer name for over five more years.

Harry appears in the United States in LeMars, Iowa, in the 1915 State Census. He does not list an occupation, but says he earned \$200 in 1914, can read and write, and has been in Iowa for one year.<sup>151</sup> Harry's travels took him next to New Jersey, where he was registered for the WWI draft on June 5, 1917. His draft card tells us he was working in Westwood, New Jersey, for J.J. Coan, as a farmer. He also reports his eye color as gray, which has appeared again in more recent generations.<sup>152</sup> Harry then returned to Iowa, where he was censused in 1920, working on the farm of Kenneth Bates, in Cherokee County. He notes that he has filed his "first papers" for naturalization.<sup>153</sup> At this point Harry Spizer disappears from the record.

The earliest record of **Harry Eberle** is the marriage license of Harry Eberle and Nan Mason. They were married in Anderson, Missouri, on January 1, 1923. Nan was a resident of Anderson and Harry was a

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<sup>150</sup> Susan Eberle and Jana Koca Robinson, Facebook Messenger conversation with author, February 19, 2018.

<sup>151</sup> "Iowa State Census, 1915," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QK4T-VH18> : 5 October 2016), Harry Spizer, 1915; citing Le Mars, Plymouth, Iowa, United States, card no. , Iowa State Historical Department, Des Moines; FHL microfilm 1,462,699.

<sup>152</sup> "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KZJC-Z8D> : 12 December 2014), Harry Spizer, 1917-1918; citing Bergen County no 6, New Jersey, United States, NARA microfilm publication M1509 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 1,711,913.

<sup>153</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M8B4-9BR> : accessed 1 March 2018), Harry Spizer in household of Kenneth L Bates, Cedar, Cherokee, Iowa, United States; citing ED 17, sheet 4B, line 73, family 83, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 481; FHL microfilm 1,820,481.



resident of Newton, Kansas.<sup>154</sup> Following their marriage, Harry worked as a bookkeeper for the Harvey House at the rail station in Newton, Kansas, and Nan worked as a waitress. Nan did not enjoy living and working at the rail station, and they soon returned to McDonald County to farm.<sup>155</sup> Harvey Houses were a chain of restaurants and hotels centered around railroads in the Western United States.<sup>156</sup> They employed many young women as waitresses, and the *Topeka State Journal* of the time even tells of a hearing in an industrial court, where Harvey Houses (and others) petitioned to employ more young women and at later hours, claiming that they were safe and better at the job than men.<sup>157</sup>

Harry and Nan had four children: **Donovan Arthur Eberle (1927-2014)**, **Max Norbert Eberle (1929-2012)**<sup>158</sup>, **Joy Marcella Eberle (1930-1930)**, and **Ruth Alice Eberle (1932-2017)**.<sup>159</sup> Unfortunately, Joy died at not quite four months old, likely of an intestinal infection of some

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<sup>154</sup> State of Missouri, County of McDonald, Marriage License for Harry Eberle and Nancy Mason, filed January 2, 1923, personal papers of Lois Eberle, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>155</sup> Jana Koca Robinson, "While I was in Newton today I drove by the old Train Station where at one time long ago my Grandma Nan Eberle worked as a Harvey Girl. I am unsure if my grandfather...", Facebook post, January 16, 2018, <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10212445205663689&set=a.10201884169244379.1073741827.1187991665&type=3&theater>.

<sup>156</sup> "Fred Harvey Company," Wikipedia, last edited April 4, 2018, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred\\_Harvey\\_Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fred_Harvey_Company).

<sup>157</sup> The Topeka State Journal. (Topeka, Kan.), 23 Oct. 1922. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. <<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016014/1922-10-23/ed-1/seq-1/>>.

<sup>158</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 17 April 2018), memorial page for Max Norbert Eberle (2 May 1929-20 May 2012), Find A Grave Memorial no. 90565183, citing Memorial Park Cemetery, Neosho, Newton County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Al Chapman (contributor 47536850).

<sup>159</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/K777-KQ1> : accessed 1 March 2018), Harry Eberle, Anderson Township, McDonald, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 60-2, sheet 6B, line 57, family 120, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 2126.

type.<sup>160</sup> The family moved around several times within McDonald County, with Harry working as a farm laborer and Nan working in town. The children also made money at various odd jobs, such as picking blackberries and trapping rabbits. They eventually bought a farm near Anderson, and Harry worked other jobs throughout the rest of his life, including at Pet Milk and as a carpenter.<sup>161</sup> At the time of his death he was working as a projectionist in a movie theater.<sup>162</sup>

Harry died February 27, 1958, from a heart attack and was buried in Anderson Cemetery.<sup>163</sup> Nan lived to age 85. Her descendants still enjoy the many beautiful crazy quilts she sewed and quilted in her later years. In 1970, she sold the farm at Anderson to Don and Lois Eberle and moved to El Dorado Springs, Missouri, to live with her daughter, Ruth.<sup>164</sup> She died June 10, 1986, and was buried in Anderson Cemetery, near Harry and Joy.<sup>165</sup>

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<sup>160</sup>The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, Joy Marcella Eberle, November 3, 1930, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1930/1930\\_00037854.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1930/1930_00037854.PDF).

<sup>161</sup> Don Eberle, unpublished autobiography.

<sup>162</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, Harry Eberle, February 27, 1958, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1958/1958\\_00006395.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1958/1958_00006395.PDF).

<sup>163</sup> Ibid.

<sup>164</sup> Don Eberle, unpublished autobiography.

<sup>165</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Nancy A. "Nan" Mason Eberle (1900-1986), Find A Grave Memorial no. 98265660, citing Anderson Cemetery, Anderson, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Al Chapman (contributor 47536850).

## GENERATION FIVE

**Alala1. Lillie Elisabeth McElvain (1867-1942)**

**Alala2. Andrew John Calvin Lowe (1864-1942)**

**Lillie Elisabeth McElvain (1867-1942)** was born May 30, 1867, near Mt. Carmel, Linn County, Kansas.<sup>166</sup> Her parents, **Benjamin Franklin McElvain (1837-1904)**<sup>167</sup> and **Margaret Frances Furse (1839-1930)**,<sup>168</sup> lived on a farm in Paris Township, Linn County, Kansas. They had four other daughters and two sons: **Mattie McElvain (1862-?)**, **Jessie McElvain (1864-?)**, **Joseph McElvain (1867-?)**, presumably Lillie's twin, **Minnie McElvain (1870-?)**, **Maggie McElvain (1872-?)**, and **Edward McElvain (1876-?)**. In 1870 their farm was valued at \$1000.<sup>169 170</sup> She would likely have known her future husband from a young age; they were only a few families apart in the Kansas State Census of 1875.<sup>171</sup> Lillie was quite well-educated for a woman of her time; she attended a normal school and taught at rural schools for several years prior to her marriage.<sup>172</sup>

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<sup>166</sup> Lowe Family Genealogy, January 1, 1983, personal papers of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>167</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Benjamin Franklin McElvain (12 Jan 1837-18 Dec 1904), Find A Grave Memorial no. 27741590, citing Mount Carmel Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Mirtyl426 (contributor 46988336).

<sup>168</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Margaret Frances "Maggie" Furse McElvain (29 Jun 1839-20 Feb 1930), Find A Grave Memorial no. 27741731, citing Mount Carmel Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Mirtyl426 (contributor 46988336).

<sup>169</sup> "United States Census, 1870," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MCJ5-XBN> : 12 April 2016), Lilly Mcelvane in household of Benjamin Mcelvane, Kansas, United States; citing p. 5, family 34, NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 545,937.

<sup>170</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MF5W-DDY> : 7 September 2017), Lillie Mcelvain in household of Benjamin F Mcelvain, Paris, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district ED 129, sheet 74B, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0386; FHL microfilm 1,254,386.

<sup>171</sup> "Kansas State Census, 1875", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QL6X-2BRD> : 12 November 2017), Lillie McElvain in entry for E R Irwin, 1875.

<sup>172</sup> "Heart Attack Fatal to Mrs. Lillie Lowe," clipping from unknown newspaper, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

**Andrew John Calvin Lowe (1864-1942)** was born March 20, 1864, near Hope, New Jersey, to **Peninah Wolfe (1838-1914)**<sup>173</sup>, the widow of **John Calvin Lowe (1835-1863)**.<sup>174</sup> John Calvin Lowe had been killed the prior November at the Battle of Chattanooga, leaving Peninah with two daughters, **Emma Lowe (1858-1942)** and **Olive Lowe (1862-1913)**.<sup>175</sup> The family lived in New Jersey until A.J.C. was four years old, when they moved to Mound City, Kansas, presumably with members of the extended Lowe family.<sup>176</sup> His mother remarried to Dr. Cornelius Lowe, his father's first cousin, but he also died, after only a few weeks of marriage.<sup>177</sup> His mother married J.T. Sharp on December 19, 1871, in LaCygne, Kansas, and they moved to his farm in rural Linn County.<sup>178 179</sup> This farm was 160 acres in 1875, valued at \$1000, and grew mainly corn and small amounts of potatoes and sorghum. They had three acres of orchard, two dogs, and several horses and cows.<sup>180</sup> This farm is where A.J.C. grew to adulthood.<sup>181</sup>

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<sup>173</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Peninah Wolfe Lowe (29 May 1838-10 Mar 1914), Find A Grave Memorial no. 27741945, citing Mount Carmel Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Mirtyl426 (contributor 46988336).

<sup>174</sup> "New Jersey Births and Christenings, 1660-1980," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/FZWJ-46X> : 11 February 2018), Andrew C. Low, 20 Mar 1864; citing KNOWLTON, WARREN, NEW JERSEY, reference ; FHL microfilm unknown.

<sup>175</sup> "Mrs. W.H. Brown Passes Away," clipping from unknown newspaper, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>176</sup> A.J.C. Lowe obituary, manuscript original, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>177</sup> "Mrs. W.H. Brown Passes Away," clipping from unknown newspaper, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>178</sup> Kansas County Marriages, 1855-1911, database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/FW22-RQK> : 18 October 2017), J.T. Sharp and Penninnea S. Lowe, 19 Dec 1871; citing Marriage, La Cygne, Linn, Kansas, United States, district clerk, court clerk, county clerk and register offices from various counties; FHL microfilm 1,521,455.

<sup>179</sup> "Kansas State Census, 1875", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/QL6X-LGFJ> : 12 November 2017), V C Lowe in entry for Thomas Bettis, 1875.

<sup>180</sup> "Kansas State Census, 1875," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS3B-LBWZ?cc=1825178&wc=WD7G-VFX%3A1597272510%2C1597272548%2C1597262301> : accessed 21 March 2018), Linn > Paris

Lillie Elisabeth McElvain and Andrew John Calvin Lowe were married March 13, 1887, in Pleasanton, Kansas.<sup>182</sup> They purchased the Sharp farm in Linn County, Kansas, living very near Benjamin and Margaret McElvain.<sup>183</sup> Their only son, **Claude Calvin Lowe (1890-1972)**, was born in 1890.<sup>184</sup> Their only daughter, **Letha Lillie Lowe (1904-1986)**, arrived relatively late in their lives, in 1904.<sup>185</sup>

A.J.C. Lowe was a prolific writer. He wrote many poems and also was frequently published in local newspapers. In *The American Census: A Social History*, Margo J. Anderson discusses the crisis of the 1920 Census as America officially became more urban than rural.<sup>186</sup> This transition was not lost on A.J.C. Lowe, as he wrote an article for a local paper entitled "The Vanishing Farmer and Our Schools." In this piece he laments the low esteem in which young people of that day hold the farming profession and promotes the idea that schools should

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Township > 2 Agriculture > image 5 of 6; citing Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

<sup>181</sup> A.J.C. Lowe obituary, manuscript original, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>182</sup> Kansas County Marriages, 1855-1911, database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/Q293-FDPH> : 18 October 2017), Calvin Lowe and Lillie McElvain, 13 Mar 1887; citing Marriage, Linn, Kansas, United States, district clerk, court clerk, county clerk and register offices from various counties; FHL microfilm 1,521,456.

<sup>183</sup> A.J.C. Lowe obituary, manuscript original, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>184</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MMYM-2MC> : accessed 19 March 2018), Calvin Low, Paris Township, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 114, sheet 3B, family 59, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,487.

<sup>185</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M2CK-Z7L> : accessed 19 March 2018), A J Calvin Lowe, Paris, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 120, sheet 5A, family 73, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 445; FHL microfilm 1,374,458.

<sup>186</sup> Margo J. Anderson, *The American Census: A Social History* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2015), 135-140.

create extra-curricular clubs to promote interest in farming, so that all the best students will not be lost to business and the city.<sup>187</sup>

Lillie and A.J.C. lived and worked on the farm until 1933, when they moved into the town of Pleasanton.<sup>188</sup> A.J.C. and Lillie both died in 1942 and were buried in Mount Carmel Cemetery in Pleasanton, Kansas.<sup>189</sup>

**Alalbl. Jessie Minona Shattuck (1872-1948)**

**Alalb2. James Philemon Frisbie (1861-1944)**

**Jessie Minona Shattuck (1872-1948)** was born April 18, 1872, in Linn County, Kansas, to **Mary Anstress Barnard (1844-1933)**<sup>190</sup> and **William Henry Shattuck (1835-1887)**.<sup>191</sup> Her mother had come to Linn County in 1860 after traveling the Oregon Trail twice, crossing Panama on a donkey, and many other travels with her family. Her father was originally from New York, but was a Civil War veteran of the 6th Kansas Cavalry. Jessie was the fourth of nine children: **Grant Shattuck (1866-1942)**, **Oscar Shattuck (1869-1922)**, **Alden Shattuck (1868-1928)**, **Jessie**, **Nettie Shattuck (1874-1954)**, **Clyde Shattuck (1876-1944)**, **Josie**

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<sup>187</sup> A.J.C. Lowe, "The Vanishing Farmer and Our Schools," clipping from unknown newspaper, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>188</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/VRKN-LZQ> : accessed 19 March 2018), A J C Lowe, Pleasanton, Potosi Township, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 54-13, sheet 4A, line 4, family 83, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 1241.

<sup>189</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Lillie E. McElvain Lowe (1867-1942), Find A Grave Memorial no. 27741839, citing Mount Carmel Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Mirtyl426 (contributor 46988336).

<sup>190</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Mary Anstress Barnard Shattuck (16 Oct 1844-10 Jan 1933), Find A Grave Memorial no. 28287943, citing Sway Back Cemetery, Trading Post, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Steve McCray (contributor 46984445).

<sup>191</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for William H. Shattuck (1835-1887), Find A Grave Memorial no. 28287920, citing Sway Back Cemetery, Trading Post, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Steve McCray (contributor 46984445).

**Shattuck (1879-1880), Lenora Shattuck (1881-1916), and Ina Shattuck (1886-1964).** The family lived on a farm near Trading Post, but her father died in 1887, from health problems that had plagued him since the war.<sup>192</sup> Her mother applied for a veteran's widow's pension and never remarried.<sup>193</sup> Jessie and her mother and siblings were able to remain on their farm.<sup>194</sup>

**James Philemon Frisbie (1861-1944)** was born January 30, 1861, in Illinois. He was the fifth of seven children born to **Abraham Frisbie (1831-1882)** and **Mary Ann McClure (1835-1920)**<sup>195</sup> his siblings were **Eugene Frisbie (1852-1928), Mary Elizabeth Frisbie (1854-1897), William Frisbie (1856-1946), Francis Parker Frisbie (1859-1928), Hiram Frisbie (1866-1924), and Lucy Frisbie (1868-1951).**<sup>196</sup> His father was a veteran of the Mexican War and received a bounty-land warrant for his service.<sup>197</sup> By 1870, the family was living on a farm near Lathrop, Missouri, though oldest son Eugene was listed as the farmer, while

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<sup>192</sup> Mary Mendenhall Frisbie, *Shattuck-Barnard Genealogy* (Prairie Village, Kansas: [1981?]), personal papers of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>193</sup> "Declaration for Original Pension of a Widow- Child or Children under Sixteen Years of age Surviving," by Mary A. Shattuck, December 17, 1887, photocopy, personal papers of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>194</sup> "Kansas State Census, 1895", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QL8V-H2VW> : 11 November 2017), Jessie Shattuck in entry for Mary A Shattuck, 1895.

<sup>195</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Mary Ann McClure Frisbie (15 Mar 1835-1920), Find A Grave Memorial no. 28544159, citing Greenlawn Cemetery, Checotah, McIntosh County, Oklahoma, USA ; Maintained by gary spurgeon (contributor 46981986).

<sup>196</sup> Frisbie, *Frisbie Genealogy*.

<sup>197</sup> Bounty Land Warrant no.41477, issued to Pvt. Abraham Frisbie, December 4, 1848, photocopy, personal papers of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

Abraham's profession is listed as carpenter.<sup>198</sup> In 1880, the family was still farming in Clinton County, Missouri.<sup>199</sup>

As a youth, James would travel in to town to attend high school. To make the trip more quickly, many of the farm boys would hop onto and off of moving freight trains. One such day, James missed or slipped and fell onto the tracks. While he luckily escaped with his life, he lost a leg, and would wear a prosthesis for the rest of his days. His granddaughter, Eloise Frisbie, recalled sneaking into her grandparents' bedroom one morning as a young child and being shocked to see her grandpa's leg hanging from the bedpost.<sup>200</sup>

Abraham Frisbie died in 1882.<sup>201</sup> Mary Ann received a widow's pension for his military service until her death in 1923.<sup>202</sup> While his widowed mother remained with family in Missouri, it is unclear at this time what brought James to Linn County, Kansas.

Jessie Shattuck and James Frisbie were married September 26, 1896, at the bride's family home.<sup>203</sup> According to family lore, Jessie's

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<sup>198</sup> "United States Census, 1870," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M4DY-RKX> : 12 April 2016), James Frisbey in household of Abrih Frisbey, Missouri, United States; citing p. 23, family 150, NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 552,270.

<sup>199</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M665-5M3> : 14 August 2017), James T Frisby in household of Abraham Frisby, Concord, Clinton, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district ED 108, sheet 527A, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0682; FHL microfilm 1,254,682.

<sup>200</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>201</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Sgt Abraham Frisbie (13 May 1831-24 Dec 1882), Find A Grave Memorial no. 17628341, citing Lathrop Cemetery, Lathrop, Clinton County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by gary spurgeon (contributor 46981986).

<sup>202</sup> Pensioner Drop Report, Mary A. Frisbie, Certificate No. 2944, personal papers of Letha Lowe Frisbie, property of Eloise Frisbie Robbins, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>203</sup> Kansas County Marriages, 1855-1911, database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/Q293-FVD2> : 18 October 2017), James P Frisbie and Jessie M Shattnok, 29 Sep 1896; citing Marriage, Linn, Kansas, United States, district clerk, court clerk and register offices from various counties; FHL microfilm 1,521,456.



older brothers were concerned about the relationship because they worried that James would not be able to provide for their sister due to his prosthetic leg. To show that he was able, he helped the brothers shingle a roof and in return they gave their blessing to the marriage.<sup>204</sup> Four sons were born to this marriage: **Glenn Harlan Frisbie (1897-1968), James Wilbur Frisbie (1900-1966), Arthur Elliot Frisbie (1902-1971), and Howard Shattuck Frisbie (1908-2000<sup>205</sup>)**.<sup>206</sup> The family moved a few times in the early years of the new century (James and Arthur were born in Amoret, Missouri, while Howard was born in Lee's Summit, Missouri), but by 1910, they had returned to Linn County, where they would remain for the rest of their lives. In 1910, the family was living on a farm.<sup>207</sup> By 1920, they had moved into Mound City, Kansas, and James was working as County Clerk, with Jessie as a deputy.<sup>208</sup> In 1930 and 1940, they were farming once again.<sup>209 210</sup>

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<sup>204</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>205</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Howard Shattuck Frisbie (20 Jan 1908-11 Oct 2000), Find A Grave Memorial no. 134772747, citing Oakland Cemetery, Moberly, Randolph County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by David Sharp (contributor 47530834).

<sup>206</sup> Frisbie, *Shattuck-Barnard Genealogy*.

<sup>207</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M2CK-QD7> : accessed 20 March 2018), James P Frisbie, Lincoln, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 118, sheet 18B, family 457, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 445; FHL microfilm 1,374,458.

<sup>208</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MF6L-TX5> : accessed 21 March 2018), James P Frisbie, Mound, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing ED 124, sheet 7B, line 76, family 204, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 538; FHL microfilm 1,820,538.

<sup>209</sup> "United States Census, 1930," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/X7QF-HJJ> : accessed 20 March 2018), James P Frisbie, Potosi, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 12, sheet 12B, line 79, family 308, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 708; FHL microfilm 2,340,443.

<sup>210</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/VRKN-R4H> : accessed 21 March 2018), James R Frisbie, Sheridan Township, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 54-18, sheet 3A, line 34, family 56, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940,

Jessie's work as deputy county clerk was surprising, as it was uncommon for a woman of her era to hold a job. Her granddaughter, **Eloise Evonne Frisbie (1930- )**, was also a very independent woman for her time and always attributed that to the strong women who had come before her. Eloise's favorite story to tell about them revolves around a Women's Suffrage Parade. Her grandfather, J.P. Frisbie, suggested to his wife, Jessie, that they may not wish to go to town on their normal shopping day because there was a Women's Suffrage Parade scheduled and it would be disturbing the town. Jessie reportedly informed him that not only did she know, but she would be participating in the march. He responded, "I don't know as I want you to do that," and she retorted with, "I don't know as I asked." She went on to participate, along with her friend, Lillie Lowe, who would later be Eloise Frisbie's other grandmother. This connects to Fischer's theme of groups in *Made In America*, as he discusses voluntaristic groups allowing Americans, especially women, greater power and independence through their participation in relationships outside of the family. Voluntaristic groups continued to play important roles for women in later generations of the family. Eloise proudly valued her membership in P.E.O., and her mother, **Letha Lillie Lowe (1904-1986)**, was a proud member of the DAR- until she joined Eleanor Roosevelt in resigning after the Marion Anderson debacle.<sup>211</sup> As Fischer explains, these social organizations allowed power and independence specifically because they

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NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 1241.

<sup>211</sup> Personal knowledge of the author, Alyssa H.E. Becho.

were voluntary and part of an expanding smorgasbord of social options.<sup>212</sup>

James Philemon Frisbie died June 28, 1944, at the age of 83 years. Jessie lived until age 75, when she died March 13, 1948. Both are buried at Trading Post Cemetery, Linn County, Kansas.<sup>213</sup>

**Ala2a1. Christina Margaret Brown (1891-1979)**

**Ala2a2. Milton Peare James (1888-1969)**

**Christina Margaret Brown (1891-1979)** was born June 25, 1891, in Kansas to **William M. Brown (1859-1926)**<sup>214</sup> and **Jeanie M. McMillan (1853-1930)**,<sup>215</sup> immigrants from Scotland.<sup>216</sup> In 1895 and 1900, her Christina lived in Pleasanton, Kansas, with her parents and two brothers, **George Brown (1889-?)** and **John Stuart "Jack" Brown (1893-?)**. Her father was a merchant and a naturalized citizen.<sup>217 218</sup>

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<sup>212</sup> Fischer, *Made in America*, 9.

<sup>213</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 21 March 2018), memorial page for James Philemon Frisbie (30 Jan 1861-28 Jun 1944), Find A Grave Memorial no. 83571440, citing Trading Post Cemetery, Trading Post, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by VJS (contributor 47379740).

<sup>214</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for William M Brown (1859-Feb 1926), Find A Grave Memorial no. 58200202, citing Pleasanton Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by JARROTT P. COX (contributor 46518980).

<sup>215</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Jennie M McMillan Brown (21 Nov 1853-19 Jun 1930), Find A Grave Memorial no. 58200247, citing Pleasanton Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by JARROTT P. COX (contributor 46518980).

<sup>216</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Christina Margaret Brown James (25 Jun 1891-1979), Find A Grave Memorial no. 61651008, citing Pleasanton Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by DK Paddock (contributor 47116013).

<sup>217</sup> "Kansas State Census, 1895", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QL8K-4HYW> : 11 November 2017), Christina Brown in entry for Wm Brown, 1895.

<sup>218</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MMYM-WMD> : accessed 22 March 2018), Chrishina M Brown in household of William M Brown, Potosi Township (north portion excl. Pleasanton city), Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 115, sheet 3A, family 45, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,487.

**Milton Peare James (1888- 1969)** was born to **Ephraim James (1841-1921)**<sup>219</sup> and **Mary Catherine Holmes (1845-1920)**<sup>220</sup> in Potosi Township, Linn County, Kansas, on February 8, 1888. He was their tenth and youngest child.<sup>221</sup> His older siblings were **Maggie James (1871-?)**, **Roland James (1873-?)**, **Ida James (1875-?)**, **Lodema James (1877-?)**, **Catherine James (1879-?)**, **Clarence James (1883-?)**, and **James James (1885-?)**. Two unknown siblings did not live.<sup>222 223</sup> The family lived on a farm and his father was a veteran of the 15th Kansas Cavalry. The farm was 130 acres in 1895 and valued at \$3000 and grew wheat, corn, oats, flax, timothy hay, and potatoes. They gathered \$15 worth of produced from the family garden and sold \$100 worth of eggs and poultry. The family made 600 pounds of butter that year, had 12 horses, 3 mules, 11 cows, and 12 pigs. They also had 150 fruit trees, a quarter acre of berries and a dog.<sup>224</sup> It was a thriving and busy farm on which Milton was raised.

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<sup>219</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Ephraim James (28 Feb 1841-22 Dec 1921), Find A Grave Memorial no. 81350511, citing Battlefield Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by JARROTT P. COX (contributor 46518980) .

<sup>220</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Mary Catherine Holmes James (5 Dec 1845-16 Mar 1920), Find A Grave Memorial no. 81350542, citing Battlefield Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by JARROTT P. COX (contributor 46518980) .

<sup>221</sup> "Kansas Births and Christenings, 1818-1936," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/FWF7-BYV> : 10 February 2018), James, 08 Feb 1888; citing Potosi Twp, Linn, Kansas, reference bk1 p38; FHL microfilm 1,517,146.

<sup>222</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MF5W-PZG> : 7 September 2017), Ephraim James, Potosi Township, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district ED 130, sheet 90B, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0386; FHL microfilm 1,254,386.

<sup>223</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MMYM-W72> : accessed 22 March 2018), Ephraim James, Potosi Township (south portion excl. Pleasanton city), Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 116, sheet 2B, family 37, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,487.

<sup>224</sup> "Kansas State Census, 1895", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QL8K-SRZ3> : 11 November 2017), Milton P James in entry for Ida James, 1895.

Christina and Milton were married August 22, 1909, in Pleasanton.<sup>225</sup> They set up a household on Seventh Street in Pleasanton and Milton worked at a poultry farm.<sup>226</sup> By 1920, they were renting a farm near Prescott, Kansas, and their first four children had been born -- **George James (1910-1915), Robert James (1913-?), Christina James (1914-1968), and William James (1918-1927).**<sup>227</sup> **Clarence James (1921-?), John James (1924-1944), James James (1927-?), Betty James (1931-?), and Richard James (1934-?)** followed.<sup>228 229</sup> Unfortunately, several of Milton and Christina's children died prematurely- George in 1915,<sup>230</sup> William in 1927,<sup>231</sup> and John in 1944, when his plane was shot down over the Czech Republic during WWII.<sup>232</sup>

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<sup>225</sup> "Kansas, Marriages, 1811-1911," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/FWLS-4H3> : 8 November 2017), Milton P. James and Christina M. Brown, 22 Aug 1909; citing Marriage, 22 Aug 1909, Pleasanton, Linn, Kansas, United States, various counties' district court, and the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka; FHL microfilm 1,521,457.

<sup>226</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M2CK-WWK> : accessed 22 March 2018), Christina James in household of Milton James, Potosi, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 122, sheet 6A, family 135, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 445; FHL microfilm 1,374,458.

<sup>227</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MF6G-QL5> : accessed 22 March 2018), Christina M James in household of Milton P James, Sheridan, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing ED 129, sheet 5B, line 78, family 42, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 538; FHL microfilm 1,820,538.

<sup>228</sup> "United States Census, 1930," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X7QN-HF2> : accessed 22 March 2018), Christinaa James in household of Milton P James, Potosi, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 12, sheet 9A, line 18, family 202, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 708; FHL microfilm 2,340,443.

<sup>229</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/VRKN-TZN> : accessed 22 March 2018), Tina James in household of M P James, Potosi Township, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 54-15, sheet 1A, line 6, family 2, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 1241.

<sup>230</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for George Milton James (6 Sep 1910-23 Feb 1915), Find A Grave Memorial no. 61649526, citing Pleasanton Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by DK Paddock (contributor 47116013).

According to family lore, John "Jack" James had lied about his height, understating it by several inches, in order to be a pilot. When his plane was shot down, the Czech villagers buried the deceased Americans in a mass grave. After the war, the U.S. Army exhumed the bodies and returned them to American soil. Because of his considerable height, Jack was the only soldier who could be individually identified and his family was given the choice to bury him privately. Milton and Christina, however, believed it fitting that he remain buried with his comrades-in-arms, saying, "he died with those boys, he should stay with those boys."<sup>233</sup>

In 1940, Milton was working as a house painter in addition to farming.<sup>234</sup> He lived until 1969, age 81.<sup>235</sup> Christina lived another ten years, until 1979. They are buried next to one another in Pleasanton Cemetery.<sup>236</sup>

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<sup>231</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for William E James (1918-1927), Find A Grave Memorial no. 61651051, citing Pleasanton Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by DK Paddock (contributor 47116013).

<sup>232</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for 1LT John H James (29 Jun 1923-24 Aug 1944), Find A Grave Memorial no. 3301236, citing Zachary Taylor National Cemetery, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, USA ; Maintained by truchasnm (contributor 47143330).

<sup>233</sup> Carter, interview.

<sup>234</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/VRKN-TZN> : accessed 22 March 2018), Tina James in household of M P James, Potosi Township, Linn, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 54-15, sheet 1A, line 6, family 2, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 1241.

<sup>235</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 22 March 2018), memorial page for Milton P James (1888-1969), Find A Grave Memorial no. 61651016, citing Pleasanton Cemetery, Pleasanton, Linn County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by DK Paddock (contributor 47116013).

<sup>236</sup> Find A Grave, memorial page for Christina Margaret Brown James.

**A1a2b1. Nellie Edna Pippin (1889-1943)**

**A1a2b2. James Winchester Robbins (1887-1967)**

**Nellie Edna Pippin (1889- 1943)** was born November 7, 1889, to **Mary Emaline Blakley (1858-1929)**<sup>237</sup> and **Richard Leroy Pippin (1857-1899)**.<sup>238</sup> She was the second of four daughters born to this marriage; her sisters were **Addie Pippin (1888-?)**, **Julia Pippin (1891-?)** and **Lena Pippin (1892-?)**.<sup>239</sup> Her father was a widower prior to this marriage and she also had an older half-brother, **Joseph Pippin (1876-?)** and half-sister, **Rachel Pippin (1879-?)**. Richard Pippin was a farmer in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.<sup>240</sup> In December 1899, when she was ten years old, Nellie's father died.<sup>241</sup> It is not known if that is the cause of her going out to work, but in the spring of 1900, she and her sister Addie were working as spinners at a cotton mill in Davidson, North Carolina.<sup>242</sup>

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<sup>237</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Mary Emaline Blakely Pippin (3 Oct 1858-27 Jun 1929), Find A Grave Memorial no. 161342269, citing Mount Zion United Methodist Church Cemetery, Cornelius, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, USA ; Maintained by Susan I. Grills (contributor 47149766).

<sup>238</sup> "North Carolina Deaths, 1931-1994," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/FPPP-XKQ> : 18 July 2017), Nellie Edna Pippin Robbins, 27 Feb 1943; citing Davidson, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, fn 2405 cn 97, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh; FHL microfilm 1,943,225.

<sup>239</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSB3-KP3> : accessed 14 March 2018), Nellie E Pippin in household of Emaline M Pippin, Township 9, Deweese Davidson College town, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 61, sheet 8A, family 137, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,241,206.

<sup>240</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MCXH-5DK> : 11 September 2017), Leroy Pippins, Lemleys, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district ED 114, sheet 466D, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0972; FHL microfilm 1,254,972.

<sup>241</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 March 2018), memorial page for Richard Leroy Pippin (4 Oct 1857-31 Dec 1899), Find A Grave Memorial no. 161284599, citing Mount Zion United Methodist Church Cemetery, Cornelius, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, USA ; Maintained by Susan I. Grills (contributor 47149766).

<sup>242</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MSB3-KP3> : accessed 14 March 2018), Nellie E Pippin in household of Emaline M Pippin, Township 9, Deweese Davidson College town, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 61, sheet

**James Winchester Robbins (1887-1967)** was born July 18, 1887, to **William Franklin "Frank" Robbins (1851-1942)**<sup>243</sup> and **Sarah H. Carter (1845-1910)**.<sup>244</sup> <sup>245</sup> He was the eighth of nine children in the family: **Julia Victoria Robbins (1871-?)**, **John Millard Robbins (1873-?)**, **Mary Ida Robbins (1875-?)**, **Walter Robbins (1877-?)**, **Martha Ann Robbins (1879-?)**, **Katherine Robbins (1881-?)**, **Stamie Lee Robbins (1883-?)**, **James Winchester**, and **Benjamin Franklin Robbins (1891-?)**. The family lived in Davidson, North Carolina, where Frank worked as a farmer and a day laborer and Sarah was a homemaker.<sup>246</sup> <sup>247</sup>

Nellie Edna Pippin and James Winchester Robbins were married December 5, 1907, in Iredell County, North Carolina.<sup>248</sup> In the early years of their marriage, they rented a home in Cornelius, North

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8A, family 137, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,241,206.

<sup>243</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for William Franklin Robbins (1851-1942), Find A Grave Memorial no. 25003632, citing Davidson College Cemetery, Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, USA ; Maintained by Julie Karen Hancock (Cooper) Jackson (contributor 24420413).

<sup>244</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Sarah H Carter Robbins (27 Mar 1845-14 Sep 1910), Find A Grave Memorial no. 25015727, citing Davidson College Cemetery, Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, USA ; Maintained by Julie Karen Hancock (Cooper) Jackson (contributor 24420413).

<sup>245</sup> "North Carolina Deaths, 1931-1994," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/FP3S-LDJ> : 17 July 2017), James Winchester Robbins, 15 Sep 1967; citing Mooresville, Iredell, North Carolina, v 29B cn 29789, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh; FHL microfilm 1,953,819.

<sup>246</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MCXS-13Z> : 12 September 2017), William F Robbin, Davidson, Iredell, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district ED 143, sheet 90C, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0968; FHL microfilm 1,254,968.

<sup>247</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MSB3-KG5> : accessed 15 March 2018), Frank W Robins, Township 9, Deweese Davidson College town, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 61, sheet 8A, family 136, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,241,206.

<sup>248</sup> "North Carolina, County Marriages, 1762-1979," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/QKJS-GT2K> : 4 November 2017), James W Robbins and Nellie N Pippins, 05 Dec 1907; citing Iredell, North Carolina, United States, p. 73, Office of Archives and History, Division of Archives and Records. State Archive of North Carolina and various county Register of Deeds; FHL microfilm 548,951.



Carolina, and James Winchester worked at a cotton mill.<sup>249</sup> In 1920, they had moved to a farm in Mecklenburg County, but in 1930 and 1940, they were living in Davidson and James Winchester was working as a well driller. They had nine surviving children: **James Irwin Robbins (1908-1968), Charles Eugene Robbins (1911-?), Jackson Lee Robbins (1913-?), Carl Franklin Robbins (1915-?), Sarah Emily Robbins (1918-?), Janie Ruth Robbins (1922-?), Julia Colleen Robbins (1923-2015), Davis Lincoln Robbins (1927-?), Nellie Faye Robbins (1930-?)**. (The records use the children's middle and first names variably.)<sup>250 251 252</sup>

James Winchester and Nellie lost a four month old son, **Joe William Robbins (1925-1925)**, from heat exhaustion in September 1925,<sup>253</sup> and an

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<sup>249</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/ML99-PLG> : accessed 14 March 2018), Nellie E Robbins in household of Jas W Robbins, Deweese, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 129, sheet 6A, family 70, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 1122; FHL microfilm 1,375,135.

<sup>250</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MZVX-ZS9> : accessed 14 March 2018), Nellie Robbins in household of James Robbins, Davidson, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing ED 171, sheet 15B, line 57, family 305, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 1310; FHL microfilm 1,821,310.

<sup>251</sup> "United States Census, 1930," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/X3QW-566> : accessed 14 March 2018), Nellie E Robbins in household of James W Robbins, Deweese, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 62, sheet 21A, line 6, family 17, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 1707; FHL microfilm 2,341,441.

<sup>252</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/KW3R-F2S> : accessed 14 March 2018), Nellie E Robbins in household of James W Robbins, Township 9 Deweese, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 60-99, sheet 5A, line 26, family 70, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 2945.

<sup>253</sup> "North Carolina Deaths, 1906-1930," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/F3F9-9X2> : 10 February 2018), Joe William Robbins, 16 Sep 1925; citing Davidson, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, reference fn 969 cn 33, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh; FHL microfilm 1,893,741.

unnamed infant was born in 1932, but does not appear in any later records.<sup>254</sup>

Nellie died February 27, 1943, in Davidson, North Carolina, and was buried the next day in Mt. Zion Cemetery, Cornelius, North Carolina.<sup>255</sup> James Winchester Robbins lived at their home in Davidson to the age of 80, when he died September 15, 1967, in Mooresville, North Carolina. He was also buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery.<sup>256</sup>

**Alb1a1. Nancy Crilla Cowan (1876-1960)**

**Alb1a2. Arthur Sidney Cook (1868-1933)**

**Nancy Crilla Cowan (1876-1960)** was born March 14, 1876, in Cyclone, Missouri, the first child of **James Harvey Cowan (1838-1913)**<sup>257</sup> and **Mary Victoria Phillips (1861-1885)**.<sup>258</sup> Her father was a Civil War veteran of the 15th Missouri Cavalry (Union).<sup>259</sup> Her mother was a sixteen-year-old Texas native. At the time of Nancy's birth, they lived on a farm in McDonald County, Missouri; the farm had two horses, five cattle, two hogs, and produced 30 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels

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<sup>254</sup> "North Carolina Birth Index, 1800-2000," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/VHLF-TG6> : 8 December 2014), Nellie E Pippin in entry for Robbins, 12 Sep 1932; from "North Carolina, Birth and Death Indexes, 1800-2000," database and images, Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com> : 2005); citing vol. 18, p. 467, Iredell, North Carolina, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

<sup>255</sup> "North Carolina Deaths, 1931-1994," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/FPPP-XKQ> : 18 July 2017), Nellie Edna Pippin Robbins, 27 Feb 1943; citing Davidson, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, fn 2405 cn 97, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh; FHL microfilm 1,943,225.

<sup>256</sup> "North Carolina Deaths, 1931-1994," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/FP3S-LDJ> : 17 July 2017), James Winchester Robbins, 15 Sep 1967; citing Mooresville, Iredell, North Carolina, v 29B cn 29789, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh; FHL microfilm 1,953,819.

<sup>257</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for James Harvey Cowan (24 Dec 1838-9 Nov 1913), Find A Grave Memorial no. 61097677, citing Cowan Cemetery, Powell, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Jimmy Wallace (contributor 47097284).

<sup>258</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, Nancy Crilla Cook, June 10, 1960, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1960/1960\\_00023774.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1960/1960_00023774.PDF).

<sup>259</sup> "The Civil War," Soldiers and Sailors Database, Soldier Details: James H. Cowan, National Park Service, accessed April 18, 2018, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers-detail.htm?soldierId=529A2B91-DC7A-DF11-BF36-B8AC6F5D926A>.

of corn, and 1000 pounds of tobacco.<sup>260</sup> Nancy had two younger brothers, **Marcus Cowan (1880-?)** and **David Cowan (1882-?)**.<sup>261</sup> Records indicate that Mary Victoria died young, in January 1883, when Nancy was only six years old.<sup>262</sup> James does not appear to have remarried, and his unmarried sisters were living with him in later years.<sup>263</sup> It seems likely that aunts came to assist James with his three young children.

**Arthur Sidney Cook (1868-1933)** was born to **Albert N. Cook (1845-1903)**<sup>264</sup> and **Annie Winifred Hook (1848-1879)**, sometime in 1868, in Missouri, while the family was in the process of migrating from Wisconsin to Kansas.<sup>265</sup> Albert was also a veteran of the Civil War.<sup>266</sup> By the time Arthur was seven years old, he was living on a farm in Crawford County, Kansas, with his parents and four siblings: **Rhoda Cook (1866-?)**, **William Cook (1870-?)**, **Bertha Cook (1872-?)**, and **Charles Cook (1874-?)**. A German hired hand lived with the family and

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<sup>260</sup> "Missouri State and Territorial Census Records, 1732-1933," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/QV98-2JVS> : 21 July 2016), Nancy C Cowan, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing 1876, p. 61, line 18, Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City; FHL microfilm 1,016,634.

<sup>261</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M3ZK-8CH> : accessed 3 March 2018), James Cowan, Center & Cyclone Townships, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 92, sheet 2B, family 212, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,873.

<sup>262</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Mary Victoria Phillips Cowan (1861-27 Jan 1885), Find A Grave Memorial no. 129545806, ; Maintained by Jimmy Wallace (contributor 47097284) Unknown.

<sup>263</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M3ZK-8CH> : accessed 3 March 2018), James Cowan, Center & Cyclone Townships, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 92, sheet 2B, family 212, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,873.

<sup>264</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Albert N Cook (19 Jul 1845-21 Feb 1903), Find A Grave Memorial no. 99860293, citing Jane Cemetery, Jane, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Robert S. Morrison (contributor 47963056).

<sup>265</sup> "United States Census, 1870," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MCJJ-12R> : 12 April 2016), Albert N Cook, Kansas, United States; citing p. 17, family 125, NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 545,930.

<sup>266</sup> "The Civil War," Soldiers and Sailors Database, Soldier Details: Albert N. Cook, National Park Service, accessed April 18, 2018, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers-detail.htm?soldierId=6064F78F-DC7A-DF11-BF36-B8AC6F5D926A>.

Arthur's maternal grandparents, **Simon and Nancy Hook**, lived on the neighboring farm.<sup>267</sup> His father grew wheat, oats, corn and potatoes and had two horses, two mules, four cows, and two pigs. They also had one acre of fruit trees and produced 150 pounds of butter that year.<sup>268</sup> Another brother, **Virgil Cook (1877-?)**, joined the family in 1877, but unfortunately Arthur's mother, Annie, died in 1879.<sup>269</sup> Albert hired a housekeeper named Margaret Schrader to help care for his young children,<sup>270</sup> and then he married her in 1881.<sup>271</sup> Albert had five more children with Margaret: **Frank Cook (1881-?)**, **Eldora Cook (1884-?)**, **Eugene Cook (1888-?)**, **Hattie Cook (1891-?)**, and **Leona Cook (1896-?)**. Albert and Margaret's family moved to South Dakota, then North Dakota, before settling in Cyclone, Missouri, sometime around 1890.<sup>272</sup>

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<sup>267</sup> "Kansas State Census, 1875", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QL66-LZVP> : 15 August 2017), Arther Cook in entry for Nancy Hook, 1875.

<sup>268</sup> "Kansas State Census, 1875," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-909-57545-54656-92?cc=1825178> : accessed 5 March 2018), Crawford > Sheridan Township > 2 Agriculture > image 4 of 12; citing Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

<sup>269</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Annie Winifred Hook Cook (4 Aug 1848-10 Oct 1879), Find A Grave Memorial no. 30886221, citing Cherokee Cemetery, Cherokee, Crawford County, Kansas, USA ; Maintained by Robert S. Morrison (contributor 47963056).

<sup>270</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MFP5-TRP> : 29 August 2017), Arthur Cook in household of A M Cook, Sheridan, Crawford, Kansas, United States; citing enumeration district ED 59, sheet 130C, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0378; FHL microfilm 1,254,378

<sup>271</sup> Kansas County Marriages, 1855-1911, database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/Q293-DVXV> : 18 October 2017), Albert N Cook and Margaret A Shrader, 06 Feb 1881; citing Marriage, Crawford, Kansas, United States, district clerk, court clerk, county clerk and register offices from various counties; FHL microfilm 1,404,716.

<sup>272</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M3ZK-V1H> : accessed 4 March 2018), Albert N Cook, Center & Cyclone Townships, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 92, sheet 2A, family 164, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,873.

Nancy Cowan and Arthur Cook were married June 15, 1896, in McDonald County, Missouri.<sup>273</sup> They had ten children: **Bertha Cook (1897-?)**, **Jessie Juanita Cook (1898-1949)**, **Mary Cook (1899-?)**, **James Cook (1902-?)**, **Carrie Cook (1903-?)**, **Charles Cook (1906-?)**, **Larry Cook (1907-?)**, **Dewey Cook (1909-?)**, **Irene Cook (1911-?)**, and **Agnes Cook (1915-?)**.<sup>274 275</sup> In 1930, their farm near Cyclone was valued at \$1200.<sup>276</sup> The county plat map from that year shows that it was 160 acres.<sup>277</sup>

Arthur died in 1933 and was buried at the Cowan Cemetery, Powell, Missouri.<sup>278</sup> In 1940, Nancy was still living in Cyclone, and her son, Larry and his children were living with her.<sup>279</sup> She lived until age 84,

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<sup>273</sup> County Recorder of Deeds, "Marriage Licenses issued in McDonald County from October 1865 to December 2009," McDonald County Library Historical Records, accessed March 1, 2018, <http://www.librarymail.org/genehist/county/recorder/marr-09m.txt>.

<sup>274</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M2BQ-55W> : accessed 2 March 2018), Arthur Cook, Cyclone, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 108, sheet 10A, family 5, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 797; FHL microfilm 1,374,810.

<sup>275</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M841-9HV> : accessed 2 March 2018), Arthur S Cook, Cyclone, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing ED 125, sheet 11A, line 46, family 202, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 919; FHL microfilm 1,820,919.

<sup>276</sup> "United States Census, 1930," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XHFB-H3Y> : accessed 2 March 2018), Arthur S Cook, Cyclone, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 5, sheet 2B, line 67, family 42, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 1210; FHL microfilm 2,340,945.

<sup>277</sup> *Plat Book of McDonald County, Missouri*, W.W. Hixson and Co., 1930, University of Missouri Digital Library, <http://dl.mospace.umsystem.edu/mu/islandora/object/mu%3A129337#page/10/mode/lup>.

<sup>278</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Arthur Sidney Cook (1868-1933), Find A Grave Memorial no. 13608915, citing Cowan Cemetery, Powell, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Robert S. Morrison (contributor 47963056).

<sup>279</sup> "United States Census, 1940," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/K777-2QZ> : accessed 5 March 2018), Nancy Cook, Cyclone, Cyclone Township, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 60-5, sheet 3A, line 39, family 44, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 2126.

when she died June 10, 1960, following a stroke. She was buried in the Cowan Community Cemetery, near Arthur and her father.<sup>280</sup>

**Alb1b1. Martha Jane Potts (1847-1904)**

**Alb1b2. John Milleson (1844-1921)**

**Martha Jane Potts (1847-1904)** was born September 24, 1847, in Fulton County, Illinois.<sup>281</sup> Her parents were **Amos F. Potts (1806-1866)**<sup>282</sup> and **Elizabeth S. Dolson (1810-1882)**<sup>283</sup>; she was the seventh of eight children. Her siblings were **Lemuel Potts (1832-?)**, **Huldah Potts (1834-?)**, **Thomas Potts (1836-?)**, **George Potts (1838-?)**, **William Potts (1840-?)**, **Sarah Potts (1844-?)**, and **Emily Potts (1850-?)**. In 1850, her family's farm was valued at \$2500,<sup>284</sup> and \$10,000 in 1860, considerably higher than their neighbors. There was enough work on the farm that even as adults, all her brothers were still living and working there.<sup>285</sup> The Potts family reputation in Fulton County seems to have been somewhat mixed -- Her brother Lemuel fought in the Civil War and

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<sup>280</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, Nancy Crilla Cook, June 10, 1960, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1960/1960\\_00023774.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1960/1960_00023774.PDF).

<sup>281</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Martha Jane Potts Milleson (24 Sep 1847-12 Jan 1904), Find A Grave Memorial no. 49059313, citing Owsley Union Cemetery, Longview, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by TS Lundberg (Sternburg) (contributor 46889000).

<sup>282</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Amos F Potts (6 Apr 1806-16 Dec 1866), Find A Grave Memorial no. 52546034, citing Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, USA ; Maintained by Hannah Bush (contributor 48646827).

<sup>283</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Elizabeth S Dolson Potts (13 Feb 1810-24 Mar 1882), Find A Grave Memorial no. 52547922, citing Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, USA ; Maintained by Hannah Bush (contributor 48646827).

<sup>284</sup> "United States Census, 1850," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M855-5ZH> : 12 April 2016), Martha J Potts in household of Amos Potts, Liverpool, Fulton, Illinois, United States; citing family 109, NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

<sup>285</sup> "United States Census, 1860," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MXC8-44Z> : 13 December 2017), Martha J Potts in entry for Amos F Potts, 1860.

received promotions.<sup>286</sup> However, her other brother, George, is reported to be one of the "Black Sheep of Fulton County;" he allegedly stabbed a man to death outside a spelling-school gathering, skipped town, and was never caught.<sup>287</sup> Her father, Amos, was also involved in quite a few court cases, but further research is necessary to determine the details.<sup>288</sup> Nonetheless, it is quite possible that the Potts family drama made a move to Missouri appealing to Martha.

**John Milleson (1844-1921)** was born January 14, 1844, to **Joseph Silas "Jake" Milleson (1823-1900)**<sup>289</sup> and **Mary Ann VanPelt (1822-1900)**,<sup>290</sup> in Ohio.<sup>291</sup> He was their oldest child. **Catherine Jane Milleson (1845-?)**, **William Warren Milleson (1847-?)**, **Sarah Milleson (1848-?)**, **Hiram Milleson (1850-?)**,<sup>292</sup> **Susan Milleson (1852-?)**, and **Joseph Franklin Milleson (1856-?)** followed.<sup>293</sup> <sup>294</sup> The family moved from Ohio to Fulton

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<sup>286</sup> Illinois Civil War Detail Reports, John Millison and Joseph Millison, Office of the Illinois Secretary of State, <https://www.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilMusterSearch.do>.

<sup>287</sup> Janine Crandall, "Black Sheep of Fulton County," Illinois Ancestors Presents Fulton County, accessed March 1, 2018, [http://www.illinoisancestors.org/fulton/black sheep/black sheep.html#potts](http://www.illinoisancestors.org/fulton/black%20sheep/black%20sheep.html#potts).

<sup>288</sup> Fulton County Circuit Court Case Files Index (1825-1876), Illinois State Archives, accessed March 20, 2018, <https://www.ilsos.gov/isairad/fultonsrch.jsp>.

<sup>289</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Joseph Silas Millison (7 Mar 1823-24 Apr 1900), Find A Grave Memorial no. 102760171, citing Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, USA ; Maintained by Bruce Weirauch (contributor 47898263).

<sup>290</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Mary Ann Van Pelt Milleson (1822-8 Mar 1900), Find A Grave Memorial no. 173582554, citing Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, USA ; Maintained by James M Phillips (contributor 46535829).

<sup>291</sup> Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, John Milleson, June 10, 1921, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1921/1921\\_00017227.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1921/1921_00017227.PDF).

<sup>292</sup> "United States Census, 1850," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MX3L-5M1> : 12 April 2016), J Milleson in household of Joseph Milleson, Liberty, Clinton, Ohio, United States; citing family 448, NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

<sup>293</sup> "United States Census, 1870," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M671-Z6Y> : 12 April 2016), Joseph Millison, Illinois, United States; citing p. 31, family 236, NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 545,722.

<sup>294</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Joseph S Milleson (1823-24 Apr 1900), Find A Grave Memorial

County, Illinois, sometime between 1850 and 1855.<sup>295</sup> John's father and uncle (also John Milleson) worked as potters, but at the outbreak of the Civil War it appears 17-year-old John was left at home to care for the family while Joseph and his brother enlisted.<sup>296</sup> Joseph returned home in 1865, but his brother John was killed at the battle of Vicksburg in 1863.<sup>297</sup> If his father had not returned, one can imagine a much different outcome for the younger John Milleson's life.

Martha Potts and John Milleson were married February 28, 1867, in Fulton County, Illinois.<sup>298</sup> After their marriage, they moved to Newton County, Missouri, where John worked as a potter, like his father had in Illinois.<sup>299</sup> Sometime in the 1870s, John stopped making a living with pottery and the family took up farming. They had nine total children: **Mary Elizabeth Milleson (1869-?)**, **Emma Coessa Milleson (1872-?)**, **Barnard Alvin Milleson (1876-?)**, **John Milleson (1879-?)**, **Silas Milleson (1880-?)**, **Jinnie Milleson (1885-?)**, **Eldie Clifton Milleson (1892-1982)**, and two unknown children who did not survive

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no. 104763152, citing Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, USA ; Maintained by Bruce Weirauch (contributor 47898263).

<sup>295</sup> "Illinois State Census, 1855," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/61WM-VN2> : 8 November 2014), Joseph Millison, Waterford, Fulton, Illinois; citing p. 146, State Archives, Springfield; FHL microfilm 976,182.

<sup>296</sup> Illinois Civil War Detail Reports, John Millison and Joseph Millison, Office of the Illinois Secretary of State, <https://www.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilMusterSearch.do>.

<sup>297</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for John Millison (1828-15 Jun 1863), Find A Grave Memorial no. 172738355, citing Vicksburg National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi, USA ; Maintained by James M Phillips (contributor 46535829).

<sup>298</sup> Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, search criteria: Millison, Office of the Illinois Secretary of State, <https://www.ilsos.gov/isavital/marriageSearch.do>.

<sup>299</sup> "United States Census, 1870," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M46Y-JDP> : 12 April 2016), Marsha J Millison in household of John Millison, Missouri, United States; citing p. 25, family 175, NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 552,294.



childhood. On Census Day 1880, 3 year old Alvin had the measles.<sup>300</sup> As Fischer frequently points out, there were many dangerous possibilities that could prove fatal to a child at this time.<sup>301</sup> By 1900, the family had moved to a farm in McDonald County, near Cyclone.<sup>302</sup> A 1909 plat map shows that John Milleson owned 160 acres along Sugar Creek in this area.<sup>303</sup>

Martha died in 1904 and was buried in Owsley Union Cemetery in McDonald County.<sup>304</sup> In his years as a widower, John had the support and assistance of many of his children. In 1910, his son Silas and his family were living on John's farm to help with the labor.<sup>305</sup> In 1920, John was living with his other son, Barnard Alvin and family, while his daughter Jennie her family lived next door. His son, Eldie Clifton, was living with Jennie's family as well.<sup>306</sup> John died June 10,

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<sup>300</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M6XB-TLZ> : 14 August 2017), Martha Milleson in household of John Milleson, Newtonia, Newton, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district ED 104, sheet 506D, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0706; FHL microfilm 1,254,706.

<sup>301</sup> Fischer, *Made in America*, 17.

<sup>302</sup> United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M3ZK-D7D> : accessed 9 March 2018), Martha J Millison in household of John Millison, Center & Cyclone Townships, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 92, sheet 1A, family 138, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,873.

<sup>303</sup> *Standard Atlas of McDonald County, Missouri* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1909), The State Historical Society of Missouri Digital Collections, <http://digital.shsmo.org/cdm/ref/collection/plat/id/5882>.

<sup>304</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Martha Jane Potts Milleson (24 Sep 1847-12 Jan 1904), Find A Grave Memorial no. 49059313, citing Owsley Union Cemetery, Longview, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by TS Lundberg (Sternburg) (contributor 46889000).

<sup>305</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M2BQ-79N> : accessed 7 March 2018), John Millison, Cyclone, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 108, sheet 11B, family 43, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 797; FHL microfilm 1,374,810.

<sup>306</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M841-3Y7> : accessed 7 March 2018), John Milleson in household of Barnard A Milleson, Cyclone, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing ED 125, sheet 12A, line 3, family 211, NARA microfilm publication T625

1921, of "heart failure" and was buried at Owsley Union Cemetery, near his wife.<sup>307</sup> (John's granddaughter, Lois, notes that in the 1930s a local coroner got into trouble for noting all deaths as "heart failure," be they heart attacks, illnesses, or gunshot wounds. Later death certificate forms were amended to state that heart failure is not an acceptably specific cause of death.<sup>308</sup>)

**A1b2a1. Rosa Dalis Clark (1870-1941)**

**A1b2a2. Ashley Aden Mason (1869-1944)**

**Rosa Dalis Clark (1870-1941)** was born in 1870, the oldest child of **Burwell Washington Clark (1848-1907)**<sup>309</sup> and **Nancy A. Carver (1847-1934)**.<sup>310</sup> Her younger siblings were **Braden Clark (1873-?)**, **Henry Clark (1873-?)**, **Paris Clark (1877-?)**, **Aletha Clark (1879-?)**, **Maud Clark (1880?)**, **Ethler Clark (1884-?)**, **Phelix Clark (1885-?)**, **Erastus Clark (1887-?)**, and **Ugenie Clark (1889-?)**. Her father was a farmer near Jackson, Tennessee, in 1880,<sup>311</sup> and the family moved to Arkansas around 1885. Burwell and Nancy then moved again to Anderson Township in

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(Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 919; FHL microfilm 1,820,919.

<sup>307</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, John Milleson, June 10, 1921, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1921/1921\\_00017227.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1921/1921_00017227.PDF).

<sup>308</sup> Lois Eberle, interview.

<sup>309</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Burwell Washington "Burl" Clark (21 Aug 1848-4 Feb 1907), Find A Grave Memorial no. 35144220, citing Anderson Cemetery, Anderson, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Wendell Wilcox (contributor 47217837).

<sup>310</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Nancy A Carver Clark (3 May 1847-10 Jun 1934), Find A Grave Memorial no. 32703442, citing Anderson Cemetery, Anderson, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Wendell Wilcox (contributor 47217837).

<sup>311</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MD7V-ZF5> : 15 July 2017), Burwel W Clark, District 3, Jackson, Tennessee, United States; citing enumeration district ED 60, sheet 296A, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 1264; FHL microfilm 1,255,264.

McDonald County, Missouri, sometime before 1900, but by this point Rosa was no longer at living with her parents.<sup>312</sup>

**Ashley Aden Mason (1869-1944)** was born in 1869 to **John Ashley Mason (1815-1888)**<sup>313</sup> and **Millie Jane Spears (1838-1895)**<sup>314</sup> in Newton County, Arkansas. His father came to Arkansas from New York and his mother from Tennessee. He was their oldest child, but he had three older half-siblings (**Francis, Baron and Merideth Wilburn**) from his mother's first marriage.<sup>315</sup> He had two younger brothers, **Pleasant Mason (1874-?)** and **Milton Mason (1877-?)**.<sup>316</sup> Family lore has long held that Millie Jane Spears was half Cherokee and came to Arkansas as an infant as part of the Trail of Tears Cherokee removal. This claim needs to be further investigated, but preliminary evidence suggests it is plausible, as multiple Spears families from Tennessee are listed among

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<sup>312</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/M3Z2-MJD> : accessed 2 March 2018), Burle Clark, Anderson Township, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 95, sheet 7A, family 128, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,873.

<sup>313</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for John Ashley Mason (10 Oct 1815-20 Nov 1888), Find A Grave Memorial no. 132316938, citing Three Chimneys McDougal Farm, Newton County, Arkansas, USA ; Maintained by Windi Spears (contributor 47297575).

<sup>314</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 18 April 2018), memorial page for Millie Jane Spears Wilburn Mason (5 Jun 1838-8 Nov 1895), Find A Grave Memorial no. 132317106, citing Three Chimneys McDougal Farm, Newton County, Arkansas, USA ; Maintained by Windi Spears (contributor 47297575).

<sup>315</sup> "United States Census, 1870," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MNCZ-XZC> : 12 April 2016), Ashley A Mason in household of John A Mason, Arkansas, United States; citing p. 10, family 64, NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 545,558.

<sup>316</sup> "United States Census, 1880," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MNWN-TB1> : 12 August 2017), John Mason, Prairie, Newton, Arkansas, United States; citing enumeration district ED 115, sheet 612C, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), roll 0052; FHL microfilm 1,254,052.

the Cherokee rolls of the 1830s and this Spears family did move from Tennessee to Arkansas at the right time.<sup>317</sup>

Rosa and Ashley Aden Mason were married approximately 1888, while both were living in Newton County, Arkansas. Here they had five surviving children: **Martha Mason (1891-?)**, **Benjamin Mason (1893-?)**, **John Mason (1894-?)**, **Ira Mason (1898-?)**, and **Nan Mason (1900-1986)**.<sup>318</sup> They then moved to Anderson, Missouri, (following Rosa's parents) and welcomed **Sherman Mason (1904-?)**, **Myrtle Mason (1907-?)**, **Marvin Mason (1910-?)**,<sup>319</sup> and **Geneva Mason (1913-?)**.<sup>320</sup> Rosa reported in 1910 that she had given birth to six children who did not survive, a large number even for that time.<sup>321</sup>

The Mason farm in Anderson was rather prosperous. They owned 160 acres to the northwest of the town.<sup>322</sup> They raised honeybees, processed molasses, smoked meat, produced whiskey barrels, built

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<sup>317</sup> James W. Tyner, ed., *Those who Cried: The 16,000 : a Record of the Individual Cherokees Listed in the United States Official Census of the Cherokee Nation Conducted in 1835* (Chi-ga-u Incorporated, 1974).

<sup>318</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M36T-TX1> : accessed 1 March 2018), A A Masson, Prairie Township, Newton, Arkansas, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 95, sheet 5A, family 85, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,070.

<sup>319</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M2BQ-SLW> : accessed 1 March 2018), Aden A Mason, Anderson, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 106, sheet 17A, family 310, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 797; FHL microfilm 1,374,810.

<sup>320</sup> "United States Census, 1920," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M841-QFV> : accessed 1 March 2018), Ashley A Mason, Anderson, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing ED 123, sheet 19A, line 1, family 302, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 919; FHL microfilm 1,820,919.

<sup>321</sup> "United States Census, 1910," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M2BQ-SLW> : accessed 1 March 2018), Aden A Mason, Anderson, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 106, sheet 17A, family 310, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 797; FHL microfilm 1,374,810.

<sup>322</sup> *Plat Book of McDonald County, Missouri*, W.W. Hixson and Co., 1930, University of Missouri Digital Library, <http://dl.mospace.umsystem.edu/mu/islandora/object/mu%3A129337#page/17/mode/2up>.

hickory chairs, and grew apples, strawberries, wheat, and tobacco.<sup>323</sup>

*The Monett Times*, a nearby newspaper, tells us that in 1922 specifically, the berry growers of the area were having a very successful crop and "unprecedented prosperity."<sup>324</sup> In 1930, A.A. and Rosa's farm was valued at \$6000.<sup>325</sup>

Rosa Clark Mason died in 1941 at the age of 70.<sup>326</sup> A.A. Mason died December 25, 1944, of bladder cancer, 70 years to the day before his grandson, **Donovan Eberle (1927-2014)**, and of the same cause.<sup>327</sup> Both Rosa and A.A. Mason are buried in Anderson Cemetery.<sup>328</sup>

**Alb2b1. Susannah Spizer (1875-1896)**

**Alb2b2. unk**

**Susannah Spizer (1875-1896)** was born to **Thomas Spizer (1843-1897)**, and his wife, **Jane Atter (1845-1927)**,<sup>329</sup> in Colsterworth,

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<sup>323</sup> Don Eberle, unpublished autobiography.

<sup>324</sup> The Monett times. (Monett, Mo.), 26 May 1922. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.  
<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn90061308/1922-05-26/ed-1/seq-5/>>.

<sup>325</sup> "United States Census, 1930," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XHF1-H8J> : accessed 1 March 2018), Ashley A Mason, Anderson, McDonald, Missouri, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 2, sheet 13A, line 30, family 267, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 1210; FHL microfilm 2,340,945.

<sup>326</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Rosa Dallas Clark Mason (Sep 1870-10 Jun 1941), Find A Grave Memorial no. 34839914, citing Anderson Cemetery, Anderson, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Dan McGuire (contributor 47033728).

<sup>327</sup> The Division of Health of Missouri, Standard Certificate of Death, Ashley Aden Mason, December 25, 1944, Missouri Digital Heritage Database, [https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1944/1944\\_00041547.PDF](https://www.sos.mo.gov/images/archives/deathcerts/1944/1944_00041547.PDF).

<sup>328</sup> Find A Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 14 April 2018), memorial page for Ashley Aden Mason (11 Sep 1869-24 Dec 1944), Find A Grave Memorial no. 34840020, citing Anderson Cemetery, Anderson, McDonald County, Missouri, USA ; Maintained by Dan McGuire (contributor 47033728).

<sup>329</sup> "England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/QVHZ-5BC8> : 4 September 2014), Jane Spizer, 1927; from "England & Wales Deaths, 1837-2006," database, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : 2012); citing Death, Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, General Register Office, Southport, England.

Lincolnshire, England, and baptized on March 14, 1875.<sup>330</sup> She was a twin, but her brother, **Richard Henry Spizer (1875-1875)**, died in infancy.<sup>331</sup> Census data also tells us that Susannah's father was a farm laborer and Susannah was the fifth child of eleven. Her older siblings were **Mary Ann Spizer (1864-?)**, **Thomas Spizer (1866-?)**, **Sarah Jane Spizer (1869-?)** and **Edward Spizer (1872-?)**. Younger than Susannah and Richard Henry were **William Henry Spizer (1879-?)**, **Lucy Spizer (1881-?)**, **Richard Spizer (1884-?)**, **Arthur Spizer (1886-1918)**, and **Frederick Spizer (1889-?)**. The siblings left home at relatively early ages, as by the 1881 census the older siblings were no longer living at home.<sup>332</sup>

By 1891, it appears that sixteen-year-old Susannah was also working elsewhere, as she was not censused with her parents and younger siblings. Thomas and Jane moved to several different locations in these decades, but all in a relatively small area in southwest Lincolnshire. Susannah's whereabouts at that time are unknown.<sup>333</sup> It seems, however, that Susannah's working conditions may have been lacking in either safety or supervision, because in 1894 she became pregnant out of wedlock. She gave birth to a son, **Harry Spizer (1894-**

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<sup>330</sup> "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/J3TW-SRC> : 10 February 2018, Susannah Spicer, ); citing Colsterworth, Lincoln, England, index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City; FHL microfilm 1,450,482.

<sup>331</sup> Entry for "Richard Henry Spizer," Free BMD Search, Free UK Genealogy CIO, accessed April 18, 2018, [https://www.freebmd.org.uk/cgi/information.pl?r=56073966:4646&d=bmd\\_1523227645](https://www.freebmd.org.uk/cgi/information.pl?r=56073966:4646&d=bmd_1523227645).

<sup>332</sup> "England and Wales Census, 1881," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/Q27V-PXXB> : 12 December 2017), Susannah Spizer in household of Thomas Spizer, Manthorpe Cum Little Gonerby, Lincolnshire, England; from "1881 England, Scotland and Wales Census," database and images, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : n.d.); citing p. 14, Piece/Folio 3232/11, The National Archives, Kew, Surrey; FHL microfilm 101,774,950.

<sup>333</sup> "England and Wales Census, 1891," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/WTS8-CMM> : 12 December 2017), Thomas Spizer, North Stoke, Lincolnshire, England; from "1891 England, Scotland and Wales census," database and images, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : n.d.); citing PRO RG 12, Lincolnshire county, subdistrict, The National Archives of the UK, Kew, Surrey.

1958), on September 29, 1894. Her mother, Jane, registered the birth and no father was listed. Susannah's occupation was recorded as domestic servant.<sup>334</sup> Susannah died of unknown causes at age 21, in the summer of 1896, when her son was less than two years old.<sup>335</sup>

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<sup>334</sup> The General Register Office of England, Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth for Harry Spizer, issued March 2, 2012, personal papers of Lois Milleson Eberle, Freeman, Missouri.

<sup>335</sup> "England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/2J1J-4DH> : 31 December 2014), Susannah Spizer, 1896; from "England & Wales Deaths, 1837-2006," database, findmypast (<http://www.findmypast.com> : 2012); citing Death, Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, General Register Office, Southport, England.