

Ancestors of Mattie Jane Haskins

Generation No. 1

1. Mattie Jane Haskins, born January 29, 1893 in Mt. Hope, Sedgwick Co., KS; died August 09, 1954 in Seiling, Dewey Co., Oklahoma. She was the daughter of **2. Wilbur Isaac Haskins** and **3. Rozella Mae Wright**. She married **(1) William Harmon Armstrong** April 01, 1916 in Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma. He was born November 16, 1887 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas, and died November 07, 1960 in Mooreland, Woodward Co., OK.

Notes for Mattie Jane Haskins:

Worked at Boeing in Wichita Kansas during WWII

You know that the beginning is the most important part of any work, especially in the case of a young and tender thing; for that is the time at which the character is being formed and the desired impression is more readily taken. . . . Shall we just carelessly allow children to hear any casual tales which may be devised by casual persons, and to receive into their minds ideas for the most part the very opposite of those which we should wish them to have when they are grown up? We cannot. . . . Anything received into the mind at that age is likely to become indelible and unalterable; and therefore it is most important that the tales which the young first hear should be models of virtuous thoughts. . . . Then will our youth dwell in a land of health, amid fair sights and sounds, and receive the good in everything; and beauty, the effluence of fair works, shall flow into the eye and ear, like a health-giving breeze from a purer region, and insensibly draw the soul from the earliest years into likeness and sympathy with the beauty of reason. There can be no nobler training than that.

Cause of Death: Breast Cancer

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Notes for William Harmon Armstrong:
Wm. Harmon Armstrong

As a young man, he was a telegraph operator for the railroad in Pueblo, Colorado. He was a whiz with math, being
able to add totals of a column of figures very fast.

He followed a thrashing crew when the wheat was ready to harvest, from southern Oklahoma, through the states
northward to the Canadian border.

He later worked in the oil fields of Devol, Oklahoma, and helped other Armstrong family members receive work
in the oil fields. He worked for Continental Oil Company in Tulsa, Oklahoma, leaving there after the big flood to
go to Wichita, Kansas, where he worked for the Red Star Flour Mill. He worked full time until the depression of
the 30's hit, when he was made a night watchman while the mill had shut down its production. That way he could
feed his family of 8 children, 2 of 10 children had formally died at the age of 1 1/2 and 3 years. He also managed
to help some of the other Armstrong Families during the depression.

After being injured, when a 100lb sack of flour fell off a belt elevator they were loading, and striking him on his
upper back and neck while leaning over to pick up the next sack, he could no longer work, so in 1937, he took his
family to Pryor, Oklahoma, where he bought a farm. First living and working the farm owned by Mr. Baker,
adjacent to the farm he had bought, then building a house on his own farm, and moving there.

It became harder and harder to make a living on the farm, so here turned to Wichita, and received work with the
Derby Oil Refinery working there through WWII, at which time his wife, Mattie, worked at Boeing Airplane Co.,
through the duration of the war. They lived in Plainview, southeast of Wichita.

Harmon had a mild heart attack, so he decided to leave Wichita and return to Seiling, Oklahoma, in the town
where he grew up, and wanted to spend his last days. He bought a Pool Hall and moved there in 1946, living there
until his death, in 1960.

He first married Ethel Fallis, 1908. Buried in Munice Cemetery, Canton, Blaine Co., Oklahoma. They had one
child stillborn. He second married Mattie Jane Haskins, daughter of Wilbur Isaac Haskins & Rozella May
Wright, 1 Apr 1916 in Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma. Born 29 Jan 1893 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.
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He died of Heart Failure

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Generation No. 2

2. Wilbur Isaac Haskins, born May 06, 1868 in Lake Odessa, Ionia Co., Michigan; died May 17, 1951 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma. He was the son of **4. Francis Haskins** and **5. Elizabeth Jane Lumbert**. He married **3. Rozella Mae Wright** March 12, 1890 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

3. Rozella Mae Wright, born October 04, 1871 in Hershey Township, Champaign Co., Illinois; died May 04, 1955 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma. She was the daughter of **6. George Washington Wright** and **7. Martha Ann Williams**.

Notes for Wilbur Isaac Haskins:

Wilbur Isaac Haskins was born on 6 May 1868, in Odessa Township, Ionia co., Michigan. While still a small boy the family moved to Mt. Hope, Kansas. While there he learned the blacksmith trade from his uncle, including horse and carriage work from his Uncle Jim Lumbert. Wilbur was married to Rozella May Wright on 12 March 1890, in Mt. Hope, Kansas. Rozella was born 4 Oct 1871, the daughter of George and Martha Wright, in Champaign County, Illinois. In 1893, Wilbur "made the run into the Oklahoma Territory" and homesteaded land there. He first chose a location close to Jefferson, Oklahoma. After laying his stakes he fell asleep. He woke up with a knot on his head and his house was gone. After returning from hunting his horse, someone else was on the land. Wilbur then went one mile north and five miles west of Jefferson. He owned his land until his death. Wilbur set up camp on his land and experienced many pioneer adventures. It is told that one time it was Wilbur's turn to cook and he knew nothing about cooking. He put beans on to cook but the pot was soon overflowing and they had much more than one pot of beans. Another time the meat had run out and a coon was caught. They cooked and cooked the coon but it never got tender. Wilbur built up a dugout house until winter when they returned to Kansas. Rozella and the children had joined Wilbur and were with him the following spring when they returned to Oklahoma. This time they brought cattle, horses and chickens with them. That spring they built a sod house and later purchased lumber for a frame house. Wilbur went to Jefferson, Oklahoma and started a blacksmith business there. He was a successful business man in Jefferson for several years. The 1900 Census for Island Township, Grant County, Oklahoma, list Wilbur as a blacksmith. Wilbur remained in Oklahoma and died in Jefferson, on 17 May 1951. Rozella died on 4 May 1955, in Jefferson also..

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Jefferson Review 7 February 1905. COME TO JEFFERSON

Jefferson is situated near the center of Grant County, in the Osage and Pond Creek Valley, on the Rock Island Railway, 18 miles south of the Kansas line. It is a thriving village that has many advantages as a trading point. It has an excellent grade school with three teachers, two churches, two banks, four grocery stores, one drug store, two hotels, tow dry goods and clothing stores, one restaurant, one mill, three grain elevators, one newspaper, a blacksmith shop, and a proportionate number of other business concerns.

With a shot, the land rush was on.

It was a hot Saturday. Thousands of people were standing in line and had been waiting for several weeks. And for some, it had been months.

They were waiting for the start of a massive marathon into the Cherokee Strip. The purse was a stake of free land. Many people had left their homes in other parts of the country in order to have an opportunity at a section of free land in what was to be described in later years as the greatest race in history.

It was the opening of the Cherokee Strip Outlet.

The area stretched more than 200 miles wide at the Kansas border and 57 miles deep.

According to reports, the area contained 9,400 square miles and more than 6,391,000 acres of land.

The decision to open the land was made by President Grover Cleveland.

That despite a treaty in 1828 with the Cherokee Indians forbidding settlement of the area by white man.

As white settlement spread into Nebraska and Kansas, the Osages, Kaws, Poncas, Otoe and Missouria, Tonkawa and Pawnees were moved to areas in the new territory.

By 1865, there was vast movement as cattle ranchers began moving their herds through the area on their way to Texas from Kansas and points north.

On March 3, 1893, the United States was in the midst of a depression and lengthy drought Congress voted to appropriate \$8.3 million to purchase the outlet from the Cherokees, leaving the tripe with no choice but to sell.

U.S. Soldiers cleared the area of cattlemen and herds, removing fences and patrolling the borders of the outlet in 1890 for the run which would be held in 1893.

The land was surveyed and sectioned into seven counties and further sectioned into 160 acres of land.

Each person wanting to make the land run had to register at an official registration booth.

As the day arrived for the run, cavalry men patrolled the borders at 600-foot intervals in order to keep the people from going into the area early.

Then At high-noon on Saturday, September 16, a shot was fired that would change the course of history .

More than 10,000 people took part in the land run. Each claim had a stake and the first person making it to that stake, writing his name on the flag, would be the person who was to own that section.

In order to be eligible, each person had to be at least 21, including unmarried females. Also, those who were widows and were married but under 21 could register a claim. After making the run, claimants traveled to Perry to register for a patent for the land, and thus began one of the greatest races in history .

Marriage Notes for Wilbur Haskins and Rozella Wright:
60th Wedding Anniversary 12 Mar 1951

Children of Wilbur Haskins and Rozella Wright are:

- 1 i. Mattie Jane Haskins, born January 29, 1893 in Mt. Hope, Sedgwick Co., KS; died August 09, 1954 in Seiling, Dewey Co., Oklahoma; married William Harmon Armstrong April 01, 1916 in Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma.

Generation No. 3

4. Francis Haskins, born May 26, 1843 in Wellington Township, Lorain Co., Ohio; died July 07, 1903 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas. He was the son of **8. Rev. America A. Haskins** and **9. Mary Ann Dunbar Leonard**. He married **5. Elizabeth Jane Lumbert** December 05, 1863 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.

5. Elizabeth Jane Lumbert, born February 07, 1843 in Townsend, Sandusky Co., Ohio; died April 26, 1903 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas. She was the daughter of **10. Jabus Lumbert** and **11. Elizabeth Jane Olmstead**.

Notes for Francis Haskins:

THE OUTLET, THE RUN AND LIFE IN THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

THE OUTLET

.In 1893, the Cherokee Outlet, or Strip as it is known today, was opened for settlement. In less than 100 years this vast prairie domain was changed from an Indian hunting ground to an area of prosperous farms and growing cities.

Within the treaties of 1828 and 1835, the Federal Government granted seven million acres of land to the Cherokee Nation. .In addition to this gift of land, the United States guaranteed to the Indian Nation a perpetual outlet west. This outlet was to measure 58 miles wide and extend 220 miles along the northern border of the future state. This land was intended for use as a tribal hunting ground.

During the Civil War some members of the Cherokee Nation fought for the Union and others for the Confederacy. The Federal Government used their divided support for the Confederacy to void the treaty with the Cherokee Nation. The terms of the new treaty forced the Cherokee to give us part of the land in the eastern end of the outlet. The federal government used this area to relocate "friendly tribes," separating the Cherokee from their western outlet. With the start of the cattle drives following the Civil War the Cherokee used their western land to make a profit. The cattlemen wanted to fatten their cattle on the rich grasses before taking them to railheads in Kansas so they leased the land from the Cherokee.

Land hungry settlers viewed the cattlemen's use of the area as a waste of fertile farm land and pressured the government to purchase the Cherokee land from the Cherokee. Congress eventually paid the sum of \$8,505,736 or about \$1.40 per acre, and announced the opening of the outlet to homesteaders.

THE RUN

President Grover Cleveland designated September 16, 1893, as the date of the "run." On that day, an estimated 100, 100 people rushed in from the borders to stake a claim. They came by horses, train, wagon and even on foot, all trying to claim the best farmland or town lot. Many of the hopeful settlers remained landless, shunning the rough terrain in the western part of the outlet. By the end of the day, farms were being established, and the cities of Enid, Perry, Alva, and Woodward had risen out of what had been virgin prairie the day before.

LIFE IN THE CHEROKEE OUTLET

The first task of the homesteaders was the construction of a suitable home. The typical post-run farm dwelling was usually a 'soddie', constructed from bricks of prairie sod, or a dugout built into the side of a hill. The inhabitants of these structures were plagued by leaking roofs and often had unwelcome visitors in the form of

snakes, lizards and insects.

The farmer next turned his attention to the planting of crops. The run had taken place too late in the season for a cash crop to be planted, so the new arrivals grew vegetables to see them through the winter. The following season brought hard times in the form of drought and depression. It was not until 1897 that good crops brought farmers a degree of prosperity.

THE LIFE OF FRANCIS

Francis Haskins was born 26 May 1843, in Wellington Township, Lorain County, Ohio. He moved with his family to Odessa Township, Michigan, in 1846. He spent his childhood years in Odessa Township. On 16 August 1861, Francis enlisted in the Union Forces, being assigned to Company H, 9th Infantry of Michigan. His enlistment papers record him as a farmer, five feet six inches in height, with blue eyes and light complexion and hair. Francis was mustered into service on 15 October 1861. During a battle with a Confederate Cavalry on 13 July 1862, Francis was shot in the right knee. He was discharged for disability on 18 September 1862, at Detroit, Michigan. Francis later re-enlisted in Company D of the 16th Michigan Regiment on 18 March 1865. At this time his occupation was listed as a butcher. He served just a number of months, being discharged on 8 July 1865. The following texts are extracted from Francis' pension records and relate various details concerning his military career.

1893-Comrad Francis Haskins of Company H 9th Mich. Infantry whilst in Fort Wain (Fort Wayne), Mich. Had the direah again on Malgro Hill (Muldraugh's Hill) in cantucky (Kentucky) wilst in the fort he was complaining a great deal about the last of January or the first of February with me he stood picket one night it rained and froze after or about midnight it began to snow he took cold neither of us has been well since then in Tenisee in camp near Mufreeboro in the St. of tenisee we started on a march for chatinooga as near as I can remember June 13 thirteenth we started up the mountain after leaving camp on the bank of elk river took diner on the mountain the afternoon was terrible was raining and muddy comrad Francis Haskins was cold picket being wet and cold took cold with wading streams all sweaty gave him the rheumatism which he complained.

William V. Haskins

Westville, Montcalm Co., Michigan 1899:... the claimant, Francis Haskins was sick in company quarters and confined to his bunk and treated by regimental surgeion but for what disease I am unable to say at the present time but think it was fever this was at Muldro Hill Kentucky some time in the latter part of Winter I remember of his reporting sick and being excused from duty by the surgeion but of this I am not positive on the 13th of July 1862 he was shot through the knee while in an engagement with the confederate cabelry commanded by Major General m b Forrest I myself assisted him from the field to the Hospital from which he was discharged on account of disabilities in Jan 1864 he, Francis Haskins, re-enlisted and was thrown out on account of disability.

Lafayette Davis

Wichita, Kansas, 24 June 1901; Francis Haskins, the direah the hardest atach some time in the last of May or first of June 1862 previous to this whilst in Kentucky on Muldorro hill while on picket some time the last 1861 or the first part 1862 took a cold troubled him by spells till the present time the wound that he received whilst in camp near Mulfreesborough tennessee to walk irritated the wound soping under the cords and near the jugler vane he has had two atacts of the lungs or throat disease came near being fatal about his general health he hires nearly all his work done I think I can safely place it at three fourths disability his health for the last two years very poor not able to work much.

William V. Haskins

Between his two services in the military, Francis married Elizabeth Jane Lumbert on 5 December 1863, in Odessa Township. They were married by the Justice of the Peace, J. H. Robinson. Elizabeth was born 7 February 1843, in Townsend, Ohio, the daughter of Jabus And Elizabeth (Olmstead) Lumbert. Following the war Francis returned to his farm on section #22 in Odessa Township. On 19 April 1876, he purchased fifty acres of land from his father, America Haskins. This property was also on section #22 and was purchased for \$500.00. On 12 April 1880, Francis sold forty acres of his property to Mary A. Chapman for \$950.00.

In 1882, Francis and family, along with his brother William Valmore and family, traveled by covered wagon from Michigan to Kansas. They homesteaded land in Sedgwick County near the Big Arkansas River.

In the year 1893, the president of the United States declared that the northern part of Oklahoma (the Cherokee Strip) would be opened for settlement. The Indians had been moved to another part of Oklahoma. The land would be given to any settler if they lived on the land and improved it. Francis and his two sons Admiral, and Wilbur, went to Caldwell, Kansas, on 16 September 1893, and waited for the gun to sound. With this, the race began into the Oklahoma Territory. They traveled about twelve mile and put their stakes down and homesteaded a 160 acre farm in Valley Township, eight and a half miles weat and one mile north of Medford, Oklahoma. Francis lived on his land until just before May of 1900. He sold his claim to his nephew, Homer F. Haskins, for \$150.00. Once again Francis moved to near Mt. Hope, Kansas. The 1900 Census for Greeley Township, Sedgwick County, Kansas shows Francis as farming.

Elizabeth Jane Haskins died in Mt. Hope, Kansas, on 26 April 1903. Francis died just three months later on 6 July 1903, Mt. Hope.

Children of Francis Haskins and Elizabeth Lumbert are:

2.
 - i. Wilbur Isaac Haskins, born May 06, 1868 in Lake Odessa, Ionia Co., Michigan; died May 17, 1951 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma; married Rozella Mae Wright March 12, 1890 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.
 - ii. Admiral Ruthvane Haskins, born October 16, 1864 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died November 19, 1954 in Mooreland, Woodward Co., Oklahoma; married Mattie Susan Warren December 12, 1894 in Pond Creek, Grant Co., Oklahoma; born January 17, 1874 in Coffeyville, Montgomery Co., Kansas; died May 04, 1944 in Mooreland, Woodward Co., Oklahoma.

Notes for Admiral Ruthvane Haskins:

Admiral Ruthvane Haskins was born October 16, 1864, in Odessa Township, Michigan. He grew up in Michigan and around 1882 traveled with his parents to Kansas. In 1893 he homesteaded land in Grant County, Oklahoma. On December 12, 1894, Admiral married Mattie Susan Warren in Pond Creek, Oklahoma. Mattie Susan was born January 17, 1874, in Coffieville, Kansas. The 1900 Federal Census for Coldwater Township, Grant County, Oklahoma, lists Admiral as a farmer. Mattie Susan Haskins died on May 4, 1944, in Mooreland, Oklahoma. Admiral Haskins also died in Mooreland, Oklahoma, on November 18, 1954.

- iii. Alma Jane Haskins, born October 27, 1866 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died January 1945 in Yuba City, Sutter Co., California; married (1) G. F. Kimball 1888; married (2) James Franklin Hudson January 04, 1894 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; born June 17, 1870 in Frankfort, Will Co., Illinois; died June 26, 1937 in Wichita, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.
- iv. Wilbur Isaac Haskins, born May 06, 1868 in Lake Odessa, Ionia Co., Michigan; died May 17, 1951 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma; married Rozella Mae Wright March 12, 1890 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; born October 04, 1871 in Hershey Township, Champaign Co., Illinois; died May 04, 1955 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma.

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With a shot, the land rush was on.

It was a hot Saturday. Thousands of people were standing in line and had been waiting for several weeks. And for some, it had been months.

They were waiting for the start of a massive marathon into the Cherokee Strip. The purse was a stake of free land.

Many people had left their homes in other parts of the country in order to have an opportunity at a section of free land in what was to be described in later years as the greatest race in history.

It was the opening of the Cherokee Strip Outlet.

The area stretched more than 200 miles wide at the Kansas border and 57 miles deep.

According to reports, the area contained 9,400 square miles and more than 6,391,000 acres of land.

The decision to open the land was made by President Grover Cleveland.

That despite a treaty in 1828 with the Cherokee Indians forbidding settlement of the area by white man.

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By 1865, there was vast movement as cattle ranchers began moving their herds through the area on their way to Texas from Kansas and points north.

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Marriage Notes for Wilbur Haskins and Rozella Wright:
60th Wedding Anniversary 12 Mar 1951

- v. Helen Elizabeth Haskins, born April 23, 1870 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died March 30,

1950 in Richland, Baker Co., Oregon; married Frank James Buxton January 23, 1888 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; born September 10, 1865 in Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Michigan; died June 29, 1923 in Richland, Baker Co., Oregon.

Notes for Helen Elizabeth Haskins:
Eagle Valley Cemetery.

Notes for Frank James Buxton:
Buxton Family Biographical data from The Haskins Herald

- vi. Henry Jabus Haskins, born April 23, 1870 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died July 17, 1964 in Richland, Baker Co., Oregon; married Margaret Frances Brill November 22, 1899 in Colorado Springs, El Paso Co., Colorado; born March 12, 1883; died October 29, 1959.

Notes for Henry Jabus Haskins:

The following letter was written by Francis Haskins to his son Henry Jabus Haskins and family. Only months later on July 6, 1903, Francis was also taken by death.

Mt Hope (Kansas) May 10, 1903

Dear children

i will try a gain to rite you a few lines one weak ago today about this time of day i come need a letter to you was prety near finished when i was stopped by the sad news of youre mothers death i had left the hospital the night bee fore wee knew she was prety sick but did not know she was so bad the doctors said she would get along it was prety hard for me to bee with very mutch there was so many chores to doe more than Ethel could doe Ethel was with her the most of the time i have been there all i could she did not sufer for care or money for the last three months my expences has been a little over three hundred dollers but doe not care for that i have done all that money could doe i was fixing to build and had a little money a head so shall get through alright if nothing else hapens and raise avery thing there is prety good prospects now but will have to stay at home prety close fore a while ethel says she will stay with mee but it is awfull lonsom the friends and neighbors has been as good as they can bee for all that it was a disapointment not to have had youe children all at home helen was not hear so there was onley admiral and almy, wilber, ethel and there famileys there is a few things for each one of youe foe keepsake what shall wee doe with them i doe not want youe to think blaimanly of youe for not coming for i doe not wee cant travel without money should like to see youe all hope youe will prosper this sumer then try and save youe money well it is chore time so will say good by rite often From your Father Francis Haskins

A Note from Alice;

My grandad was Henry Jabus Haskins, born April 23, 1870, who married Margaret Frances (Maggie) Brill, when he was 29 and she was 16. She and her siblings were raised in Fountain, Colorado, by their step-father after the death of their mother. She and Henry were married there on November 22, 1899. In 1909, with four children (My mother being the youngest at two years), they moved to Oregon to be near one of grandma's sisters. They later had four more children, raising a total of six to adulthood. My mother Laura A. Martin, ninety years old, is the only remaining one.

About 1911 grandpa sent expense money to his twin sister, Helen Buxton, and they too, moved to Oregon.

My earliest memories include the gathering of these two families on, or close to, Henry and Helen's common birthday. I'm sure it started long before my time, and it was held each year until the death of Aunt Helen in 1950.

The family settled in a small valley in Eastern Oregon called Eagle Valley (town of Richland). They bought land which included a cherry orchard and some apple trees. This turned out to be a mistake, as most years the cherries froze and soon the land was gone also. They then rented various small acreages, raising what they could and grandpa "working out" when work was available. In later years he operated a garage in town, and I always had a helper to fix my bicycle tires and a good place to hang out on Saturday afternoons.

In 1937 their youngest son, Albert, joined the Navy and a year or so later with their son Joe, moved to Milwaukee, Oregon, to help him run a garage and to be near their other two sons and families who lived in Portland. After the second World War started, ship building was in full force in Portland, grandpa, at the age of 72, went to work in the ship yards. When the war was over, they moved back to Baker City, and I remember how proud he was when their social security checks came each month.

Grandpa's happiest day was Thanksgiving when their kids, grand-kids and great grad-kids gathered at their house and even though their income was meager he insisted on paying for everything. He delighted in his entire family and grandma was always ready to help wherever she was needed.

Grandpa died in 1959 and grandma spent the next five years living with his kids, mostly between his two daughters in eastern Oregon. She died in 1964 at the age of 94. Over 30 years have gone by and I am almost 69, but I still miss both, and guess I always will.

Alice Martin Saunders (Alice Lavina Martin)
March 1997

Marriage Notes for Henry Haskins and Margaret Brill:
Golden Wedding Anniversary 22 Nov 1949

- vii. Rosa B. Haskins, born March 27, 1873 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died October 14, 1874 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.

Notes for Rosa B. Haskins:
Burial: Lakeside Cemetery

- viii. Nettie Pearl Haskins, born November 27, 1875 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; married Louis A. Toothman December 24, 1894 in Sedgwick Co., Kansas; born 1868.
- ix. Samuel Valmore Haskins, born August 15, 1877 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died June 18, 1962 in San Bernardino, San Bernardino Co., California; married Maude Alma Toothman October 30, 1905 in Minneapolis, Ramsey Co., Minnesota; born September 03, 1888 in Ubet, Polk Co., Wisconsin; died May 24, 1969 in Fontana, San Bernardino Co., California.
- x. Ethel Ann Haskins, born April 14, 1881 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; married Charles Wilson Sheeley February 20, 1904 in Blaine Co., Oklahoma; born March 07, 1871.
- xi. Wilbur Isaac Haskins, born May 06, 1868 in Lake Odessa, Ionia Co., Michigan; died May 17, 1951 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma; married Rozella May Wright March 12, 1890 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; born October 04, 1871 in Hershey Township, Champaign Co., Illinois; died May 04, 1955 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma.

Notes for Wilbur Isaac Haskins:

Wilbur Isaac Haskins was born on 6 May 1868, in Odessa Township, Ionia co., Michigan. While still a small boy the family moved to Mt. Hope, Kansas. While there he learned the blacksmith trade from his uncle, including horse and carriage work from his Uncle Jim Lumbert. Wilbur was married to Rozella May Wright on 12 March 1890, in Mt. Hope, Kansas. Rozella was born 4 Oct 1871, the daughter of George and Martha Wright, in Champaign County, Illinois. In 1893, Wilbur "made the run into the Oklahoma Territory" and homesteaded land there. He first chose a location close to Jefferson, Oklahoma. After laying his stakes he fell asleep. He woke up with a knot on his head and his house was gone. After returning from hunting his horse, someone else was on the land. Wilbur then went one mile north and five miles west of Jefferson. He owned his land until his death. Wilbur set up camp on his land and experienced many pioneer adventures. It is told that one time it was Wilbur's turn to cook and he knew nothing about cooking. He put beans on to cook but the pot was soon overflowing and they had much more than one pot of beans. Another time the meat had run out and a coon was caught. They cooked and cooked the coon but it never got tender. Wilbur built up a dugout house until winter when they returned to Kansas. Rozella and the children had joined Wilbur and were with him the following spring when they returned to Oklahoma. This time they brought cattle, horses and chickens with them. That spring they built a sod house and later purchased lumber for a frame house. Wilbur went to Jefferson, Oklahoma and started a blacksmith business there. He was a successful business man in Jefferson for several years. The 1900 Census for Island Township, Grant County, Oklahoma, list Wilbur as a blacksmith. Wilbur remained in Oklahoma and died in Jefferson, on 17 May 1951. Rozella died on 4 May 1955, in Jefferson also..

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Jefferson Review 7 February 1905. COME TO JEFFERSON

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Marriage Notes for Wilbur Haskins and Rozella Wright:
60th Wedding Anniversary 12 Mar 1951.

6. George Washington Wright, born April 07, 1837 in Coshocton Co., Ohio; died November 12, 1922 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma. He was the son of **12. Elwood Wright**. He married **7. Martha Ann Williams** February 18, 1868 in Champaign City, Champaign Co., Illinois.

7. Martha Ann Williams, born August 29, 1850 in Virginia; died June 11, 1927 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma. She was the daughter of **14. John Dollard Williams** and **15. Emeline Umphrey**.

Notes for George Washington Wright:
Civil War Veteran Co. H 125 Illinois Infantry Vermillion County.

George ran the Cherokee Strip and staked a claim southeast of Wakita. George also served three years in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was extremely patriotic, never missed the Old Soldiers' Reunion held annually at the Jefferson Fair Grounds. George Ran In The Cherokee Strip and staked a claim

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Notes for Martha Ann Williams:

Martha was of Danish Ancestry, A Lady Of Dignity. Martha Was Of Danish Ancestry, A Lady Of Dignity

[]

Child of George Wright and Martha Williams is:

- 3 i. Rozella Mae Wright, born October 04, 1871 in Hershey Township, Champaign Co., Illinois; died May 04, 1955 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma; married (1) Wilbur Isaac Haskins March 12, 1890 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; married (2) Wilbur Isaac Haskins March 12, 1890 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

Generation No. 4

8. Rev. America A. Haskins, born June 01, 1806 in Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts; died May 13, 1884 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan. He was the son of John Haskins, Jr. and Mary DeMaranville. He married **9. Mary Ann Dunbar Leonard** August 08, 1828 in Buckland, Franklin Co., Massachusetts.

9. Mary Ann Dunbar Leonard, born July 14, 1812 in Buckland, Franklin Co., Massachusetts; died January 24, 1856 in Lake Odessa, Ionia Co., Michigan. She was the daughter of Calvin Leonard and Sally Temple.

Notes for Rev. America A. Haskins:

On 1 June 1806, America A. Haskins was born in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Some list this name Admiral Americus Haskins but no records or documents prove that true, he always signed his name America A. Haskins. America grew up in Massachusetts, one of ten children. On 8 August 1828, America married Mary Ann Dunbar Leonard, in Buckland, Massachusetts. (Another source cites the date as November of 1928.) Mary Ann was born 14 July 1812, in Massachusetts, the daughter of Calvin and Sally (Temple) Leonard.

By 1832, America and Mary Ann had settled in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. During the year of 1834, America and his family moved to Lorain County, Ohio. These pioneers came to Lorain County in the early 1800's and prepared the way for others to come. America was undoubtedly drawn there because of the large migration of people from Massachusetts. On 23 September 1834, America purchased a tract of land in Wellington Township, Lorain County, Ohio, from Merrick E. and Mary Ann Mason. The tract consisted of forty-two acres and sixty-nine rods and was purchased at a price of \$213.00. At the same time America also purchased eleven acres and twenty-six rods from Amos and Huldah Adams at a cost of \$28.00.

On 13 October 1837, America granted ten acres of land to his parents, John and May Haskins. It was a life lease and given at a cost of \$200.00. During the year of 1836, America committed his life to Jesus Christ and was converted under the United Brethren in Christ Church. This was to have a profound influence in his life and gave his life a new dimension. The 1837 Tax Rolls for Wellington Township, Lorain County, Ohio, show that America A. Haskins owned sixty-four acres in lots 33, 46 and 47. The 1840 Federal Census of Ohio lists America as residing in Wellington Township and his occupation as agriculture.

America remained in Ohio just a little over twelve years. He sold his property on 29 August 1846, to Eli Boise for \$600.00. The sale was transacted with agreement to continue the life lease of land to John and Mary Haskins. On 20 September 1846, he purchased the east half of southwest quarter of section #22 of Odessa Township, Ionia County, Michigan. He also purchased twelve acres of land on the northeast corner of section #27 of Odessa Township. This land was bought from Seth M. and Elvira M. Root for a price of \$500.00.

During the fall of 1846, America and his family moved to Odessa Township, Ionia County, Michigan. America immediately became "publicly involved" in the community. He is recorded in Odessa Township business as early as 9 May 1847. In 1849, he served the township as a juror and is recorded as a regular voter. America's post office address was that of South Cass, Michigan.

America not only continued to farm but became a Minister of the Gospel. He did not regularly serve any church but took on the responsibilities of a traveling evangelist. During the winter of 1846-47, Rev. America held "protracted meeting" in Woodland, Michigan, with Rev. E. Cilley and Muron Tupper. These meetings led to the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Woodland, which was several miles from Odessa. In his History of Ionia County, John S. Schenck said;

Campbell Township: Mr. Haskins, who succeeded Elder Kennard as pastor, soon left, and attempted but with poor success to organize in the town a church of the denomination know as the Church of God (United Brethren Church which eventually died out.)

On 30 June 1850, the Meyers United Brethern in Christ Church was organized in Woodland, Michigan. America and his family were instrumental and closely connected with the Meyers family and its organization of this class. A church was built in 1870's yet all that remains today, is the Meyers Cemetery.

Mary Ann D. Haskins died 2 January 1856, at the age of thirty-nine years. She was buried, most likely first in the Meyers Cemetery and later moved to her present grave site in Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

America was left a widower with six children to raise. In spite of this he remained active in the ministry. On 30 September 1858, at the Fifty Annual Session of the Michigan Conference of the United Brethern in Christ Church, held at the Pennington School House, Eaton County, Michigan, America was received into the conference. He was given a License to preach and assigned to the Gratiot Mission. He continued with this mission until 1859, when he was assigned to the Fairplain Mission. His Active ministry is recorded throughout Ionia, Barry and Eaton Counties. There are many marriages on record which were performed by America during this period.

The 1860 Census of Odessa Township, Ionia County, Michigan, lists America as unmarried with real estate amounting to \$1600.00 and personal estate at \$400.00. ON 3 March 1862 America married Elizabeth (Betsy) Dove, in Woodland, Michigan. The marriage was performed by Rev. Jacob Bishop and was witnessed by Samuel and Julia (Haskins) Meyers. Elizabeth Dove was born 11 February 1826, in Canada (English). In the year of 1863, America was assigned to minister in the Cedar Creek Mission. The following year, 1864, the Pine River Mission received him to spread the word of God among them. By his own request America was later honorable dismissed from the (North) Michigan Conference.

In August of 1878, America helped to organize and was a charter member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Odessa. It is told that the church first met out of doors under a big tree and later a church was built. These early meetings strengthened the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Odessa.

By 1880, the Census shows that America was still farming. Only three children remained at home at this time. On 24 August 1883, sold some of his land to Robert Musgrove. He sold forty acres on section #22 of Odessa Township. The sale totaled \$1400.00 and by this time was unable to sign his name and signed the document with the customary X. Shortly after this America and Elizabeth moved to Kansas, joining their children and grand children. They remained in Kansas for a very short time and soon returned to Odessa Township. At the age of Seventy-seven America A. Haskins died on 13 May 1884, in Odessa Township. His death was attributed to dropsy. His will requested that he be buried in the Meyers Cemetery. If he was, the body probably was later moved to the Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

The Ionia Sentinel dated 15 May 1884, carried the following obituary:

On Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, America Haskins, one of Odessa's pioneers, died very suddenly. His health has been poor for some time, yet he was not thought dangerous until the evening before his death. Mr. Haskins sold his farm in Odessa about a year ago and moved to Kansas but not being satisfied there he returned to Odessa about a month since. He was a minister of the gospel and faithful Christian for many years.

An obituary was also carried in the Religious Telescope, the magazine of the United Brethern in Christ Church. It reads as follows:

Rev. America Haskins died in Odessa, Ionia county, Michigan, 13 May 1884, age 78 years 11 months and 13 days. Father Haskins was born in Massachusetts, and moved to Ohio at the age of 27 years, where, two years after, he was converted. He then moved to Michigan, and settled Odessa, Ionia County, where he joined the United Brethern Church on Barry Circuit. He was one of the pioneers of the church in Michigan, laboring for a number of years in the thinly settled state. He accomplished much for Christ and for the church of his choice. He was the first United Brethren minister north of Maple River, and the first the writer ever saw. He died full of hope. He leaves a wife, one son, daughters, one brother and one sister to morn.

It may be of interest to compile a record of the marriages performed by America A. Haskins throughout his life. America was granted a license by the United Brethern Church in 1858 yet he was preaching as early as 1846. The following marriages will begin this record - The information is taken from county marriage records.

Owen Ives age 29

Married 18 Dec 1860, Orleans Township, Michigan
Martha Ann Decker age 18 Witnesses: Freeman Decker, Mrs. Decker

James Henderson age 21

Married 9 June 1861, Odessa Township, Michigan
Emeline Spencer age 20 Witnesses: Benjamin Olmstead, Mary Olmstead

Andrew M. Wilcox
Married 6 Apr 1864, Rutland Township, Michigan
Mary A. Holden

A LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT OUR SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLAR.

America A. Haskins sold his property in Cheshire, Massachusetts to David Cole, also of Cheshire. The sale was transacted on 18 August 1834, for the sum of \$350.00. The contract is quoted concerning the land as follows. "it being the same land upon which the said Haskins has erected a house and other buildings." It was signed by America and Mary Haskins with witnesses being Daniel and Elliot Aldrich. An interesting side light is that America originally purchased this land in 1828 from David Anthony who was the grandfather of the Famed Susan B. Anthony.

Plans are now under way for a special gathering and reunion of the Haskins family in observance of the 150th year since migrating and settling in Michigan. It was in the year of 1849 that America A. Haskins settled in Odessa Township, Ionia County, Michigan. He was later followed by his sister, Rhoda (Haskins) Buxton, and later his brother, James Haskins.

To mark this anniversary a celebration will be held on July 4-7, 1996, in Lake Odessa, Michigan. All Haskins families are invited to be part of this gathering and notice is given now so that plans could be made far in advance. It would be great if descendants of every branch could be present so that all families can be represented. Two main features are to be the erection of a memorial tombstone and marker on the grave of America A. Haskins. There has never been a tombstone and in cooperation with the United Brethren in Christ Church one will be placed in memory and his service as a circuit riding preacher. The other event will be a dedication of the Meyers Cemetery as an historical site. The Haskins family is deeply intertwined with the Meyers and it is fitting that we have a part in this.

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Father Mason (Charlon Orion Mason) has in his possession the Bible which belonged to Rev. America A. Haskins. The inscription on the inside cover reads...

"A. A. Haskins Book A. A. January the 5th 1879
A. A. Haskins
Campbell
Ionia Co., Mich."

It is hard to determine but the handwriting does not appear to be that of America's. It is possible that Elizabeth may have written this inscription. Miscellaneous items that were tucked into the pages of the Bible included an address book which contained one interesting address. That of Anslem Dodds, it listed his address as Rush Lake, Saskatchewan, Canada - birthday May 22. There was also a book marker with the signature of Zoa Haskins on the back. Dates were for America, Elizabeth, the Cox family (who the Bible was passed down to) and Homer F. Haskins.

Father Mason and Mary Cox related that America and Elizabeth Haskins traveled west with Charles and Mary Alice (Haskins) Cox in their migration to Kansas. America had wanted to go to California. It was a wedding trip for Charles and Mary Alice. America and Elizabeth traveled by train while Charles and Mary Alice traveled by wagon bringing all of their belongings.

(The Coxes were married on 25 August 1883. America died 17 May 1884, so they were gone just a short time, as stated in America's obituary, from August 1883 to April 1884. Albert Haskins must have traveled with them also.) America and the group traveled as far as Kansas. America became ill and none were too satisfied so all returned to Michigan. On the return trip they all came by train. Charles Cox entered a train station and it is said saw an electric light for the first time in his life. It is also maintained by this branch of the family that America's full name is America Admiral Haskins. This has never been confirmed but at least two branch's of our family include this name. There is no doubt that both names began with an A as he always signed his name A. A. Haskins. But it is more likely that the name Admiral is a middle name and not a first as some have suggested. He always went by either America or A. A. it was also handed down through this family that America did not like affluency - no excessive furniture, rugs, ect. He was not in favor of having many material things as this would be "of the world." This can be easily seen in his will as he asked for no funeral or expense to be taken at his death. To this day America does not have a tombstone on his grave.

Odessa April 18, 1884

"Daily we write our Autographs on the minds and heart of those around us."

America A. Haskins

Lakeside Cemetery

Notes for Mary Ann Dunbar Leonard:

Lakeside Cemetery

Children of America Haskins and Mary Leonard are:

- i. Edwin Ruthven Haskins, born February 15, 1830 in Massachusetts; died May 26, 1845 in Lorain Co., Ohio.
- ii. William Valmore Haskins, born December 21, 1831 in Berkshire Co., Massachusetts; died January 27, 1905 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma; married (1) Lois Ann Sophia Croff; born June 18, 1826 in New York; died April 27, 1895 in Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Nebraska; married (2) Susan Welch June 20, 1895 in Sebewa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; born April 29, 1825; died November 05, 1904 in Wichita, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

Notes for William Valmore Haskins:

William Valmore Haskins was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, on December 21, 1831. He moved with his parents to Lorain County, Ohio and to Ionia County, Michigan, in 1846. At this time he was fourteen years of age. The Census of Odessa, Township, Ionia County, Lists Valmore still at home. Sometime within the next five years Valmore married Lois Ann Sophia (Croft) Pool. No record has been found of this marriage. Lois Ann Croff was born June 18, 1826, in New York. Her father was from Virginia and her mother from New Hampshire. Lois Ann Sophia was previously married to Avery Pool, of Sunfield Township, Eaton County, Michigan. Avery Pool died in the early 1850's. Valmore was involved in the community of Odessa. An April 7, 1852, he was elected as Overseer of Highway for District #5 or the Algodon District of Odessa Township.

Valmore was re-elected as constable in 1854 and again in 1856. With the call of patriotism, Valmore enrolled into the Union Forces on August 16, 1861, at Odessa, Michigan. He was enlisted at Lyons, Michigan, on September 27, 1861, and was assigned to Company H of the 9th Regiment of the United States Volunteer Infantry. His enlistment papers describe him as five feet, six inches in height, of light complexion, gray eyes, dark hair, Twenty-nine years of age and a farmer by occupation. He was mustered into service as a Private on October 15, 1861, at Detroit, Michigan.

Valmore began his service in the war as a nurse in the hospital at West Point, Kentucky. He later was a cook for his company. Besides these duties he was a regular private, placing his life on the line for the sake of his country. While camped in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Camp Parkhurst, Valmore and a fellow soldier wrote the following letter to his wife, Lois Ann Sophia Haskins. The first part of the letter was written by Valmore's friend. Due to the age of the letter it is difficult to read the name. From other company records it appears as the name is that of Joseph Shaver. He was from Eaton County, Michigan and was in Company E of the 9th Regiment. Valmore completed the letter in his own hand. As much of the letter as can be read is as follows...(the original is now in the possession of Rev. Ralph Sinner, of California). Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Camp Parkhurst May 8th, '61-9th Reg't Mich. infantry.

To Mrs. Val's wife,

...me when you read a portion of this letter and undoubtedly you will notice the writing it is in a strange hand, but an honest hand, even though I am a soldier united with your dear husband in one common cause, standing side by side ready to be sacrificed upon the battle field for the maintenance of the flag the emblem of our nation's pride and what consolation it must be to those of our friends which are left behind to know that we are in and honorable calling and that we can never look upon the "slaves and snipes" and see them disgraced, however many a dear husband, son, and father fills a soldier's grave while we are spared up to the present time. To tell the tell of those who have fell...Our troops that are in and about this part of the States are in the midst of Seceshism (secession) and are daily expecting a fight. We have now nearly five thousand Union Troops at this point and am capable of putting to flight double our number. Val says he is good as any five rebels in the south and I think he is for when he was ever made a shot a distance of 80 rods he has hit the size of a half a dollar and can load five times in two minutes. This shows that he is good for that number.

I think he has not had an opportunity to make a Rebel a mark as yet but a portion of one Regiment has been in a fight and came out victorious and I dare say this, that we are always good for what we contract for and in that battle fought some two hundred were taken prisoners and were brought into our town yesterday. Our entire Regiment were out in a line and they passed by us, while we stood at a rear open

order (6 paces).

The number killed on their side were twenty-five and wounded double that number. We had five killed and two wounded. I tell you we are cleaning them out fast as time will let us and we are in hopes that in three months time not a we will be fourth in the state. I think that sufficient blood has been spilled already and many a wife, and sweet-heart has been made sad in consequence of this unhappy, uncruel warfare. As Valmore is looking over my shoulder I asked him if he was getting jealous, he laughs and says no, to write away, but I guess I have written sufficient to another man's wife, but single ladies I write only bummers and you pick out some nice lady and write back what her name is may be and likely as not I may pitch in. The remainder I will let your fine husband do up the finishing part. (Valmore begins writing here) As Mr. Shaver has finished writing I will enclose a few lines. Mr. Shaver came in whilst I was talking about writing you, he suggested the idea to write a few lines. It struck my idea so consequently he sat down and commenced writing. Did the same gentleman that writing to he is the best person in this regiment talents and well cultivated mind he says he is a going to write to Mr. Simsay (?) and give the whole details of the battle. He will give a more direct description of the battle than I can, you will go up and see it. I received your letter and was glad to here that you was well. Your letters are gladly received and with interest to catch every word. I

am well as usual getting around and caught a cold but it's healthy here. I will write to Elzetta but if I have not forgot I wrote the last letter to her. She will not think hard if it has been a busy time with us moving around and the duty that always follows. I will write to her today or tomorrow and James Buxton. I have just bet a song on the battle of Shilo. Will send it to the boys. It will please them. Francis has you to Nashville to help gard the prisoners. He will send_one this to Ezriah (Ezre Pool) if he don't they must learn it together. Write often. I went down to see the prisoners yesterday, it was a site to me. but I druther see you. Good by for this time. to my wife Sophia Haskins W V Haskins Those mentioned in the above letter are Valmore's sister, Elzetta Haskins Meyers, His first cousin--James Buxton, His brother--Francis Haskins and his step-son--Ezra Pool.

Due to the poor conditions the soldiers had to endure, Valmore became quite ill with inflammatory rlteumatism, colds and heart disease. His condition only became worse and Valmore was discharged on a Surgeon's Certificate on October 8, 1962, at Columbus Ohio. Upon his discharge he returned to Odessa Township. His disability pension began immediately, receiving four dollars per month. Several letters were written in defense of a pension for Valmore.

State of Michigan, County of Eaton: On this 8th day of October A.D. 1875 before me the undersigned, a justice of the Peace, in and for said county cause Conrad W. Goucher being by me duly sworn both before and says that he has been a practicing physician and surgeon for years back. That he knew Wm. V. Haskins who is now an applicant for pension claim no.19992. That he knew said Haskins from 1859 until in 1861 when said Haskins enlisted in the army. That this defendant practiced his profession in the neighborhood where said Haskins lived and in the family of said Haskins at the time and knows that he was a healthy man at that time and free from disease as most men. He was known him since his return from the service and knows that he is now suffering from the following named disease "Difficulty of the heart. " He further saith he has no interest in said claim for pension and his P.O. address is Bismark, Eaton County, Michigan. C. W .Goucher MD E.F. Preston Justice of the Peace

Six members of the a Haskins family served our country during the Civil War. These six men served together in the Union Troops in Company H of the Ninth Infantry Regiment of Michigan. At present I am compiling a complete history of Company H but wanted to include this brief article relating some of the events our forefathers experienced. This article is taken from the History of Ionia and Montcalm Counties, Michigan. If anyone has any additional materials relating to our ancestors in the Civil War please share it with the Herald!

Those members of Co. H from the Haskins family are as follows:

William Valmore Haskins

Charles L. Wright

Philo T. White

Francis Haskins

James Buxton

Freeman T. Haskins

The Ninth Infantry Regiment of Michigan was recruited during the summer and early autumn of 1861. Its rendezvous was at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, where its organization was perfected under the following field and staff officers: William W. Duffield, Colonel; John G. Parkhurst, Lieutenant-Colonel; Dorus M. Fox, Major; Ennis Church, surgeon; Cyrus Smith, assistant surgeon; James G. Portman, chaplain; Henry M. Duffield, adjutant; Charles H. Irwin, quartermaster.

During its service the Ninth included among its members nearly two hundred men from Ionia County and a few from Montcalm County .Company D, of which Capt. John E. Smith, of Lyons, was the first commander, was an Ionia County company to an entirety almost, while the same county also had

representatives in every other company of the regiment. Having been armed with weapons of an inferior class, the regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years by Capt H. R. Mizner, U.S.A., Oct. 15, 1861, and ten days later left Detroit for the seat of war in the Southwest, being the first regiment from Michigan to enter upon active service in the fields west of the Alleghenies. It reached Jeffersonville, Indiana., on the 27th, and on the following day was moved by steamers to Salt River, Kentucky. Soon after it constructed a defensive work on Muldraugh's Hill, a point on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, where it remained during the winter of 1861-62. During their stay at that place the men of the Ninth were terribly afflicted with measles and other disorders, as many as four hundred having been on the sick-list at one time.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Donelson the regiment was moved by transports to Nashville, Tennessee, where it remained for some weeks; thence it marched to Murfreesboro', and was posted there from April to July as one of the chain of detachments which were placed to guard the rear and communication of Gen. O.M. Mitchell in his advance on Huntsville, Ala. During that time, however, it formed part of the force with which Gen. Negley made a demonstration against Chattanooga, reaching the north bank of the Tennessee River, opposite the town. After that expedition it was again stationed at Murfreesboro', four companies under command of Maj. D.M. Fox, having been meanwhile detached temporarily and stationed at Tullahoma.

On the 13th of July the six companies at Murfreesboro' were attacked by a body of the enemy's cavalry, three thousand five hundred strong, under, Gen. N.8. Forrest. Of this battalion of the Ninth one company (8), forty-two strong, under First Lieutenant Wright, was quartered in the court-house, and five companies were encamped in a body in northeastern outskirts of the village, on the Liberty "pike", all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhurst. Col. Duffield was present, but not on duty, he having arrived in the evening of the 11th, in company with Gen. Crittenden, on business connected with the formation of a new brigade, of which Col. Duffield was to have the command. At the same time the Third Minnesota Infantry, four hundred and fifty strong (nine companies), was encamped on the bank of Stone River, less than two miles away, to the northwest of the village, and with it was Hewett's (First Kentucky) battery of four guns.

Forrest's attack on the camp of Lt. Col. Parkhurst's battalion was made at four o'clock in the morning (Sunday). He had evidently expected that it would be a surprise, but such did not prove the case. Col. Parkhurst had been warned of their approach, for the noise made by the hoofs of so many horses striking on the hard macadamized road was so great that the alarm was given, and the men of Michigan were already in line of battle before the head of the rebel column reached the picket line; so that, although the rebel horsemen came in at full speed, the Union force was prepared to give them a warm reception. The result was that the first attack was successfully repelled, with considerable loss to the enemy, who then withdrew and proceeded to attack the company occupying the court-house.

Upon the withdrawal of the enemy from his front, Col. Parkhurst at once dispatched a messenger to the Colonel of the Third Minnesota, informing him of the situation and asking him to come to his (Parkhurst's) assistance. With this request the officer in question, for what doubtless seemed to him good reasons, declined to comply. It was believed nevertheless, that he might have done so with good prospects of success, he having a comparatively large force, including an efficient battery. Certainly any attempt of Col. Parkhurst, with his little force of less than three hundred men, including the company in the court-house, and with no artillery, to effect a junction with the Minnesotans in the face of such an overwhelming body of the enemy would have been almost foolhardy.

At the court-house the attacking-party was warmly received by the defending garrison, who held it at bay for two long hours, and only yielded when they found such a course inevitable, the enemy having gained possession of the lower story of the building and set fire to it to compel a surrender. Immediately after their capture they were sent to the rear, in the direction of McMinnville; for the rebel commander believed that his work might at any moment be interrupted by Union reinforcements, who were posted at various points in the vicinity, a very natural supposition which might easily have been verified.

From the successful siege of the court-house the enemy returned to the attack of Col. Parkhurst's position, which, during the brief cessation of hostilities in his front, had been strengthened by such slight defenses as the men had been able to construct in the short time and with the insufficient means and material at their command. Slight as they were, however, they afforded some protection to the defending force, who, fought with the most determined and persistent bravery until past noon, when, as it became evident that they needed no longer look for succor, and that further resistance was useless, their leader submitted to the inevitable and surrendered.

During the eight hours through which they had stood at bay their loss had been thirteen killed and eighty-seven wounded. The enemy admitted that his own loss in killed alone had been thirty-five, and there is little doubt that it was much beyond this figure. Among the captured officers were Lt. Col. Parkhurst and

Capt. Mansfield. The first was marched away by the victorious rebels. Capt. Mansfield, being unable to march, was paroled and left behind, as was Col. Duffield, who had been severely wounded during the fight. His companion in his unfortunate visit to the fort, Gen. Crittenden, had also been taken prisoner at the hotel in the village, and was taken away with the other prisoners, to whose numbers was also added the Minnesota regiment before mentioned and the officers and me of Hewett's Battery.

At McMinnville, Forrest paroled the enlisted men whom he had captured, and they returned to Nashville, whence they were sent to Camp Chase; he retained the officers, however, and took them to Knoxville. From there they were sent to Atlanta, then to Madison, Georgia, where they remained for a considerable time, then to Columbia, South Carolina, to Salisbury, North Carolina, and finally to Libby Prison, where they were eventually paroled. Col. Parkhurst was exchanged in December 1862. Meantime, that portion of the regiment which had escaped capture at Murfreesboro' had been engaged against the enemy at Tye Springs, Tennessee, and at Munfordsville, Kentucky, about the time Gen. Buell's advance from Louisville to Perryville and Bowling Green.

On the 24th of December, 1862, Lt. Col. Parkhurst, then in command of the Ninth (Col. Duffield was permanently disabled by the wounds received at Murfreesboro' and resigned less than two months after that time, reported at the headquarters of Gen. Thomas, near Nashville, and was assigned to duty as provost-guard of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Gen. Thomas remarked, on the issuance of the order, that he had fully acquainted himself with the conduct of the regiment in its defense of Murfreesboro' and that he needed just such a regiment for duty at his headquarters.

The duty to which the Ninth was thus assigned was performed by the regiment from that time until expiration of its term of service. For the efficient manner in which it performed the duties devolving upon it at the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga (particularly the former) Col. Parkhurst and the regiment were warmly complimented by Gen. Thomas. When that gallant officer assumed the chief command of the army of the Cumberland, after Chickamauga, Col. Parkhurst (who was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment Feb. 6, 1863) was made provost-marshal-general of the department, and the Ninth became provost-guard at army headquarters.

In December, 1863, two hundred and twenty-nine of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned to Michigan on furlough. In the latter part of February, 1864, they again appeared at Chattanooga, with their numbers increased to about five hundred men. The regiment was again ordered to act as provost-guard of the Army of the Cumberland, and during the summer and autumn participated in all the movements of that army in Georgia and Tennessee. It entered Atlanta on its evacuation by the enemy, and was engaged in provost-duty until that city was abandoned by the Union forces, when it returned to Chattanooga. It was largely recruited during the season, and notwithstanding the muster-out on non-veterans whose terms had expired, had eight hundred and ninety-seven enlisted men on the first of November, 1864. It remained in Chattanooga until the 28th of March, 1865, when it was moved to Nashville. There it stayed on duty at headquarters and as guard at the military prison until the 15th of September, when it was mustered out of service. The following day it set out for Michigan, arriving at Jackson on the 19th, and on the 26th day of September, 1865, the Ninth Michigan Infantry was paid off and disbanded.

The introduction to this article may give the impression that these are the only men from the Haskins family to have served in the Civil War. There are others and include the following who served in other companies... Solomon Joyce Company a and K 13th Michigan Infantry. Rev. Daniel Meyers Company D 16th Michigan Infantry. Rufus Buxton Company not known. Farming, away of life in Odessa, was the occupation which Valmore chose to continue after his discharge from the army. Each farmer in Odessa was required to have a mark to use to show which animals belonged to them. On May 12, 1863, William Valmore Haskins recorded his mark for hogs, sheep and cattle as a square crop of the left ear and a slit in the same. Records from 1867 lists Valmore as a saw-miller in the area.

On Jan 23, 1877, Valmore purchased forty acres of land on section 8 of Odessa Township, Ionia County, Michigan. He purchased this land from Francis M. Roberts for \$700.00. The 1880 Census for Ionia County shows Valmore and Sophia as farming and with four children at home. On October 25, 1882, Valmore sold his farm to Alonzo E. Drake for \$1,200.00, with an exception of a mortgage placed on the land December 21, 1881. After the sale of the land they loaded their covered wagon and started on a long journey toward the west.

Traveling through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska they finally stopped near Beatrice, Nebraska, where Ezra Pool lived. Sophia (Pool) Haskins remained here (due to health) with Ezra. While Valmore and the children went on south with Frances Haskins and his family they continued traveling through Kansas, looking for an ideal location for a new home. When they reached west central Oklahoma they

began to notice that the land was much drier and had shorter grass than the land in Kansas. Water was hard to find and the little group of pioneers quickly ran out of water. Finally, a watering site was found but they learned from others nearby that it was a well guarded hole. Stories were told of people killed for taking water. Oklahoma territory did not appeal to them and it was decided to retrace their steps and go back towards Kansas. Reaching the Wichita area land was finally found which was selected as their new home.

Valmore bought land on the banks of the Big Arkansas River about five blocks from where the Little and Big Arkansas Rivers meet, in present day Wichita. In a letter written by Zoe (Haskins) Morris (Later Rosenstiel) to Alice Lumbert (later Haskins), dated November 27, 1888, she reports that "Ma she is having quite a time with her back it is getting better." Sophia (Croff-Pool) Haskins remained in Nebraska with her son, Ezra. She was blind for the last ten to twelve years of her life. Valmore was to bring her to Kansas to live but she died in Beatrice, Nebraska, on April 27, 1895.

Valmore returned to Michigan, soon after this, and on June 20, 1895, was married to Susan (Welch) Rouch. They were married by Rev. Daniel Meyers (husband to Valmore's sister, Elzetta, in Sebewa Township, Ionia County, Michigan. The witnesses to the ceremony were George Meyers and Elzetta H. Meyers. Susan Welch was born in Pennsylvania on April 29, 1825. The Portland Observer dated July 3, 1895, reported the marriage as thus: William V. Haskins, of Odessa Township and Miss Susan Rouch, of Waterville, Michigan, were married at the home of George Meyers in Sebewa on the 20th of June and left the same day on a wedding tour overland to Kansas.

Valmore and Susan returned to Kansas settling on Valmore's land. They remained here for a number of years. On August 31, 1903, Valmore wrote this letter to his son, Homer F. Haskins and family:

Dear Children,
today finds us well as usual my health has been improving slowly for the past two months I am still holding my own Susan's health is pretty good their has been a camp meeting in the park for the last week---spoke I was cutting my cane it was down had to get it up I want to sow my four fields for pasture We have 2 houses on our street and families live in them one on the corner south and one across the street 1 or 2 lots south and others looking for lots to buy they are going to----the camp meeting there---hundred years as a moment a moment as a thousand years we don't hope to weep on for the grave age-there is none it will be one Eternal Youth then why do we ask to stay---storms break out across our parting. If I take this down before I think of anything more to write good bye to Allison to the children and a kiss and a few love pats from WVH and Susan too all write.

Susan (Welch-Rouch) Haskins died in Wichita, Kansas, on November 5, 1904, and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Wichita. The Wichita Daily Eagle dated November 6, 1904, carried her obituary:

MRS HASKINS DEAD- FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE HELD FROM HOME TODAY;

Mrs. Susan Haskins died at her home, 225 North Clarence Street, yesterday.

Mrs. Haskins was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, but with her husband has lived in Wichita for about 15 years. She has a daughter, Mrs. Ellen Kyle, living in this city. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the family home. The services will be conducted by Rev. Switzer, of the Dodge Ave. M.E. Church.

Valmore went to live with his son, Homer F. Haskins, near Jefferson, Oklahoma. He died there on January 27, 1905, and was buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery near Jefferson. The Jefferson Review made the following mention of Valmore's death.

January 27, 1905: Word was received here that Grandpa Haskins, who lived at his son's in Valley Township died last night.

February 10, 1905: Valley Center News-A.V. Haskins came up from Enid to attend his father's funeral last week, Charles Haskins, of Meade, Kansas, reached his father's bedside a few hours before his father's death.

February 17, 1905: Valley Center News-F. H. Haskins and Charley Haskins have gone to Wichita to look after the estate left by their father.

Pleasant Hill Cemetery

Notes for Lois Ann Sophia Croff:

Lois Ann Sophia Croff was born June 18, 1826, in New York State. She came to Michigan and was married to Avery Pool, Jr., sometime between 1846 and 1850 Avery Pool, Jr., the son of Avery and Olive (Babcock) Pool, was born in New York and settled in Sunfield Township, Eaton County,

Michigan, in 1841. He purchased eighty acres an section 25 for the sum of \$160.00 on January 18, 1841. He was married to Rhoda Barnum and had four children, Rhoda (Barnum) Pool died about 1845. After this A very Pool was married to Lois Ann Croff and they remained in Sunfield Township. In March of 1850, a son was born named Azariah P. Pool. While young, Azariah was given the nick-name of "Jippy" and later in life he went by "Ezra". A younger sister was also born (probably in 1851) and named Orthbine.

On December 15, Avery purchased 40 acres of land on section 23 in Sunfield Township. Not long after this Avery became very ill. The sickness was contagious and the children were warned not to go near their father. Orthbine was so small and did not understand and went into his room. She contracted the disease and died. A very also died, leaving Sophia alone with her son, Ezra. On December 5, 1852, Sophia sold their forty acres to John Dow.

Between this time and 1860, Sophia (Croft) Pool was married to William Valmore Haskins. Ezra remained with his mother and became part of a new family with the Haskins. A very's children by his marriage to Rhoda Barnum were sent to live with several families in the area. (Refer to the history of William Valmore Haskins to conclude the life Lois Ann Sophia (Croft) Pool (Haskins).

- iii. Irena C. Haskins, born June 06, 1834 in Lorain Co., Ohio; died February 26, 1852 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; married Sumner Russell September 28, 1851 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; born January 31, 1826 in Monroe Co., New York; died December 27, 1888 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.

Notes for Irena C. Haskins:

Irena C. Haskins was born June 6, 1834 in Lorain County, Ohio. She moved with her parents to Odessa Township, Michigan in 1846. The 1850 Odessa Census lists Irena as living with the family of Hiram S. Lee. She was 16 years of age and was probably working for the Lee family.

On September 28, 1851, Irena was married to Sumner Russell in Odessa Township. They were married by Rev. Myron Tupper and the witnesses to the marriage were Harriet A. Tupper and Esteven Tupper. Sumner Russell was born January 31, 1826 in Monroe County, New York, the son of Elihu Russell. Sumner was an early settler in Odessa and located there in the early 1840's. It has been told that Irena was a woman preacher. To have been so during this time in history must have been quiet radical. Sumner also preached the Word of God. Tragically, only five months after their marriage, Irena was taken seriously ill. The doctor pronounced her dead on February 26, 1852, in Odessa, Michigan. Irena was buried in the Meyers Cemetery in Woodland, Michigan. Years later, when many of the bodies were moved to Lakeside Cemetery, Irena's body was moved also.

When the grave was dug up it was discovered that her hands were in her hair "pulling" as if in anguish. Afterwards, the doctor admitted that

she was only "very near death" when he pronounced her dead. The doctor knew he would not be back for several days and took the liberty to say she was dead and so Irena was literally buried alive. Irena was a favorite sister of William Valmore Haskins and this discovery caused much grief in his life.

Sumner remarried in 1856 to Lucinda E. Sickles. He remained in Odessa his entire life, following the occupation of farming. Somner and

Lucinda had three children. Sumner Russell died December 27, 1888, in Odessa and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

Meyers Cemetery and eventually moved to Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

Notes for Sumner Russell:

Lakesdie Cemetery.

- iv. Julia Ann Haskins, born October 25, 1835 in Lorain Co., Ohio; died June 19, 1886 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; married Samuel Meyers May 04, 1856 in Woodland Township, Barry Co., Michigan; born December 07, 1826 in Hanover Township, Lucerne Co., Pennsylvania; died May 15, 1912 in Keene Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.

Notes for Julia Ann Haskins:

Julia Ann Haskins was born October 5, 1835, (another record says September 25, 1825) in Lorain County, Ohio. She spent her childhood years in Ohio and in 1846 moved with her parents to Odessa Township, Michigan. The 1850 Federal Census of Ionia County lists Julia as attending school.

On May 4, 1856, Julia married Samuel Meyers in Woodland Township, Michigan. The marriage was witnessed by Samuel's brother and wife, Daniel and Amey Meyers. Samuel Meyers was born December 7, 1826, in Lucerne, Ohio. Samuel and Julia settled in Woodland Township, living on section one. This

land was given to Samuel by his father, John Meyers, previous to their marriage on May 18, 1850. Samuel and Julia remained here until March 5, 1884, when they sold their land to Adam Baitinger.

The next month, Samuel purchased land in Odessa Township, from Julia's cousin, James Buxton. The land was on section twenty and was purchased for \$350.00.

Two years later, Julia died of apoplexy on June 19, 1886, in Odessa Township. The Ionia Standard of July 2, 1886, printed her obituary.

Ionia Standard, July 2, 1886, Odessa: Seldom has a death cast such a feeling of sadness over this community as did that of Mrs. Samuel Meyers on Saturday the 19th. Her death was sudden, her illness only lasting from Friday evening until Saturday morning when death claimed her. The deceased was fifty years of which she had been a consistent church member, always striving in her daily life to carry out the principles of her faith. Few persons have endeared themselves to their friends as she did the many manifestations of sorrow at the funeral testified to the love and esteem which she was held. In her death the U.B. Church loses a devoted and honorable member and the Sabbath School, an indefatigable worker and teacher. A touching incident of the funeral was the deep sorrow shown by the little members of the infant class (about thirty in number) who seemed well nigh heart broken at the loss of their beloved teacher. The funeral obsequies were held at the West Odessa Church on Monday, Elder Shaeffer, assisted by Elder Mourer, officiating.

Samuel remained in the Odessa area continuing to farm his land. He remarried to Sarah J. King on October 31, 1887, in Odessa Township.

They were married by Rev. Isaac Mourer and the ceremony was witnessed by Samuel's daughter and husband, Catherine and Anslem Dodds. Sara J. King was born April 23, 1831 in Seneca County, Ohio.

The Lake Odessa Wave of July 28, 1893, reported that "S. Myers purchased a mower from Gilson for Harvest 1893." Samuel's farm had become a prominent one in Odessa Township. In October 1901, Samuel and Sarah moved to Woodbury, Michigan, purchasing a home there. Sarah died in Woodbury on April 25 1907. Samuel moved and made his home with his daughter, Ellen Morrow. The Lake Odessa Wave carried this article which relates the details of Samuel's 82nd Birthday.

PASSES 82nd MILESTONE-SAMUEL MEYERS CELEBRATES THE DAY WITH HIS CHILDREN IN GAINS: Samuel Meyers who is so well and favorable known in this section as one of the early settlers here, passed his 82nd birthday last Saturday with his children in Gains, two daughters and a son and their families viz. Mrs. F.G. Jones, Mrs. Hamp and Freeman Meyers.

A nice family reunion was arranged at the home of Mrs. Jones where some 27 children gathered including the son Will Meyers of Sunfield.

A good dinner was prepared for the occasion. Rev D.H. Shelly of Ionia who chanced to be assisting in a revival meeting at the Gains U.B. Church was also a guest at the gathering, he being an old friend of the family.

The Meyers family is pretty well scattered over several counties and even other states. Had they all been present with their families, including Mrs. Jasper Morrow of this village, the number would have footed up to over 40.

Mr. Meyers was born near Wilksbare, Pennsylvania. He came with his people to Ohio in 1838 and from there he came to Woodbury where William Bollman now lives; here he lived for 34 years or until 1884 when he sold out and moved to West Odessa on the farm now owned by Mrs. Lottie Durkee. He lived here 17 years moving in 1901 to Woodbury where he stills owns a good home but since the death of Mrs. Meyers he has made his home with his daughter here, Mrs. Jasper Morrow and family.

Mr. Meyers has been one of our stalwart, active citizens, a life long member and active worker in the U.B. Church, a man loved by many and respected by all. He enjoys a good visit with any of his old friends or new ones too and indulges in talking over pioneer days with there trying times and difficulties. Since his long siege of typhoid fever a year ago he has not been so able to get around but even yet is quite smart for a man his age. The Wave takes considerable pleasure in giving its many readers a cut herewith of Mr. Meyers together with this short mention of his life.

At the age of eighty-five, Samuel passed away in Keene Township, Michigan, at the home of his daughter, Permelia Hemp. Samuel died May 15, 1912, and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

Notes for Samuel Meyers:

When eleven years old, Samuel Meyers moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio where they remained until 1850 when the family came to Michigan. After coming here Brother Meyers settled on a farm in

Samuel Meyers, son of John and Cathreen Meyers, was born in Lucerne Co., Pennsylvania, December 7, 1826, and died at the home of his youngest daughter, Mrs. Robert Hamp, in Keene Twp., Ionia Co., Mich., May 15, 1912, at the advanced age of 85 years, 5 months and 8 days. When eleven years old he with his parents moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio where they remained until 1850 when the family came to Michigan. After coming here Brother Meyers settled on a farm in Woodland Twp., Barry Co. where he lived until the spring of 1885 when he sold the Woodland farm and bought another farm north and west of Lake Odessa near the church known as the West Odessa Church where he lived for a number of years, when he again sold his farm and moved to Woodbury, where he later bought a home and lived until his home was broken up by the death of his wife, since which time he has lived most of the time with his children.

On May 4, 1856, he was married to Miss Julia Ann Haskins: To them 12 children were born 6 of whom are still living, 3 girls and 3 boys, all of whom were present at the funeral except Edwin who lives in South Dakota. Julia Ann Meyers, his wife died June 19, 1886, and in the fall of 1887 he married Mrs. Sarah J. Meyers, of the State of Iowa, who died April 24, 1907.

Father Meyers has been a life-long member of the dear old United Brethren Church having sustained an official relation for many years serving the church as leader, Sunday School superintendent, trustee and for many years secretary of the quarterly Conference of Barry Circuit and was a highly respected member of the class at Woodbury at the time of his death.

He leaves to mourn his death one sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Cramer, of Lake Odessa, and one brother Valentine Meyers, of Sunfield, who is an honored member of the United Brethren Class at that place; also 3 sons, 3 daughters, and several grand and great grandchildren, besides a large circle of other relatives and friends by whom he will be greatly missed. The funeral was held at the United Brethren Church at Lake Odessa May 17, 1912. The sermon was preached by the writer, (C. D. Jarvis) from II Timothy 1:12, was assisted by Rev. I. H. Mourer. Interment was at Lake Side Cemetery.
C. D. Jarvis

Marriage Notes for Julia Haskins and Samuel Meyers:

Witnessed by: Daniel and Amey Meyers

- v. Rosalia L. Haskins, born June 08, 1838 in Lorain Co., Ohio; died January 08, 1861 in Lake Odessa, Ionia Co., Michigan; married Charles L. Wright; born September 25, 1834 in Java, Wyoming Co., New York; died December 08, 1861 in Westpoint, Lawrence Co., Kentucky.

Notes for Rosalia L. Haskins:

The fifth child of America and Mary Ann D. Haskins, Rosalia L. (HH 171), was married to Charles L. Wright.

Rosalia L. Haskins was born on June 8, 1838, in Lorain County, Ohio. Rosalia moved to Michigan in 1846 and, with her parents, settled in Odessa Township, Ionia County. She remained at home until February 22, 1860, when she married Charles L. Wright, of Odessa Township. Charles L. Wright was born in 1834, in Java, Wyoming County, New York, the son of Luther and Millie Wright. He journeyed to Odessa Township, settling near its center in 1851. The 1860 Federal Census of Odessa Township, Ionia County, Michigan, lists Rosalia twice; still living with her parents and as married and living with Charles L. Wright. Soon after their marriage Rosalia became pregnant. The baby was born but died either at birth or shortly thereafter, in December of 1860. Weeks later on January 8, 1861, Rosalia died leaving Charles a widower after only eleven months of marriage. She was buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

Charles remained in Odessa Township. On October 4, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army to serve his country. He was assigned as a Private to Company H of the Ninth Infantry of Michigan. Charles joined the majority of the Haskins family as they fought for peace between the States. While the company was stationed near West Point, Kentucky, Charles contracted typhoid fever and died there on December 8, 1861. There is a grave marker next to Rosalia's grave in Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa, Michigan, commemorating Charles' service and death.

In the early 1880's, Charles' mother, Millie Wright, applied to the United States Pension Office for benefits to support herself. Affidavits were filed by Charles E. Sretz, William V. Haskins, America

Haskins, Elzetta Haskins, William Sever, Jasper Srokaw, Nancy Sickles and Merritt Moore. Following is a letter from Millie Wright describing her relationship to Charles.

South Cass July 8th, 1882

Mr Pritchard

Sir You ask in what way my son contributed to my support and I can hardly tell the time when I did not lean upon him, while he lived His Father died when he was scarcely five years old and I had two younger children and before I hardly realized it I was looking to him for help in many ways and he was always worthy of the trust I put in him. We came to Michigan some twenty six or seven years ago and he bought a piece of land and I lived with him some three years until he married when I lived with my younger son until Charles' wife died when we all lived together again until he enlisted and then he gave what little household stuff he had to me in case he did not return. He was only in the service about two months and his Gray was sent to me and before he died he willed me forty acres of land. In regard to his letters I think they must have been burned when my house burned down four years ago last winter as I can not find them. This land which Charles willed me was School land with \$120.00 owing on it, and it was his interest which he left me.

Yours Respectfully,

Milly Wright

Millie Wright was denied the pension benefits. The letter remains as a testimony of the life Charles L. Wright lived and laid down for his country.

Died in child birth, Burial: Meyers Cemetery, Later moved to Lakeside Cemetery by James Wright

Notes for Charles L. Wright:

Charles' father (Luther Wright) died when he was almost five years old in 1939 of a sun stroke. Charles Wright attended the Java, New York School. When James (Charles' brother) was eighteen and Charles was twenty they came to Michigan with their mother and niece, Eva Wheeler.

They came on the train to either Ionia or Saranac. It was the year 1856. The two boys and their mother bought fifty acres apiece. (a later source says Millie bought sixty acres and each son fifty.) Charles' land was on the north side of Bippley Road east of Tasker Road in Odessa Township, Ionia County, Michigan.

Charles Wright was 6 feet 4 inches tall. After his marriage Charles lived on his own farm. Charles Wright was born September 25, 1834.

Charles married Rosella (Rosalia) Haskins and they had one daughter. Both mother and daughter dying at the time of birth. They were buried in the same casket in a church yard east of Lake Odessa (Meyers Cemetery). They were afterwards move to the family lot at Lake Odessa (Lakeside Cemetery) by James Wright.

At the time of the Civil War the president asked the states for three month men. They would be called as needed from the states. James Wright was the first three month man to enlist in Ionia County .The first were all Sharp Shooters. Three months was considered enough time to thrash the south. The President later disbanded them while they were still state troops, and called for men to enlist for the duration of the war. Charles enlisted for the duration. He was a widower, and told James, who was twenty-three at the time, to go home and not to enlist unless men were needed a lot worse than they were at that time. He insisted that his mother needed a man at home and that he should be the one since he was the youngest son. Charles was in the 9th Infantry.

Charles died of typhoid fever. (in West Point, Kentucky) His company said the doctor was a southern sympathizer and killed all who took his medicine. James went south and brought his brother back (to Odessa Township for burial in Lake Side Cemetery). During the war Millie and James helped everyone who lived near them and that had men in the service.

Charles built a book case of black walnut before he went to war and James fixed it so he had a door that came down for a desk and pigeon holes in front of him when the door was down. This book case is now in the possession of Richard Heaven of Clarksville, Michigan.

- vi. Elzetta H. Haskins, born September 09, 1841 in Lorain Co., Ohio; died March 04, 1927 in East Lansing, Eaton Co., Michigan; married (1) Philo T. White November 17, 1863 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; born 1839 in Macomb, Macomb Co., Michigan; died July 02, 1866 in Odessa Township,

Ionia Co., Michigan; married (2) Rev. Daniel Meyers September 13, 1874 in Woodland, Barry Co., Michigan; born August 12, 1829 in Hanover Township, Lucerne Co., Pennsylvania; died February 03, 1904 in Lake Odessa, Ionia Co., Michigan.

Notes for Elzetta H. Haskins:

Elzetta H. Haskins was born September 9, 1841, in Lorain County, Ohio.

She came to Odessa Township, Michigan, with her parents, in 1846. She grew up in Odessa and after the death of her mother in 1856, Elzetta took over many of the household chores. The 1860 Census list her as "house-keeper." On November 17, 1863, Elzetta married Philo T. White in Odessa Township. The marriage was witnessed by Francis Haskins and Eliza Lumbert and performed by James W. Robinson, Justice of the Peace.

Philo was born in 1839 in Macomb, Michigan. Two months prior to their marriage, on August 6, 1863, Philo had purchased forty acres on section #26 of Odessa Township. He bought this farm from Elihu White, of Macomb County, Michigan, for \$175.00. This land was less than a mile from America Haskins' farm.

Philo had come to Odessa earlier in his life as in 1860 he was a farm hand for Emory Russell (who later married Irene C. Haskins). On August 7, 1861 Philo enlisted in Company I, Seventh Infantry of Michigan. He enlisted for three years as a private, and was mustered out in August 22, 1861. While in battle at Antietam, Maryland, Philo was wounded.

The records show that on September 17, 1862 he was "disabled by a wound in the right breast by a munition ball producing tetanic spasm and disability to use the right arm also neuralgia in the neck and both shoulders." "(Philo) was wounded at Antietam September 17 by an explosive ball which penetrated the muscles of the and exploded tearing out the muscle, the results of traumatic tetanus and inability to move the arm." He was discharged for disability at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 17, 1862.

A year and a half later Philo re-enlisted in Company H, 9th Infantry of Michigan, of which the rest of the Haskins family belonged. He enlisted at Odessa on February 8, 1864, for three years. He was mustered in on February 12, 1864 and joined the regiment at Coldwater, Michigan, on February 12, 1864. He served the regiment for about a year until March of 1865, when he was taken ill. The records state that "Philo T. White contracted the disease in the line of duty in the summer of 1864 when he took a severe cold near Atlanta, Georgia, from which he never recovered, although he has been doing his duty at all times until the 25th day of March, 1865 when he reported sick and has never been able for duty since." He was discharged from duty June 5, 1865, on a Surgeon's Certificate at Nashville, Tennessee.

On October 3, 1865, Philo sold his forty acres on section #26 to Jabez Lumbert, of Odessa for \$100.00. Philo still owned a mortgage to Elihu White for this land. The next day, October 4, Elzetta and Philo's one year old son, Alfred, died. The cause of death is unknown.

The illnesses of the Civil War left Philo in worsening condition. He died July 2, 1886. The Lake Odessa Wave of July 12, 1907, carried an article listing Civil War Soldiers who served from Odessa Township. It stated that Philo White was buried in the Meyers Cemetery, Woodland Township, Michigan. He was later removed and buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa, Michigan. Elzetta was left with an infant daughter to take care of. Most likely she lived with her father or some other family member.

On September 13, 1874, Elzetta married Rev. Daniel Meyers in Woodland, Michigan. Daniel was a brother to Samuel Meyers (who had married Elzetta's sister, Julia). Daniel Meyers was born August 12, 1829, in Hanover Township, Lucerne County, Pennsylvania. The son of John and Cathreen Meyers. Daniel was also a Civil War Veteran, having served only a couple of months in Company D, 16th regiment of the Michigan Volunteer Infantry. His enlistment period extended from March 16, 1865 to July 8, 1865.

Daniel Meyers' first wife, Amey (Miller) Meyers, died March 19, 1871, and had left him with at least five children not old enough to live on their own. Elzetta took over as their step-mother and helped to raise these children. Daniel's farm was on section #13 of Sebewa Township, Michigan. He sold this farm on October 1, 1877 to William Reed for \$2,400.00.

The following year Daniel and Elzetta made their first trip westward seeking a new life in Kansas. The Nashville News dated October 19, 1878, reported that "it is reported that Daniel Meyers is going to seek his fortune in Kansas." Over the next two years of their lives, Daniel and Elzetta were to travel back and forth between Kansas and Michigan. On April 24, 1886, Daniel purchased another tract of land in Odessa Township, Michigan. He purchased twenty acres on section # 20 from Delos VanHouten. The amount of sale was \$475.00.

Later in 1886, Daniel and Elzetta were back in Kansas. Two letters written by Daniel from Kansas tell their life in the west. (Notice the mention of Valmore Haskins-Eddie and Lettie refer to Edwin and

Melissa Haskins).

Fowler, Meade County, Kansas, December 16, 1886: To Albert Meyers; Dear children, Yours of November 22 were relieved some time ago. Was sorry to learn of having Rheumatism. Hope you are better before now. Hope this will find you all well. In your next tell us how the Collins affair stands. I see in the Saranac Local that Mt. Collins has been arrested. Yes we have a team and still we have not. Eddie reserved it to make a trip to Sedgwick County. He went and was to be back in three weeks but Lettie took sick soon after they arrived there and are not back yet. Have been gone about 7 weeks. So you see no prairie has been rolled over and indeed it has been too dry to plow sod for a long time. We had rain a few days ago to wet two or three inches. Well digging has been the regular work here nearly all fall. We have a well about 86 feet deep. Good water. It stands on solid Sandstone rock. I have been helping Mr. Romig at his well as he has helped me.

I had a letter from Walter same time I received yours. He was well. We had a letter from Alice yesterday. All was well except Art's shoulder is still lame. Elder Henderson, a Free Will Baptist, and myself are holding protracted meetings at this time. Many backsliders have been reclaimed and a few conversions. The meeting still goes on. Wish you could be present some evening. The weather is very pleasant so far this month. Last month we had some cold and blustering days. Elzetta was with me to Fowler yesterday. She made a purchase of candy for 5 cents for Otis and I bought 500 lbs of coal and 1 lb crackers. Elzetta drove Valmore's team home and I staid to meeting 5 miles south of Fowler. Had a good meeting but I must close and get ready for church 8 miles away. We are always glad to hear from you all. So write often as you can and get time.
Yours as ever D. and E.H. Meyers

Cash City, Clark County, Kansas, January 17, 1887: A.W. & family-Dear Children, Your letter dated Jan 9 was received yesterday. Francis folks brought it from Fowler Saturday. We were glad to hear from you again. We read your letter with interest. The winter here has been very light so far. In Nov we had a few days pretty cold with wind. Dec was mostly pleasant but some cold freezing weather. Jan so far has been very pleasant winter weather. Last Saturday I went about in my shirt sleeves. Yesterday the wind blew perfect gale. Elzetta, the children and I went 8 miles to church facing the wind. Heard a F. W. Baptist preach in the forenoon. We returned home in the evening. The wind went down. Today is very pleasant again. We are all well except colds, nothing serious. The friends here are unusually well. Well as to the question you asked me. To the first I will answer as to this country I like it better as time and circumstances pass. This is very new country. The first settlers came in here about two years ago but it is improving rapidly. Two R.R.'s have agreed to go through Meade County within about 15 months and one of them will be built through our neighborhood. It will strike Cash City on the east of us and will go north of west strait to Meade Center, our county seat. C.C. is about 6 miles east of us. Meade Center 14 miles north of west of us. The country is very rough in some places, especially along the streams, yet through most of the land is good. Then there are other localities where it is level and beautiful. This is certainly a Romantic country. The soil is productive. It has been very dry here ever since Sept It is too dry to plow. Now as to your second question whether you could do better than in Michigan, I do not want to say, but with my knowledge of your circumstances and the chance to secure a 160 acre farm here I would favor idea of 160 acres for it is good land as you can find in Michigan. Government land is all gone now. But I know of a splendid tree claim that can be bought for three hundred dollars about two miles from us, 10 miles from Fowler and on the line of our new R.R. route, but the chance will not always last to get such cheap land here, for as soon as the R.R. is built, land must take a rise. We would be glad to have you come if you make up your mind to come, come as soon as you can. Write to me again soon and let me know how things go. N.B. Direct your letters to Cash City, Clark County, Kansas as I have changed my address. Otis is tinkering with hammer and nails. Elzetta is busy washing.

The entire Meyers family was deeply involved in the United Brethren in Christ Church. They had organized the Meyers Church, in Michigan and with moving to Kansas, Daniel did not let his religious beliefs fall along the way. In 1887 he became a United Brethren minister in Kansas, joining the Arkansas Valley Conference.

Apparently not totally satisfied, Daniel and Elzetta finally moved back to Michigan permanently. By 1890 they were living near Sunfield, Michigan.

The Lake Odessa Wave of October 14, 1898, reported that "Daniel Meyers has purchased 10 acres of ground of M. Doty across the lake and is erecting a house on the same. Braden Bros. are furnishing the materials."

The 1900 Census of Odessa Township, lists Daniel and Elzetta with only one child still at home. Daniel Meyers died February 4, 1904, in Woodland Township, Michigan, and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Lake Odessa. Elzetta remained in the Lake Odessa area for several years. She later moved to the Lansing

area living with her son Otis. Elzetta died March 4, 1927, in Eaton County, Michigan.

Buried: Lakeside Cemetery

Notes for Rev. Daniel Meyers:

REV. DANIEL MEYERS

Elzetta (Haskins) White married in 1874 to Rev. Daniel Meyers. The following records come from the United Brethren in Christ Church archives. They have supplied a chronological record of Daniel's ministry in the United Brethren in Christ Church plus two biographical sketches from their denominational paper at the time of his death in 1904. This information gives a detailed look at the life Daniel had as a minister in the Michigan area.

1968-Licensed as a minister by the Michigan Conference of the United Brethren Church

1872-Served Bowne Circuit.

1873-Branch Missionary Treasurer

1874-Branch Missionary Treasurer

1875-Ordained

1876-Lake View Circuit-resigned

1877- Transferred to Saginaw Conference Lakeview

The General Conference of 1877 divided Michigan Conference with the northern part becoming Saginaw Conference. From the minutes--"That Michigan Conference be divided; that the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad be the dividing line, and that that portion of the conference north of said railroad constitute a mission-conference; that Ovid and Bengal circuits remain with Michigan Conference.

1878- Treasurer of the Preacher's Aid Society

1880- Transferred from Saginaw to Michigan Conference

1881-Thornapple Circuit

1882-Aurelius Circuit

1883- Transferred to North Michigan (formerly called Saginaw Conference)

1886- Transferred from North Michigan to Michigan Conference

1887-Apparently transferred to Arkansas Valley Conference

1888- Transferred from Arkansas Valley Conference back to Michigan

1894-Granted a location for one year.

His name is continued on the roll of Michigan Conference but he was not assigned to a circuit for some reason--perhaps he was no longer able to serve for reasons of health or age.

A RECOGNITION

Another veteran of the A.M.A. has exchanged o good life for a better one. Rev. Daniel Meyers died February 3, 1904 As every effect must have a cause, so every intelligent existence must have a purpose. The all wise Creator has a purpose in the creation of every human being, and it is for the created to see to it that his Creator's purpose is accomplished in this existence. The word of God declares, touching the actions of his people, by their fruits shall they be known. If this rule be applied to the life of our brother, we must believe that his Creator was not Disappointed in his expectation touching his life. It may be said of brother Meyers, he was a good man. His every day life proved it without a doubt. He was not what the popular world calls a great preacher, but he was a preacher nevertheless, and a good one. His daily life and conversation constituted what may be called Preaching of a high order. His public writing though not voluminous, nor perhaps luminous, was always sensible and spiritual, and no body tired of reading his articles, he never wearied the editors with his letters.

Brother Meyers has been a member of the A.M.A from its organization. His conduct and words during his sickness and in his last communication with his friends were such as to indicate his assurance of a triumphant entry into the glory world. His nephew in a letter to me said, "His last conscious hours were triumphant in the Lord. Such glorious visions were opened to his view as he had never before seen and could not describe, they were such as to call to mind Stephen who saw the heavens opened and the son of man sitting at the right hand of God."

Rev. Daniel Meyers, died at his home near lake Odessa, Michigan, February 3, 1904, at the age of 74 years, and six months. Brother Daniel Meyers was born in Pennsylvania and came to this country with his people when this part of Michigan was a vast wilderness. He was among the first to help organize, and a member of one of the first United Brethren societies in Michigan. He was a member of the Michigan Annual conference, and was one of our pioneer preachers. He traveled a number of fields of labor and was always faithful in the discharge of his duty.

He was a wise and safe consular and a truly honest man of God, and lived the religion he professed to the end. He was patient and trustful in all his sickness and demonstrated his faith in God by trusting Him to

the end, Death found him ready. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn their loss, some of whom will faithfully care for their mother in her sad bereavement, The funeral sermon was preached by the writer, assisted by his pastor.

United Brethren minister - CO. D 16th Michigan Infantry

- 4
- vii. Francis Haskins, born May 26, 1843 in Wellington Township, Lorain Co., Ohio; died July 07, 1903 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; married Elizabeth Jane Lumbert December 05, 1863 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.
 - viii. Alma L. Haskins, born July 03, 1845 in Lorain Co., Ohio; died April 18, 1865 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.
 - ix. Edwin Haskins, born October 01, 1847 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died July 11, 1926 in Oroville, Butte Co., California; married Melissa Salina Shepard June 05, 1878 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; born September 10, 1852 in Dundee, Yates Co., New York; died August 28, 1921 in Roseville, Placer Co., California.

Notes for Edwin Haskins:

Edwin Haskins was born October 1, 1847, in Odessa township, Michigan. He grew up in this area and on June 5, 1878, Edwin married Melissa Salina Shepard, In Odessa. They were married by Esteven Russell and the wedding was witnessed by Edwin's brother and sister-in-law, Francis and Jane Haskins. Melissa was born in Yates County, New York around 1852.

By 1872 Edwin was an established farmer on section #22 in Odessa Township. The Tax Rolls of Odessa Township for 1876 and 1878 show Edwin as farming on Section #8.

About 1880 Edwin and his family made the long journey to Kansas. They settled in Sedgwick County.

Edwin's Father, America Haskins died in May of 1884. As a result of this, Edwin's brother, Albert, came from Michigan to live with them in Kansas. Albert had some type of physical disorder and required care. He remained with Edwin and Melissa the remainder of his life.

The 1885 Census of Sedgwick County, shows Edwin as farming. Soon after this Edwin and his family moved west. They lived in Vancouver Island area of British Columbia and later near Seattle,

Washington. As to date no records can be found which chronicle the later years of Edwin's life. His

descendants are presumed to live in the Washington State area. Edwin Haskins Odessa township,

Michigan. He grew up in this area and on June 5, 1878, Edwin married Melissa Salina Shepard, In Odessa. They were married by Esteven Russell and the wedding was witnessed by Edwin's brother and sister-in-law, Francis and Jane Haskins. Melissa was born in Yates County, New York around 1852.

- x. Albert Haskins, born February 26, 1852 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.

Notes for Albert Haskins:

Albert Haskins was born February 26, 1852, probably in Odessa Township, Michigan, which was the residence of his parents, America and Mary Ann Haskins. Albert was born with some type of physical or emotional disorder. The Federal Census of 1870 listed him as idiotic (the dictionary defines this as a feeble minded person requiring complete custodial care). Due to the fact that Albert's mother was 41 at his

birth he may have been afflicted with a type of Down's Syndrome or a related disorder. Albert grew to manhood under the care of his parents. At the death of his father, in 1884, a decision had to be made regarding the care of Albert. His father had requested in his will that Albert's step-mother, Elizabeth Haskins, continue to care for him. She denied this request. It was then decided that Albert would go to Kansas to live with his brother, Edwin and family, in Sedgwick County. From his fathers estate \$345.00 was given to Edwin for Albert's care. Two dollars and thirty cents was used to purchase new shirts and a hat for Albert. The expense to take Albert to Kansas totaled \$50.00 and it is assumed he was sent by train.

The 1885 Census of Sedgwick County, Lists Albert living with Edwin Haskins and family. He remained with Edwin for the rest of his life.

They moved westward living in the area of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. No records have been found regarding the final years of Albert's life.

10. Jabus Lumbert, born July 22, 1814 in Junius, Seneca Co., New York; died January 17, 1888 in Goddard, Sedgwick Co., Kansas. He married **11. Elizabeth Jane Olmstead**.

11. Elizabeth Jane Olmstead, born January 18, 1819 in Pennsylvania; died July 19, 1887 in Goddard, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

Children of Jabus Lumbert and Elizabeth Olmstead are:

- 5
 - i. Elizabeth Jane Lumbert, born February 07, 1843 in Townsend, Sandusky Co., Ohio; died April 26, 1903 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; married Francis Haskins December 05, 1863 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.
 - ii. Orange Lumbert, born April 28, 1838 in Huron Township, Wayne Co., New York; died June 30, 1895 in Colwich, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; married Charles Elihu Tupper September 14, 1860 in Odessa Twp, Ionia Co., MI; born October 03, 1842 in Ionia Co., MI; died April 29, 1910 in Mt. Hope, KS.
 - iii. Margaret Lumbert, born January 02, 1840 in New York; died June 05, 1886.
 - iv. Jacob J. Lumbert, born December 31, 1844 in Sandusky Co., Ohio; died March 10, 1927 in Mount Hope, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; married (1) Elizabeth Jane Hinsdale February 21, 1868 in Odessa Twp, Ionia Co., MI; born 1854 in Boston Twp., Ionia Co., MI; died in Adrian Co. MI; married (2) Lydia Louise Dodds November 08, 1884.
 - v. Washington Lumbert, born August 18, 1846 in Townsend Township, Sandusky Co., Ohio; died September 25, 1937 in Goddard, Sedgwick Co., Kansas; married Louisa Ann Augst; born September 25, 1851 in Ohio; died April 25, 1935.
 - vi. Lucretia Cordelia Lumbert, born December 18, 1848 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; married James W. Hinsdale; born Bet. 1840 - 1844 in Dundee, MI.
 - vii. Melissa Ann Lumbert, born 1849 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died in In infancy.

Notes for Melissa Ann Lumbert:

Died in infancy

- viii. Henry Lumbert, born August 24, 1850 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died January 13, 1932 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.
- ix. Alphas LaVern Lumbert, born February 03, 1852 in Woodland, Barry Co., Michigan; died March 18, 1936 in Niangua, Webster Co., Missouri.
- x. Mary Elizabeth Lumbert, born December 06, 1856 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; married Jake Main.
- xi. Frank Lumbert, born September 30, 1858 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan; died March 21, 1864 in Odessa Township, Ionia Co., Michigan.

12. Elwood Wright, born June 12, 1813 in , Coschoton Co., Ohio. He was the son of William Wright, 2nd and Amy Fraizer.

Child of Elwood Wright is:

- 6
 - i. George Washington Wright, born April 07, 1837 in Coshocton Co., Ohio; died November 12, 1922 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma; married Martha Ann Williams February 18, 1868 in Champaign City, Champaign Co., Illinois.

14. John Dollard Williams, born February 14, 1832 in Batecourt Co., Virginia; died January 13, 1887 in Illionis. He was the son of George Washington Williams and Martha Ann Dollard. He married **15. Emeline Umphrey** Abt. 1851.

15. Emeline Umphrey, born November 05, 1822; died 1853.

Child of John Williams and Emeline Umphrey is:

- 7
 - i. Martha Ann Williams, born August 29, 1850 in Virginia; died June 11, 1927 in Jefferson, Grant Co., Oklahoma; married George Washington Wright February 18, 1868 in Champaign City, Champaign Co., Illinois.