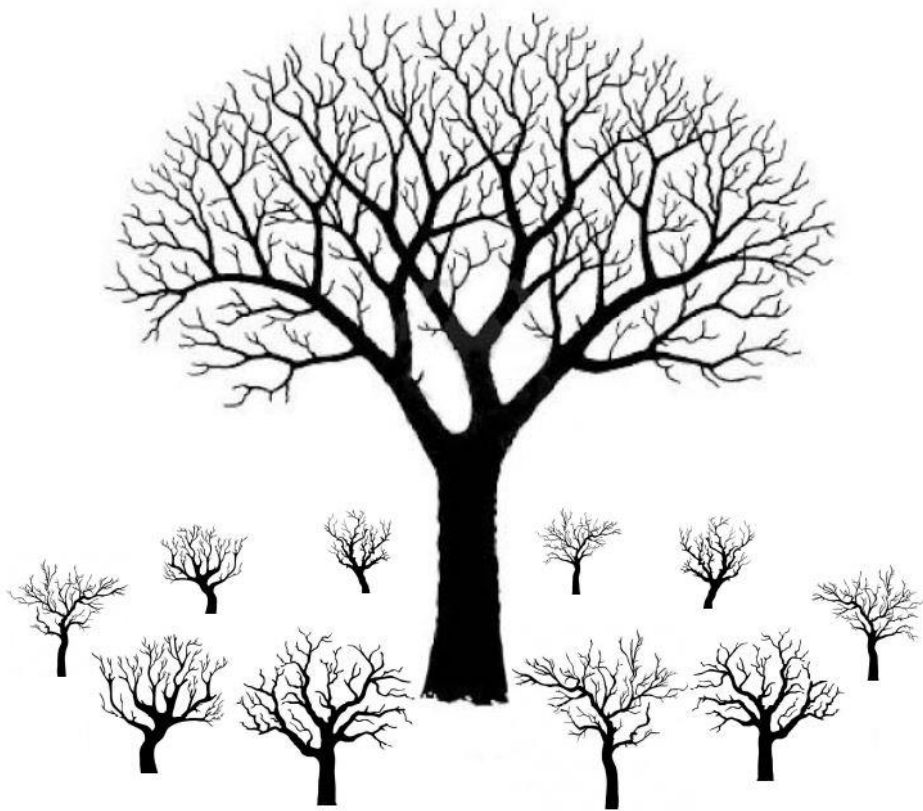


The Convergence

Family History of Bernard and Jackie Peterson

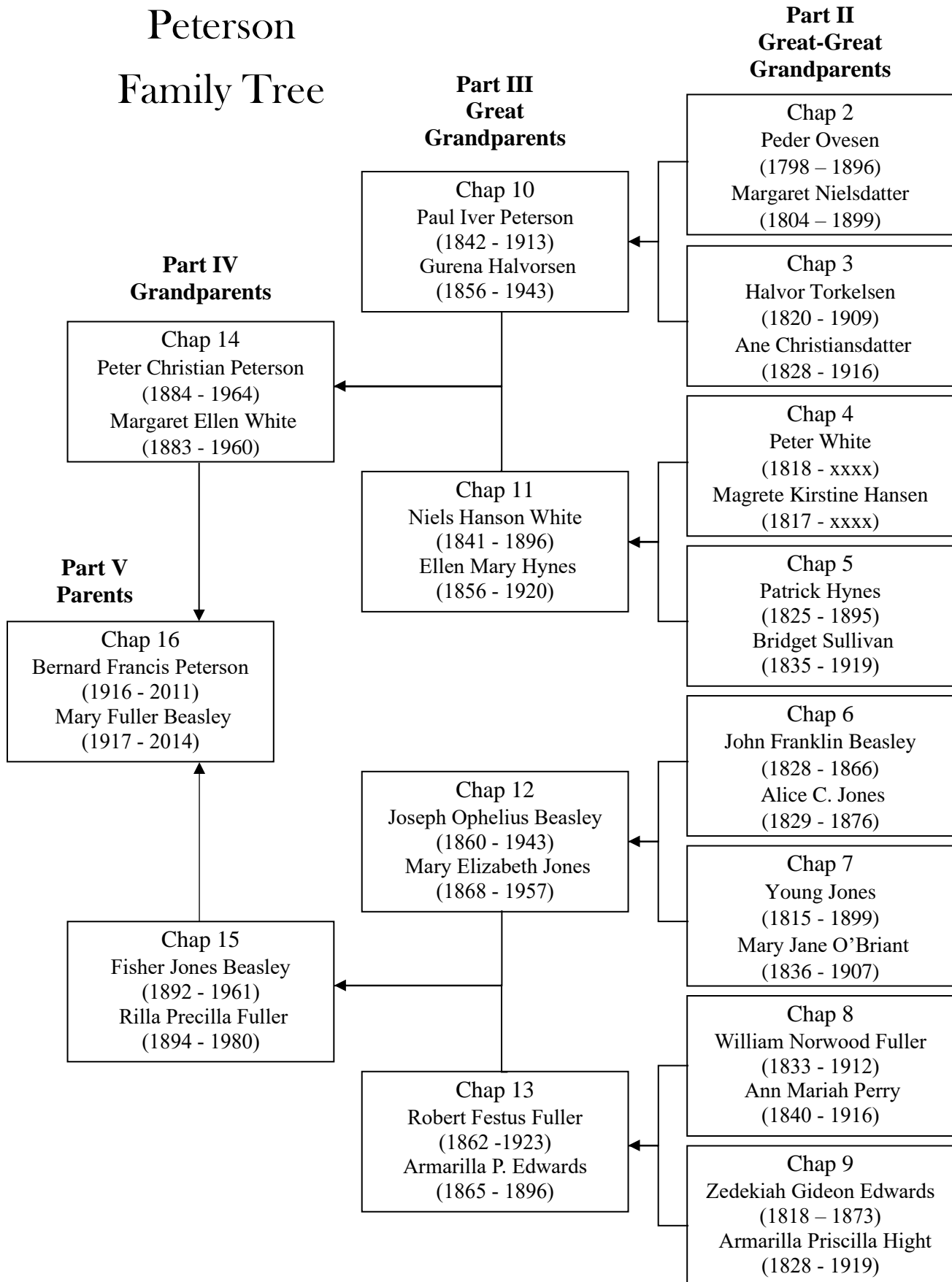


by

David, Michael, and Steven Peterson

4th Edition - March 2023

Peterson Family Tree



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Preface

It's natural for humans to wonder where they came from, to ponder what makes them the way they are, and where their tendencies and traits come from. We intuitively know that we are not fully original, but instead, are bloodline descendants of those that preceded us.

Who are these people that helped shape who and what we are? This is a book that addresses that question. The book covers the family history of Bernard and Mary Fuller (Jackie) Peterson.

This project came about innocently enough. My brothers Mike and Steve and I were visiting about the need to *get all this family history stuff together*. Mike and Steve had done some genealogy work as well as cataloging and storing our old family photographs. However, it was our mother who had gathered and typed our first family tree for us many years ago. The documents enabled us to understand some of our history at a general level. However, as we discovered, if you dig deeper, you'll unearth a fascinating world about who we are and where we came from.

In January 2021, Mike, Steve, and I formed an informal workgroup to *get this stuff in order*. Had we known then what was involved, we probably would not have started. Fortunately, we were blessed with the gift of not knowing and proceeded on. Our communications and decision-making were through email. It took us a while to figure out what we wanted to accomplish, how we'd organize the book, and the kind of writing style we were after. Once that part was settled, Mike and Steve rolled up their sleeves and went to work. They did most of the heavy lifting on this project. The amount of research and writing they did is both incredible and humbling. The references used were far too numerous to list. However, the spirit of the project team was to be factual, and to make note when interpretations were used.

The book begins where it ends, at the Vermillion Valley in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. I am honored to invite you to enjoy this wonderful journey back into the Peterson family history.

David F Peterson
Wamego, KS
January 2022

Readers Guide

An understanding of the book's organization will help lead the reader through the chapters. On the surface, it may look like a collection of unrelated short stories. This explanation will show some connections and be a guiding light in a sea of mostly unknown people.

There are five parts to the book, each composed of chapters. In Part I, the book begins with an overview and history of the Vermillion Valley. The Vermillion Valley is where the other 15 seemingly unrelated stories converge. In Part II through Part V, the book covers the 15 family history chapters. The Peterson Family Tree, on page 2, is the roadmap used to navigate the family history chapters. The boxes depicted in the tree (reading right to left) flow from distant history to recent times.

Part II, the great-great-grandparents, is in the far-right column of the family tree, and top to bottom, the eight boxes in this column each have a chapter in the book. Part III through Part V follow the same pattern for each generation. Study the Family Tree and the Table of Contents for a moment to compare the two, and you will see the path the chapters take through the family tree.

Within each box, there are two names, the father and mother, each the carrier of the descending genetic bloodline. The families have many children, but the stories primarily focus on the parents and the bloodline-descendent child. They do identify the other children, and often their fate is mentioned. Each family story lists the genealogical data for the family members at the end of the chapter.

Enjoy the journey.

Prologue

After years of rationing and shortages from World War II, postwar prosperity was getting underway. The economy was on the move, and so were its people. The late 40s Chevy Deluxe turned from the paved highway onto a sanded road heading north. Following the unpaved road for a few more miles, the road-weary sedan crested a hill, and to the west sat a two-story house amid farm buildings. The home was a half-mile from the sand road and would signify the end of a long journey. The car slowed and turned west, following the bumpy half-mile lane toward the trees.

Part I

The Land

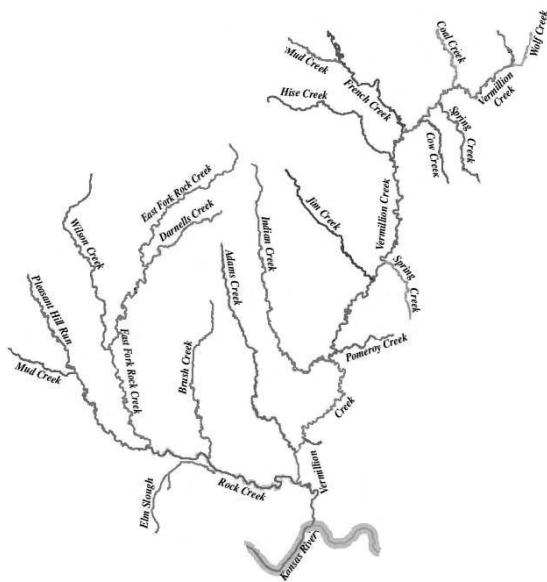
“Walking, I am listening to a deeper way. Suddenly all my ancestors are behind me. Be still, they say. Watch and listen. You are the result of the love of thousands.”

- Linda Hogan, Native American writer



Vermillion Valley

The family history of Bernard and Jackie Peterson begins with a brief history of the Vermillion Valley, where they spent most of their lives. Lying in Northeast Kansas, the Vermillion Valley spans Nemaha and Pottawatomie County. It has connected creeks with individual names, like a family tree with divided branches coming to a single place. The main channel of Vermillion Creek, flowing through the valley of the same name, is about 55 miles long by canoe, and about 32 miles, as the crow flies.



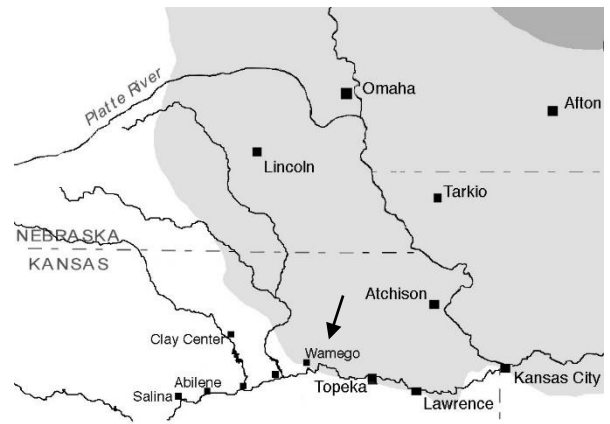
The Vermillion Valley

Situated in the Flint Hills, the Vermillion Valley is a place of expansive natural beauty, and the geologic and human history makes it unique.

In the distant past, the Western Inland Sea covered the Vermillion Valley about 50 million years ago, and much of the landscape comes from the rock formations of the time.

In more recent geologic time, after the sea left Kansas, but probably before people roamed the earth, at least one glacier covered the Vermillion

Valley. The glacier came from the north, burying the lands in about 500 feet of ice, and continued southward for another 20 miles. The glacier carried rocks from Minnesota and Wisconsin; the most common was Sioux Quartzite, a pink stone more than a billion years old.



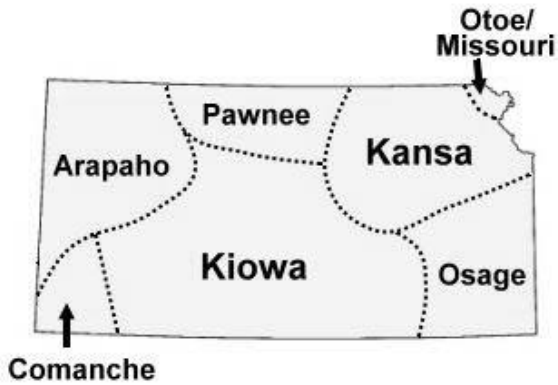
**Glacier Ice (shaded)
Arrow marks Vermillion Valley**

The landscape around the Vermillion Valley eventually turned into fertile land formed by erosion and regular floods, with forests set near the streams. The hills on either side rise more than 200 feet above the valley floor and run parallel to Vermillion Creek. They are remnants of the ancient seabed and prairie, with exposed limestone and prairie grass. They are *as old as the hills*.

After the ice left the Vermillion Valley, it was an animal's domain until about 7,000 years ago, when the first humans reached Kansas, descendants of Asian immigrants. Their ancestors came here by crossing into Alaska. Initially, they were nomadic hunters and gatherers. Over thousands of years, they did less roaming, practiced agriculture, and their populations increased. It happened long ago, and arrowheads are one of the few traces they left behind. Some of these early people may have traversed the Vermillion Valley. If not them, certainly their

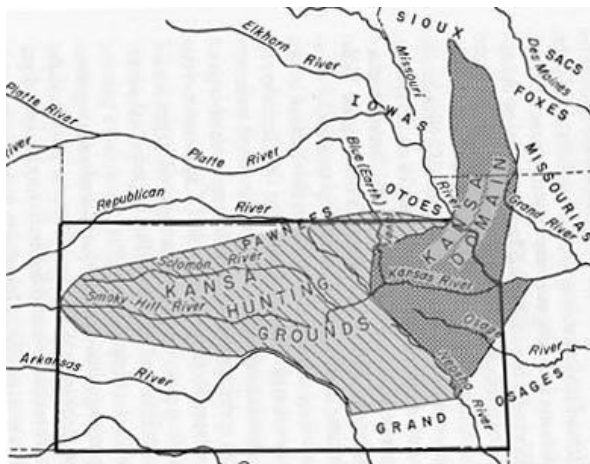
progeny did. These people were the ancestors of the Native Americans.

By about 1700, there were several Native American tribes in Kansas. The following map shows their approximate territory. Of particular interest are the Kansa people in Northeast Kansas.



Native Americans in Kansas

The Kansa people came to Northeast Kansas in 1673 and occasionally roamed the Vermillion Valley. They migrated to this location from the Atlantic coast, displaced by early European settlement. West of the Kansa people lived the warlike Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Comanche, and to the north and west were the Pawnee, their long-standing enemies.



Kansa Domain

The Kansa people usually lived by hunting and farming. Two or three families lived in large, dome-shaped earth lodges grouped in villages. They chose a chief to lead each settlement based on wisdom and bravery. Kansa men harvested deer

and buffalo each year, and the women processed the skins for clothing and trade.

Only a decade after the Kansa people settled in Kansas, in 1682, the French claimed what came to be known as the Louisiana Territory, which included Kansas. French fur traders reached present-day northeast Kansas within 20 years. The French started trading with the Kansa people in the 1720s. They operated a fur trading fort near their villages in the mid-1700s.

After 80 years of French control, in 1762, Spain acquired the Louisiana Territory from France. Forty years later, they returned the land to France in 1802. Spain did not come to visit much during these 40 years. Although Coronado made it to Kansas in the 1500s, it's doubtful the Spanish ever set foot in the Vermillion Valley when they owned it.

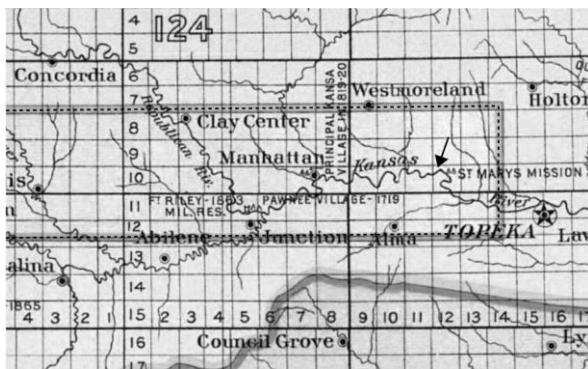
By 1724, the Kansa people had a village near Doniphan, Kansas. They later moved down the Missouri River and settled next to Fort Leavenworth. By 1790, their primary community was on the Kansas River by the Big Blue east of Manhattan. They moved to the Big Blue location to get away from hostile tribes and be closer to the buffalo hunting grounds.

The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 transferred ownership of the Louisiana Territory from France to the United States. It had a devastating impact on the Kansa people. By then, their tribe numbered 1,300 people. European immigrants in the East were driving Native Americans to the west, and white settlers who wanted Kansa lands were hemming them in.



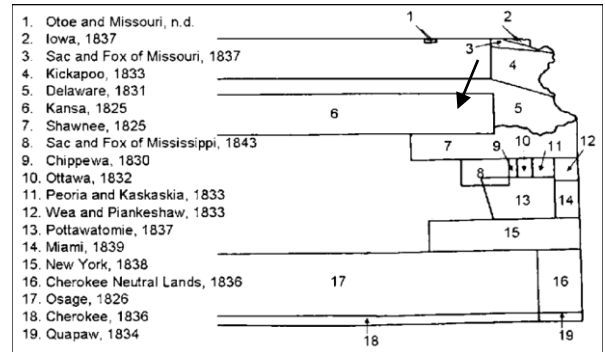
Louisiana Purchase (white)

In 1825 the Kansa people agreed to reduce their domain, roughly the northern half of Kansas. The east boundary of this reservation was just west of Topeka, and the north border passed through Westmoreland. The southern border was a little south of Alma.



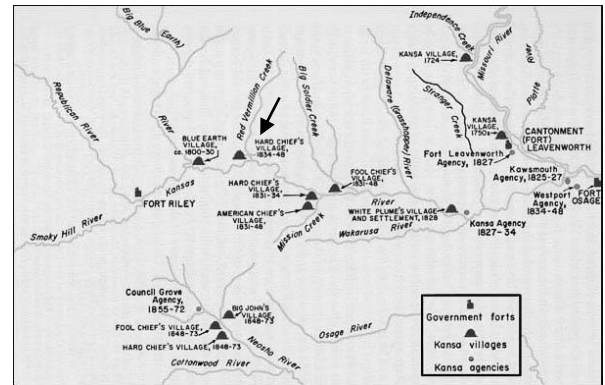
Kansa Reservation of 1825 (dashed lines)
Arrow marks the Vermillion Valley

The reserve had no western boundary; the warlike Cheyenne and Arapaho people made that unnecessary. The territory extended westward with a constant width of thirty miles. The following map shows how the government divided Kansas land for other Native American tribes forced to move from the East.



Native American Reservations in Kansas 1825 – 1839
Arrow Marks Vermillion Valley

The following map shows the places and dates of the Kansa villages. There was a village at the mouth of the Vermillion Creek (also known as Red Vermillion) from 1834 to 1848, led by Hard Chief.

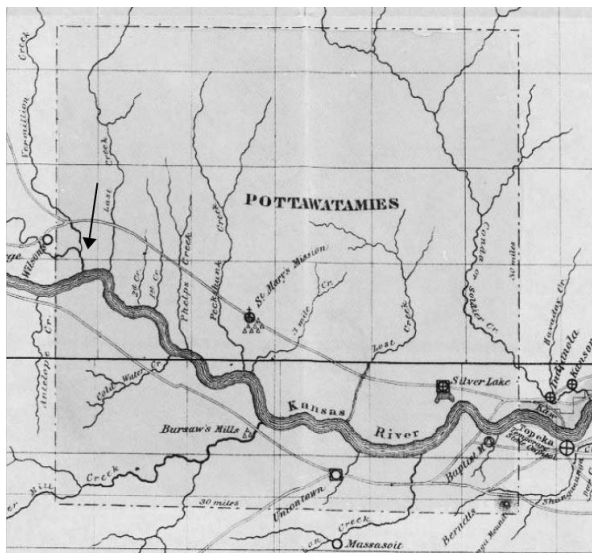


Kansa Villages
Arrow Marks Vermillion Creek

According to historians, another village sat on the east bank of Vermillion Creek; it was across from the one shown on the map. It was set afire in 1842 by the Pawnee during the war between the Kansa and Pawnee people. The Pawnees attacked and burned the village in retaliation for a massacre of Pawnees by Kansa warriors two years earlier.

A torrential flood at the main Kansa village near Manhattan in 1844 destroyed their lodges and crops, leaving the tribe in dire poverty. In 1846 the Kansa people sold the eastern part of their reservation, a thirty-mile square, to the federal government for use by the Potawatomi people, giving up their interest in the Vermillion Valley. The same year, they sold the entire reservation in exchange for a new reserve centered in Council Grove.

From 1846 to 1848, the Potawatomi people moved to the eastern 30-mile square of the former Kansa reservation, launching their ownership of the Vermillion Valley.



Potawatomi Reserve (arrow marks Vermillion Valley)

The Potawatomi originally lived on the upper shores of Lake Huron. They moved south, taking land in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana. In their migrations, the tribe split into several bands, living in separate locations. In the mid-1830s, driven by the Indian Removal Act of 1830, they gave up most of their land in the Great Lakes area. The Potawatomi People, who eventually ended up on the old Kansa reserve, relocated to two intermediate locations. The first group was the more traditional Potawatomi People; they moved to Council Bluffs.

The second group was the more progressive Potawatomi People; they were force marched to Osawatomie, Kansas. Soldiers forced over 800 Potawatomi People from their Indiana land to march almost 700 miles to Osawatomie in 1838. More than 40 tribal members, mostly children, died of sickness and other stresses during the two-month ordeal. To compound their misery, they did not have adequate shelter during the first winter in Kansas. The move of the Osawatomie Group would later be called the “Trail of Death.”

In 1846, a treaty put the two Potawatomi groups in the 30-mile square reserve west of Topeka, giving them two years to move to the reservation. The

merger into a single tribe didn’t go well; the two tribes made separate settlements within the reservation. Most of the Osawatomie Group settled in different villages along the Kansas River, and the Council Bluffs Group settled in Jackson County, in the northeast corner of the reserve. Between the two, the population was nearly 4,500 Potawatomi living on the reservation. A year later, the Jesuits who had served at the Osawatomie reservation relocated and established their mission and school, founding St. Mary’s.

When the tribes first arrived at the St. Marys reservation, the Pawnees began stealing their horses and waging other attacks to drive them out. After several Pawnee attacks, the Potawatomi declared war on the Pawnees in 1850. Their better rifles drove the Pawnees out of their territory. In one of the infamous battles, the Potawatomi killed 40 Pawnee warriors.

During the time they spent at the St. Marys reservation, the tribe did not prosper. Most survived on Federal payments and supplies. However, a few individuals did quite well. Among them was William Martell, who ran a toll bridge at Lost Creek, just north of Belvue. Another individual who had success was Louis Vieux, who operated a toll bridge on Vermillion Creek. Oregon Trail and the Military Road connecting Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth shared the same route across their toll bridges.

Most of the Osawatomie group lived in individual family log homes somewhere near the Kansas River. St. Marys was the principal Potawatomi village on the reserve. However, many resided in more remote parts of the reservation. There was a small village on Vermillion Creek about five miles north of its mouth. The Potawatomi People likely frequented this whole region, hunting, fishing, and exploring. Even the acorns from the oak trees provided flour to make loaves of bread and pancakes. Some individuals probably built homes standing alone, as in the cases of William Martell and Louis Vieux.

To make room for white settlers in Kansas, the government began yet another round of Native

American removal in 1853. This time the destination was Oklahoma. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 organized Kansas as a territory allowing settlers to go there and legally claim the land. The sudden surge of pioneers venturing across the Native American reserves searching for land put more pressure on the Native people and created conflict.

To assimilate the Potawatomi People in the ways of the white man, the United States Government created a program of allotting reservation land to individual tribal members. The Treaty of 1861 offered individual tribal members a small piece of land on the reservation. In exchange, these people would accept United States citizenship.

Two-thirds of the Potawatomi People, primarily from the Osawatomie group, agreed to this arrangement. Allotment pieces ranged in size depending on a person's status. Whites, who had married into the tribe, and native children were eligible.

The remaining third, mostly the Council Bluffs group, kept a communal parcel. They refused to accept that individuals should own land; they wanted their land to be tribal property. They had no interest in citizenship and wanted to preserve their traditional Native American culture. Accordingly, they severed their relations with the Osawatomie Group and accepted an eleven-mile-square reservation in Jackson County, near Mayetta.

There was a significant surplus of land after the allotment. By treaty, the railroads had the first opportunity to buy the surplus land at a fraction of its value. The railroads ended up with about 60 percent of the entire reservation. They sold this

land to settlers and others at a profit to help finance railroad construction.

The allotment process was complicated and took several years to complete. A Native American agent, with help from a few tribal members, was responsible for determining who was eligible, how much property was due, and which property was assigned. Plus, the agent decided when to grant the patent, the government version of a property deed. The patent grant depended on the tribal member taking the necessary steps to citizenship. Historic maps of the allotment show the Native Americans overwhelmingly selected wooded land nearest the creeks and rivers.

The government put the individual allotted properties on the tax roll. Many of the Native American People who had taken property allotments could not pay the taxes, forcing them to sell or surrender the land to the government. Many of the Osawatomie Group lost their allotted land and moved to the reservation in Oklahoma in 1868.

However, some Native American People were successful with their allotments and remained on the former Kansas reserve.

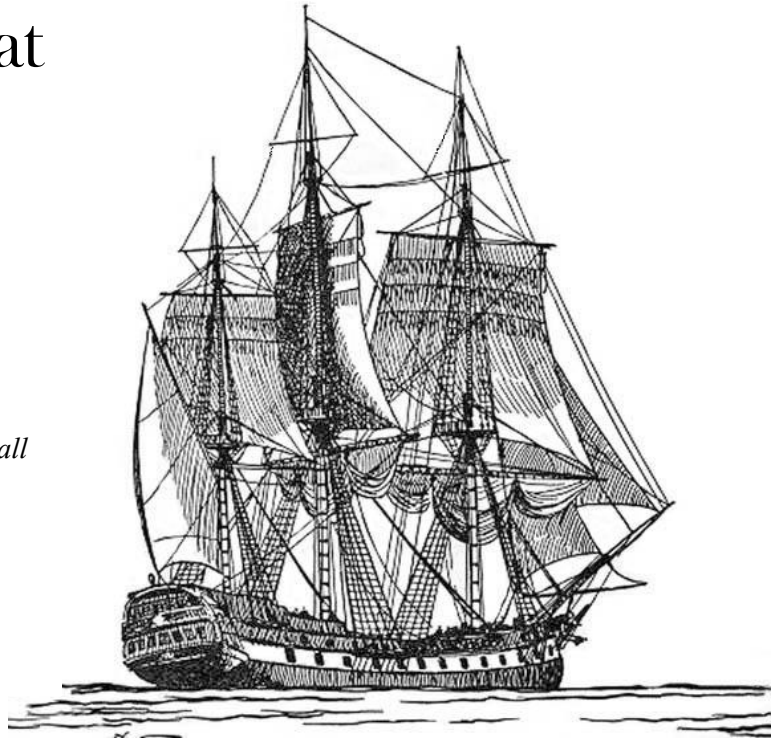
Throughout the 1800s, the land and the people of the Kansas Territory continued to shuffle, the government moving the Native Americans from the open ranges to reservations, the railroads laying down increased miles of track, and the European immigrants pushing for more free land. The Vermillion Valley was quietly in the midst of all this change. Life along the banks of Vermillion Creek wouldn't know that far away 16 people were unknowingly casting their progeny to the wind, to one day converge on this place for a time, to make a small part of it their home.

Part II

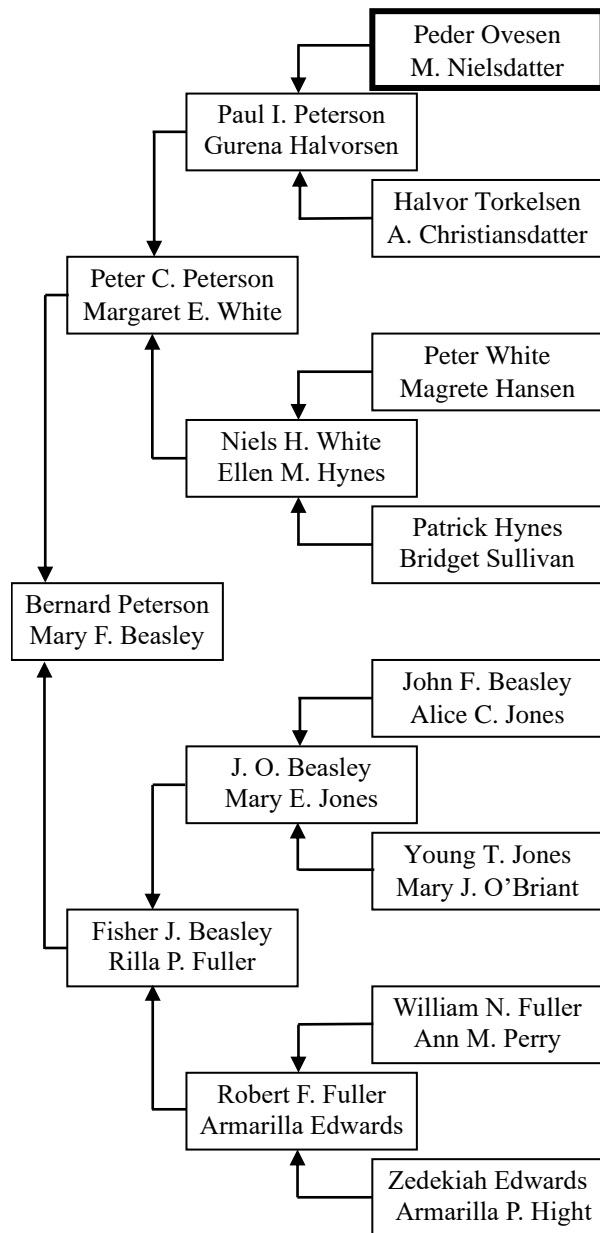
The Great-Great Grandparents

“Remember, remember always, that all of us, and you and I especially, are descended from immigrants and revolutionists.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt



Peder Ovesen and Margaret Nielsdatter



Peterson Family Tree

Between 1750 and 1850, Denmark made one of its most important social transformations. The monarchy, which held total power and authority over everything, came to believe that citizens had natural rights of life, liberty, property, and pursuit of happiness. Accordingly, the monarchy

abolished serfdom and made most of the peasants into landowners. They introduced free trade, mandated universal education, and gave civil rights to the peasants. The reforms were gradual, with the monarchy itself carrying them out. Ironically, the monarchy did this to enhance their power, but ultimately it led to their undoing. As you will see, the ancestors in this story “pursued their happiness” with passion.



Peder Ovesen was born on April 5, 1798, in the parish* of Mosbjerg, Denmark, the youngest of five children in his family. Peder’s father, Ove Mathisen, was born in 1762, and Peder’s mother, Mette Marie Berthelsdatter, was born in 1776.

* A parish in Denmark is the ecclesiastical area committed to one pastor. In a country setting, the parishes are roughly three to five miles apart.

When Peder was just five years old, his father passed away at the age of 41. The compulsory schooling law was not in effect until 1814, so one can reasonably assume Peder did not have any

formal education. His family was probably poor, and they needed Peder to help wherever he could, carrying water, stacking firewood, and tending farm animals. It was customary for a child to work as a farmhand beginning at age seven or eight.



North Jutlandic Island
 1-Skallerup 2-Mosbjerg 3-Tars
 4-Hallund 5-Orum 6-Brønderslev

North Jutlandic Island on the tip of the Danish Peninsula, where Peder lived, was primarily farmland. Peder likely worked as a farmhand in his teens and continued this type of work after becoming old enough to move out of his mother's cottage.

Peder married twice in his lifetime. He was 25 when he wedded his first wife, Johanne Marie Christensdatter. Nine years later, Johanne Marie died, leaving behind four children, ages two to eight.

About a year later, when Peder was 35, he married 28-year-old Margaret Nielsdatter.* Margaret committed to taking care of the four children. She and Peder married in Tars, the parish where Peder had been living with his family.

* Her Danish name was Margrethe, but after emigrating to the United States, it became Margaret.

Margaret Nielsdatter was born December 22, 1804, in the parish of Skallerup, the eldest child in her family. She came into the world soon after the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, a prelude for her life ahead.

Margaret's father, Niels Andersen, was born in 1772, and Margaret's mother, Ane Kierstine Hansdatter, was born in 1777.

Like Peder, her family probably was not affluent. When Margaret was 15 months old, her mother died. Her father remarried a few months later, and in seven years, Margaret had three half-siblings. They were all born in the Vennebjerg parish, less than two miles south of Skallerup. By the time she was eight, Margaret was half grown-up and presumably becoming independent. Likely, she spent her days helping her dad tend the chickens and geese, carry feed and water, and caring for the crops. Margaret may have had about three years of formal schooling under the compulsory schooling law.

Peder and Margaret grew up during a challenging time in Denmark. When they were children, the British attacked their country and destroyed their entire navy and much of Copenhagen. Denmark lost Norway to Sweden a bit later, reducing the country's land holdings by about 90%. The war bankrupted the country and devastated trade and the economy. The economics of farming made a big turn for the better about the time they married. Prices for farm products had improved, and farms had increased production.

North Jutlandic Island, where they lived, is only about 28 miles wide, and it sits at a latitude of about 57 degrees North. This area has a mild climate and substantial seasonal shifts in the daylight. Compared to Kansas, the winters are much warmer, and the summers are significantly cooler.

Margaret was about six months pregnant when she married Peder. In those days, this was a common occurrence and a cultural norm in village life. When a woman was engaged, she encountered no shaming or humiliation if a pregnancy occurred before marriage.

Margaret moved in with Peder and the four children in the Tars parish cottage; it would be the first of many family homes. They named her first baby Johanne Marie, the name of Peder's first wife. Unfortunately for everyone, the baby did not survive childhood.

Peder and Margaret moved their family to the Hallund parish about a year later. It was here five more children were born; two babies did not survive infancy. The fifth child born at Hallund was Paul Iver, who would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree.

They stayed in Hallund for about eight years and then relocated just three miles south to the parish of Orum. At Orum, Margaret gave birth to two more infants. Peder was 49, and Margaret was 43 when their last child was born. Some of the older children had moved out; they probably had about eight children still at home.

When looking at the repetition of three different homes in about 12 years, one might reason Peder was not a landowner. Nonetheless, he persevered to take care of his family. It is more likely he was a tenant farmer, a common practice at the time. Chances are, he could not have supported his large family as a farmhand. As a tenant farmer, he could stay in the house on the farm and cultivate the soil, and he would pay the landowner an annual fee, usually cash and an amount of grain and a farm animal.

The children had a good education under the national compulsory education system; it provided seven years of schooling beginning at age seven. Because they lived in the country, they went to school every other day. When they were not in school, they worked with their mom and dad to get the day's work done. The experience gave Paul Iver, the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, the knowledge and training to become a Kansas farmer.

While Peder kept busy with his farm work, Margaret would be busy caring for the household. Their home, no matter where, was once teeming with images and sounds of a large family. Imaginably, she would need to be a skilled

needleworker and a cook. She would make most of the clothes the family wore and keep them mended and laundered. Margaret likely would cook Danish bread, cakes, cookies, soups, and meat dishes on the fireplace, sending the smell of delicious food through the house.

Peder and Margaret resided in Orum until at least 1861, and their son Johan Kristian died at age 16. They eventually ended up in the Bronderslev parish, possibly moving a few times in between.

Peder died at Bronderslev on April 5, 1869, at the age of 71. He spent his life toiling for his family and he endured difficult circumstances to bring his children to adulthood. Margaret was 64 at the time of his death, and they probably did not have any of their children living with them.

Paul Iver may have been planning to leave Denmark for the United States for a while before his father passed. When Peder died, Margaret quickly decided to go with Paul Iver. One might wonder what drove Margaret to undertake such a journey so late in life. Somehow, she may have understood her life was far from over. Up to this point, Margaret's life had been somewhat nomadic; going to a new place in search of a new home was in her blood. The adverse conditions in Denmark and the attractiveness of the United States possibly helped make this decision.

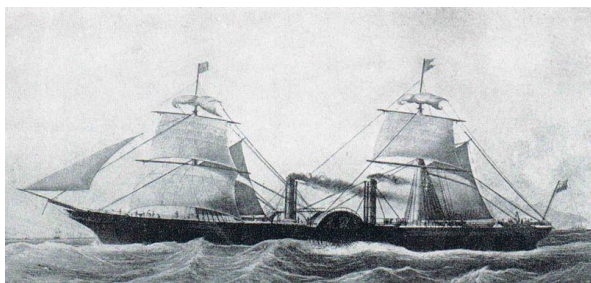
Prussia (Germany) had taken the Southern quarter of Denmark in 1864, and the Prussians were making life miserable for the Danes who lived there. Margaret and Paul Iver may have been concerned the Prussians would not stop there. Additionally, the population growth in Denmark was exceeding the growth of jobs.

In the United States, Native Americans were being moved to western lands, the Civil War had ended, railroads were being built west of the Mississippi, and the country was inviting immigrants to fill up the space. Margaret and Paul Iver liked the prospect of homesteading 160 acres and finally own their home and the land under it. They likely read the letters published in the local newspaper giving glowing accounts from Danes who had gone to the US. There were far more opportunities

for both, especially Paul Iver, who was only 26 and anxious to experience all adulthood had to offer.

They probably gave a few of their possessions to the family and sold the rest for cash they would need for the long trip. They used wooden trunks to pack their clothing and other things not available in the United States.

Likely, they went by wagon to Randers, about 60 miles south, and boarded the Ocean Queen, a trans-ocean steamer, on April 14, 1869. The Ocean Queen was a wooden ship, 327 feet long and 42 feet wide. It had steam power, two side paddles, two smokestacks, two masts, traveled 12 knots, and held 350 first and second-class passengers. These early steamers were hybrids; they had sails and steam power.



Ship Similar to Ocean Queen

Being tenant farmers, Margaret and Paul likely purchased steerage-class tickets, the least expensive option. On ships like this, there were ordinarily three steerage compartments. One was for married couples, one for single women, and one for single men. These were below deck, and the passengers used a ladder to get in and out.

The compartments had only 18 square feet of clear space per passenger, low ceilings, no windows, and no privacy. There were rows of small wooden bunks and a few tables. Lavatories were elsewhere, up the ladder, and on the upper deck. They would pay about \$40 for each ticket and get a contract document something like this:

Travel Contract

In the payment agreed on is included:

- Freight for 100 pounds baggage for each steerage passenger, and
- Good and sufficient food in cooked state during the passage from Randers to New York, and
- Medical attendance and medicine during the voyage over.

Bill of Fare

Breakfast: tea, sugar, coffee or chocolate, fresh bread and butter or biscuit and butter.

Dinner: Soup, beef, pork or fish and potatoes and in addition plum pudding every Sunday.

Supper: Tea, sugar, fresh bread or biscuit and butter. Passengers receive as much provisions as they can eat, inasmuch as no abuse may be perceived in regard to the consumption of the same.

The company is not responsible for baggage which might get lost on the voyage.

After stowing their belongings in steerage, they watched all the activity from the main deck. The captain gave the order to launch, and the crew ran about releasing the mooring lines. The firemen shoveled volumes of coal into the boiler bringing the steam engines to a rumble, setting the giant paddle wheels in motion. The ship slowly inched away from the dock and headed out the Randers fjord toward the sea.

When the ship reached the sea, one can imagine seeing Margaret and Paul watching from the deck as their homeland dissolved in the distance. They were leaving behind everything and everyone they had ever known. Faces into the wind, smoke belching from the stacks, they could see and feel nothing but the unknown.

Family Members

Until the 1850s in Denmark, the people without family names would name their children based on the father's first name. For example, if the father's first name is Peder, a boy's last name would be Pedersen, and a girl's last name would be Pedersdatter.

Grand-Parents

Peder's Father – Ove Mathisen
Born Jun 16, 1762, in Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 41) - Aug 7, 1803, in Hjørring, Denmark

Peder's Mother – Mette Marie Berthelsdatter
Born Feb 19, 1776, in Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 79) - Mar 3, 1845, in Hjørring, Denmark

Margaret's Father – Niels Andersen
Born 1772 in Gjurup, Sct Hans Sogn, Hjørring Amt, Denmark
Died (age 82) - Sep 13, 1854, in Rakkeby, Nordjylland, Denmark

Margaret's Mother – Ane Kierstine Hansdatter
Born Sep 13, 1777, in Lille Hunnerup, Skallerup Sogn, Denmark
Died (age 28) - May 15, 1806, in Hedegard, Wennebjerg, Denmark

Parents

Father - Peder Ovesen
Born Apr 5, 1798, in Mosbjerg, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 71) - Apr 5, 1869, in Brønderslev, Hjørring, Denmark

Mother 1 - Johanne Marie Christensdatter
Born Sep 27, 1801, in Hjørring, Denmark
Married (age 22) Nov 18, 1823, in Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 31) - Dec 7, 1832, in Hjørring, Denmark

Mother 2 - Margaret Nielsdatter
Born Dec 22, 1804, in Skallerup, Hjørring, Denmark
Married (age 28) Sep 29, 1833, in Tars, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 95) - Mar 2, 1899, in Bremen, Kansas
Buried at Walnut township cemetery in Marshall County, KS

Children of Peder and Johanne Marie

1. Ove Christian Pedersen
Born Apr 23, 1824, in Tars, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (about age 42) - 1866

2. Karen Christine Pedersdatter
Born Jun 21, 1826, in Tars, Hjørring, Denmark

3. Niels Kristian Pedersen
Born 10 May 10, 1829, in Tars, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 42) - Jul 13, 1871, in Dronninglund, Hjørring, Denmark

4. Mette Marie Pedersdatter
Born Nov 14, 1830, in Tars, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 73) - Nov 9, 1904 in Salt Lake City, Utah

Children of Peder and Margaret

5. Johanne Marie Pedersdatter
Born Dec 21, 1833, in Houstrup Tars, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (between age 7 to 12) - 1840 to 1845 in Houstrup Tars, Hjørring, Denmark

6. Mads Peter Pedersen
Born Oct 2, 1835, in Hallund, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 70) - Aug 9, 1906, in Hvilshøj, Oster Brønderslev, Denmark

7. Sarah Christine Pedersdatter
Born Nov 16, 1837, in Hallund, Hjørring, Denmark
Married 1860 Christian Hairup (1838-1883), in Denmark
Died (age 84) - Apr 1, 1922, in St. Charles, Bear Lake, ID

8. Else Marie Pedersdatter
Born Mar 22, 1840, in Hallund, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 3m) - Jul 9, 1840, in Hallund, Hjørring, Denmark

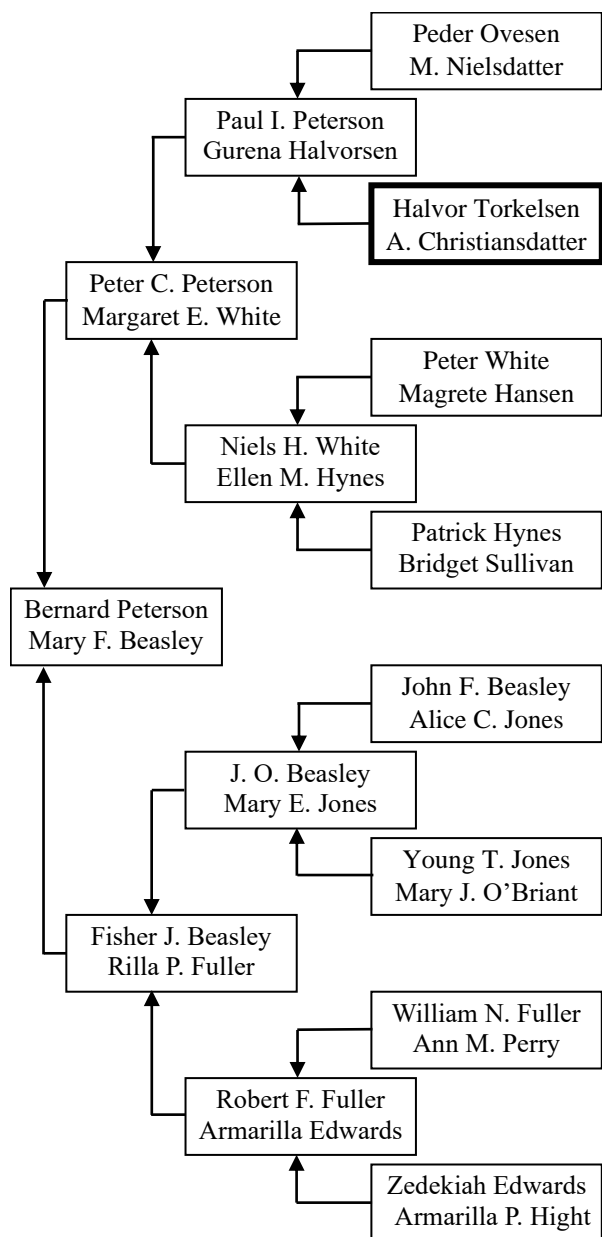
9. Poul Iver Pedersen
Born Jul 7, 1841, in Hallund, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 7m) - Feb 20, 1842, in Hallund, Hjørring, Denmark

10. Paul Iver Petersen (bloodline descendant)
Born Dec 20, 1842, in Hallund, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 70) - Aug 28, 1913, in Bremen, KS

11. Johan Kristian Pedersen
Born Apr 13, 1845, in Orum, Hjørring, Denmark
Died (age 15) - Mar 17, 1861, in Orum, Hjørring, Denmark

12. Johanne Marie Pedersdatter
Born Jan 21, 1848, in Orum, Hjørring, Denmark

Halvor Torkelsen and Ane Christiansdatter



Peterson Family Tree

Halvor Torkelsen was born in 1820 on September 21 in Rollaug, Norway. He was the first of six children. Halvor's parents were Torkel Halvorsen, born in 1798, and Thora Iversdatter, born in 1788.



Map of Scandinavia

Rollaug (or Rollag) is in Southeast Norway, in a valley nearly eight miles wide with a large river flowing at the bottom. Farms lie on the valley floor, and the sloping sides of the valley are heavily forested. Rollaug is a remote location and far from any major city. During Halvor's time, the principal occupation in this region was farming.



**Inset Map of Southern Norway
Showing Birthplace of Ane and Halvor**

There are some buildings still standing from Halvor's time. A good example is the Rollag stave church, built around 1200. One might imagine Halvor having set foot in this church at some point in his lifetime.



Rollag Stave Church

The future wife of Halvor was Ane Christiansdatter, born on September 27 of 1828, the ninth child in her parent's family of seven girls and three boys. Ane's parents were Christian Tronsen, born in 1779, and Gunvor Mortensdatter, born in 1788. They owned a small farm named Ovre Mysse near Sokndal, Norway.

Farms in Norway have assigned names, much different than the United States, where farms often have township names and range and section

numbers. Farms like Ovre Mysse acquired their name hundreds of years earlier. The Ovre Mysse farm was in a wooded valley near a small creek surrounded by lakes; it was a typical small farm. From the picture, the farm included some bottomland (circled) and mountainous areas. It was a beautiful setting for a farm family to raise a house full of children.



Ovre Mysse Farm

The Ovre Mysse farm sits at about 500 feet elevation and is far enough north to have dramatic seasonal shifts in the daylight. Compared to Kansas, the winters are slightly milder, the summers are not as warm, and the rainfall is about the same.

In the 1830s, the public Norwegian educational system was rudimentary, and one child in five had no schooling at all. In the rural areas, the overwhelming majority went to school two to three months a year. The focus was on giving children sufficient reading knowledge to pass the Confirmation test, which meant learning Luther's Catechism. Also, the children learned some basic abilities in writing and arithmetic.

How Ane and Halvor came to meet is a mystery. Both were born in farming communities more than a week's journey apart. One possibility is Halvor went to the municipality of Sokndal after he left home and he met Ane. When Halvor was 31 and Ane was 23, they married on November 18, 1851.

Christian, Ane's father, died at age 73 in 1852, shortly after Ane married. One would assume Ane and Halvor lived on the farm with Ane's mother and possibly one of Ane's sisters. Having a man in the household may have been a welcome addition for the operation of the Thronsen family farm. In 1852, Ane gave birth to her first child, a son named Tonnes. About two years later, she had a girl named Tomine.

Over the coming years, Ane and Halvor would have several more children. Gurena, who would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was born in 1856, just two years after the United States established the Kansas Territory, one of the historical events in making Kansas ready for Gurena's arrival later in her life.

After Gurena was born, Ane had Kristine in 1859, Christian in 1862, and Halvor in 1865. So many children would make the house feel crowded, but traditional family bonds probably compensated.

Ane and Halvor's children likely benefited from advances in the education system in 1860. Norway went to fixed schools in rural areas with a more practical and secular focus. They strengthened education in mathematics and sciences, allowed women teachers into the classroom, and improved teachers' education.

In 1881, when Gurena was 24, she decided to travel to the United States. Her two younger brothers had emigrated the previous year. In those days, nearly one in three Norwegians left, but it still must have taken a single woman tremendous courage to set out on such a passage.

Gurena packed her important possessions and bid farewell to all those remaining. No doubt, there were a few tears. She was leaving her family home, never to return.

Gurena purchased a ticket with the Canard Shipping Line, most likely steerage class. The ticket price included her passage on a smaller feeder ship from a Norwegian port, such as Oslo or Bergen, to Hull, England. Then she took a train

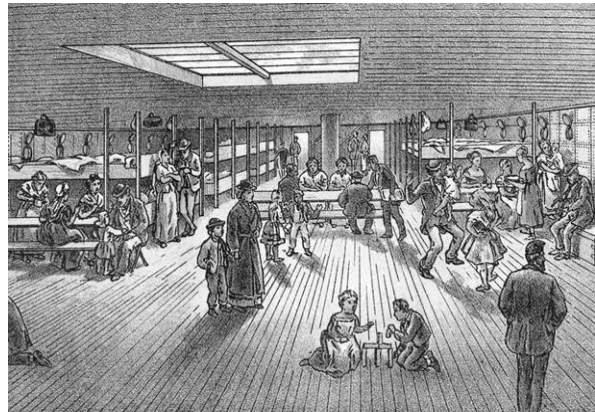
ride to Liverpool to board the S. S. Samaria for the trans-Atlantic voyage.

The Samaria was 390 feet long and 40 feet wide with a smokestack and two masts. It had an iron hull and a single screw, capable of developing a speed of 12 knots. The ship held 130 first-class and 800 steerage-class passengers.



S. S. Samaria

Transatlantic weather in July can vary, but it is usually relatively calm, sometimes foggy, and occasionally stormy. The ship was steel, making the steerage compartment noisy, especially if Gurena was next to the drive mechanisms. Gurena spent about six days on the vessel before landing in Boston on July 4, 1881.



Typical Steerage Compartment of the Time

Gurena's story is about to change in ways hard to imagine. She was leaving the abundant natural beauty of Norway with wilderness, forests, mountains, seashores, fjords, and waterfalls. Where she was going would look and feel strange to her.

Afterward

Tonnes, the oldest child, was living on the farm with his family by 1900. Halvor and Ane likely continued to live there. Halvor died at the age of 88 on February 21, 1909, and Ane passed away at age 87 on January 18, 1916.

Family Members

Until the 1860s in Norway, the people without family names would name their children based on the father's first name. For example, if the father's first name is Halvor, a boy's last name would be Halvorsen, and a girl's last name would be Halvorsdatter. However, this family named the children Halvorsen, regardless of gender.

Grand-Parents

Halvor's Father - Torkel Halvorsen
Born 1798 in Tinn, Telemark, Norway
Died (age 55) -1854

Halvor's Mother - Thora Iversdatter
Born 1788
Died (age 65) - Jul 5,1853

Ane's Father - Christian Tronsen
Born 1779 in Tinn, Telemark, Norway
Died (age 73) 1852, in Norway

Ane's Mother - Gunvor Mortensdatter
Born Oct 19, 1788, in Eikeland, Norway
Died (age 86) – Mar 27, 1875, in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway

Parents

Father – Halvor Torkelsen
Born Sep 21, 1820, in Rollaug, Numedal, Norway.
Married (age 31)
Died (age 88) - Feb 21, 1909, in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway

Mother - Ane Christiansdatter
Born Sep 27, 1828, in Ovre Mysse, Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway
Christening Oct 5, 1828, in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway
Married (age 23) - Nov 18, 1851, in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway
Died (age 87) - Jan 18, 1916, in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway

Children

1. Tonnes Halvorsen
Born Feb 7, 1852, in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway
Married (age 29) - May 3, 1881, to Gurine Olsdatter (age 22)

2. Tomine Halvorsen
Born Aug 24, 1854, in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway

3. Gurena Halvorsen (bloodline descendant)
Born Dec 29, 1856, at Ovre Mysse, Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway
Married (age 25) - Feb 9, 1882, Paul Iver Peterson in Troy, KS.
Died (age 87) - Dec 30, 1943, in Marysville, KS

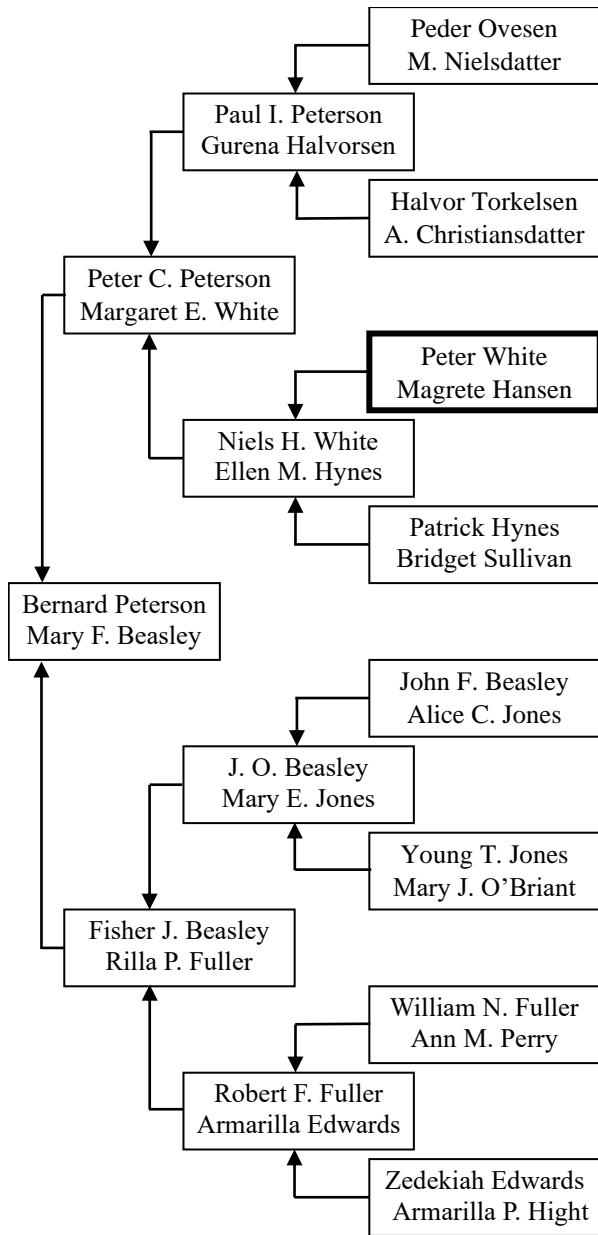
4. Kristine Halvorsen
Born 1859 in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway

5. Christian Halvorsen
Born Sep 23, 1862, in Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway
Married (age 32) - Apr 27, 1895, Elisa Zabriski in Blakes, Emery County, UT
Died (age 87) - Aug 30, 1950
Buried at Elgin, Grand County, UT

6. Halvor Halvorsen
Born about 1865

CHAPTER FOUR

Peter White and Magrete Kristine Hansen



Peterson Family Tree

Peter White (or Hvide in Danish) was born in Copenhagen, Denmark March 19, 1818. His last name is interesting because it is a family name and not based on his father's first name. Family names

were customary with people who had roots in royalty or were wealthy estate owners.

Hvide translates into the English word *White*; it dates back about a thousand years to a Danish clan. This clan was influential on the large island where Peter was born. With only a little imagination, just possibly, Peter's ancestors were Danish nobility.

Peter's future wife, Magrete Kirstine Hansen, was born on December 31, 1817, at Fuglse Church, on Lolland Island. Her parents were Hans Madsen and Sidse Rasmusdatter. Her birthplace is about 100 miles southwest of Copenhagen, where Peter was born. Fuglse Church is well inland and situated in a farming community among small, spaced-apart villages.



(P) Peter Birthplace (M) Magrete Birthplace

Like most of the old farming communities in Denmark, Fuglse Church has a house of worship surrounded by a cemetery. These churches

sometimes date back several centuries and tell a fascinating story about the history of Denmark.

Christianity reached Denmark in the ninth century, and in the 10th century, the king decided his country should be Catholic. In the 16th century, the national religion transitioned from Catholicism to Lutheranism, as it is today. The historical church buildings were re-purposed through these changes.

They carved up the countryside into small parishes or territories with a church near its center. These churches not only served as a place for religious services, but they kept historical records for the parish about births, engagements, weddings, and deaths.

The people who lived in these parishes paid a 10 percent production tax on grain cultivation, cattle breeding, and fishing. The grain, however, was the most important, and the priests and the churchwardens could go to the fields during harvest and take their share.

In the early years, the parish priest, the parish church, and the bishop took equal parts of the tax. After the reformation, the bishop's share went to the king. This tithing system funded the construction of most of the churches in Denmark.

They rebuilt the Fuglse church in the 16th century, likely funded by the tithing system. Magrete probably attended services in this church, and she may have lived close enough to the church to see the steeple and hear the bells from her home.



Fuglse Church

Both Peter and Magrete likely had a good education. Denmark had progressive national standards for mandatory education by the time they reached school age.

Peter may have gone to Lolland for work after he was of age, and he met Magrete while working there. He would have been about 22 and Magrete 23 when they married. They settled in the same area as Magrete's birthplace on Lolland Island.

The Danish word "Lolland" means low land, and they call it "pancake island" because it's so flat. Lolland is a prime farming region with a mild climate and suggests Peter could have been a farmer. However, he was born in Copenhagen, the largest city in Denmark. Maybe he was a merchant, a tax collector, or a teacher?

Niels Hansen, who would represent the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was Peter and Magrete's first child. He was born May 6, 1841, in Kronge parish about five miles north of Fuglse Church, where Magrete began her life.

Over the next 15 years, they had two girls named Anna and Hanna. The photo below shows the family in front of Magrete's family home.



Their House circa 1850

In about 1861, at the start of the American Civil War, Niels Hansen White emigrated when he was about 20 years old. Steamships were becoming commonplace about this time; it may have been a quick voyage for him. He likely changed his last name from *Hvide* to *White* when he arrived in the United States or soon after.

Hannah also emigrated to the US and lived in Nebraska, about 50 miles north of her brother Niels Hansen.

Because of the lack of ancestral history for Peter and Magrete few details are known. They sat for a photo in about 1870. Perhaps they are both thinking descendants would gaze at this picture someday and feel a shared affection.



Magrete and Peter (about age 50)

Peter and Magrete both passed away in Denmark, near where they had lived.

Family Members

Grand-Parents

Magrete's Father – Hans Madsen

Magrete's Mother – Sidse Rasmusdatter

Parents

Father – Peter Hvide (or White)

Born Mar 19, 1818 in Kobenhavn (or Copenhagen),
Denmark

Died in Fuglse, Storstrom, Denmark

Mother – Magrete Kirstine Hansen

Born Dec 31, 1817 in Fuglse Church, Maribo,
Storstrom, Denmark

Died at Maribo, Storstrom, Denmark

Children

1. Niels Hanson White (bloodline descendant)

Born May 6, 1841, in Kronge, Maribo, Denmark

Died Aug 21, 1896, in St. Joseph, MO

2. Anna White

Born 1847 in Denmark

Married to Nels Lang

Died 1883 in Fugles, Lolland, Denmark

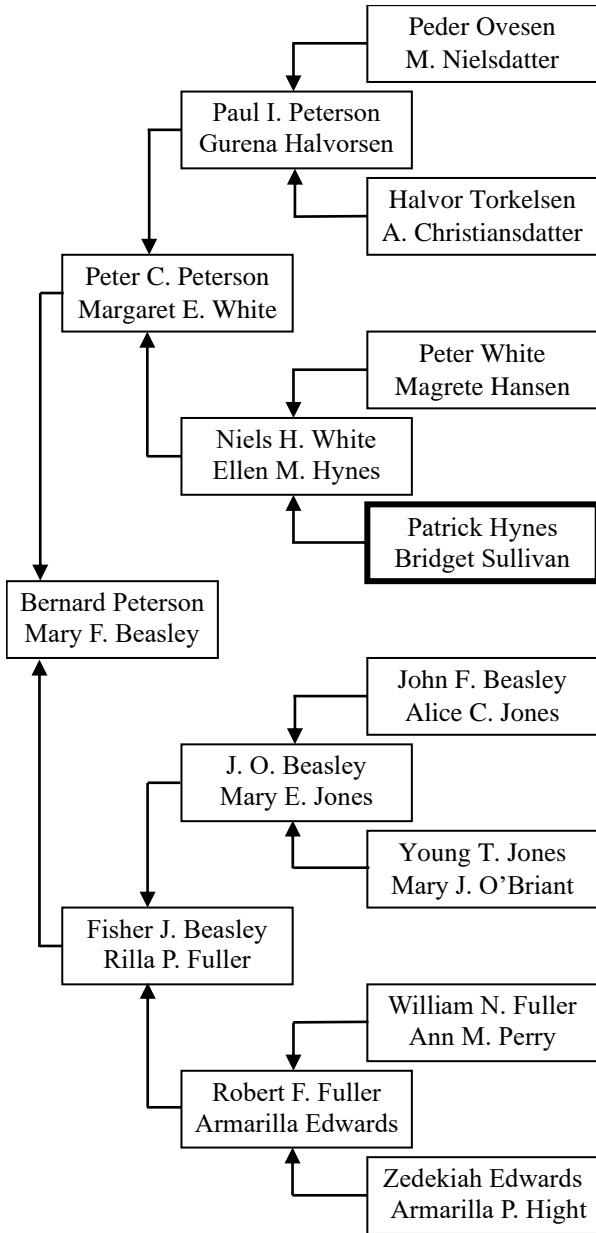
3. Hanna Hansen White

Born Mar 18, 1856, in Lolland Island, Denmark

Married to Peter Holtz

Died Jun 26, 1934, in Bladen, Adams, NE

Patrick Hynes and Bridget Sullivan



Peterson Family Tree

Before Saint Patrick became a saint, he was a 16-year-old boy kidnapped by Irish raiders from the Roman-Britain area in present-day England. The raiders took him as a slave to Ireland, where he spent six years working as a shepherd and ultimately finding God. God told Patrick to escape

to the coast, where a ship would be waiting to take him home. After making his way home, Patrick became a priest and returned to Ireland to convert the Irish from paganism to Christianity. Patrick used the shamrock to explain the Holy Trinity to the pagans. This story is about another Patrick, an extraordinary ancestor in the family history.

In 1825 the Hynes family had a baby boy born on Ireland’s feast day, March 17, at Ennistimon, County Clare. His parents appropriately named him Patrick. His father was John Hynes, born about 1800, and his mother was Ellen Kelly, born about 1799.

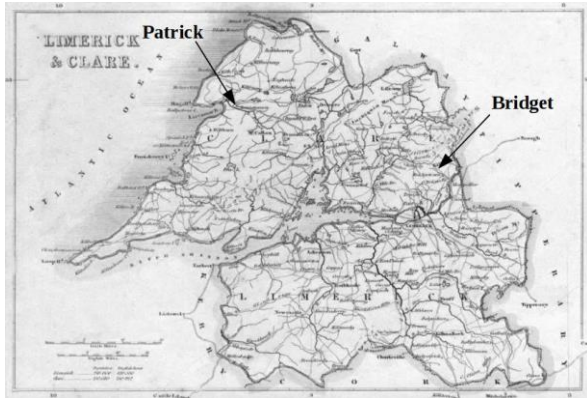
Ennistimon (or Ennistymon) lies two miles inland from the Atlantic and hides in the hills. The Callenagh River descends through town in a series of dramatic cascades. In 1837 a writer of the day described Ennistimon as “irregularly built but of picturesque appearance.” About 1,500 people were living there when Patrick was born.



UK and Ireland

Bridget Sullivan, the future wife of Patrick, was born on February 2, 1835, at Bridgetown Chapel, County Clare, about 40 miles southeast of Ennistimon. Although it could not be verified, other genealogists have reported Bridget’s father

was Michael Sullivan, born about 1816. Her mother was Mary Connors, who was born the same year. When Bridget was young, her family moved to Limerick, eight miles southeast of Bridgetown.



**1841 Clare and Limerick County Map
Patrick and Bridget Birthplaces**

British rule in Ireland goes back hundreds of years, and it ultimately led to British landowners having nearly total economic and political power over the poor native Irish peasants. Patrick and Bridget both likely came from peasant-class families. The Great Irish Famine struck the country during 1845-49. A potato blight caused the famine, and the political factors of the time made it worse. The peasants began starving, and landowners evicted them because they were not paying rent. The authorities sent these poor and homeless people to workhouses rather than give them famine relief. At the workhouses, they built roads and other public works projects. The authorities constructed a workhouse in Ennistimon to house over 800 people.

Not only did the Irish resent British rule, but they also disliked the British because they were indifferent to the catastrophic suffering and death brought on by the famine. About one million people died from starvation or typhus and other famine-related diseases, and another one million people emigrated during the famine.

When Bridget was 13, her parents put her on the United States-bound emigration ship W. A. Cooper. It was common for families caught in the famine to send the young ones first if the whole family could not afford to go together. The ship

arrived at Castle Garden in New York on July 10, 1848. Given her young age, a family friend or relative may have accompanied her.

At the same time in Ireland, a few men started a political movement known as “Young Ireland” to gain independence from the British. They believed a rebellion was the only way to address the deaths and despair, evictions, and forced emigration. The rebels held protest rallies around the country; one of these rallies drew over 50,000 people!

The British government took notice and responded by banning the rebels and threatening to put them in prison. There was a showdown and a gunfight between the rebels and the police, the rebels dispersed, but later the police began arresting them. The government gave rebels who were evading capture two choices: prison or exile. Patrick Hynes was a member of the Young Ireland group; he chose exile.

Patrick emigrated on June 1, 1849, at the age of 24. He took the ship Columbia from Belfast to New York. This ship held about 140 passengers.

It would take about six weeks to cross the Atlantic in a sailing ship, and to compound matters further, the conditions on the ship made it seem much longer. The travelers often found the water unfit to drink and the food unsavory. The ship operators stored the water in dirty casks, and they limited the food to bread, biscuits, and a vegetable. The steerage compartments were overcrowded, smelly, and short on fresh air. The biggest issue, however, was the risk of disease, especially cholera and typhus. During the famine, approximately 7,000 Irish died during the voyage; another 10,000 died soon after, in quarantine areas in the United States.

Not much is known where Patrick or Bridget went for the first three to four years after emigrating. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad built a line heading west out of Massillon to Wooster in Northeastern Ohio in 1852. The first railroad crossing of the Mississippi River was in 1853. The Irish were the primary builders of early railroads in the United States, and it's believed Patrick may have been working on this rail construction project. And by some unknown chance, Bridget

crossed paths with Patrick; they were married on January 11, 1854, at Wooster. She was 18, and he was 28.

While Patrick and Bridget settled into their new marriage, they likely spent time dreaming and planning their future together. However, little could they have imagined in 1854, just four months after their marriage, a seemingly unrelated development would lay the foundation for their life and family several years later. From the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the land in the Kansas territory was *unorganized territory*. It was the home of numerous Native Americans, including the Plains tribes and less nomadic tribes such as the Kansas, Pawnees, and Osages.

With the ever-increasing desire for further westward expansion, the federal government began negotiations to remove more native people in 1853. The United States Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act in May of 1854. By the fall of that year, at the same time as the birth of Patrick and Bridget's firstborn, the tide of Euro-American settlement was rolling over the prairies of eastern Kansas—displacing the native population. The Kansas-Nebraska Act changed Kansas from an *unorganized territory* to an *organized territory*. The United States Surveyor General began surveying Kansas land and created plats laying the groundwork for private land ownership. The Kansas-Nebraska Act soon led to *Bleeding Kansas* and the Civil War. Events in the Kansas Territory were fast-moving and numerous; Patrick and Bridget couldn't have imagined what was to unfold in their lives.

Afterward, they moved to Missouri, where Patrick worked on a rail construction project connecting St. Joseph and Hannibal. The project had two construction crews; one started at Hannibal, and the other started at St. Joseph, with both working toward the middle. Patrick was working on the crew that started in St. Joseph. On October 20, 1854, their first child John was born at Bates Junction, a railroad construction camp about 50 miles east of St. Joseph.



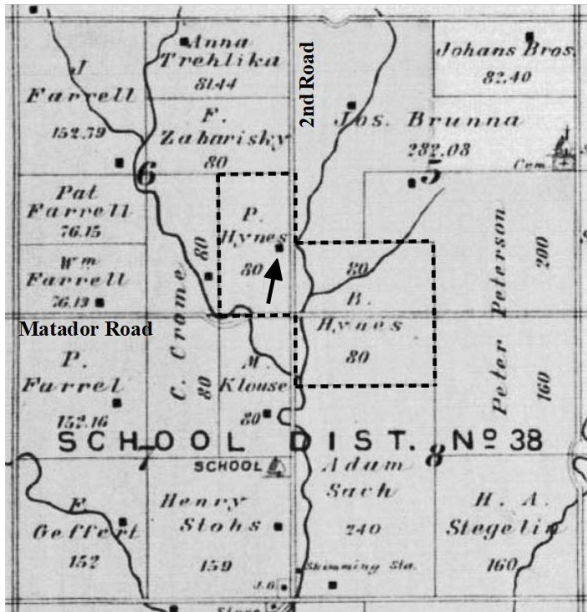
**Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad
Completed in 1859**

They later lived in St. Joseph, and Patrick worked constructing the first hospital located in St. Joseph. On June 12, 1856, Bridget gave birth to Ellen Mary, who would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. Edmund Francis was born two years later, on July 15, 1858. In July of 1860, Bridget gave birth to Mary Jane, who did not survive.

Soon after, on July 31, 1860, Patrick and Bridget moved to Kansas along with John, Ellen, and Edmond. Ellen was but four years old when they moved. On October 1, 1860, Patrick bought public land from the United States government next to Walnut Creek, in Walnut Township of Marshall County.

They were early settlers in the territory. They likely came by ox-wagon and crossed the Big Blue River at the ferry crossing near Marysville. The first school in the area was in Marysville, opening in 1859. In 1860, Marysville had about 50 houses; Hanover was little more than a grocery store and stage depot. The pony express ran through both towns during the time.

The following 1904 plat map identifies the Hynes property in dashed lines at 2nd Road and Matador Road. An arrow points to their home; a schoolhouse is to the south.



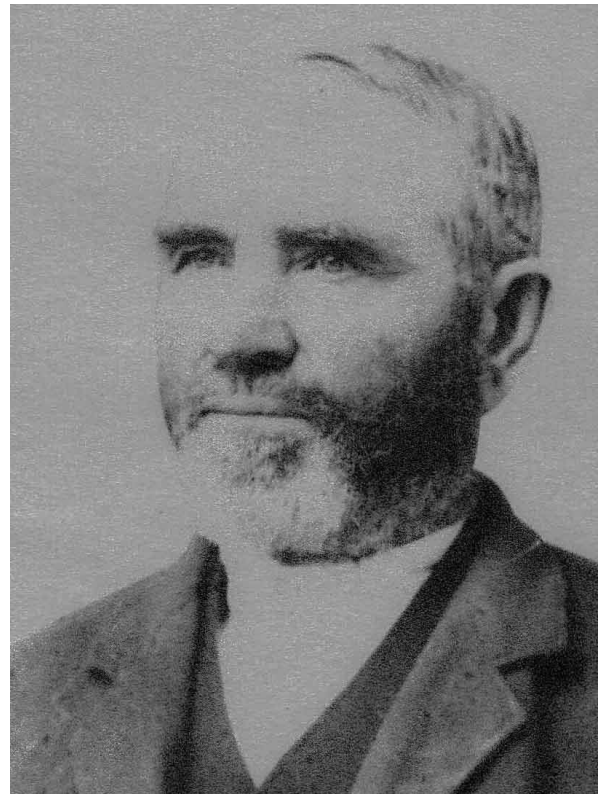
1904 Plat Map Showing Hynes Property

Patrick and Bridget and the older kids were accustomed to roughing it, having lived in railroad camps for several years. Patrick's experience in railroad construction may have been valuable. He would add a house to the property to shelter his family and dig a well for water.

In 1861, when the civil war broke out, the government established a recruiting station in Marysville for Washington and Marshall counties. The two counties furnished over 400 men for the Union Army. At the time, Washington County settlers were still experiencing a few raids by the Native Americans. There was concern they would take advantage of the men being gone.

In the 1860s, Bridget gave birth to six children, Dennis Austin was born in 1862, and Catherine Bridget in 1864. Twins Martin and Thomas Henry were born in 1865. Julia came in 1868, and Michael Daniel arrived in 1869. Julia did not survive infancy.

School opportunities were scarce in those times. When their oldest son John was in his early 20s, he attended the Jesuit college in St. Marys, Kansas. While there, he contracted smallpox and nearly died. After months of illness and his face covered with sores, he walked 75 miles back to Marysville. John would later teach and become the principal at the local school district.



Patrick – about age 45

In the 1870s, Bridget had four more children, Theresa Ann in 1871, Agnes Eugenia in 1873, Laura Francis in 1875, and her last child, Josephine Deloris, in 1879. Bridget was 44 when Josephine was born.

In 1880 Patrick built a 14' x 14' addition to his house for his large family. A census taker stopped by the house to record who was living there. Eleven of Patrick and Bridget's children were still at home. John and Edmond were teaching school; Dennis was farming. Ellen, who became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, age 24, was at home. Catherine, Thomas, Michael, Theresa, and Agnes were in school, and Laura and Josephine were too young to be away from their mother.

Patrick's building projects did not stop with the house. In 1884 the newspaper reported Patrick was doing significant building on his farm.

Patrick died at age 69 on Sunday, January 13, 1895. He started feeling ill in the early morning with cramps and vomiting. Although Bridget made every effort to care for him, he passed away in the

evening. His funeral was in the Catholic church in Hanover; the burial was in the Catholic cemetery outside of town.

The newspaper wrote this of Patrick:

“Being exiled from Ireland, on account of his activity in the National Movement of '48, he left there with a vengeance, and he imparted that vengeance to his children who have ever carefully cherished it. ... There is no scene more touching than the picture of this father toiling for his children. He denied himself everything excepting the necessaries of life, in order that his family might be provided for.”

After his death, his son Thomas ran a farm-sale advertisement in the local newspaper. He sold the following items: “1 lot of fence posts, 1 spring wagon, 1 black filly one year old, 1 bay horse colt 3 years old, 2 steer calves, 1 fanning-mill, 700 bushel ear corn, and 8 ton good hay.”

Bridget moved from the farm into the town of Hanover; her daughter Josephine lived with her. In 1917 she accidentally set her home on fire while lighting an oil lamp. Josephine noticed the smoke and alerted the neighbors; they came to the rescue and extinguished the fire.

In July of 1918, Bridget went to Kansas City and underwent a medical operation at a hospital and reportedly “went through the ordeal splendidly for one past eighty.” In September of the same year, Bridget sold the logs from 142 walnut trees growing on her *Walnut* Creek farm.

Bridget died at age 84 on February 11, 1919. They held the funeral service at St. John’s Church; the burial was at the Catholic cemetery. There was a blizzard, causing the motor hearse to become stuck in a snowdrift about a mile from the cemetery. Six of Bridget’s grandsons, who had recently returned from Army service, were the pall-bearers. They removed her casket from the stuck hearse and carried it on their shoulders to her gravesite. It was a fitting tribute to a woman who gave so much to her family.

They sold the Hynes holdings in Walnut township at public auction to Joseph C. Greiveldinger, the

husband of Agnes White, in September of 1924 for \$10,000.



Bridget - about age 65

Family Members

Grand Parents

Patrick's Father – John Hynes
Born about 1800 in Innis, County Clare, Ireland

Patrick's Mother – Ellen Kelly
Born about 1799 in Ireland
Died Jul 26, 1875, in Philadelphia, PA

Bridget's Father – Michael Sullivan
Born about 1816 in Ireland
Died about 1899

Bridget's Mother – Mary Connors
Born about 1816 in Ireland
Died about 1899

Parents

Father – Patrick Hynes
Born Mar 17, 1825, Ennistimon, County Clare, Ireland
Married (age 28)
Died (age 69) Jan 13, 1895, in Hanover, KS
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

Mother – Bridget Sullivan
Born Feb 2, 1835, in Bridgetown Chapel, County Clare, Ireland
Married (age 18) Jan 11, 1854, in Wooster, OH
Died (age 84) Feb 11, 1919, in Hanover, KS
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

Children

1. John Sullivan Hynes
Born Oct 20, 1854, in Bates Junction, MO
Married (age 30) Feb 17, 1885, to Henrietta Williamson in St. Joseph, MO
Died (age 76) Oct 20, 1930, in Kansas City, KS
Buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Kansas City, KS

2. Ellen Mary Hynes (bloodline descendant)
Born Jun 12, 1856, in St. Joseph, MO
Married (age 25) Sep 1, 1881, to Niels Hansen White at St. John's Baptist Rectory
Died (age 64) Sep 13, 1920, in Bremen, KS
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

3. Edmund Francis Hynes
Born Jul 15, 1858, in St. Joseph, MO
Died (age 61) Apr 16, 1920, in Oklahoma City, OK, from acute dilation of the heart
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

4. Mary Jane Hynes
Born Jul 1860, in Kansas
Died about 1860, in Kansas

5. Dennis Austin Hynes
Born Feb 11, 1862, in Kansas
Died (age 30) Apr 23, 1892, in Creede, CO
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

6. Catherine Bridget Hynes
Born Jan 22, 1864, in Maryville, KS
Married (age 35) Feb 14, 1899, to John Christianson Hellse in Marysville, KS
Died (age 73) Jun 14, 1937, in Newton, KS
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

7. Martin Hynes (twin)
Born Nov 17, 1865, in Hanover, KS
Died (age 2) 1888

8. Thomas Henry Hynes (twin)
Born Nov 17, 1865, in Hanover, KS
Married Mary Maluy
Died (age 71) Mar 1937, in Port Orchard, WA

9. Julia Eva Hynes
Born about 1868, in Kansas
Died about 1868, in Kansas

10. Michael Daniel Hynes
Born Sep 8, 1869
Married (age 28) 1897 to Mary Mullen
Died (age 47) Mar 1917

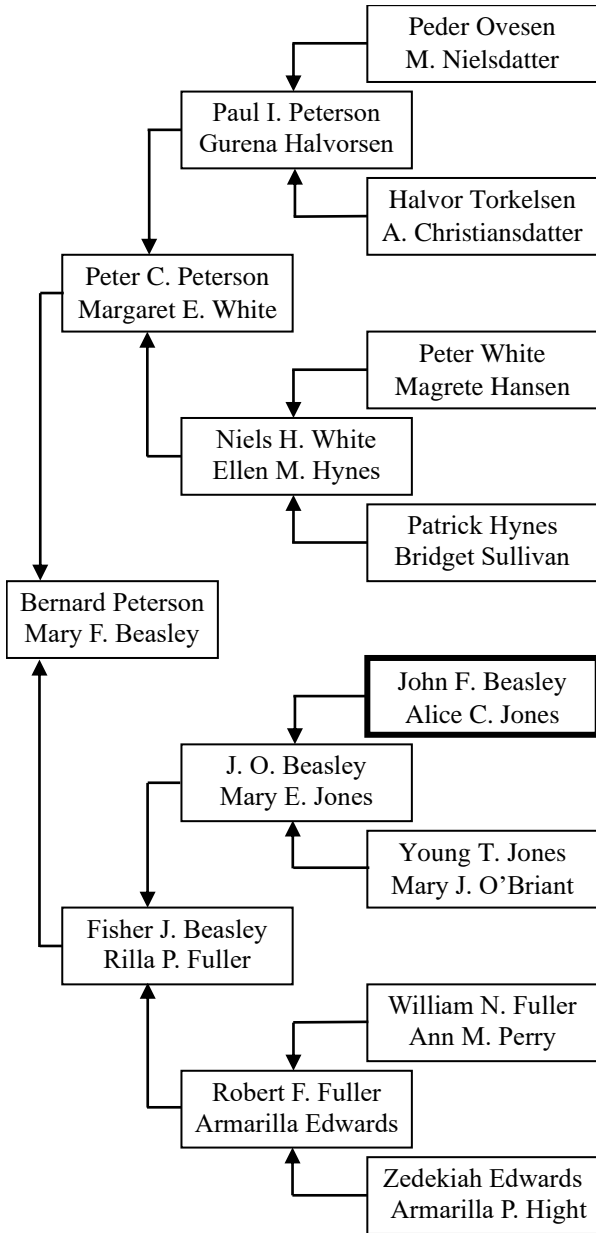
11. Theresa Ann Hynes
Born Sep 20, 1871, in Kansas
Married (age 21) Jan 10, 1893, to Francis P. Mullen
Died (age 67) May 7, 1939
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

12. Agnes Eugenia Hynes
Born Apr 26, 1873, in Hanover, KS
Married (age 26) Apr 24, 1900, to William Condon Finn in Hanover, KS
Died (age 86) Mar 9, 1960, in Topeka, KS

13. Laura Francis Hynes
Born Aug 31, 1875, in Kansas
Died (age 83) Aug 2, 1959, in Los Angeles, CA
Buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Los Angeles, CA

14. Josephine Delores Hynes
Born Jun 11, 1879, in Kansas
Died (age 80) Apr 20, 1960
Buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Los Angeles, CA

John Franklin Beasley and Alice C. Jones



Peterson Family Tree

John Franklin Beasley was the second of three children, born about 1828 in Granville County, North Carolina. His English ancestry dates back five or six generations in America. His father was Robert Benjamin Beasley, born about 1792, and his mother was Stella Royster, born in 1794. When

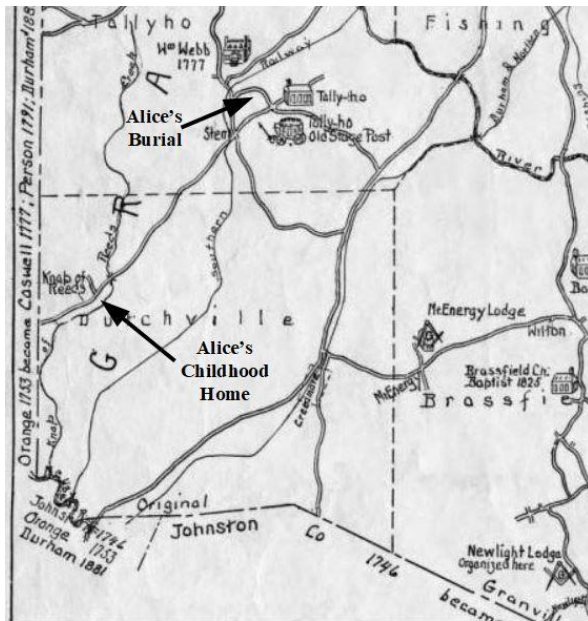
John was 12, his mother died. Afterward, his father had eight more children with a second wife.



Present-day Granville County, NC (shaded)

The future wife of John Franklin Beasley was Alice C. Jones. She came into the world on September 4, 1829, in Granville County, North Carolina. Her English ancestry dates to before 1700 in the American colonies. Her parents were Henry William Jones and Sarah Parker; they were both natives of Granville County.

Alice's father was born in 1792 and grew up on a moderate-sized farm with about five slaves. He enlisted in the military during the War of 1812 and served in Norfolk, Virginia, but saw no battles. Following the war, he married Sarah Parker, and they had ten children together; Alice was number six.

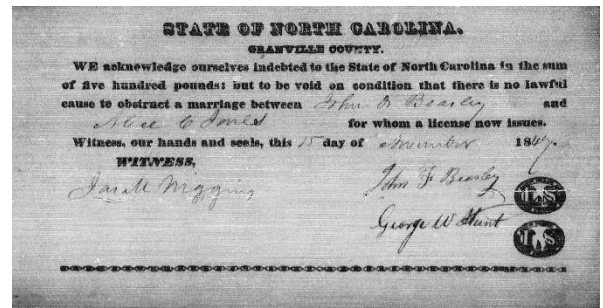


Granville County – Alice Locations Marked

As Alice was growing up, her father was a planter, a distiller, and a magistrate. The family lived in the "Knap of Reeds" district of Granville County and owned a grist mill for grinding grain, probably water-powered. In 1840 they owned 13 slaves, and by 1860 the number grew to 17. At the time, there were 11,000 slaves in Granville County out of a populace of 23,000. Several of Alice's uncles who farmed in the same community also had slaves. The 1850 Census shows Alice's father owned about \$3,300 in real estate.

There are few records about the early lives of John and Alice. There were no public schools in those days, but private schooling was available to those who could afford it.

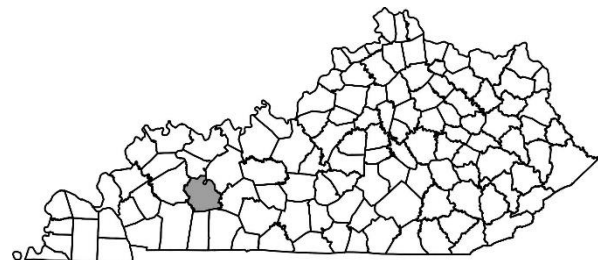
John and Alice married on November 15, 1847, near Alice's childhood home. Alice was 18, and John was 19. The marriage bond shown below was the customary way to assure the parties were single and of age. And it assured underage women had parental permission to marry.



Marriage License - 1847

Soon after the wedding, they settled in Person County, just to the west of Granville County. John owned about \$1,000 in real estate; land cost about three dollars per acre in those days. In 1848 their eldest son Otho was born, and in 1850 Alice gave birth to their second child, Rudy.

In about 1851, John and Alice packed up and moved to Muhlenberg County in western Kentucky. They were following the trail of Alice's two older brothers. Solomon went there in 1840 and Nicholas in about 1847. This influx of the Jones family continued for the next 15 years as four more of Alice's siblings moved into the same area, Henry in about 1855, Susan in about 1856, Caroline before 1860, and Benjamin before 1870.



Muhlenberg County, Kentucky (shaded)

From 1815 to 1850, over a third of the inhabitants living in North Carolina went westward.

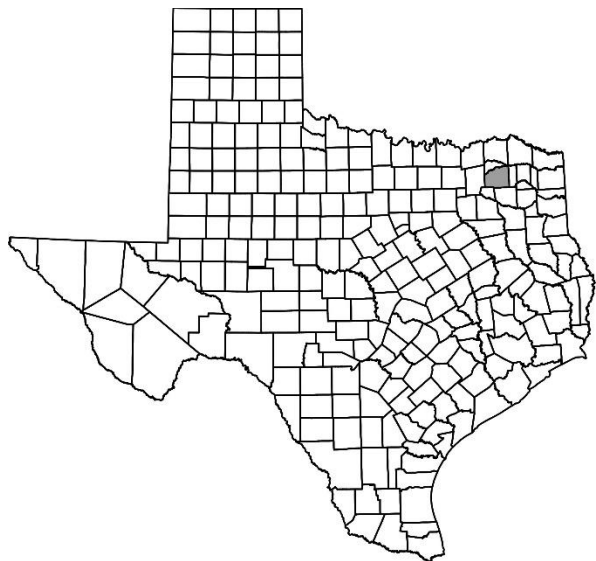
Historians reveal they may have been unhappy with the economy, education, soil conditions, and general progress. The opportunities looked more attractive elsewhere. In the Old South, clans frequently migrated in groups to search for new lands because they valued family connections.

While living in Kentucky, Alice gave birth to their third child Sarah in 1852, and their fourth child Henry in 1854.

During the four years John and Alice lived in Kentucky, they likely spent some time visiting

Alice's siblings, who lived in Hopkins County, just west of Muhlenberg County.

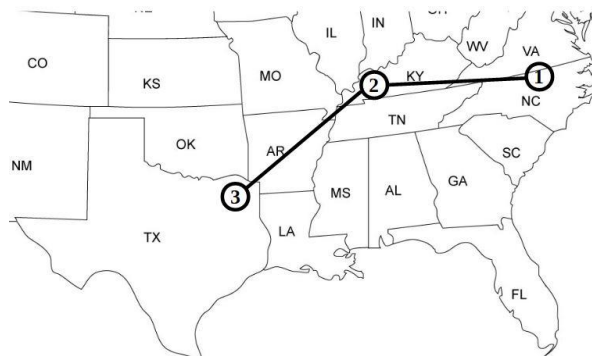
Around 1855, John and Alice relocated to a small community in Hopkins County, Texas, called *Blackjack Grove*. Blackjack Grove was on the Jefferson Road, one of the first freight wagon thoroughfares to connect Texas with civilization to the East. They later renamed Blackjack Grove, giving it the name "Cumby."



Hopkins County, Texas (shaded)

Most people considered Blackjack Grove rowdy in those days. It had a reputation as a rough frontier town where the worst people in the county congregated, and violent fights were common.

Texas was a new territory; the United States annexed Texas in 1845 and fought over it in the Mexican-American war until 1848. In 1860, Hopkins County had about 8,000 people, including just under 1,000 slaves. The main crops grown were corn and wheat; the primary farm animals produced were cattle and sheep.



Route from NC to Texas

While John and Alice lived in Blackjack Grove, they had three more children. Texanna was born in 1857, Robert was born a year later, and Joseph Ophelius, who would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was born in 1860. About this time, Alice's sister Susan and her family of seven children moved to Blackjack Grove from Kentucky.

The census taker who stopped by John and Alice's home in September of 1860 recorded John did not own real estate and was working as a day laborer. The record made by the census taker showed Joseph, the youngest child, was six months old. *

* The family records, including Joseph's gravestone, say he was born July 20, 1861. However, the 1860 census record is strong evidence he was born before 1861.

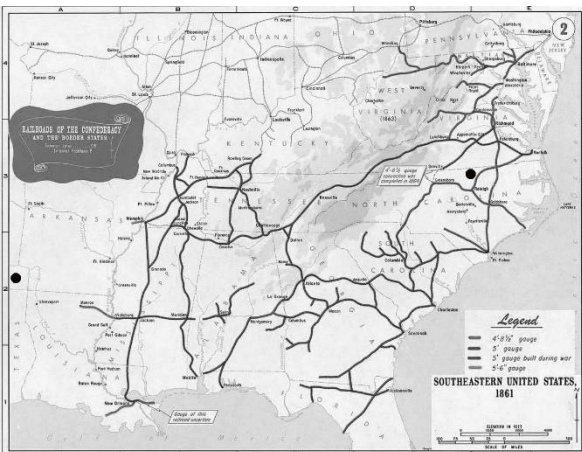
The Civil War began on April 11, 1861, and John volunteered to fight on April 1, 1862. He joined the 18th (Ochitree's) Texas Volunteers, Company E, and signed up for three years. John received his last pay on June 1, 1862, and by mid-July, John went absent from his regiment for some undocumented reason. During his brief time in the service, he was not in any battles. Historians say his absence may have been from an illness, injury, or desertion.

The life story of John and Alice took a sad and unexpected twist in about early 1864. It seems John abandoned his family after Alice was expecting their eighth child. Some local Freemasons and Goodfellows checked in on Alice and advised her to write her father. * Alice decided it would be best for her family to move back to North Carolina and live with her widowed father.

*A descendent of John Franklin Beasley reported letters between Alice and her family in a collection of her father's papers at UNC provides the evidence of the abandonment. The authors did not independently examine the letters.

Getting back to North Carolina had to be challenging, in the middle of the Civil War with seven children, ranging in age from four to 16, and pregnant with another. Alice must have been very determined to get herself and her children to safety.

Except for about 100 miles by stagecoaches, they could travel through the South by train. Rail passenger service gradually degraded during the war and came to a stop by mid-1864. The North disrupted the rail lines, and the South converted trains for exclusive use to fight the war. From the following map, the trip by rail was a complex undertaking.



Railroads of the Confederacy - 1861
(black dots show start and end of trip)

They likely traveled through Western Kentucky to see her four siblings who had settled in the area. There is some evidence her oldest child, John Otho (age 16), was left with her Kentucky relatives to raise.

Alice succeeded in getting back to North Carolina and arrived at her childhood home. Perhaps it was comforting to get back to a safe and familiar place and feel her family's support after rejection by John. In August of 1864, Alice gave birth to Azalee, her youngest child in her childhood county of North Carolina.

Most Beasley family historians indicate John died in about 1866 in Sulphur Springs, Texas. The lack of details on the year of John's death and the location of his burial suggests the family had no contact with John.

Rodolphus "Rudy" Beasley died sometime after age ten. The last record of him was the 1860 Texas census when he was ten years old.

Alice and her younger children lived with her widowed father, Henry William Jones, in Granville County. A census worker visited her father's house in 1870 and recorded Alice's father, Alice, Henry, Texanna, Robert, Joseph, and Asalee in the home. Henry was working the farm.

In 1870 Alice's father wrote his will and directed the sale of his entire estate upon his death. It was estimated to be worth \$4,000 and included 858 acres. The Executor was to use \$400 to purchase some property for Alice and her family. At her death, the property would pass to her children. He also gave her the one ninth share of the estate, or about \$350. Alice and her family had lived with Henry for the last seven years of his life. It seems he may have felt a depth of gratitude for his daughter's support. Yet, he did not give Alice control over the assets but left control with an executor or others. It's uncertain why Henry structured the will with this restriction. Henry Jones died the following year.

About five years later, Alice passed away at age 46 on August 6, 1876. The burial took place at the Stem Family cemetery, just north of Stem, North Carolina. Joseph, the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was probably not quite old enough to be on his own at age 15. He likely inherited his one-seventh portion of the estate left by his mother when he came of age.

John and Alice's surviving children went on to marry and had families of their own. Despite the tragedy of 1864, when their father abandoned them, they were resilient and carried on with their lives.

Oldest son Otho Franklin Beasley, the wanderer of the family, moved west and lived in Kentucky,

Arkansas, Colorado, and Missouri. He was in the mercantile business for several years in Missouri. John had 17 children with two wives. He died at age 68.



Otho Beasley - 1898

Sarah Ida Beasley, the third-born, married a farmer in 1869 in Kentucky. She had three children during their marriage. Sarah died as a young mother at the age of 28.

Henry Thornton Beasley, the fourth-born, married in 1875 and had eight children. He ran his grandfather's farm until his grandfather's death. Afterward, Henry worked in the tobacco industry and was part-owner of a tobacco warehouse in Oxford, North Carolina. Later in his life, in 1916, he partnered with his younger brother Joseph in a tobacco warehouse in Louisburg. He died at the age of 74.

The fifth-born, Texanna Catherine Beasley, married a farmer in 1879 in Kentucky, and they had four children during her marriage. She died at the young age of 28.

Robert Benjamin Beasley, the sixth-born, wedded his first wife in 1879 and had one daughter. He remarried in 1891 and had nine more children. Robert was a farmer in Granville County and passed away at the age of 63.

Azalee Beasley, the youngest child and number eight, married a farmer in 1884. She had 11

children and resided in Granville County. Azalee died at the age of 64.

The seventh-born, Joseph Ophelius Beasley, became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. The rest of the story about Joseph comes in a later chapter.

Additional Finding

Once in a great while, the family history research turns up something interesting, but in this case, *unrelated*. One might remember the Native American maiden named Pocahontas, who married a Jamestown colonist in 1614. They had a son named Thomas. When Thomas grew up, he married a woman named Jane. Jane's mother had a half-sister who is a direct ancestor in the Beasley line. It would mean Pocahontas is the mother-in-law of John Franklin Beasley's half-first-cousin, about seven times removed.

Family Members

Grandparents

John's Father – Robert Benjamin Beasley
Born about 1792 in Granville Co., NC
Married 1 – (age 28) to Stella Royster
Married 2 – (age 48) about 1840 to Nancy Satterfield
Died (age 82) after 1874 in North Carolina

John's Mother - Stella Royster
Born 1794 in Granville Co., NC
Married (age 26) Feb 12, 1821, in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Died (age 46) 1840 in Granville Co., NC

Alice's Father – Henry William Jones
Born Jan 7, 1792, in Granville Co., NC
Married (age 21)
Died (age 78) Jan 4, 1871, Granville Co., NC

Alice's Mother – Sarah "Sally" Parker
Born Sep 12, 1794, in Granville Co., NC
Married Nov 12, 1813, in Granville Co., NC
Died (age 66) Oct 14, 1860, in Granville Co., NC

Parents

Father - John Franklin Beasley
Born about 1828 in Granville Co., NC
Married (age 19)
Died (age 39) about 1866 in Sulphur Springs, Hopkins Co., TX

Mother – Alice C. Jones
Born Sep 4, 1829, in Granville Co., NC
Married (age 18) Nov 21, 1847, in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Died (age 46) Aug 6, 1876, in Butner (Stem), Granville Co., NC
Burial at Stem Family Cemetery in Stem, Granville Co., NC

Children

1. Otho Franklin "John" Beasley
Born Nov 20, 1848, in Durham, Person Co., NC
Married 1 – Oct 25, 1869, Sarah Ashby (1845 – 1919) in Hopkins Co., KY
Married 2 – May 9, 1880, to Deborah Doyel (1867 – 1923) in Edmondson, KY
Died (age 68) Jan 23, 1917, in Pierce City, Lawrence Co., MO
Burial at Crow Pond Cemetery in Exeter, Barry Co., Missouri

2. Rodolphus "Rudy" Beasley
Born about 1850 in North Carolina
Died (age 10 to 20) 1860 to 1870

3. Sarah Ida Beasley
Born Jun 22, 1852, in Hopkins Co., KY
Married Feb 27, 1869, to William Harrison Branson (1844-1885) in Hopkins Co., KY
Died (age 28) Apr 14, 1881, in New Salem, KY
Burial at New Salem Cemetery in Hopkins Co., KY

4. Henry Thornton "Dick" or "Richard" Beasley
Born May 23, 1854, in Muhlenberg Co., KY
Married Jun 16, 1875, Ann Eliza Haskins (1854 – 1925) in Granville, Co., NC
Died (age 74) Oct 20, 1928, in Apex, Wake Co., NC
Burial at Apex Cemetery in Apex, Wake Co., NC

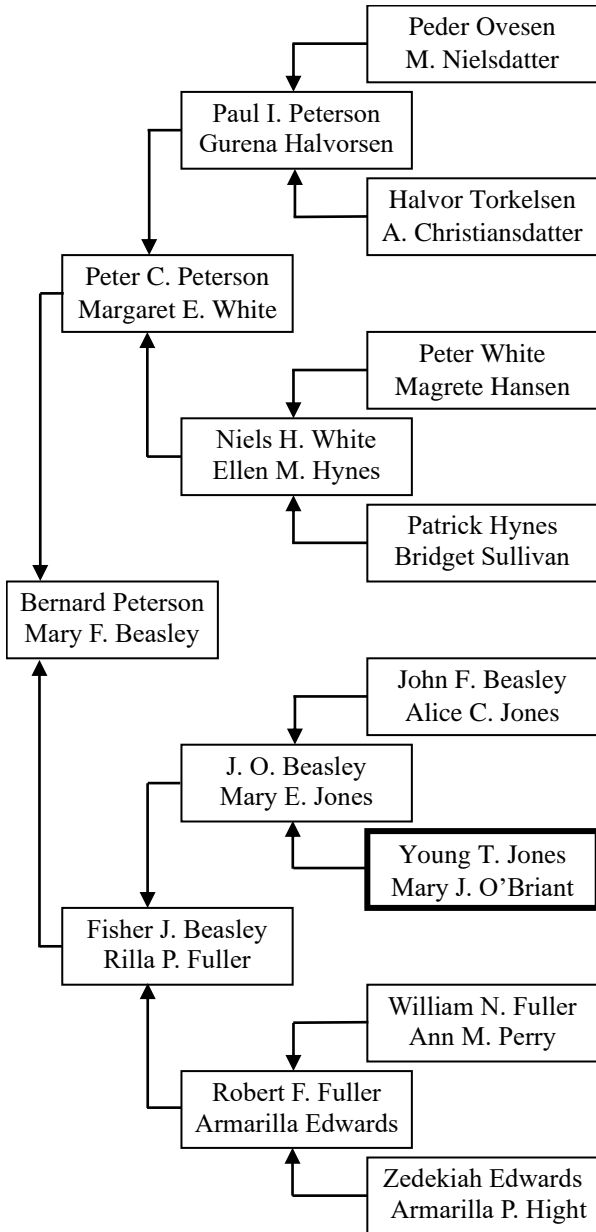
5. Texanna Catherine "Annie" Beasley
Born about 1857 in Hopkins Co., TX
Married Dec 18, 1879, to William Laffoon (1855-1939) in Hopkins Co., KY
Died (age 28) Jul 24, 1885, in Madisonville, Hopkins Co., KY
Burial at Grapevine Cemetery #1 in Madisonville, Hopkins Co., KY

6. Robert Benjamin Beasley
Born Jan 15, 1858, in Hopkins Co., TX
Married 1- Oct 27, 1879, to Mary Pleasant Bragg (1865-1886) in Granville, Co., NC
Married 2- Dec 16, 1891, to Pattie Florence Tucker (1872-1934) in Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 63) Jan 7, 1922, in Wilson Co., NC
Burial at Apex Cemetery in Apex, Wake Co., NC

7. Joseph Ophelius Beasley (bloodline descendant)
Born July 20, 1861*, in Cumby, Hopkins Co., TX
Married (age 22) Dec 7, 1882, Mary Elizabeth Jones (1868-1957) in Butner, Granville Co., NC
Died (age 82) Nov 9, 1943, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC
*Joseph was born before 1861 according to the 1880 census record.

8. Azalee Beasley
Born Aug 10, 1864, in Granville Co., NC
Married Oct 16, 1884, William Thomas Hunt (1861-1936) in Granville Co., NC
Died (age 64) Apr 26, 1929, in Brassfield, Granville Co., NC
Burial at Hunt Family Cemetery in Granville Co., NC

Young Thomas Jones and Mary Jane O’Briant



Peterson Family Tree

Young Thomas Jones was born September 30, 1815, in Granville County, North Carolina. He was the 10th of 11 children; there were seven boys and four girls. His father was Americus Jones, born in 1778 in Union County, and his mother was

Levina Wheeler, born in 1768 in Granville County.

Americus Jones owned a moderately large farm in Granville County with over 400 acres. Farms of this size often owned slaves to work the fields, yet, the census records show Americus did not have slaves.

His seven sons likely started at an early age, providing most of the labor needed to care for the crops and farm animals. Americus’ farm is in the *Ledge of Rock* district, in the south end of Granville County.

In those days, childhood education depended on the means of the family since there were no public schools. One possibility was a subscription school, with several families joined together to pay an itinerant teacher for a few months. Another option was a private academy; these were available in most larger cities. For each family, it depended on the ability to pay and belief in the value of education.

Over the years, all the children left the home of Americus and Levina and made their own lives, except for Young Thomas and his older sister Celia. Young Thomas took over farming the property for his dad.

Levina died in 1850; Americus died in 1854. Young Thomas was the administrator for the estate. The will left by Americus Jones described selling part of the land and the proceeds divided among the children. Daughters Celia and Holly, being unmarried, inherited more than half the farmland. Young Thomas and his older sister Celia continued to live on the farm for many years.

The future wife of Young Thomas Jones was Mary Jane O’Briant, born in January of 1836. Her father, of Irish descent, was Zachariah O’Briant,

born in 1809, and her mother was Elizabeth Mangum, born in 1810. Mary Jane grew up in a religious home from the time she was a child.

Being one of the oldest, Mary Jane would likely help her mother with the housekeeping, hauling water and firewood, tending the chickens, milking the cows, and helping with cooking meals. She may have spent some time in the fields helping with planting, weeding, pulling the hornworms off the tobacco plants, and harvesting.

Young Thomas and his older sister Celia continued to live together on their father's farm when, at some point, Mary Jane O'Brian moved into the household. The exact living arrangement is unknown; perhaps she was a friend, hired help, or rented a room.

The Civil War broke out in April of 1861. The Confederacy passed three conscription acts during the war, progressively drafting older men. In February 1864, the Confederacy made the maximum draft age 50. Young Thomas was 48; but he did not have to serve. Historians calculate about one in three North Carolina soldiers died in this conflict.

Mary Jane had one Civil War baby; her first child William was born in 1863. A few years later, Young Thomas did something puzzling and possibly surprising. He secured a legal marriage license on November 6, 1866, by posting a \$1,000 bond.

State of North-Carolina, |
GRANVILLE COUNTY. |
Know all Men by these Presents, That we, *Young Thomas*
and Millington
are held and firmly bound unto the State of North-Carolina in the full sum of ONE THOUSAND
DOLLARS, current money, to be paid to the State aforesaid, for which payment, well and truly to be
made and done, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally,
and firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this the *Sixth* day of
November A. D. 1866
The condition of the above obligation is such, That whereas the above bounden *Young*
Thomas I hath made application for a
LICENSE for a MARRIAGE, to be celebrated between him and *Mary Jane*
O'Brian of the County aforesaid: Now, in case it shall not hereafter
appear that there is any lawful cause or impediment to obstruct the said Marriage, then the above
obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.
Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
C. B. Smith }
Young Thomas }
C. B. Smith }
Marriage License - Nov 6, 1866

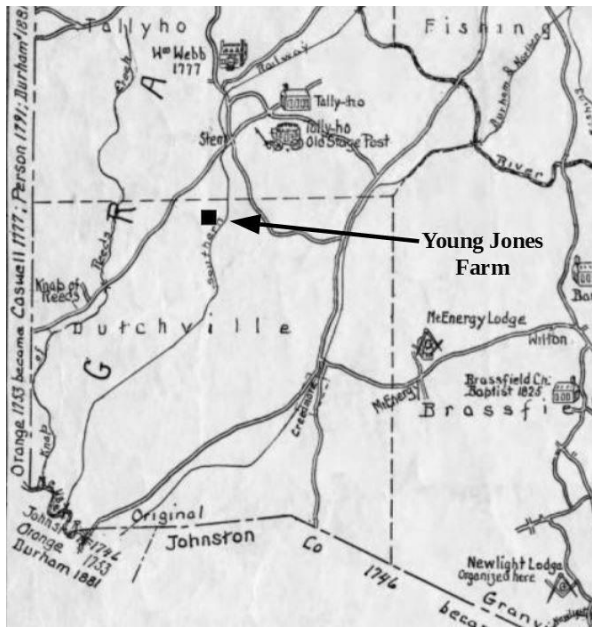
There may be a simple explanation, yet what happened is unknown. The birth date of the first baby suggests Young Thomas and Mary Jane probably should have married in about 1862. In those days, most people married by making a public announcement of their intended marriage, then married a few weeks later by a minister. Usually, records of these marriages were not maintained, making it difficult to prove a marriage took place. Later, Young Thomas may have secured the marriage license to help assure his family had legal inheritance rights.

After the war, Young Thomas and Mary Jane had five more children. Elizabeth Jane was born in 1867. In 1868, Mary Elizabeth came next; she would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. Americus was born in 1872, Lucy Caroline in 1875, and Cora Ann in 1879. Young Thomas was 63, and Mary Jane was 43 when their last child Cora was born. By this time, public schools were common, and likely the children would have the opportunity for education.

Celia would continue to live with her younger brother Young Thomas and his wife Mary Jane and their family until she died in 1873.

As good fortune would have it, there were no Civil War battles and little in the way of physical damage to Granville County caused by the war. It is remarkable because there was heavy fighting taking place not too far from Granville County.

Young Thomas moved his family to a farm a few miles north, about 1.6 miles south of Stem (*marked on the map*), about five years following the war.



Young Jones Farm in Dutchville Township

Freeing the slaves had a significant impact on the large slave-owning farmers and planters. Many of them had to break up their large properties into small parcels for renters or sharecroppers. However, Young Thomas had a farm like most North Carolina farmers; 75 percent did not own slaves. His farm was likely a few hundred acres. By at least 1876, he was producing and selling some tobacco.

Granville County has summer temperatures about equal to Kansas, but the humidity is much higher. The winters are about ten degrees warmer, and there is rarely any snow. There is one-third more annual rain because of the steady rainfall all year. This county has nearly the perfect climate for tobacco because the plant prefers a tropical climate with a long, frost-free growing season.

While tobacco was an excellent cash crop in Granville County, farmers typically had other crops and livestock. They grew wheat, corn, oats, and sweet potatoes; and raised cattle, hogs, and sheep. Tobacco was a demanding and labor-intensive crop. According to some estimates, it took about four hundred hours of labor per acre, spread over the entire year.

In 1882, their third child Mary Elizabeth married Joseph Olphelius Beasley. She was 14, and he was 21. They would become the next generation on the

Peterson Family Tree. J. O. Beasley would later own property next to Young Thomas' farm. It was not common to marry at such a young age; but, it was not against the culture. In the end, as you will see, by all appearances, Mary Elizabeth was a success at marriage and motherhood.

In 1885, their second-born child Elizabeth Jane died of scarlet fever at age 18. Epidemics of scarlet fever occurred periodically in North Carolina in those days.

There is but one portrait of Mary Jane found in the collection. Historians of photography say people did not smile in the early photographs because they adopted painting traditions. Big smiles were associated with madness and were unflattering in a portrait.



Mary Jane Jones - about age 60

Young Thomas died at age 83 in 1899, on April 23. The local newspaper published this obituary about the circumstances of his death and his life story.

“Our community has been called upon to mourn the demise of one of its oldest and most honored citizens. On Sunday, the 16th, Mr. Young Jones was taken with a chill and it

could be plainly seen that there was little hope of his recovery. Having two doctors and all that kind and loving hands could accomplish, the grim monster could not be held in check, and on Saturday, the 23rd, as the sun was sinking behind the Western hills, his gentle spirit glided serenely across the dark, mysterious river, from whose bourne no traveler ever returns. Mr. Jones was in his 83rd year, and had lived in this community all his life. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father and a highly respected citizen. A widow, two sons and three daughters are left to mourn his departure. On Sunday Rev. T. J. Gattis conducted services, and the remains were laid quietly to rest in the family burying ground at his home. A large number of friends were present to pay the last tribute of respect.”

Young Jones Obituary - May 4, 1899

When Young Thomas died, his widow Mary Jane was 63 years old. His children were age 20 to 36. His grandson, Fisher Jones Beasley, also a direct descendant on the Peterson Family Tree, was seven. The surviving family went to considerable expense to purchase this enduring tombstone to mark the grave.



Photo - from 2010

After the death of Young Thomas, J. O. Beasley was the administrator of the estate. As an administrator, he sold some of Young Thomas’ land in December of 1899.

After the loss of Young Thomas, his children William, Americus, and Lucy lived with their mother. In 1907, on July 21, Mary Jane died at the

age of 71. The Oxford Public Ledger, the local newspaper, published her obituary.

“A deep and sad gloom over-shadowed this entire community on Tuesday night July 23rd, at nine o’clock, when the news was rapidly flashed from home to home of the passing away of Mrs. Mary Jane Jones at her home near Stem, after an intense suffering for about two months of various ailments. A glance backward shows that her entire life was spent in advancing the cause of her master and to assist in uplifting fallen humanity; having at early childhood connected herself with the church of God, and for many years a regular attendant of Moore’s Methodist church, to which she liberally contributed of her means towards its support and other churches up to her death at the ripe old age of 71 years. She leaves behind to mourn her loss 5 children, 3 daughters and 2 sons, Miss Lucy Jones, Mrs. Joe Farabow, of Stem, and Mrs. Joe Beasley, of Louisburg, and Messrs, Americus and Bill Jones, also of Stem. Her funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Mr. Robinson in an impressive manner on Wednesday afternoon, after which all that was mortal of this beloved Christian woman was laid to rest in the family burying ground in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends.”

Mary Jane O’Briant Jones Obituary - Aug 2, 1907



Photo - from 2010

The surviving children went on with their lives after losing both of their parents. The local newspapers had a few short news articles about their families visiting one another over the years.

William Jones, their oldest son, seems to have not married. The last known detail is in 1900, at age 37. He was living with his mother and was not able to work. When he died, the burial was in the family cemetery next to the burial sites of his mother and father.

Their fourth-born Americus M. Jones married a few months after his mother's death. In December of 1907, he married Pattie Davis at the age of 35. He seems to have resided near Ingleside, close to his sister Mary Elizabeth.

The fifth-born Lucy Caroline Jones married Charlie Washington in 1910 at the age of 35. They lived in Tally Ho, a small community just two miles north of the farm. They later moved to the Henderson area.

Cora Ann Jones, their sixth-born, taught school for a while near Youngsville and then married Joe W. Farabow of Stem. By 1913 they had four children; others may have been born afterward. They

resided in the Oxford area, perhaps about 10 miles northeast of the farm.

Mary Elizabeth Jones, the third-born, became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. The story about her adult life appears in a chapter ahead.

Family Members

Grandparents

Young's Father – Americus Jones
Born 1778 in Union Co., NC
Married (age 19)
Died (age 76) Aug 1, 1854

Young's Mother – Levina Wheeler
Born 1768 in Granville Co., NC
Married (age 29) Feb 24, 1798, in Granville, Co., NC
Died (age 82) 1850

Mary Jane's Father – Zachariah Hester O'Briant
Born 1809 in Granville Co., NC
Married 1 (age 21) Elizabeth Mangum in Granville Co., NC
Married 2 (age 50) Aug 16, 1859, Rebecca Williford in Granville Co., NC
Died (age 71) 1880 in Hopkins Co., KY

Mary Jane's Mother – Elizabeth Mangum
Born 1810 in North Carolina
Married (age 20) Nov 2, 1830, in Granville Co., NC
Died before (age 50) 1860 in Granville Co., NC

Parents

Father – Young Thomas Jones
Born Sep 30, 1815, in Granville Co., NC
Married (age 51)
Died (age 83) Apr 23, 1899, in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Burial at the family burial ground at their home

Mother – Mary Jane O'Briant
Born Jan 1836
Married (age 30) Nov 6, 1866
Died (age 71) Jul 21, 1907, near Stem in Granville Co. NC
Burial at the family burial ground at their home

Children

1. William Jones
Born May 1863 in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Died after 1907 in Granville Co., NC
Buried at the family burial ground at their home

2. Elizabeth Jane Jones
Born about 1867 in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Died (about age 18) about 1885 of scarlet fever
Buried at the family burial ground at their home

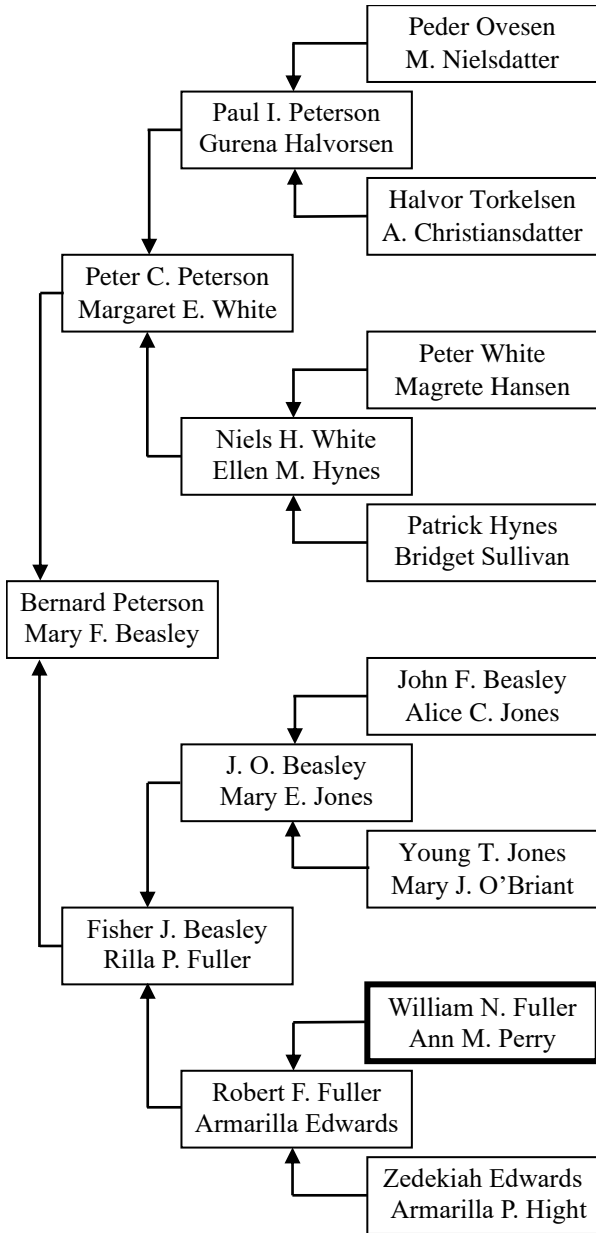
3. Mary Elizabeth Jones (bloodline descendant)
Born Feb 8, 1868, in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Married (age 14) about 1882 to Joseph O Beasley
Died (age 89) Sep 24, 1957, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

4. Americus M. Jones
Born Jul 18, 1872, in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Married (age 35) Nov 30, 1907, Eleanor Orman "Pattie" Davis (1881-1965) in Trinity Church in Louisburg, NC
Died (age 49) Nov 29, 1921, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Buried at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

5. Lucy Caroline Jones
Born Jul 14, 1875, in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Married 14 Sep 1910, Charlie Hubbard Washington in Stem, NC
Died (age 92) Mar 26, 1968, in Henderson, Vance Co., NC

6. Cora Ann Jones
Born Mar 28, 1879, in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC
Married between 1899 and 1907 Joe W. Farabow of Stem
Died (age 91) Sep 14, 1970, in Oxford, Granville Co., NC
Buried at Elmwood Cemetery in Oxford, Granville Co., NC

William Norwood Fuller and Ann Mariah Perry



Peterson Family Tree

For more than a thousand years, the land of present-day North Carolina was the home of several Native American tribes. They built settlements near streams and rivers. They farmed, hunted, fished, and gathered other necessities from nature. Europeans began arriving in the 1500s; by

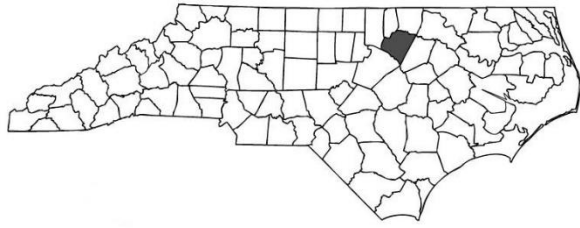
the early 1700s, conflicts led to the Tuscarora War, driving out the Native Americans.

Afterward, Virginia farmers, who were almost exclusively British, began moving into the area. The territory offered rich land and forests, plentiful game, and abundant rainfall. The farmers concentrated on tobacco production using slave labor. The British gave additional acreage to farmers for every slave brought into the territory. It was under these circumstances that the Fullers and the Perrys arrived on the scene.

William Norwood Fuller was born on March 11, 1833, in Dutchville Township of Granville County, North Carolina. He was the second-born of eight children. His father was Samuel J. Fuller, born in 1800, and his mother was Nancy Ann Bryant, born in 1813.

William Fuller's parents lived in Nash County before they moved to Tabs Creek, in Granville County. By 1860, the census records show they owned \$2,090 in plantation real estate and \$5,000 in personal assets. Samuel's last-will, written in 1864, offers a window into this plantation. Samuel grew corn, oats, wheat, and fodder. The farm animals included horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Like his father, Samuel owned slaves. He had seven slaves named: Isham, Cherry, Booker, Zack, Moses, Sarah, and Henrietta. Samuel died in October of 1864, about six months before the end of the Civil War. His wife, Nancy Ann, inherited the slaves.

William Fuller's future wife, Ann Mariah Perry, was born on November 28, 1840, in Franklin County, North Carolina. She was number eight of 13 children. Her father was William Wiston Perry, born in 1797, and her mother was Ann Mariah Williams, born in 1809. Ann's parents lived in Franklin County, and they owned 12 slaves, much the same as her grandfather, James Wiston Perry.



Franklin County, NC (shaded)

Slavery

Both William and Ann grew up in slave-owning households, much like their parents and grandparents. It's not known what William and Ann may have believed about slavery. They did not own any slaves, nor did any of their siblings, suggesting their parents were the last generation in their family to own slaves.

In 1860, about 25% of the white households in North Carolina owned slaves. Like most slave owners, William and Ann's parents likely bought and sold slaves, much the same as property. Leading up to the Civil War, a male field hand slave sold for about \$1,600 and a female for slightly less.

The slaves on their plantations would have slept in the outbuildings or slave cabins. They would give the slaves a weekly food ration and a small plot for a garden to grow food for themselves. Further, they gave the slaves two sets of clothes per year, and the slaves made additional clothing of their own from salvaged fabric.

They made the slaves work at least five and a half days a week from sunup to sundown under the watchful eye of an overseer.

They would encourage the slaves to marry and have children, and any children from a female slave would become their property. They often encouraged socializing with slaves from other farms for this purpose. The law did not legally recognize slave marriages; the owners were free to divide the slave family at any point, one of the greatest fears of the slaves.

Numerous laws limited the rights of slaves. These prohibited slaves from testifying against whites, moving in the countryside without a pass, gambling, owning livestock, and reading or

writing. In addition, there were almost no laws to prohibit violent acts by whites against the slaves.

Looking back, the original 13 colonies started as slave states, but by 1800 the Northern States had each made slavery illegal. By 1808 slaves could not be imported to the United States. During the same time, other countries were banning the slave trade and slavery. In the 1830s in the United States, the abolition movement, slave revolts, and the underground railroad gained momentum.

In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act started a small war between proslavery and abolitionists, setting the stage for the Civil War. The breaking point was the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, forcing seven southern states to secede to protect the right to practice slavery. After the Civil War ended in 1865, North Carolina's 360,000 African Americans were free, including Isham, Cherry, Booker, Zack, Moses, Sarah, and Henrietta.

William and Ann were married on December 20, 1859. William was 26 and Ann 19. Their first child Zenobia was born in October of 1860. At this time, William and Ann lived on the farm of Ann's parents and six of Ann's younger siblings. William was a school teacher.

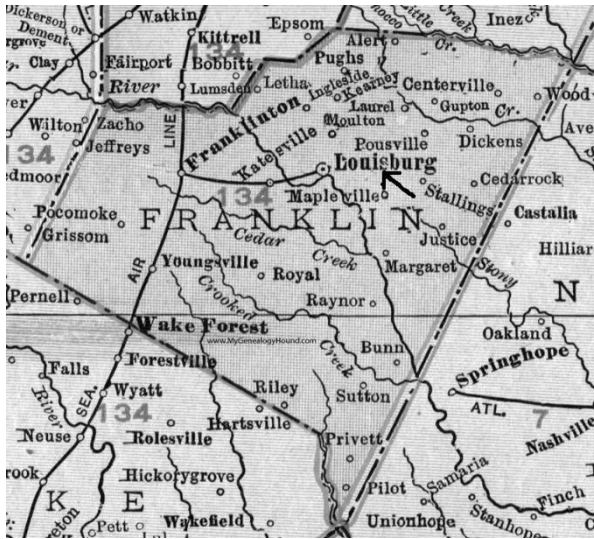
William served in the Civil War, involved with railroad transportation. Ann Mariah had a brother named George Washington Perry, who enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of 26, and he died from war injuries. William Norwood Fuller had a brother named Festus M. Fuller, who served in the Confederate Army and was injured.

During the war, they had two children: Robert Festus in 1862 and Mary Willie "Mollie" in 1864. Robert Festus Fuller would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree.

After the war, William taught math at a boy's school. They had their fourth child Samuel Wiston Fuller in 1866.

After a time, William and Ann lived about six miles east of Louisburg and about 1.3 miles north of Mapleville. They had a typical large farm. It sat

between their daughter Mary's farm and the farm belonging to Ann's brother, William Henry Perry.



Franklin County Map - 1911

William and Ann's Plantation (marked by arrow)



William Norwood Fuller - about age 30

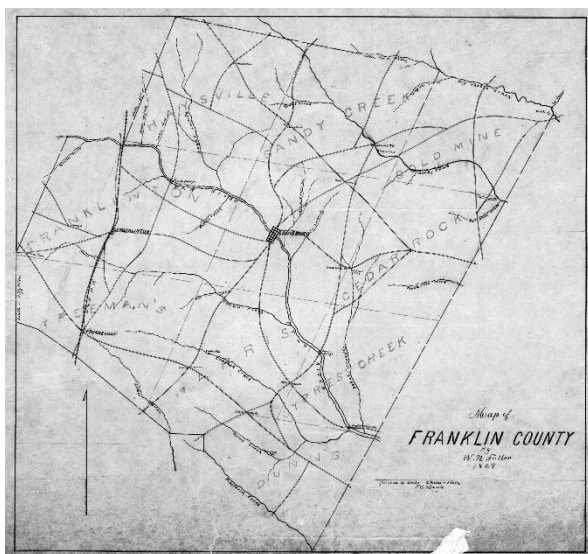
William and Ann had four more children in the 1870s. William Thomas was born in 1870, Lucy Ellen in 1872, Laura Gray in 1875, and Edwin Jones, their last child in 1879. Ann was age 38 when Edwin was born.

According to family history accounts, William and Ann's farm was planted in tobacco and cotton and worked by freed slaves. The freedmen had their gardens and livestock. The Fullers supplied them with staples such as flour, sugar, and dried herring.

William had a surveying business as well, and he used a building on the farm for this purpose. For several years, William was the elected surveyor for the county. The local newspapers frequently cited William as the surveyor of property for sale. He kept records of all the places he surveyed. The

newspaper articles show he was active in surveying from at least 1872 to 1908.

The attic of his surveying office was filled with old letters and was the inspiration for Perry Wade Fuller, William's grandson, to take up stamp collecting as an occupation. William Norwood Fuller was also a mapmaker. In 1869, he made the following map of Franklin County. The North Carolina State Archives holds the original. Note that the county changed borders between 1869 and 1911.



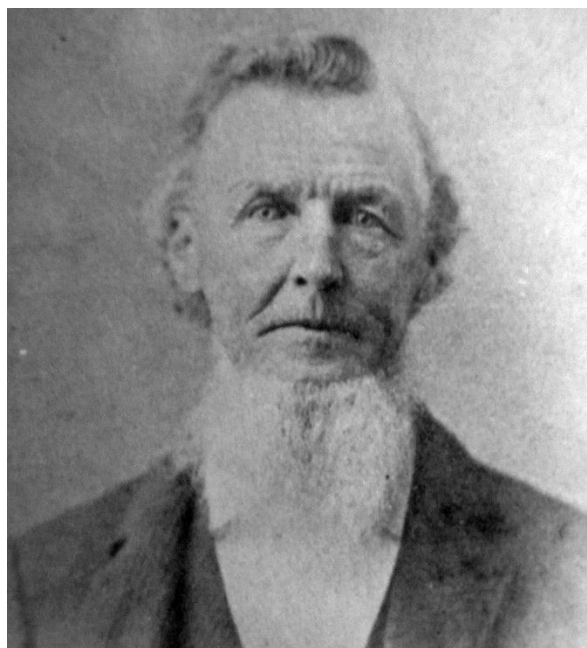
Franklin County Map, W. N. Fuller - 1869

Another building on the plantation served as a school for grandchildren and some neighborhood children. William and Ann raised three sets of grandchildren. Included are the offspring of Robert Festus, whose wife died at a young age in 1869. Notably, Rilla P. Fuller, another ancestor on the Peterson Family Tree, was one of the students. Laura Gray Fuller, their seventh child, taught the school for a while before a hired teacher came from Laurel, Maryland.

William served in various capacities in the county. He was a justice of the peace, a tax lister, estate administrator or executor, delegate for political conventions, and county commissioner. William was also a leader in the Methodist Church and attended regional conferences.



Ann Mariah - about age 53



William Norwood Fuller - about age 60

On May 15, 1912, William died in Raleigh, North Carolina. The family interred his remains at the Fuller Family Cemetery in Mapleville Township of Franklin County. The local newspaper reported this:

“The many friends of Mr. W. N. Fuller, of near Mapleville, will learn with much regret of his death which occurred at the hospital in Raleigh on Wednesday afternoon. His remains were

brought through Louisburg yesterday and taken to his home where the interment was made. Mr. Fuller was one of Franklin County's best men and enjoyed the highest respect of all who knew him. He had been prominent in public life, having served as Surveyor many terms. He was 79 years old and leaves a number of children and other relatives. He was the father of our esteemed townsman, Mr. R. F. Fuller.

A large crowd gathered to pay the last sad tribute to the one they loved and respected."

Obituary for W. N. Fuller - Franklin Times - 1912



Ann Mariah - about 1912

About four years later, on June 5, 1916, Ann Mariah passed away. The local newspaper wrote this short obituary:

"Mrs. W. N. Fuller, Sr., died early Monday morning at the home of her son, S. W. Fuller, in Mapleville, in the 76th year of her life. She was a highly esteemed lady in this county and has a large and prominent family connection. She was a member of the Maple Springs Baptist Church, and her pastor, Rev. Geo. M. Duke, conducted the funeral service at the

family burying ground this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Four sons, R. F. Fuller, of Louisburg, W. T. Fuller, of Rocky Mount, E. J. Fuller, of Louisburg, S. W. Fuller, of Mapleville, three daughters, Mrs. O. T. Bryant (*Laura*), of Lewisburg, TN, Mrs. C.B. Kearney (*Lucy*), of Pue's Hill, and Mrs. W. S. Strange (*Mary*), of Mapleville, survive her."

Obituary for Ann M Fuller – Greensboro Daily News 1916 – (italics added for clarity)

All but one of William and Ann's children continued to live in Franklin County when they reached adulthood, and they had many grandchildren to add joy to their lives.

Zenobia Antoinette Fuller, the first-born, married a farmer named David Fuller when she was 25. They had two children and lived in Louisburg Township. Zenobia died early in her life, at age 29.

At age 18, Mary Willie "Mollie" Fuller, their third child, married William Strange at her parent's home, and they lived in Louisburg Township. They had three children, and William was a farmer. Mary lived to age 65.

Samuel Wiston Fuller, the fourth child, married Maggie May at age 24, and they had four children. He farmed in Franklin County. Samuel remarried at age 50 and lived to be 69 years old.

William Thomas Fuller, the fifth-born, married late at age 44. He did not have children. His wife was the widow Mary Davega, whose husband had worked as a buyer for the American Tobacco Company and was murdered by Night Riders, a militant faction of tobacco farmers protesting big tobacco. William Thomas lived in Rocky Mount and was a bookkeeper for the American Tobacco Company for 40 years. He lived to 82 years of age.

Lucy Ellen Fuller, the sixth-born, married Charles Kearney, a farmer, in her parents' home at age 20. They resided in Sandy Creek Township during their lives, and they had one daughter. Lucy died at age 89.

At age 25, Laura Gray Fuller, the seventh-born, married Ozro Bryant of Tennessee at her parent's home and resided in Globe, Tennessee, where they had three children. Ozro died a few years after the last child was born. Laura moved back to Franklin County, North Carolina, where she worked as a manager of a ready-to-wear store. Laura lived to age 69.

Edwin Jones Fuller, the eighth-born, married Pearl Gupton at age 39. They had four children, and they resided in Franklin County. Edwin worked as a farmer, and he lived to the age of 68.

Robert Festus Fuller, the second child, became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. His adult life story is in a future chapter.

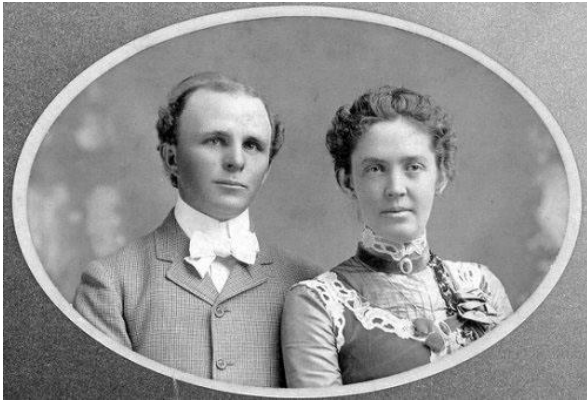
Photo Gallery



William (left) and Ann (right) with Grand Children - about 1898



Samuel W Fuller - about age 20



Ozro Bryant and Laura (Fuller) Bryant - age 25



Laura Gray Fuller - about age 30

Family Members

Grandparents

William's Father – Samuel J. Fuller

Born Jan 11, 1800, in North Carolina

Married (age 30) Feb 24, 1830, to Nancy Ann L. Bryant

Died (age 64) Oct 25, 1864, in Granville Co., NC

Burial at Thomson-Fuller Cemetery in Vance Co., NC

William's Mother – Nancy Ann L. Bryant

Born 1813 in Granville Co., NC

Married (age 16) Feb 24, 1830, to Samuel J. Fuller in Granville Co., NC

Died (age 76) Aug 12, 1889

Ann's Father – William Wiston Perry

Born Oct 16, 1797, in Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 28) Sep 27, 1826, to Ann Mariah

Williams in Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 76) Nov 7, 1873, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC

Burial at Old Perry Cemetery in Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC

Ann's Mother – Ann Mariah Williams

Born Aug 24, 1809, in Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 17) Sep 27, 1826, to William Wiston Perry, in Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 81) Sep 10, 1890, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC

Burial at Old Perry Cemetery in Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC

Parents

Father – William Norwood Fuller

Born Mar 11, 1833, in Dutchville Twp, Granville Co, NC

Married (age 26) Dec 20, 1859, to Ann Mariah Perry in Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 79) May 15, 1912, in Raleigh, Wake Co., NC

Burial at Fuller Family Cemetery in Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC

Mother – Ann Mariah Perry

Born Nov 28, 1840, in Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 19) Dec 20, 1859, to William N. Fuller in Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 75) Jun 5, 1916, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC

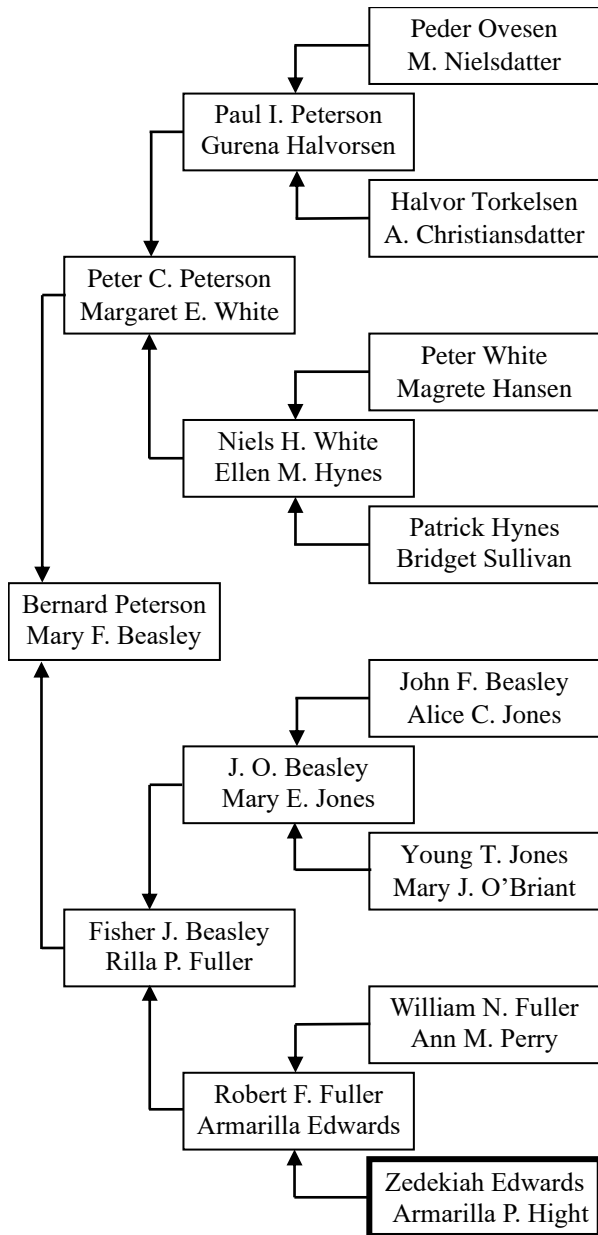
Burial at the Fuller Family Cemetery in Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC

Children

1. Zenobia Antoinette Fuller
Born Oct 23, 1860, in NC
Married (age 25) Dec 16, 1885, to David Thomas Fuller (1856-1919)
Died (age 29) Sep 24, 1890, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co, NC
Burial Corinth Baptist Church Cemetery, Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC
2. Robert Festus Fuller (bloodline descendant)
Born May 26, 1862, in Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 23) Dec 16, 1885, to Armarilla Priscilla Edwards (1865-1896)
Died (age 60) Jan 25, 1923, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC
3. Mary Willie "Mollie" Fuller
Born Oct 28, 1864, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 18) Jan 24, 1883, to William S. Strange (1857-1935) in Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 65) Aug 18, 1930, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC
Burial in the Strange Family Cemetery, Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC
4. Samuel Wiston Fuller
Born Aug 20, 1866, in Franklin Co., NC
Married 1 (age 24) Jan 28, 1891, to Maggie Bell May (1873-1915)
Married 2 (age 50) Jan 10, 1917, to Eunice Lee Coghill (1887-1928)
Died (age 69) Aug 13, 1936, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Fuller Family Cemetery in Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC

5. William Thomas Fuller
Born May 22, 1870, in North Carolina
Married (age 44) Oct 20, 1914, Mary Devega (1872-1949)
Died (age 82) Jul 14, 1952, in Rocky Mount, Nash Co., NC
Burial at Pineview Cemetery in Rocky Mount, Edgecombe Co, NC
6. Lucy Ellen Fuller
Born Apr 17, 1872, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 20) Mar 8, 1893, to Charles Benjamin Kearney (1867-1928) in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 89) Jul 8, 1961, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Oakwood Cemetery in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC
7. Laura Gray Fuller
Born Jan 9, 1875, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 25) Nov 28, 1900, to Ozro T. Bryant (1875-1917) in Louisburg, NC
Died (age 69) Jan 23, 1944, in Miami-Dade Co., FL
Burial at Lone Oak Cemetery in Lewisburg, Marshall Co., TN
8. Edwin Jones Fuller
Born May 6, 1879, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 39) May 3, 1919, to Pearl Vermell Gupton (1901-1978)
Died (age 68) Sep 5, 1947, in Sandy Creek Twp, Franklin Co, NC
Burial at Oakwood Cemetery in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

Zedekiah Gideon Edwards and Armarilla P. Hight



Peterson Family Tree

Zedekiah Edwards was born October 23, 1818, in North Carolina. He was the third-born but the first son of five children. His father was Pomphrey Wilson Edwards, born about 1760 in Granville County, and his mother was Elizabeth Weaver,

born in 1788 in North Carolina. Pomphrey owned a 170-acre farm.

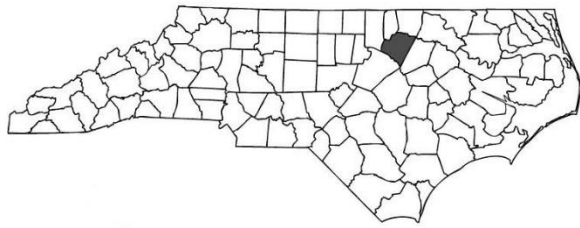
Zedekiah was married twice in his lifetime. He wedded his first wife, 20-year-old Angelina Pinnell, in 1840 when he was 22. They had one child, Rial Theodore Edwards, in 1841. They resided a few miles northeast of Ingleside, in Sandy Creek Township of Franklin County, on a 243-acre tract of land. This parcel was given to Angelina in 1842 by her father, Rial Pinnell, a farmer and slave owner in Franklin County. Angelina died a few years later, in about 1847. After her death, it appears ownership of *her* land reverted to her father, and Zedekiah moved off the property before he remarried. It is uncertain whether he continued farming this parcel for the father of his deceased wife.

Zedekiah's second wife was Armarilla Priscilla Hight, born on March 17, 1828, in Franklin County. Her parents, native to North Carolina, were Richard Hight, born about 1798, and Amarilla Duke, born in 1804. "Amarilla" is an English name of Greek origin, meaning sparkling. In contrast, it seems "Armarilla" is a creative variation or possibly a misspelling; it does not appear to have precedent.

Armarilla was the third born of 12 children. Her father was a farmer, and he owned two slaves in the early years of his farming. By the time the children were of age to work the farm, he did not have any slaves. Many of the ancestors of Richard and Armarilla Hight trace back to the late 1600s in Virginia, North Carolina, and Connecticut. Some were affluent families and owned slaves.

Zedekiah and Armarilla married in Franklin County in late 1847. He was 29, and she was 19. Armarilla would take over the care of Zedekiah's six-year-old son, Rial Theodore. William Henry, their next child, was born on Christmas day in

1848. By 1850, they resided in Hayesville Township, adjacent to Sandy Creek Township. They owned real estate valued at \$900.

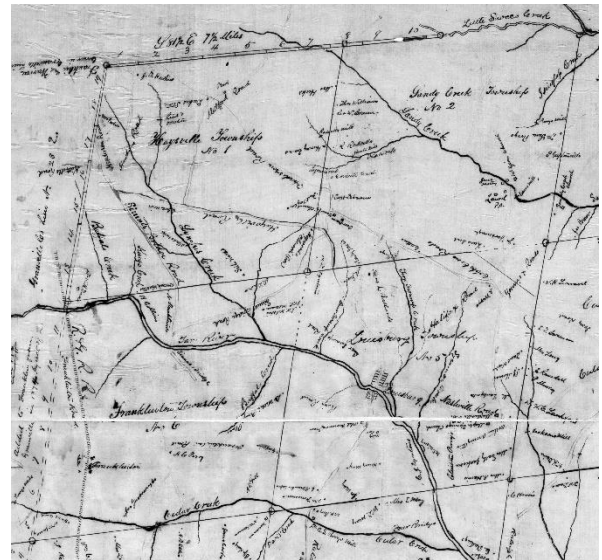


Franklin County, NC (shaded)

In 1852, Rial Pinnell passed away. Rial was the father of Zedekiah's first wife. Rial's last-will-and-testament unexpectedly gave the 243-acre parcel in Sandy Creek Township to Zedekiah. This parcel is where Zedekiah had lived with Rial's daughter Angelina and was the birthplace of Rial's 10-year-old grandson, Rial Theodore Edwards. Rial Pinnell also left \$150 to Rial Theodore. It's likely, sometime after 1852, the family moved to the Sandy Creek farm where Zedekiah would spend the rest of his life.

Eight years later, the 1860 census taker recorded the value of Zedekiah's real estate had risen to \$2,440, and his personal estate was \$1,300.

During his lifetime Zedekiah amassed at least four parcels of land in Franklin County, amounting to nearly 500 acres. The terrain where they lived had red clay soil, granite boulders, and an abundant water supply. Franklin County farmers primarily grew corn and small grains, and they raised cattle, sheep, and hogs. Tobacco and cotton became important around 1850.



**Townships of Franklin County, NC - 1869
Map Made by William N. Fuller**

Leading up to the Civil War, Armarilla had six more children: Josephine Ann in 1850, Richard Nathaniel in 1851, Elijah Norwood in 1853, Omega Zedekiah in 1856, Herbert Wiley in 1858, and Medicus Johnson in 1860.

The final two children of their marriage were born in the Civil War period. Mary Nick was born in 1862, and Armarilla Priscilla, destined to become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was born in September of 1865, a few months after the end of the war.

Zedekiah was 42 at the opening of the war. The Confederacy began drafting men 18 to 35 in April of 1862. By September of that year, they raised the draft age to 45. No service records were found for Zedekiah, meaning he probably did not serve. However, the Civil War took a toll on Zedekiah and Armarilla, as it did most families.

Their oldest son Rial served in the Civil War and was wounded. Additionally, all six of Armarilla's brothers went to war. One died of disease, two died of injuries, and three were captured and held as prisoners of war. One of Zedekiah's brothers also fought and died in the war.

Many families received little or no information about their loved ones who served during the war, how they died or the burial location. One can imagine Zedekiah and Armarilla having

worrisome conversations, shedding tears, and feeling sadness and anger during the war.

The Confederacy struggled to survive against the wealthier and larger Union, and the death toll reflected the disadvantage. More than 30,000 soldiers from North Carolina lost their lives in the war. The new musket rifle with grooved barrels and cone-shaped bullets proved especially deadly; it caused more deaths than any other weapon.

Initially, most of the battles took place in open fields, and a common tactic was to form a long line and march shoulder-to-shoulder toward the enemy, occasionally stopping to shoot. This outdated battlefield tactic, the advanced rifles, and overall inhumanity caused an appalling loss of life. If not death, many soldiers lost arms and legs from amputation by army surgeons. This open-field fighting tactic became less common as the war progressed.

Battlefield deaths and injuries were only a part of it. Twice as many soldiers died from diseases spread in camp life. There was terrible sanitation and little understanding about the spread of diseases like typhoid, typhus, and dysentery.

The war caused hardships for the civilians as well. Union troops often stole from farms and homes. Food and livestock were the first things taken from farms, but this sometimes turned into the looting of valuables for personal gain. In the worst cases, there was outright destruction.

Besides the threat from the Union troops, there was a general breakdown of law and order, with thieves and bands of deserters taking advantage of the situation. It was common for men at home, like Zedekiah, to serve their community by protecting against the roaming bandits.

The Union blockade prevented goods and supplies from flowing into the South. Prices rose dramatically because of shortages. The Confederacy printed its own money, but merchants began to refuse it and demand payment in silver or gold coins.

At the end of the war, Union General William T. Sherman camped with about 15,000 troops in Louisburg for several days as they headed home. Zedekiah and Armarilla lived just a few miles from Louisburg. Sherman is known for the infamous march through Georgia, where he terrified civilians by stealing food and livestock and burning houses and barns. In Louisburg, Sherman's forces set up their tents at the Female College and Male Academy and other places in town.

Another smaller regiment arrived a few days later in Louisburg and stayed for almost three months to maintain order and assure the slaves were set free. At the end of the war, North Carolina resisted the terms imposed by the Federal Government. It was placed under military rule and not readmitted to the Union until mid-1868.

For many of the men who served, their injuries lasted a lifetime. Many suffered from post-traumatic stress, amputations, and other physical injuries. Some lost their courage during battle or were unable to support their family when the war was over. Society viewed it as a personal failure rather than a medical condition.

Overall, the five-year Civil War in the South was a horrible time to live. The loss of loved ones and loss of personal property, and other hardships were challenging beyond comprehension.

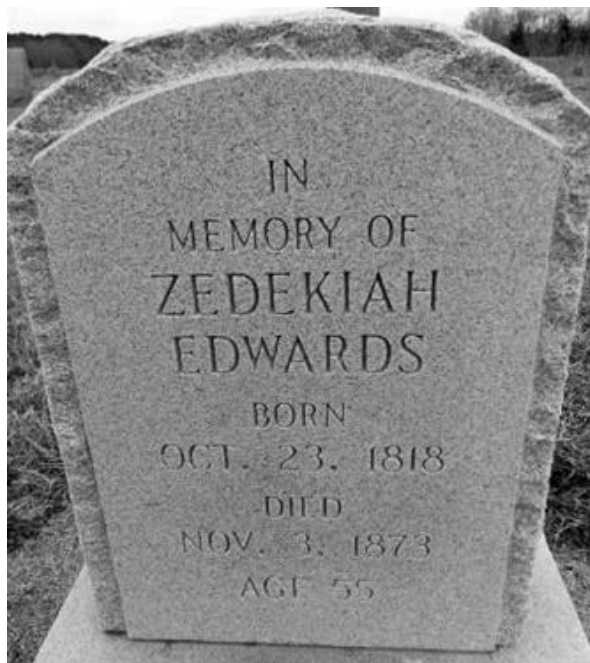
Post War

In 1870, a census taker came by Zedekiah and Armarilla's farm in Sandy Creek Township. Two of the older children had left, but they still had the eight younger children at home. Their farm had grown to 495 acres in size. The value of the real estate was \$1,820, and his personal estate was \$1,500.

On November 3, 1873, Zedekiah died at age 55. His daughter Armarilla, who represented the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was eight years old. His family interred the remains at the Edward's family cemetery located on the farm.

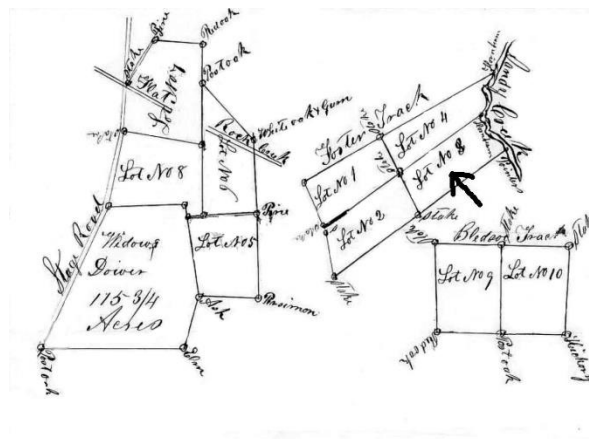
Over his adult life, Zedekiah resided in two different townships according to the Franklin

County census records, Hayesville and Sandy Creek. It's believed all of his properties were in the same general area, a few miles northeast of Ingleside, near the border of the two townships.



Zedekiah did not leave a will, requiring his wife and ten children to go through a prolonged probate process. He owned 495 acres of land, and his personal estate was worth \$140. He had outstanding debts of \$400. Some of the land, estimated at 30 acres, was sold to settle the debt. Armarilla successfully petitioned the court to give her 115 acres of the land, the house, and the buildings for the term of her natural life.

The executors divided the remaining 350 acres into ten parcels and assigned them to the ten children by drawing lots. The next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, Armarilla Edwards, drew a 34-acre lot (number 3 marked by an arrow on the following map) abutting Sandy Creek.

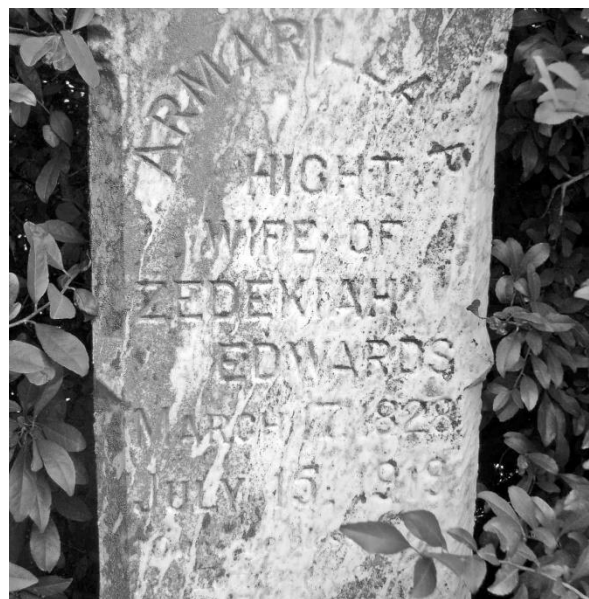


Map from Estate of Zezekiah Edwards 1873

After Zezekiah's death, his wife Armarilla resided on the farm in Sandy Creek Township and raised her children to adulthood. By 1880, two of her sons were operating the farm.

After the children left home, Armarilla moved to Louisburg township and lived with her daughter Josephine and her large family. Josephine died in 1891, and Armarilla continued to live with her son-in-law, William Tucker.

By 1910, when Armarilla was 82, she lived in Henderson with her son William Edwards. Armarilla died in 1919 at age 91 in Sandy Creek Township. The family interred her remains at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside.



Most of Zedekiah and Armarilla's children lived close by and had many grandchildren. Rial Theodore Edwards, the first-born, enlisted in the Confederate Army at age 19 and was a bugler. In late 1863 he was wounded in the thigh, and the Army discharged him in late 1864. When he returned from the war, he married Martha Patricia Hight at age 25. Martha was Armarilla's younger sister. They had 11 children and lived in Franklin County. Initially, his occupation was a farmer, but he later worked as a house carpenter. Rial lived to age 59.

William Henry Edwards, the second-born, married Henrietta Jackson at age 21. They had six children and lived most of their lives in Franklin County. Over his working life, William was a farm laborer, a carpenter, and a house mover. He remarried at age 46 and lived to age 69.

At age 20, Josephine Ann Edwards, the third-born, married William Tucker. They had nine girls and one boy and lived in Louisburg, where William was a farmer. Josephine lived to age 41.

The fourth-born, Richard Nathaniel Edwards, married Elleanor Duke at age 27, and they had two girls. They had a home near Ingleside in Franklin County, and Richard was a farmer. Richard lived to age 75.

Elijah Norwood Edwards, the fifth-born, lived in Sandy Creek township of Franklin County, and he did not marry. He likely suffered from a mental or physical impairment based on a census report listing him as "afflicted." He lived to about age 27.

The sixth-born, Omega Zedekiah Edwards, married Nellie Hunt at age 32, and they had ten children. They resided in Sandy Creek Township, and Omega was a farmer. In 1898, his mill (Hunt's Mill) burned down, and there was no insurance to cover the loss. Omega lived to age 76.

Herbert Wiley Edwards, the seventh-born, married Cairo Terrell at age 29, and they did not have any children. They lived in Sandy Creek Township of Franklin County, and Herbert was a carpenter and a farmer. He lived to age 48.

The eighth-born, Medicus Johnson Edwards, married Adeline Harris at age 25. They had eight children and resided at Henderson in Vance County. Medicus worked as a carpenter and farmer during his life. He lived to age 57 and died of stomach cancer.

Mary Nick Edwards, the ninth-born, married John Wynn at age 19. They had seven children and made their home at Smith Creek in Warren County. John was a farmer. Mary passed at age 60 from influenza.

Armarilla "Rilla" Priscilla Edwards, the youngest and tenth-born, became the next generation of the Peterson Family Tree. Her life story is covered in a coming chapter.

Family Members

Grandparents

Zedekiah's Father – Pomphrey Wilson Edwards
Born about 1760 in Granville Co., NC
Married (age 49)
Died (age 82) Jul 1842, in Granville Co., NC

Zedekiah's Mother – Elizabeth "Betsey" Weaver
Born 1788 in North Carolina
Married (age 21) Jan 17, 1810, in Granville Co., NC
Died (age 61) May 1850, in Granville Co., NC

Armarilla's Father – Richard Hight
Born about 1798 in North Carolina
Married 1 (age 21) Jan 2, 1820, to Amarilla Duke in Franklin Co., NC
Married 2 (age 78) Sep 11, 1876, to Catherine Spenser in Franklin Co., NC
Died (after age 82) after Feb 1881, in Franklin, Co., NC

Armarilla's Mother – Amarilla Duke
Born 1804 in North Carolina
Married (age 15) Jan 2, 1820
Died (age 70) about 1874, in Hayesville Twp, Franklin Co., NC

Parents

Father – Zedekiah Gideon Edwards
Born Oct 23, 1818, in North Carolina
Married 1 (age 22) after Nov 14, 1840, to Angelina Pinnell in Franklin Co., NC
Married 2 (age 29) after Nov 2, 1847, to Armarilla Priscilla Hight in Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 55) Nov 3, 1873, in Franklin Co., NC
Buried at Edwards Family Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin County, NC

Mother - Armarilla Priscilla Hight
Born Mar 17, 1828, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 19) after Nov 2, 1847, in Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 91) Jul 15, 1919, in Sandy Creek Twp, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

Children of Marriage 1

1. Rial Theodore Edwards
Born Oct 10, 1841, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 24) Feb 22, 1866, to Martha Pattie Julia Hight (1844-1920), in Franklin, Co., NC
Died (age 59) Nov 30, 1900, in Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Edwards Family Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

Children of Marriage 2

2. William Henry Edwards
Born Dec 25, 1848, in Franklin Co., NC
Married 1 – (age 21) about 1870 to Henrietta Jackson (1848-1892)
Married 2 – (age 46) Sep 12, 1894, to Elizabeth E. Turner (1857-1928) in Sandy Creek, Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 69) Nov 11, 1918, in Henderson, Vance Co., NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

3. Josephine Ann Edwards
Born Jun 9, 1850, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 20) Dec 22, 1870, to William Ellis Tucker (1848-1930) in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 41) Oct 5, 1891, in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

4. Richard Nathaniel Edwards
Born Dec 5, 1851, in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 26) 1878 to Elleanor C. Duke (1854-1899)
Died (age 75) Jun 28, 1927, in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Edwards Family Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

5. Elijah Norwood Edwards
Born 1853, in Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 27) after 1880

6. Omega Zedekiah Edwards
Born Jul 1856, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 32) Mar 28, 1889, to Nellie Cassie Hunt (1869-1925)
Died (age 76) Jan 15, 1933, in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

7. Herbert Wiley Edwards

Born Jul 16, 1858, in North Carolina

Married (age 29) Feb 22, 1888, to Cairo Terrell

Died (age 48) Aug 1, 1906, in Franklin Co., NC

Burial at Terrell family cemetery

8. Medicus Johnson Edwards

Born Apr 10, 1860, in Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 25) 1885 to Adeline Harris

Died (age 57) Feb 28, 1918, in Henderson, Vance Co., NC

Burial at Henderson, Vance Co., NC

9. Mary Nick Edwards

Born Aug 1862, in Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 19) Mar 14, 1882, to John Weldon Wynn in Union Co., NC

Died (age 60) Jan 14, 1923, in Nutbush, Warren Co., NC

10. Armarilla "Rilla" Priscilla Edwards (bloodline descendant)

Born Sep 15, 1865, in Franklin Co., NC

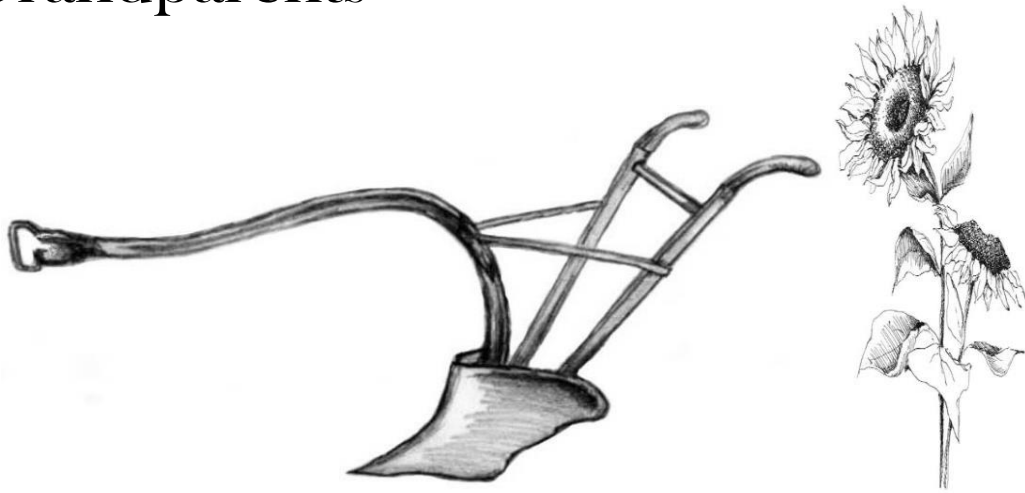
Married (age 20) Dec 16, 1885, to Robert Festus Fuller (1862-1923) in Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 31) Sep 29, 1896, in Franklin Co., NC

Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

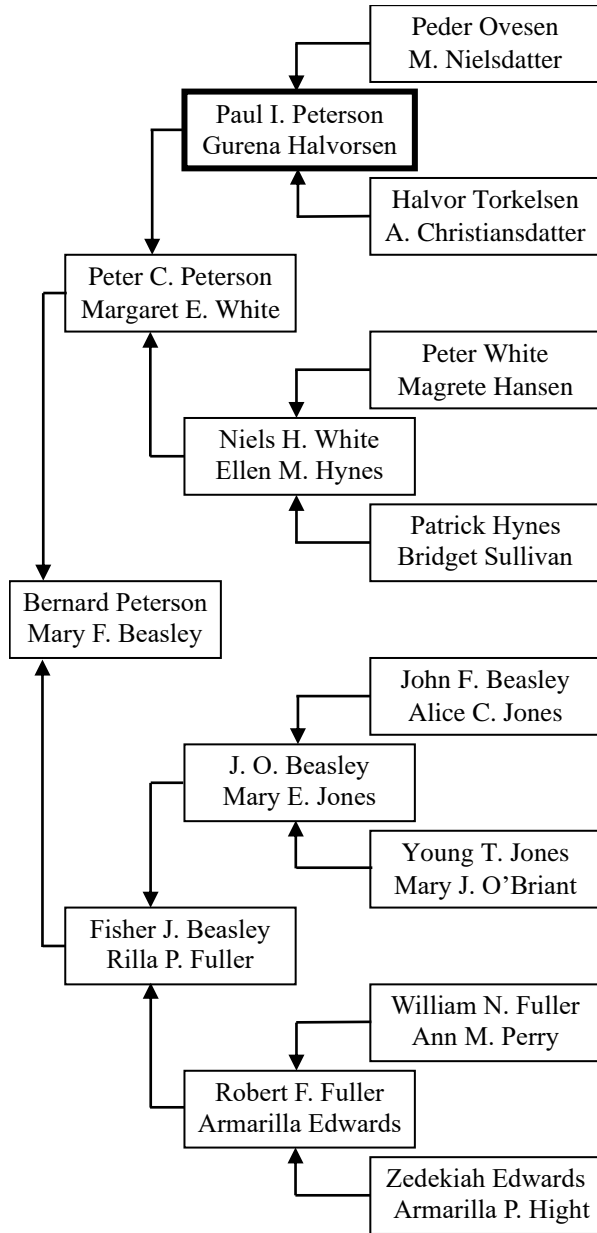
Part III

The Great- Grandparents



*The progeny of the
ancestors is on the
wind, swirling,
mixing, coalescing;
they know not where.*

Paul Iver Peterson and Gurena Halvorsen



Peterson Family Tree

Paul Iver Peterson was born in Denmark in 1842, the tenth child in a family of 12. His father was a farmer and likely taught Paul how to farm at an early age. Paul's father died in 1869 when Paul was 26, and soon afterward, Paul and his 64-year-old mother, Margaret, decided to go to the United

States in mid-May. They boarded the Ocean Queen for a ten-day voyage across the Atlantic from Denmark to New York. In May, the weather in the Atlantic was usually mild, with calm seas and the possibility of storms. On most days, one could imagine they spent a lot of time on the main deck because the steerage compartments usually had a stench from seasickness and the crowded conditions.

The food served for the steerage passengers was seldom good and, at times, barely edible. To add further insult, the steerage passengers usually had to bring their dishes and wash them afterward. The kitchen crew would fill a tub with hot water, and the people would line up to rinse their plates. It was prudent to be first to wash the dishes while the water was still clean.

Likely, Margaret and Paul were delighted when the ship arrived at the dock at Castle Garden in New York City. They waited in a long line for the immigration authorities to give them a quick medical inspection and ask many questions.



Inside Castle Garden

Presumably, they would board an immigration train headed for Wisconsin. One can guess they double-checked to make sure they were on the right train. It would all be so strange to them and easy to make a mistake.

Margaret and Paul arrived in Wisconsin near the end of May in 1869. Historians reveal they may have settled in the southeast or central part of the state where most Danes were going. There were quite a few job openings for farmhands, a job well-suited for Paul. He would have made twice what he had earned in Denmark.

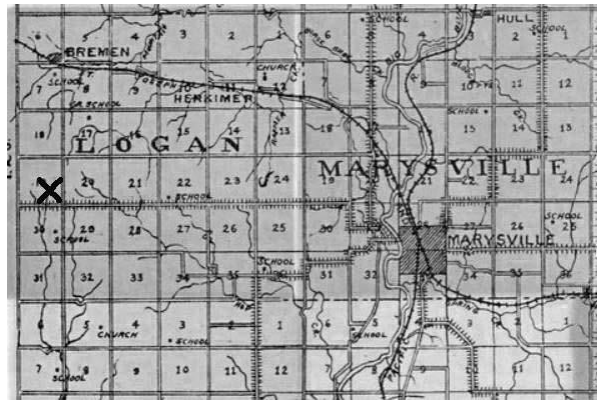
Paul and his mother, Margaret, lived in Missouri for a short time. They moved to Wayne Township in Doniphan County, Kansas in 1873. In 1875 a census taker recorded that Paul and Margaret spelled their last names differently than in Denmark. Paul went from *Petersen* to *Peterson*, and Margaret went from *Nielsdatter* to *Peterson*.

Of all the European groups to come to America, the Danes were the quickest to assimilate, while other nationalities were more reluctant to give up their cultures. The desire to fit in may have motivated the English spelling of their names. And Margaret would no longer have to explain why her last name was different than her son's.

By 1880 they relocated to Wolf River Township in Doniphan County when another census-taker arrived at their door. They told the census-taker they had an eight-year-old Kansas-born niece named Endia Olson* living with them.

*Paul had at least one sister who emigrated to the United States and possibly his youngest sister. The niece may offer a clue as to why Paul and Margaret chose to live in Kansas.

In May 1881, Paul purchased 160 acres in Marshall County for \$1,750. This property was about eight miles west of Marysville and three miles south of Bremen along the old county road between Marysville and Hanover. Paul did not move to his new property for about seven months. Perhaps the possession date allowed the former owner time to harvest the crops, or Paul had commitments to fulfill with his current job. In either case, it was fortuitous that Paul returned to Doniphan County as he was about to meet his future wife.



X marks the location of Paul's Farm

Gurena Halvorsen was born in Norway in 1856, and she was the third child in a family of six children. When Gurena was 24, she decided to emigrate to the United States and join two of her brothers who had gone earlier. She arrived in Boston from Liverpool, England, aboard the S. S. Samaria on July 4, 1881. The new arrivals stood on the docks of Long Wharf for immigration clearance.

Gurena moved to Doniphan County in the northeast corner of Kansas, not far from the Missouri River. She lived with her two youngest brothers, who had emigrated a few years earlier. Here she met Paul, who was 14 years older, and they began their courtship.

Gurena was Norwegian, and Paul was Danish, so they may not have understood each other all the time. Despite minor differences in the written words, the languages sounded quite different. Language experts would describe it this way: Paul thought Gurena talked as if she was singing, and Gurena thought Paul talked like he was chewing a potato. It likely took a little practice to communicate, but she understood him when he asked her to marry.

They were married on February 9, 1882, in the town of Troy in Doniphan County. After the wedding, Gurena, Paul, and Margaret moved to the farm by Marysville. Paul took his cattle by foot on the 90-mile walk; it took about eight days to complete the trip. In contrast, Gurena and Margaret took the St. Joseph & Western Railroad train on February 14, 1882. Upon arrival, the three of them settled into a place they could call home.



Paul and Gurena - about 1882

In 1883 Gurena gave birth to their first child Anna Margaret, and in 1884 she had a second child named Peter Christian, who would become the next generation of the Peterson Family Tree. Then came Holver in 1885.

According to the census for 1885, Guerna's brother Holver Holverson was living at their home and working as a farm laborer. Ida Marie was born in 1886, Christine in 1888, Carrie in 1890, and Christian in 1891.

When Paul was about 44, he built a new house northwest of the original home. The original home was too small and outdated for his growing family. The local newspaper reported this about Paul: "...he has lately built him a fine residence and has everything around him in fine shape showing thrift and taste."



**Paul and Gurena's New Home
- about 100 years old**

After completing their new large home, they continued to add to the family with Julia in 1895, Mary Agnes in 1897, Henry in 1898, and John in 1900. Gurena was 44 when she had John. One might imagine the children having fun to see who could say all the names in their family the fastest; "Anna, Peter, Holver, Ida, Christine, Carrie, Christian, Julia, Mary, Henry, John."

The children went to grade school at the Pacenka Schoolhouse, District 68, just south of the farm. In 1903 there were 27 students enrolled. They attended with the children of the Niels Hanson White family. High school took place in Marysville; in 1906, there were 83 students enrolled.

Czechs, Germans, and Danish emigrants lived in the community, and nearly all the children started grade school unable to speak English, especially the Czechs and Germans. The youngest students did not go to school during the winter because it was too cold; the oldest boys waited until after the corn harvest to start. In 1903 they closed the school after a smallpox outbreak.



Pacenka School House - about 1983

Paul and the family attended church at the Walnut Creek Lutheran Church. In 1903 Paul was an elected elder when the church had about 60 members. The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutherans built the 24 by 36 feet frame church. Nearby, a well-kept cemetery features several iron grave markers made by a local craftsman of the time.



**Back: Paul, Gurena, Julia, Christine, Christian
Front: Henry, Mary Agnes, John, Carrie - about 1905**

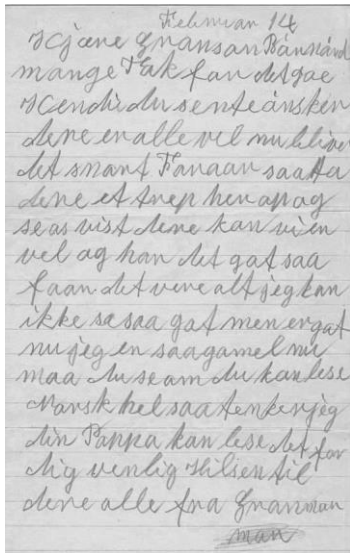
Paul's mother, Margaret lived in the household during all the years Paul and Gurena raised their family. She and Gurena probably had some interesting conversations over their time together. Margaret died at home on March 2, 1899, at the age of 96. She certainly had lived a long and extraordinary life. The burial took place at the Walnut township (Evergreen) cemetery, and they

marked her grave with a steel grave marker made by a local craftsman.



In October of 1905, when Paul was 62, he had a severe stroke while picking corn. The stroke affected his entire left side; he was in serious condition for several days. He managed to get himself out of bed, and after a year, could get around with a cane, yet full recovery was elusive. At this point, older sons Peter (age 21) and Halvor (age 20) may have contributed much more toward the farm work. In July 1913, Paul had a second stroke. About a month later, he died at home on August 28 at the age of 70. After Paul's death, the ownership of the farm changed to his youngest son John and his wife Margaret, and Gurena lived with them.

In 1934 Gurena wrote a letter in Norwegian to her 17-year-old grandson Bernard Peterson. After more than 50 years in the United States, writing in English may have still been difficult.



Letter from Gurena to Bernard Peterson - 1934

Gurena began developing senility, and about 1937, she moved off the farm to live with her daughter Christine. She died at Christine's home on December 30, 1943, one day after her 87th birthday. Four of her children preceded her in death; Anna, Ida, Holver, and Carrie.

Anna Margaret Peterson, the first-born, married John Burton at age 23, and they had three girls. Anna died at her home in Alton, Kansas, during her fourth childbirth at age 37. She was buried bearing in her arms the tiny infant daughter for whom she gave her life.

Holver V. Peterson, the third-born, married Dora May Lippin at age 27. Later he married Josephine Fletcher at the age of 36. He lived to the age of 42, dying from acute diabetes.

Ida Marie Peterson, the fourth-born, married Dan Watters at the age of 20. They had two girls. Ida died at the age of 24 from white plague.

The fifth-born, Christine Peterson married Perry J. Peterson at the age of 24. They made their home in Marysville. She lived to age 89.

Carrie Peterson, the sixth child, married Dr. Burton Close and they had two children. They lived in Mission, Texas. Carrie died at the age of 36.

The seventh-born, Christian Peterson married Matilda Christensen at the age of 33. They resided in Calhoun, Colorado. He lived to the age of 85.

Julia Tomina Peterson, the eighth-born, married Henry Schimmels when she was 27 and they had three children. They resided in Manhattan. Julia lived to the age of 72.

Mary Agnes Peterson, the ninth child, married Otto Prichard. They had three children and lived in Home, Kansas, and Kansas City. Mary Agnes passed at the age of 86.

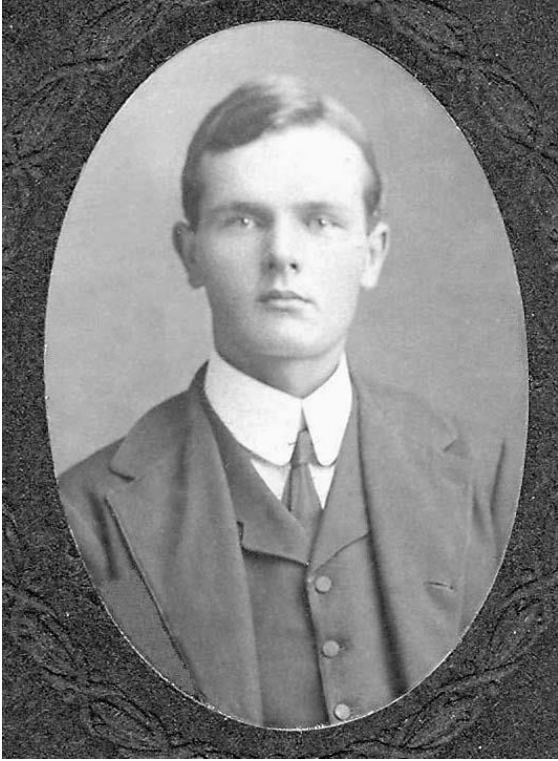
The tenth-born, Henry Paul Peterson, married Anna Wetter at age 25; they had three children and resided near Goodland, Kansas. Henry passed away at age 48.

John David Peterson, the youngest and eleventh-born, married Margaret Christensen. They lived at the family farm and had two children. John lived to the age of 83.

Peter Christian Peterson, the second child, became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. His story is ahead in an upcoming chapter.



#1 Anna Peterson - about age 17



#2 Peter Peterson - about age 17



#3 Holver Peterson - about age 17



#4 Ida Peterson - about 14



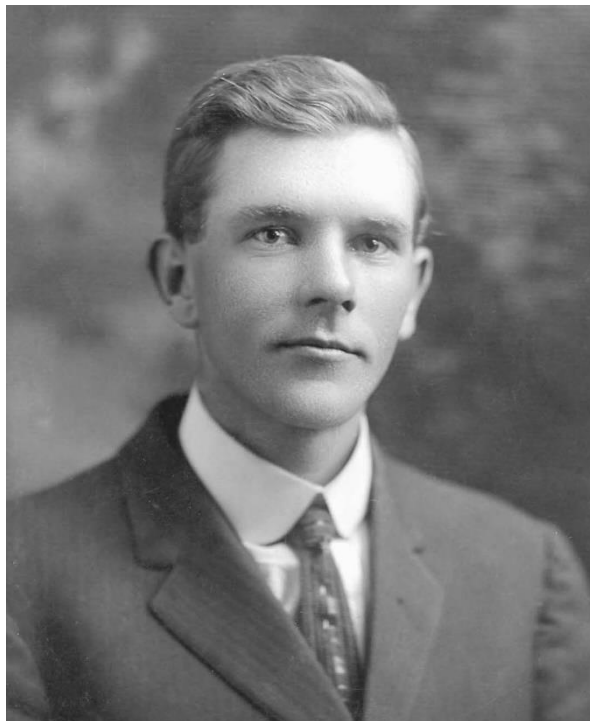
#5 Christine Peterson - about age 17



#6 Carrie Peterson - about age 16



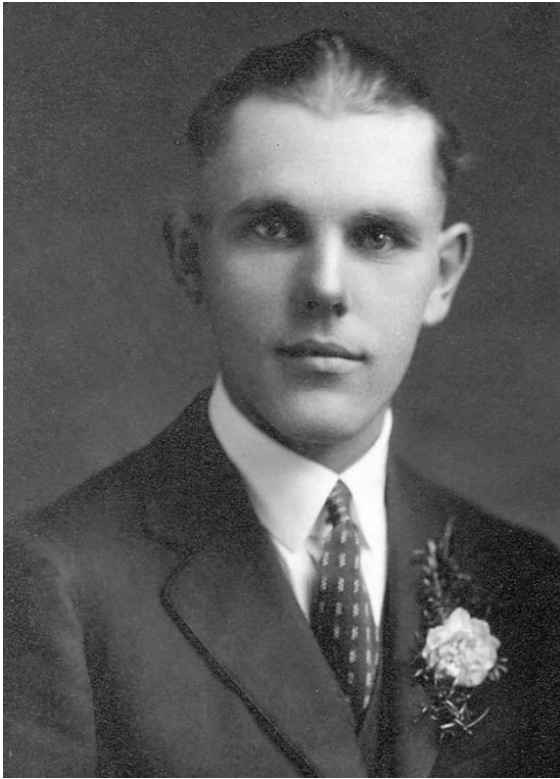
#8 Julia Peterson - about age 41



#7 Christian Peterson - about age 25



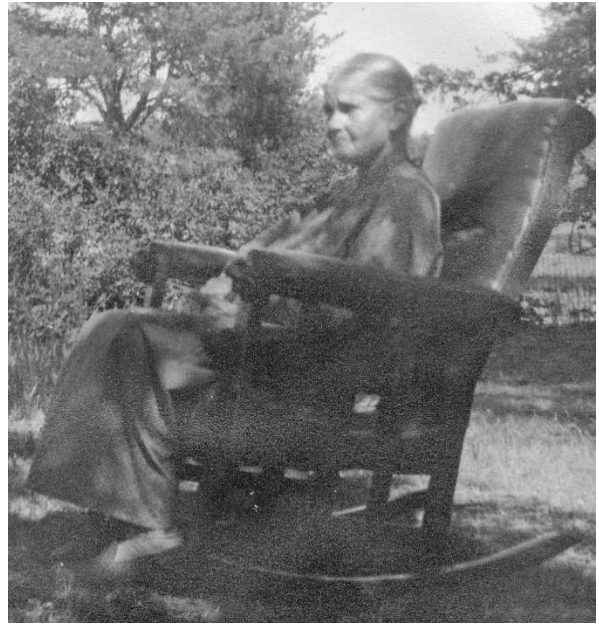
#9 Mary Agnes Peterson - about age 19



#10 Henry Peterson - about age 30



#11 John Peterson and Margaret - about age 21



Gurena Peterson - about age 65

Family Members

Grandmother

Paul's Mother - Margaret Peterson
Born Dec 22, 1804, in Skallerup, Hjorring, Denmark
Married Sep 29, 1833, to Peder Ovesen in Tars, Hjorring, Denmark
Died (age 95) - Mar 2, 1899, in Bremen, Kansas
Buried at Walnut township (Evergreen) cemetery in Marshall County, KS

Parents

Father - Paul Iver Peterson
Born Dec 20, 1842, in Hallund, Hjorring, Denmark
Married (age 39)
Died (age 70) - Aug 28, 1913, in Bremen, KS
Buried at Walnut township cemetery (Evergreen) in Marshall County, KS

Mother - Gurena Halvorsen
Born Dec 29, 1856, Ovre Mysse, Sokndal, Rogaland, Norway
Married (age 25) - Feb 9, 1882, Paul Iver Peterson in Troy, Doniphan County, KS
Died (age 87) - Dec 30, 1943, after ten years of senility in Marysville, Marshall County, KS
Buried at Walnut township cemetery (Evergreen) in Marshall County, KS

Children

1. Anna Margaret Peterson

Born Jan 7, 1883, in Bremen, KS
Married (age 21) Jul 24, 1906, to John Burton
in Paul Peterson home, in Bremen, KS
Died (age 37) - May 14, 1920, during childbirth
Buried with her infant daughter in her arms at Walnut
township (Evergreen) cemetery in Marshall County,
KS,

2. Peter Christian "Pete" Peterson (bloodline descendant)

Born Jan 4, 1884, in Bremen, KS
Married (age 27) - Oct 25, 1911, to Margaret Ellen
White at Catholic Parsonage in Hanover, KS
Died (age 80) - Dec 16, 1964, in Wamego, KS
Buried at Saint Johns Catholic Cemetery in Herington,
KS

3. Holver V Peterson

Born Jun 2, 1885, near Marysville, Marshall County,
KS
Married 1 (age 27) - Jun 22, 1912, to Dora May Lippin,
in Jackson, MO
Married 2 (age 36) - Dec 28, 1921, to Josephine
Fletcher, in Kansas City, MO
Died (age 42) - Jul 28, 1927, in Kansas City, MO
Buried at Walnut township (Evergreen) cemetery in
Marshall County, KS

4. Ida Marie Peterson

Born Nov 12, 1886, in Bremen, KS
Married (age 20) Jul 22, 1907, to Dan B. Watters
Died (age 24) - Feb 10, 1911, of white plague
Funeral at Walnut township (Evergreen) church

5. Christine Peterson

Born Sep 2, 1888, in Bremen, KS
Married (age 24) Nov 12, 1912, to Perry J Peterson
Died (age 89) - Aug 28, 1978, in Norton, KS
Buried at Marysville, Marshall County, KS

6. Carrie Peterson

Born Mar 8, 1890, Bremen, KS
Married to Dr. Burton Close
Died (age 36) - Jul 26, 1926, effects of flu in El Paso,
TX
Buried at Walnut township (Evergreen) cemetery in
Marshall, KS

7. Christian Peterson

Born Dec 23, 1891, at Bremen, Kansas
Married (age 33) Dec 23, 1924, to Matilda Christensen
Died (age 85) - Jul 25, 1977

8. Julia Tomina Peterson

Born Jan 21, 1895, in Bremen, Kansas
Married (age 27) Nov 28, 1922 to Henry Schimmels
Died (age 72) - Jul 21, 1967, in Manhattan, KS

9. Mary Agnes Peterson

Born 26 Jan 1897, in Bremen, Kansas
Married (age 22) Aug 6, 1919, to Otto Prichard
Died (age 86) - Aug 13, 1983

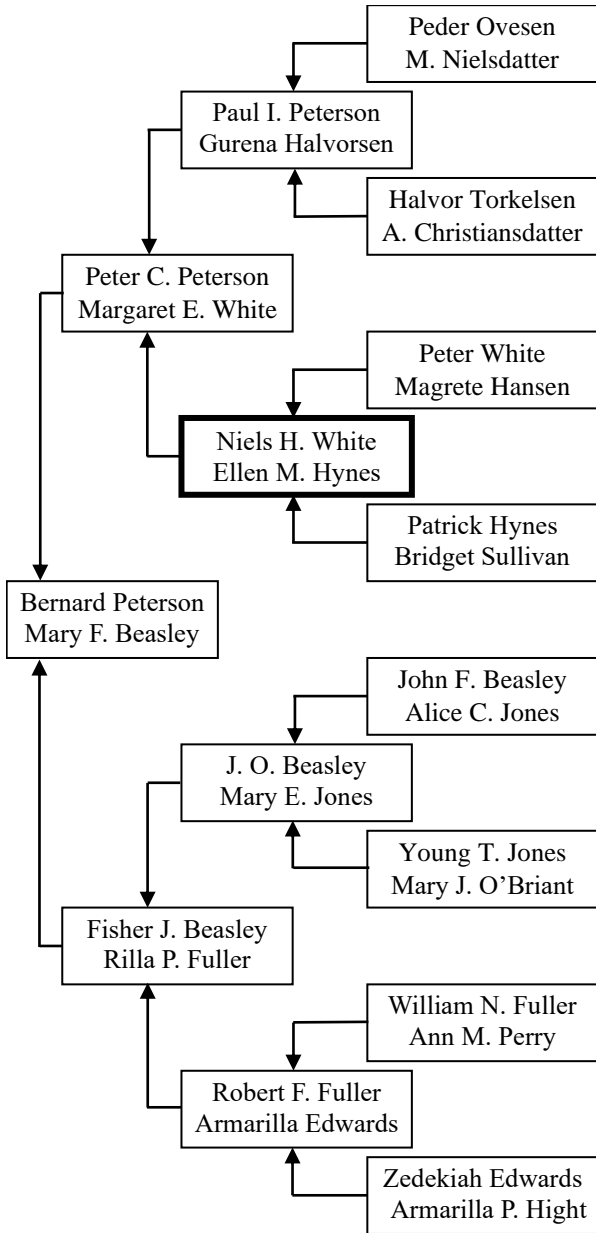
10. Henry Paul Peterson

Born Aug 30, 1898, in Bremen, Kansas
Married (age 25) Oct 6, 1923, to Anna Wetter in
Marysville, KS
Died (age 48) - Oct 20, 1946, in Goodland, Sherman
County, KS

11. John David Peterson

Born Jun 28, 1900, at Bremen, Kansas
Married to Margaret Christensen
Died (age 83) - Mar 31, 1984, in Bremen, KS

Niels Hanson White and Ellen Mary Hynes



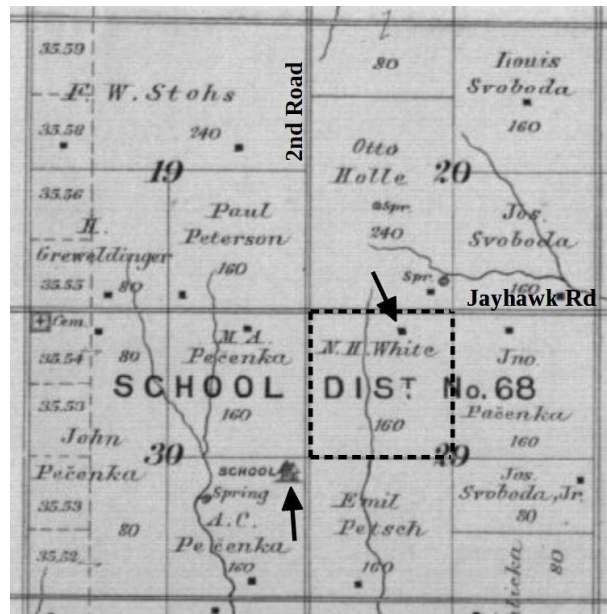
Peterson Family Tree

Niels Hansen Hvide was born in Denmark in 1841, the oldest of three children in his family. *Hvide* translates into the English word *White*. In about 1861, Niels emigrated from Denmark when he was about 20 years old, and he likely changed his last name to *White* at that time. There's limited

knowledge about what he did and where he lived during his early years in the United States. It's known he made his way to Neponset, Illinois, and lived there for a time.

In 1869 he moved to Marshall County, Kansas, and homesteaded 160 acres three miles south of Bremen and eight miles west of Marysville. Niels would use the Homestead Act of 1862 to acquire the land. After applying, he had to occupy the land, build a home, make improvements, and farm the land for five years before receiving the title. Niels completed these requirements and received title to his land on December 30, 1876.

The land Niels homesteaded was on one of the upper branches of Walnut Creek. It was common for the earlier settlers to take property on creeks for a source of water and the timber near the creek. They used wood for the construction of buildings and firewood. They named Walnut Creek for the walnut trees growing near it.



1904 Plat Map
Showing N. H. White Farm and Pecenka School

In 1870, the population of Marshall County was almost 7,000 people. The first train came to Marysville in 1871. The most common crops grown in Marshall County in those days were corn, wheat, and oats. In 1874 there was a crop failure from a grasshopper plague. The insects arrived in swarms so large in some places they blocked the sun and sounded like a rainstorm. They ate the crops to the ground and left behind a thick carpet of their dead bodies.

It didn't take long for Niels to get involved in local affairs. By 1872 he was on the local school board number 68, and his neighbor John Pecenka deeded one acre for the site of a schoolhouse, as seen on the map. In 1876 the school board elected Niels as treasurer for the school district when John Hynes, the brother of his future bride, was teaching there.

In addition to supporting the schools, Niels was involved in the community church. The Walnut township church began in 1874 when a small band of Scandinavians organized and held meetings in their homes. Niels was one of those men to appear on the church roll in 1874. This group gained members over time, and they built a church, dedicating it on May 22, 1881. The first pastor was from Norway and preached in Norwegian.

The future wife of Niels Hansen White was Ellen Mary Hynes, who grew up in a home about three miles south of Niels' farm. She was the second child in a large Irish family. Ellen was born in Missouri and came to Marshall County with her family in 1860 when she was four years old.

There are few details about the courtship of Niels and Ellen. Niels was active with the schools, and two of Ellen's brothers, John and Edmond, were teachers. John Hynes became a principal at one of the schools. At age 40, Niels married 25-year-old Ellen, on September 1, 1881, at St. John the Baptist Rectory in Hanover.



Niels and Ellen about the time of marriage

It's unknown when Niels built the family home. Most likely, he initially constructed a cabin or sod house when he arrived in 1869. Niels lived on the land for about 12 years as a single man; a refined home may not have been a priority. One might guess he built the family house near the time they were married.

In 1882 their first child Maggie was born, but tragically she died eight months later. Margaret Ellen, who would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was their next child, born in 1883. They would later give Margaret the nickname Maggie.

Niels grew corn, wheat, hay, oats, and apples on his property. In October 1884, the newspaper reported he grew 400 bushels of apples and sold them in Hanover. The early settlers' primary use of apples was to make hard cider. Niels owned a cider mill suggesting he may not have sold all the apples he grew.



Peter Lang (wagon), Agnes Hynes, Ellen, Margaret Ellen, & N. H. White - Nov 1885

In the latter part of the 1880s, Ellen gave birth to three children. Edmond was born in 1885;

however, he perished eight days later. Mary was born in 1886, and John Francis was born in 1888.

The White family had two child relatives who lived with them during their marriage. In about 1885, Peter Lang (age 14) came from Denmark and lived with them. He was the son of Niels' sister Anna, and he worked for Niels until he was of age. Peter went to the local school, and coincidentally, one of his teachers was Tom Hynes, Ellen White's brother. When Peter left Niels and Ellen's home, he moved to Nebraska.

The second relative to live with them is Agnes Hynes, Ellen's sister. It's believed she lived with them for at least a decade, from about 1885 to 1895.

Ellen gave birth to Agatha "Agnes" in 1890, Bernard Henry in 1893, and Josephine in 1895. Josephine died five months later of cholera infantum, an acute intestinal disturbance in infants. In 1894 their daughter Mary died at the age of eight.

In June 1895, the newspaper reported this of Niels:

"N. H. White has treated himself to a fine new carriage and will now ride out in style. He now owns and cultivates one of the best farms in Marshall County. By industry, frugality, and integrity he has secured for himself and his family a home of which he may well be proud. His library of numerous volumes of various literature indicates that he is an up-to-date farmer. We peeked into his cribs and saw nestled in one corner, some 2000 bushel of corn which he is selling to anyone who may come that way."

Hanover Democrat and Enterprise - Jun 14, 1895

Their oldest living child, Margaret, went to school in Hanover at St. John the Baptist Catholic school. It's believed she may have lived with her Grandma Bridget Hynes and her Aunt Josephine Hynes in Hanover during the weekdays. Living in Hanover may have been a matter of convenience because the Whites lived six miles from town, not an easy daily commute for anyone.

At the age of 39, Ellen gave birth to her final child Laura Marie on July 12 of 1896.

Less than six weeks later, tragedy hit their household. Niels had been ill for many days with recurring fever and chills and went to St. Joseph, Missouri, for medical treatment. It proved to be tuberculosis, and he had waited too long. Niels died on August 21, 1896, at the age of 55. One of Ellen's brothers brought Niels' body home from St. Joseph, and the burial took place on August 23 at St. John's Cemetery in Hanover. It was likely a sorrowful scene at the cemetery with Ellen and the five surviving children. Margaret was 12, John seven, Agnes four, Bernard three, and Laura was six weeks.

In December of 1896, after Niels had died, they held an estate sale to sell farm animals and equipment. From this list, one can learn a great deal about the type of farm Niels was operating. The newspaper advertisement listed these items:

"span of mares 8 and 9 years old, span of horses 6 and 7 years old, horse colt 3 years old, 50 head of hogs and shoats, 4 milch cows, 2 two year old heifers, 2 steer calves 6 months old, heifer calf 6 months old, 2 lumber wagons, spring wagon, 2 hay racks, Havana press drill, broadcast seeder, corn planter, riding disk, walking cultivator, go-devil, cornstalk cutter, McCormick self-binder, riding plow, steel harrow, corn harvester, lister and drill, riding lister, harrow, cider mill, fanning mill, corn sheller feed mill, 2 set double harness, saddle, and other articles too numerous to mention."

**The Hanover Democrat - Dec 18, 1896
Estate Sale**

In 1900 Ellen dabbled in making a little money by selling fruit from her farm, including grapes and peaches. In 1910, a census taker stopped by the farm and recorded the names of the residents and their occupations. Ellen and her five children lived there. Margaret, the bloodline descendant on the family tree, was a dressmaker in Hanover and worked for herself. John and Bernard were farmers.

In August of 1912, Ellen was in a dangerous accident when a runaway team of horses collided

with her buggy. While returning from Bremen, she had just turned in at the gate at her home when a horse team came charging down the lane and turned into her carriage. The impact threw Ellen to the ground and demolished the buggy. She sustained severe cuts and bruises on the face and body. Ellen's mother and sister, came out to the house to care for Ellen while she recuperated.



**back Ellen, Laura, Bernard, Margaret
front: John, Agnes - about 1914**

Ellen died at age 64 after a short illness at her farm home on Monday, September 13, 1920. She had lived in this farm neighborhood since she came to Kansas at four years of age. When she passed away five of her children were living: Margaret, John, Agnes, Bernard, and Laura. They held the funeral service at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church in Hanover, and the burial took place at the church cemetery.

The children of Niels and Ellen stayed connected as the years passed.

John Francis White, the fifth born, bought a farm in 1915, three miles southeast of Hanover. He married Agnes Treska at age 27. They moved to the Vermillion Valley near Laclede in 1929, where they raised their seven children. John died at age 77.

The sixth born, Agatha White, married Joseph Greiveldinger at age 23. They resided on a farm

near Bremen and raised four children. Agatha passed away at age 100.

Bernard Henry White, the seventh born, married Mary Flora Klataske at age 34. They had five children. Bernard took over the homestead, farming it until 1973. He then retired and moved to Washington, Kansas. He died at age 85.

Laura Marie White, the ninth born, attended college at Sisters of Joseph at Concordia, and she never married. Laura worked as a housekeeper for Catholic priests during the 1940s, and in the early 1950s worked at two department stores in Kansas City. She retired in Hanover in the mid-1970s. Laura lived to age 102.

The second-born, Margaret Ellen White became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. Her life story is coming up in a future chapter.

Family Members

Parents

Father – Niels Hanson White
Born May 6, 1841, in Kronge, Maribo, Denmark
Married (age 40)
Died (age 55) Aug 21, 1896, in St. Joseph, MO
Buried at St. John's Cemetery in Hanover, KS

Mother – Ellen Mary Hynes
Born Jun 12, 1856, in St. Joseph, MO
Married (age 25) Sep 1, 1881, at St. John the Baptist
Rectory in Hanover, KS
Died (age 64) Sep 13, 1920, in Bremen, KS
Buried at St. John's Cemetery in Hanover, KS

Children

1. Maggie White
Born Aug 6, 1882
Died (age 8 months) Apr 6, 1883
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS
2. Margaret Ellen White (bloodline descendant)
Born Oct 31, 1883, in Bremen, Kansas
Married (age 27) Oct 25, 1911, to Peter C Peterson
Died (age 76) Aug 30, 1960, in Herington, KS
Buried at St. Johns Catholic Cemetery in Herington, KS
3. Edmond White
Born Jan 11, 1885
Died (age 8 days) Jan 19, 1885
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

4. Mary White
Born Jan 20, 1886
Died (age 8) Feb 8, 1894

5. John Francis White
Born Nov 4, 1888, in Bremen, KS
Married (age 27) Jan 19, 1916, to Agnes Triska in
Hanover, KS
Died (age 77) Mar 23, 1966, in Manhattan, KS
Buried at Mount Calvary Cemetery in St. Marys, KS

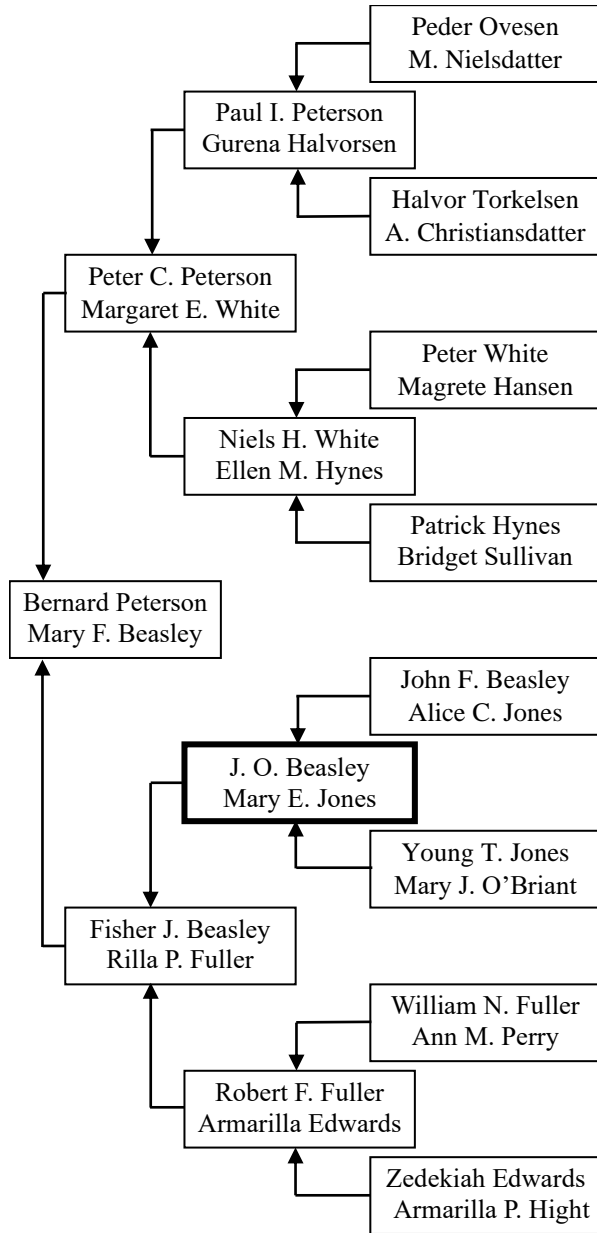
6. Agatha "Agnes" White
Born May 30, 1890, in Bremen, KS
Married (age 23) Jun 10, 1913, to Joseph Greiveldinger
in Hanover, KS
Died (age 100) Jul 26, 1990, in Liberty, MO

7. Bernard Henry White
Born Jul 30, 1893, in Bremen, KS
Married (age 34) Nov 23, 1927, to Mary Flora Klataske
in Greenleaf, KS
Died (age 85) Apr 21, 1979, in Washington, KS
Buried at St Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

8. Josephine White
Born Mar 26, 1895
Died (age 4 months) Aug 2, 1895
Buried at St. Johns Cemetery in Hanover

9. Laura Marie White
Born Jul 12, 1896, in Bremen, KS
Died (age 102) Feb 14, 1999, in Hanover, KS
Buried at St Johns Cemetery in Hanover, KS

Joseph Ophelius Beasley and Mary Elizabeth Jones



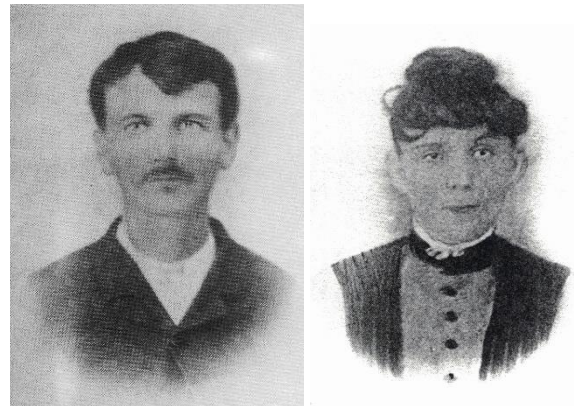
Peterson Family Tree

Joseph O. Beasley was born in 1860 in Eastern Texas. When he was five, his father abandoned him and the rest of the family. His mother moved the family back to the Stem area of Granville County, North Carolina, to live with his widowed grandfather.

Joseph lived at his grandfather's home until he was about 10. He likely moved to a smaller residence nearby and lived with his mother until she passed away when he was 15. At this point, Joseph may have moved in with a relative until he was of age. His childhood farm background likely served him well during his lifetime. He would have some education opportunities, as his wealthy grandfather believed in a good education. And, he may have inherited some portion of his mother's and grandfather's estate.

Mary Elizabeth Jones, Joseph's wife-to-be, was born in 1868, seven years after Joseph was born. Her family resided in Granville County, a few miles south of where Joseph lived. She grew up on a moderate-sized farm and likely had exposure to farm work and housework. Mary would have had some education opportunities as well.

Joseph and Mary wedded on December 7, 1882, at Butner, in Granville County when he was 21 and she was 14. They may not have known it, but they were fourth cousins. They shared great-great-grandparents William Jones and Elizabeth Underwood Jones.



Joseph and Mary - about 1882

Joseph and Mary resided near Tally Ho in Granville County after their marriage. During this time, Joseph owned land adjacent to his father-in-

law Young Jones. While living there, they had their first child, Ophelius Thomas, in 1883.

Through the remainder of the years they lived in Granville County, they had three more children. William Lee was born in 1885. In 1887 an infant son was born who lived for only two months. The last child born in Granville County was John Young in 1890.

In about 1891, they moved to a farm outside Ingleside, 30 miles to the east, in Franklin County. In the 1890s, they had four children. Fisher Jones, who would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was born in July of 1892, Mary Alice was born in 1895, Joseph Benjamin in 1897, and Lillian Caroline in 1899.



Fisher Jones Beasley age 10 - 1902

By this time, Joseph had become one of the largest tobacco farmers living in Franklin County. He owned large tobacco farms in Granville and Vance Counties as well. In October of 1900, the local paper reported Joseph sold over 8,000 pounds of tobacco in only one week.

Joseph seems to have timed the tobacco market perfectly. Growing tobacco in North Carolina exploded in the latter half of the 1800s when cigarette smoking became a national habit.

Cigarette manufacturers based in North Carolina built enormous factories and mechanized the cigarette-rolling process. Farmers like Joseph increased their tobacco acreage to supply the cigarette factories using hand labor and mules. Tobacco farming was a long and involved process taking most of the year to produce a crop and prepare it for sale.

The tobacco season started in January with getting the seedbeds ready. By February, workers cast the tiny tobacco seeds in the seedbeds and covered them with linen. As the seedlings came to life, farmhands used mules to plow, disc, fertilize and furrow the main tobacco fields. In about April, they transplanted the seedlings from the seedbeds to the tobacco fields.

With the young tobacco plants growing in the main fields, the farmers had to fight the weeds and push dirt against the stalks to deepen the roots. When the tobacco started to flower, they snapped off the flower buds and suckers. Tobacco hornworms were a constant problem; they would devour the precious tobacco leaves in a few days. The workforce had to regularly scout the fields and pick off the voracious hornworms.

The harvest started in August when the tobacco leaves were about two feet long. Four pickings, spread a few weeks apart, usually completed the harvest. They took the leaves to the curing barn on sleds pulled by mules, hung the leaves on drying sticks, and suspended the loaded sticks of tobacco in the barn, all the way to the roof rafters. They closed the barn and set a fire in a furnace; the heat dried and yellowed the tobacco leaves. After about a week, the farmers let the fire burn out and opened the barn doors for the leaves to absorb the moisture from the humid Southern air.

When the leaves became pliable, workers moved them from the curing barn to the packhouse. In the packhouse, they graded the tobacco and tied it into small bundles. They usually completed the packing by October, and the product was ready for the auction warehouse. There was a big cash payoff for the year's work.

Joseph produced far too much tobacco for a simple family farm. He likely had a large hired labor force.

Joseph did not limit himself to growing tobacco; he went into partnership with another man to build an 80 x 100-foot tobacco auction warehouse; they named it the Eagle Warehouse. An auction warehouse provided a place for tobacco farmers to take their leaf tobacco and sell it by auction.

From 1902 to 1907, Mary had three more children: Edna Elizabeth, Cranford Mims, and Robert Jones.

In 1903, their seven-year-old daughter Mary Alice succumbed to typhoid pneumonia. Mary Alice was the second child they lost. The fatality rate for typhoid fever was about 10 to 20% in those days. The disease was on the cusp of elimination; just seven years earlier, a scientist developed the first vaccine against typhoid, but it was limited to military use.

In January of 1906, Joseph continued to diversify his business holdings. He and his son, William Lee, bought the general store at Ingleside, and within a year, rebuilt the store into a much larger establishment. Unexpectedly, they decided to close the general store about four years later because they felt the work was too confining for their health. At the time, they intended to rent the building for a while and sell it.

During this time, some of their children attended school at the Ingleside Academy, a private school, and earned good grades. The newspaper reported Lillian, Joe Ben, and Fisher were on the honor roll. Fisher later graduated from High School in Louisburg.

In May of 1908, Fisher, almost 16 years old, and a friend were out riding their horses one Saturday afternoon, and they challenged each other to a quarter-mile race. They quickly made their way down the track with Fisher in the lead. As he rounded the curve, his horse went off the track and fell, throwing Fisher to the ground. His horse started to get up, but the trailing rider came flying by and attempted to leap over Fisher's fallen horse. Fisher's horse went somersaulting and

eventually landed on top of Fisher. The horse pinned Fisher's head to the ground causing painful injuries on his head and shoulders. He had a noticeable scar on his upper lip for the rest of his life.

Mary and Joseph enjoyed seeing their extended family and often exchanged visits. Over the years, the newspapers reported social visits, especially with Mary's sister Cora, her sister Lucy, and Joseph's sister Azalee.

Joseph moved his family off the farm to Louisburg in early 1911, about six miles south of Ingleside. Mary had their youngest and twelfth child Mary Cora in April of 1912.

Joseph diversified his holdings still more that same year. He was a founding investor and director in the new bank in Louisburg, Farmers National Bank of Louisburg. It was up and running by August of 1913, and Fisher Jones Beasley, the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree, was the cashier. Fisher was 23.

The Farmers National Bank

Louisburg, North Carolina.

The Farmers National is the Strongest
Bank in Franklin County

In April of 1915, five of the Beasley children were in a frightening car accident. John Young was driving. Edna, Joe Ben, Cranford, and Robert Jones were passengers. The car went off the road and flipped over on its roof astride a ditch. William Lee was driving another car just behind and helped everyone out of the upside-down car. Fortunately, they escaped without injury.

In 1916, Joseph took a partnership stake in an additional tobacco warehouse in Louisburg, the Riverside Warehouse. One of his other partners, and appointed Manager of the Warehouse, was his brother Henry Thornton Beasley, known by most

residents as “Uncle Dick.” They appointed Fisher Jones Beasley as the Secretary and Treasurer.

OPENING SALE
At
RIVERSIDE WAREHOUSE
Under New Management
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23rd, 1916

In 1920, the family suffered the third loss of a child. The first-born, Ophelius Thomas Beasley, was mentally ill. The state hospital cared for him for nine years, and he passed away at age 36 from bronchopneumonia.

In the early 1920s, Joseph bought a home in Louisburg on Church Street. He added the second story and extended the porch around 1925.



Beasley Louisburg Home – 201 Church St-



Joseph about age 73 - 1934



Joseph and Mary - about 1939

The Beasley family was struck for a fourth time by tragedy in 1941. Their youngest child, Mary Cora Beasley, was killed in an auto accident near Durham when she was 30 years old. She was a caseworker for the Franklin County welfare department.

On November 9, 1943, Joseph died at the age of 83 at his home in Louisburg. The Franklin Times published this obituary about Joseph:

“Mr. Joseph O. Beasley, one of Franklin County’s oldest and most highly respected citizens, succumbed to a short illness Tuesday morning about 10:30 at his home on Church

Street. Mr. Beasley was in his 83rd year, being born in Sulphur Springs, Texas, on July 20, 1860. He moved from there to Granville County, NC, in early childhood, his parents settling near Stem. He married Miss Mary E. Jones, also of near Stem. About 1890, they moved to Franklin County, settling near Ingleside. He soon became recognized as one of the County's most progressive farmers and active and prominent citizens. Mr. Beasley was a devoted husband and father, a most interesting and helpful neighbor, whose friends were numbered by his acquaintances. He was a faithful member of Trinity Methodist Church and a devoted Mason, being a member of John H. Mills Lodge at Epsom. Funeral services were held in the home on Church Street. Interment was at the Trinity Church cemetery with Masonic Honors."



Mary Elizabeth Beasley - about age 77

In 1954, Bernard and Mary Fuller "Jackie" Peterson, with their children, drove the *Big Blue Buick* from Belvue, Kansas, to see their North Carolina relatives. They visited Mary Beasley, Jackie Peterson's grandmother when she was 86 years old.



Anne, Dennis, Steve, Mike, John, Dave, and Bob Peterson - 1954

On September 25, 1957, Mary died at age 89 at her home. She devoted her life to her large and loving family. According to the news article in the Raleigh paper, the family held the funeral service at her home. Burial was at the Trinity Church cemetery. Lillian, Edna, William Lee, John Young, Joe Ben, Cranford, Robert Jones, and Fisher Jones survived her.

When the children reached adulthood, most of them stayed in the area, and some blessed Joseph and Mary with many grandchildren.

William Lee Beasley, the second-born, married at age 23 and spent most of his life in Louisburg. He owned a general store with his father for a few years, then worked as a garage mechanic and later as a cotton gin operator. He and his wife Susie had four children, and he lived to age 89.

John Young Beasley, the fourth-born, attended Trinity College (Duke). He was inducted into the Army at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina, during World War I. He was a farmer in the Louisburg area for most of his life, and he and his wife Jennie had three children. John Young died from prostate cancer at age 79.

Joseph Benjamin Beasley, the seventh-born, served in World War I and married at age 24. He and his wife Elizabeth had two children. His family resided in Louisburg most of his life, where he farmed. Joseph died at age 66 from lung cancer.

The eighth-born, Lillian Caroline Beasley, was a graduate of Louisburg College and taught school. At age 23, she married Theron Max Watson, and they had two children. They lived in Rutherford County most of their lives. She lived to the age of 86.

Edna Elizabeth Beasley, the ninth-born, graduated from Louisburg College and Trinity College (now Duke). She taught school in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg area. Edna was married to Dwight Cross, and they had two children. They lived in Huntersville most of their lives. She lived to the age of 92.

Cranford Mims Beasley, the tenth-born, was a student at North Carolina State College. He played guard on the varsity football team in 1923. Cranford married Ruth Cutting at age 22, and they had one child. Cranford resided in Louisburg most of his life and worked as a Road Supervisor for the North Carolina Highway Department. He later lived in Henderson and worked for the Works Progress Administration. He passed away at age 87.

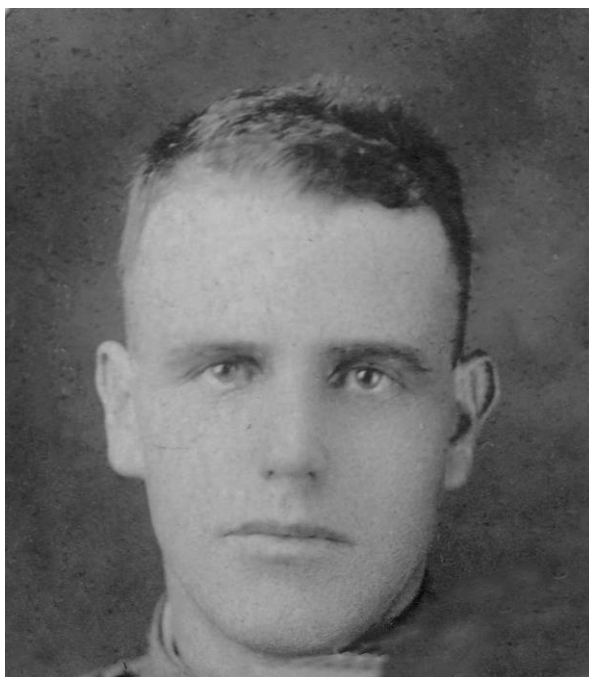
Robert Jones Beasley, the eleventh-born, married Patricia Person at age 33, and they had two children together. They lived in Franklin County, where he worked with highway construction and other public works. He lived until age 92.

The fifth-born, Fisher Jones Beasley, became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. A future chapter tells the story about his adult life.

Photo Gallery



#1 - Ophelius Thomas Beasley – about age 20



#4 - John Young Beasley - about age 22



#12 - Mary Cora Beasley – about age 9



#7 - Joseph Benjamin Beasley - about age 60



Mary Fuller “Jackie” Peterson, Joseph O Beasley, and William Lee Beasley, Jr. - about 1918



#8 - Lillian Caroline Beasley - about age 50



Lillian #8, Robert #11, Edna #9, Cranford #10, and William Beasley #2 - about 1960

Family Members

Parents

Father - Joseph Ophelius Beasley

Born July 20, 1860, in Cumby, Hopkins Co., TX

Married – (age 22)

Died (age 83) Nov 9, 1943, in Louisburg, NC

Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

Mother – Mary Elizabeth Jones

Born Feb 8, 1868, in Dutchville, Granville Co., NC

Married – (age 14) Dec 7, 1882, in Butner, Granville Co., NC

Died (age 89) Sep 24, 1957, in Louisburg, NC

Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin, Co., NC

Children

1. Ophelius Thomas Beasley

Born Sep 9, 1883, in Granville Co., NC

Died (age 36) Feb 13, 1920, in Raleigh, Wake Co., NC

Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin, Co., NC

2. William Lee Beasley

Born Jul 24, 1885, in Granville Co., NC

Married (age 23) Dec 30, 1908, Susie Lee Macon (1888–1951) in the Trinity Methodist Church in Louisburg, NC

Died (age 89) Feb 19, 1975, in Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., NC

Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin, Co., NC

3. Infant Son Beasley

Born Oct 28, 1887, in Stem, Granville Co., NC

Died (age 2 mo.) Dec 27, 1887, in Stem, Granville Co., NC

Burial at Jones' Family Cemetery (See Young Jones Story)

4. John Young Beasley

Born Jan 25, 1890, in Granville Co., NC

Married (age 33) Jan 16, 1924, to Jennie Knox (1899–1992)

Died (age 79) Mar 7, 1969, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin, Co., NC

5. Fisher Jones Beasley (bloodline descendant)

Born Jul 21, 1892, in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 24) to Armarilla Priscilla Fuller (1894-1980) at Corinth Baptist Church, in Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 69) Dec 11, 1961, at Cabarrus Memorial Hospital, in Concord, NC
Burial at Carolina Memorial Park in Concord, NC

6. Mary Alice Beasley

Born Mar 23, 1895, in North Carolina
Died (age 7) Jan 11, 1903
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, NC

7. Joseph Benjamin "Joe Ben" Beasley

Born Jul 10, 1897, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 24) Nov 9, 1921, to Elizabeth Wagstaff (1898-1982) at Concord Methodist Church in Concord, NC
Died (age 66) Jul 27, 1963, in Durham Co., NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

8. Lillian Caroline Beasley

Born Sept 14, 1899, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 23) Aug 25, 1923, to Theron Max Watson (1902-1991) in Louisburg, NC
Died (age 86) Sep 27, 1985, in Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co, NC
Burial at Cool Springs Cemetery in Forest City, Rutherford Co., NC

9. Edna Elizabeth Beasley

Born Apr 27, 1902, in Louisburg, NC
Married (age 26) Dec 15, 1928, Dwight Cross Sr. (1901-1979) in Louisburg, NC
Died (age 92) Jul 26, 1994, in Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., NC
Burial at Huntersville Presbyterian Cemetery in Huntersville, NC

10. Cranford Mims "Foots" Beasley

Born Oct 10, 1904, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 22) Ruth Cutting (1906-1988)
Died (age 87) Jun 23, 1992, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Burial at Lancaster Memorial Park in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

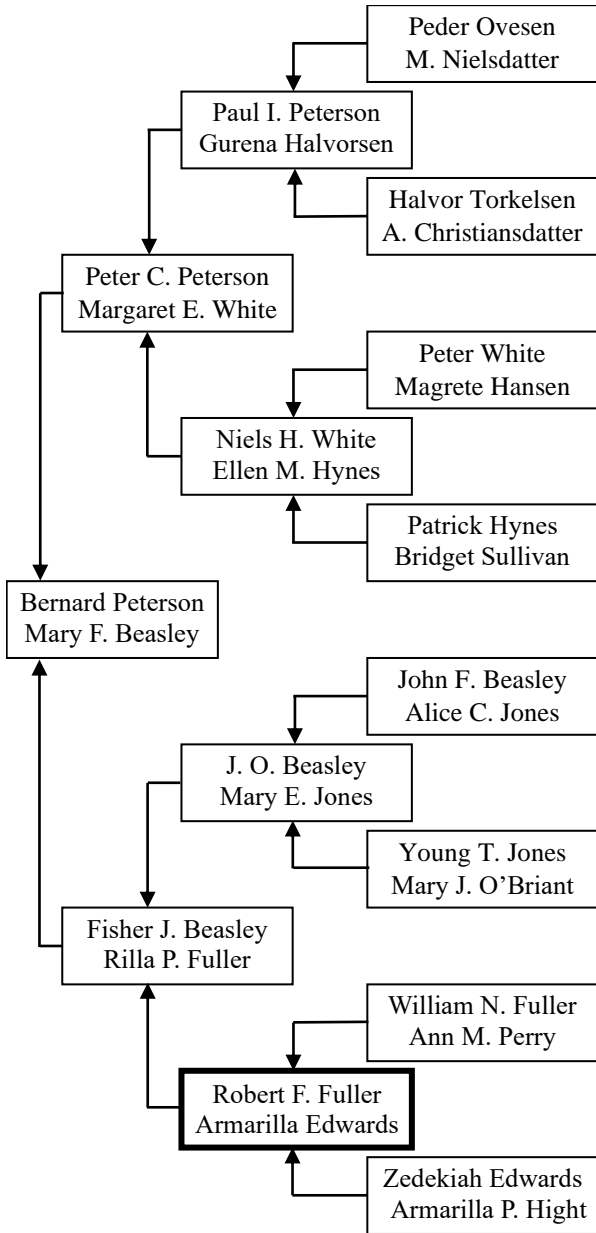
11. Robert Jones Beasley, Sr.

Born Jan 10, 1907, in Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 33) Jan 20, 1940, Patricia Ester Person (1913-1981) in Halifax Co., VA
Died (age 92) Nov 15, 1999, in Nashville, Davidson, TN
Burial at Oakwood Cemetery in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

12. Mary Cora Beasley

Born Apr 23, 1912, in Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 29) Dec 14, 1941, in Durham, NC
Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin, Co., NC

Robert Festus Fuller and Armarilla Priscilla Edwards

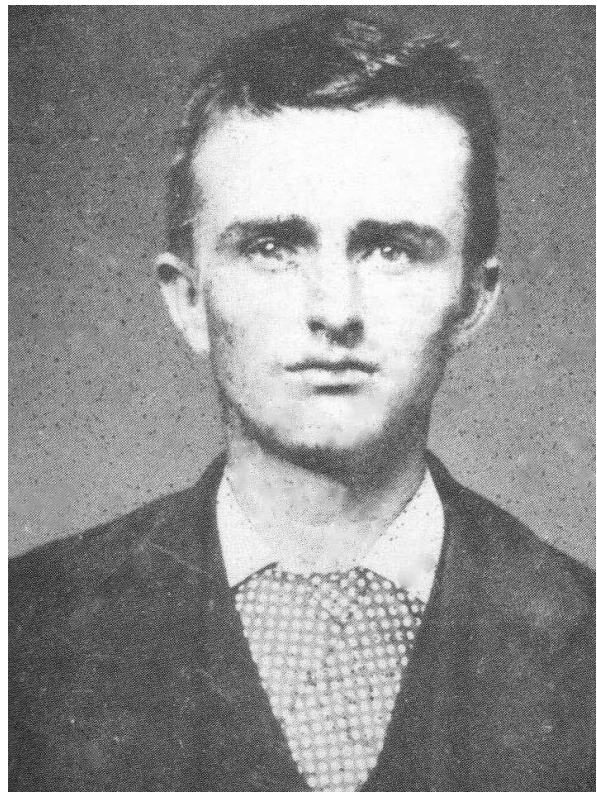


Peterson Family Tree

About a year after the Civil War began, Robert Festus Fuller was born on May 26, 1862, in Mapleville, North Carolina. He was the second born and the first son of eight children. His father was William Norwood Fuller, and his mother was Ann Mariah Perry.

Robert grew up on a plantation with freed slaves working the farm and a father busy with a surveying business and public service. By 1880, when he was 18, he was still living with his parents and his seven younger siblings on the farm a few miles east of Louisburg in Franklin County.

Robert's future wife, Armarilla Priscilla Edwards, was the youngest of ten children. She was born in Franklin County on September 15, 1865, just a few months after the close of the Civil War. Her father was Zedekiah Gideon Edwards, and her mother was Armarilla Priscilla Hight. They were successful farmers and lived just a few miles north of Louisburg in Franklin County. Armarilla's father, Zedekiah, died when Armarilla was eight years old. Her mother and her older brothers operated the farm until Armarilla reached adulthood and met Robert Festus Fuller.



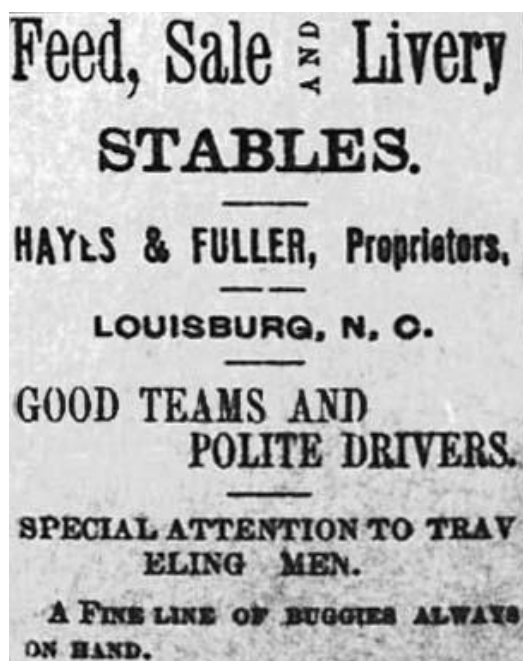
Robert Festus Fuller - about age 20

It is unclear where Robert and Armarilla met, perhaps at Louisburg, the closest large town to their parent's rural homes. They were married on December 16, 1885, when Robert was 23 and Armarilla was 20. They lived in a house on Main Street in Louisburg. Early on, Robert's primary income for his family came from operating a grocery store. It's likely he also had a small side business of buying and selling a few horses.

Their five children were born in the eight years that followed, Robert Eugene in 1886, Perry Wade in 1888, William Norwood in 1890, Festus McDuffy in 1892, and Rilla Priscilla* in 1894. Rilla Fuller would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree.

*A 1994 Delayed Certificate of Birth record shows the spelling of her middle name and her mother's middle name as *Precilla*.

In August of 1895, Robert bought an interest in a livery and sales stable in Louisburg and would transform his small horse business into a much larger operation. It went by the name *Hayes and Fuller*. His business partner was J. J. Hayes. The following ad is one of many they ran in the newspaper to promote their business. Meanwhile, Robert continued to operate the grocery store.



Franklin Times - Aug 30, 1895

Traditionally, a livery stable was an operation that offered horses, teams, and wagons for hire. And it boarded privately owned horses for short periods. They sold hay, grain, and sometimes coal and wood.

Robert and his partner also bought and sold horses and mules. For over twenty years, Robert would frequently go to Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia to purchase the animals, sometimes up to three train carloads at a time, but usually no more than a dozen animals. Richmond and Norfolk are about 140 miles from Louisburg.

Rilla Priscilla, the youngest child of their family, celebrated her second birthday on September 1, 1896. It would be her last birthday party put on by her mother. Four weeks later, on September 29, Armarilla passed away. She was only 31 years old. The five children were still very young. Robert Eugene, the oldest, was only nine. The burial was at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside. It was likely a sad day for many who went to the service, especially considering Armarilla's young children. Robert gave tribute to Armarilla's life by providing a large and ornate grave marker.



Grave for Armarilla P. Fuller - (1865 - 1896)

harness maker, and a veterinarian. One of his livery stables was in Louisburg next to the Tar River, where he lived above the business.

The automobile and the horse had begun sharing the roads since Robert started in the livery stable business in 1895, with the automobile making steady advances on the horse. In 1908, Henry Ford introduced the Model T, and in 1911, cars competed in the first Indy 500 race. It was likely hard for a horse dealer like Robert to believe transportation by horse, which began about 2,000 BC, could ever end.

Rilla attended Mapleville Academy and made the honor roll in 1906. When she was 15, she lived with her father for a time. He continued to operate the grocery store in addition to his horse and mule business. Afterward, Rilla's Aunt Lucy Kearney took care of her. Rilla went to boarding school at Louisburg Women's College and received a certificate in May of 1912, at age 17. She distinguished herself in mathematics and received the mathematics medal.



Rilla Priscilla Fuller - about age 17

In addition to his grocery store and livestock business, Robert owned some farmland he rented

to sharecroppers. For pleasure, he had his riding and driving horses. He briefly kept hunting hounds at Chase City, Virginia, about 70 miles north of Louisburg.

In September 1916, Robert invited guests to attend his daughter Rilla's marriage to Fisher Jones Beasley.

“Mr. Robert Festus Fuller invites you to be present at the marriage of his daughter Rilla to Mr. Fisher Jones Beasley Wednesday morning, October fourth at eleven o'clock at Corinth Baptist Church, Louisburg, North Carolina.

The bride-to-be is one of Franklin County's most charming and accomplished young ladies. She is the daughter of Mr. R. F. Fuller, one of Louisburg's most prosperous businessmen, and a granddaughter of the late W. N. Fuller, who was the surveyor for Franklin county for a long number of years. Miss Fuller is deservedly popular among a host of friends.

The groom is one of Louisburg's most popular young businessmen and is a son of Mr. J. O. Beasley, of near Ingleside, one of the County's most successful planters. He has held the responsible position of Cashier of the Farmers National Bank for several years and was prominently connected with the tobacco warehouses before entering the Bank. He is an efficient, young man of splendid ability and habits and is very popular with a large number of friends.”

The News and Observer (Raleigh) - Sep 29, 1916

By 1920, at age 57, Robert was still operating his horse and mule dealership business, and he had moved in with his sister Laura and her children in their boarding house. His son Robert Eugene shared the residence with them.



Robert Festus Fuller - about age 58

Robert died on January 25, 1923, in Louisburg. The Franklin Times published this obituary:

Mr. R. F. Fuller, one of North Carolina's most successful and reliable horse dealers and one of Louisburg's most popular and substantial citizens died at home here on Thursday afternoon of last week, about 3:30 o'clock, in his 61st year. Mr. Fuller possessed a high order of honest and fair dealings and with his jolly and congenial disposition had made friends of his acquaintances. Being a man of fine business ability he had succeeded in laying aside a fair share of this world's goods, and had conducted a business that all had the utmost confidence in. He was a most kind and affectionate father and will be missed a great deal by the entire community....

Mr. Fuller was a member of Louisburg Lodge A. F. & A. M. and was a true mason, living the golden rule "do unto others, as you would have others do unto you." The funeral services were held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. J. Beasley, on Church Street, Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock...

The large crowd present both at the home and the grave gave evidence of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends.

Franklin Times - Feb 2, 1923

The burial took place next to Armarilla's grave and the family marked the site with a matching tombstone. Shortly after Robert's death, his son

Robert Eugene held an estate sale for the livestock his father owned at the time of his death. His generation was about the last to earn a living by matching horses.

FOR SALE

30 Head Horses and Mules

Young, sound and well broken, belonging to the estate of R. F. Fuller, at rock-bottom prices for cash or on approved security. All are in good shape and ready for work. Come at once and get a bargain.

See R. E. FULLER

AT FULLER'S STABLE

Franklin Times - Mar 2, 1923

Robert and Armarilla's children went on with their lives after losing their father.

Robert Eugene Fuller, their oldest, did not marry. In 1917 he lived in Brigham, Utah, working as a linesman for the Phoenix Construction Company. Army Private Robert Eugene Fuller served in World War I in Company A, 37th Engineers starting in May 1918. After the war, he briefly lived in New York, and by 1920 had returned to Louisburg to live with his father at his aunt's boarding house. Robert lived to at least age 51.

Perry Wade Fuller, the second-born, was a Wake Forest graduate before he went to Baltimore as a young man to attend medical school. He later decided the medical profession did not suit him. He married his first wife, Anita Sherwood, at age 23 while living there, and they had four children. After working a few years for a cotton and clothing manufacturer, Perry turned his hobby of stamp collecting into a business, opening a stamp dealership. In 1930, Perry was instrumental in re-establishing the Baltimore Philatelic Society; which, had been dormant since the 19th century. The society held stamp shows throughout the city and the first modern stamp exhibition in Baltimore. Perry divorced his wife Anita and remarried Julia Keidel when he was 51, and they

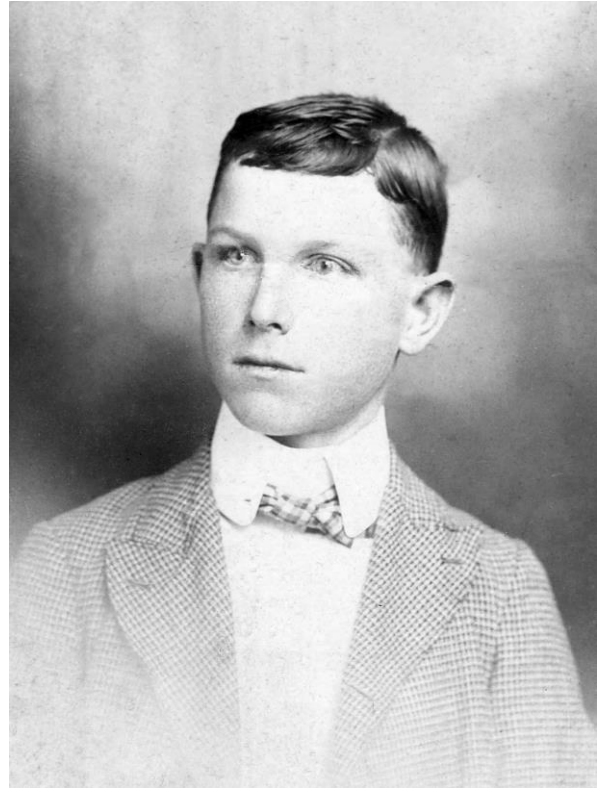
had two additional children. He retired from the stamp business in 1975 at age 86. He lived to the age of 91.

William Norwood Fuller Sr., the third-born, married Lena Wilder at age 19, and they had one son. He resided in Louisburg most of his life. They built a home at 301 Sunset Avenue in about 1924. Early on, William worked in sales and as a bookkeeper at a tobacco warehouse and deputy sheriff. From 1932 to 1939, he served as Franklin County auditor. William later owned The Fuller Motor Company, a Chrysler automobile dealership, and was prominent in political life. He lived to the age of 51.

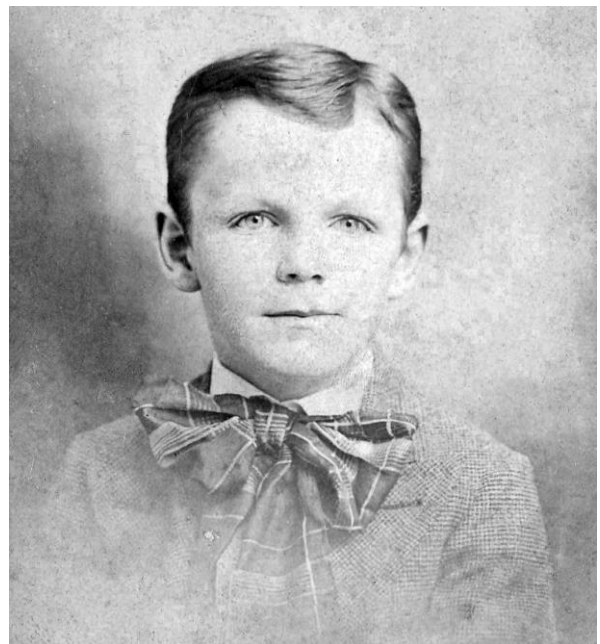
Festus McDuffy "Mack" Fuller, the fourth-born, worked at the soda fountain at the local drug store when he was 14. He served in World War I as a private in the Marine Corps. The Corps assigned Festus as a cook at a hospital in France, a large medical complex devoted to receiving, preparing, and evacuating patients to the United States. Festus married Geneva Rowland when he was 27. They resided in Louisburg at 202 Church Street, and they had one girl. Festus worked as a salesman for dry goods and a retail merchant for a grocery store. He was the chief of the local fire department for 20 years. By 1940, he was a custodian at the Louisburg Post Office. He died of a heart ailment at age 55 while attending a firemen's meeting. A year after Festus died, the town dedicated a new firehouse to him.

Rilla Priscilla Fuller, the youngest, became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. The story about her adult life is ahead in a future chapter.

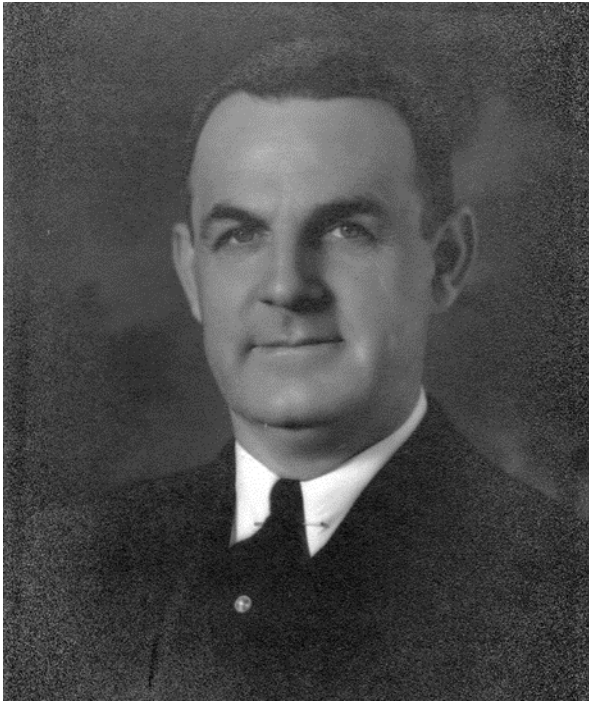
Photo Gallery



#1 - Robert Eugene Fuller - about age 14



2 - Perry Wade Fuller - about age 14



#3 - William Norwood Fuller Sr. - about age 45



#5 - Rilla Priscilla Fuller - about age 6



#4 - Festus McDuffy Fuller - about age 26

Family Members

Parents

Father - Robert Festus Fuller

Born May 26, 1862, in Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 23) Dec 16, 1885, to Armarilla Priscilla

Edwards (1865-1896) in Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 60) Jan 25, 1923, in Louisburg Twp, Franklin Co., NC

Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

Mother – Armarilla Priscilla Edwards

Born Sep 15, 1865, in Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 20) Dec 16, 1885, to Robert Festus Fuller (1862-1923) in Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 31) Sep 29, 1896, in Franklin Co., NC

Burial at Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC

Children

1. Robert Eugene Fuller

Born Oct 30, 1886, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 51) after Mar 1938

2. Perry Wade Fuller

Born Jun 17, 1888, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

Married 1 (age 23) Nov 22, 1911, to Anita Belmont Sherwood (1888 – 1957) in Baltimore, MD, divorced Mar 1939

Married 2 (age 51) Apr 8, 1940, to Julia K. Lawrence Keidel (1911 – 2008)

Died (age 91) Jul 17, 1979, in Baltimore, MD

Burial at St. Johns Episcopal Church Cemetery in Reisterstown, Baltimore Co., MD

3. William Norwood Fuller Sr.

Born May 31, 1890, in Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 19) Feb 23, 1910, to Lena Ester Wilder (1887 – 1959) near Raynor in Franklin Co., NC

Died (age 51) Dec 14, 1941, in Raleigh, Wake Co., NC

Burial at Oakwood Cemetery in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

4. Festus McDuffy “Mack” Fuller

Born Jul 31, 1892, in Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 27) Dec 26, 1919, to Geneva Jenkins

Rowland (1896 – 1990) in Wake Co., NC

Died (age 55) Oct 17, 1947, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

Burial at Oakwood Cemetery in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC

5. Rilla Priscilla Fuller (bloodline descendant)

Born Sep 1, 1894, in Mapleville, Franklin Co., NC

Married (age 22) Oct 4, 1916, to Fisher Jones Beasley at the Corinth Baptist Church in Louisburg, NC

Died (age 85) Jul 20, 1980, in Concord, NC

Burial at Carolina Memorial Park in Concord, NC

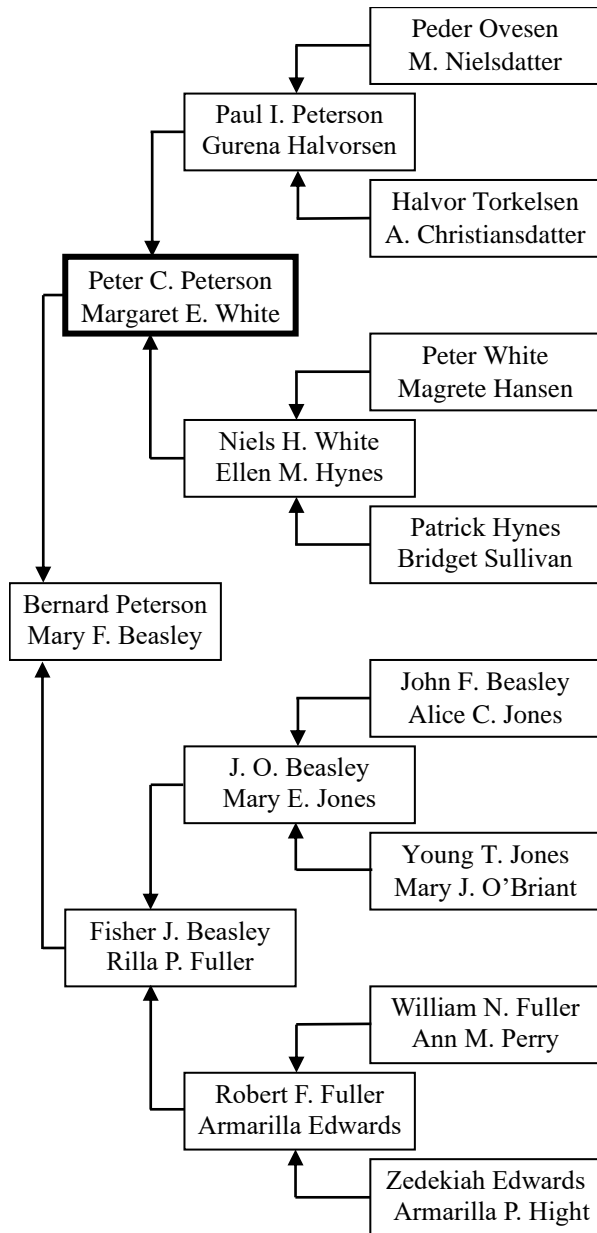
Part IV

The Grandparents

*Cast forward on ancestral waves,
floating beneath billions of stars,
a myriad of decisions will be made,
the elders speak their wisdom,
tomorrow's fruit awaits.*



Peter Christian Peterson and Margaret Ellen White

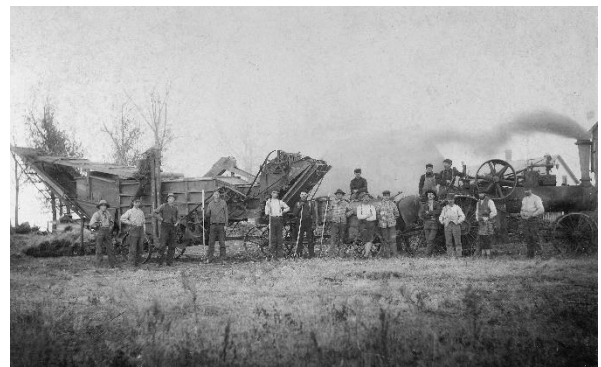


Peterson Family Tree

Peter Christian “Pete” Peterson was born on January 4, 1884, on his family’s farm south of Bremen, Kansas. His parents were Paul Iver Peterson and Guerna Holverson. He was the second of 11 children and the oldest son. After

Pete left home, it’s believed he worked as a farm laborer to support himself.

From about 1900 to 1905, Pete did seasonal work on a wheat-threshing crew traveling across Kansas. Pete’s father, Paul Iver Peterson, had a severe stroke in October of 1905 when Pete was 21 years old. His father’s illness may have kept Pete close to the farm to support his mother and younger siblings.



Pete sitting on wagon - 1900

In about 1909, Pete went to work at the Chicago, Rock Island, Pacific Railway in Herington, Kansas, possibly as a yard clerk. He quickly rose from the lower ranks and was working as a locomotive fireman by 1911. The locomotive 866 shown in the picture below is indicative of the era and was in the Herington roundhouse in November of 1909, about the time Pete started working there.



Locomotive #866 - 1909

Train locomotives used steam engines in those days and required coal to be shoveled into the firebox to keep the engine running. Pete's job was to shovel coal into the firebox at the rate of about 150 pounds per mile. The job was strenuous, dusty, and occasionally dangerous. He had to estimate the engine burn rate and future coal needs, keep the right amount of coal evenly spread in the firebox, and make sure water was always in the boiler to avoid an explosion. He worked closely with the engineer, and the job served as an apprenticeship; Pete aspired to be a locomotive engineer.

Pete's future wife, Margaret White, was born on October 31, 1883, near Bremen, Kansas. Her parents were Niels Hanson White and Ellen Mary Hynes. She was the second of nine children, but her older sister had died before Margaret was born, making her the oldest sibling. Her father homesteaded a farm next to where Pete was born. Being only two months apart in age, it's likely Margaret and Pete were childhood classmates. But Margaret went to the Catholic school toward the end of her education. There's some evidence she lived with her grandmother Bridget Hynes in Hanover during her high school years.

Little is known about Pete and Margaret's relationship before they married. Pete and Margaret wedded on Wednesday, October 25, 1911, in the Catholic parsonage in Hanover. They were both age 27. The maid of honor was Agnes White, and the best man was Bernard White, both siblings of Margaret. Margaret wore a gown of white wool trimmed in lace; Pete wore customary black. After the wedding, Margaret's Grandmother Bridget Hynes served a luncheon at her home in Hanover. The newlyweds left on the afternoon train for a trip through the West and returned about three weeks later.

Pete and Margaret lived in Herington, 105 miles south of their childhood homes, probably renting a room or a small house. Margaret gave birth to their first child, Margaret LaVere, on May 9, 1913. They would call her LaVere.



Pete and Margaret Wedding – Oct 1911



LaVere - six months

In the later part of 1915, Pete and Margaret bought the house in Herington at 601 North C Street. It would become their home for years to come. H. M. Weast had built this house in 1903 for his family. Mr. Weast was a town barber and later operated a book store. Coincidentally, they had a daughter named Laveré.



Herington Home - 1961

When Margaret was age 33, on November 29, 1916, Bernard Francis was born at home. Bernard became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. Bernard came into the world a large baby, weighing eleven and a half pounds. The heavy birth weight was likely due to Margaret's diabetes. Before the 1920s, there were no effective drugs to manage the disease.



Bernard - about six months

Pete passed the exam for Locomotive Engineer during this same time. In December of 1916, when Pete was 32 years old, he hung up his coal shovel and started working as an Engineer for the railroad. He had made it to one of the top jobs in railroad work.

Pete and Margaret were members of the Catholic Church. Pete converted from Lutheranism and became a member of the Knights of Columbus. Their son Bernard was an altar server, and their daughter LaVere performed songs at the church.

In the early years of their marriage, from about 1913 to 1924, Margaret was active in the Loyal Club and the Sarto Club in Herington, social clubs for women. They met monthly and took turns hosting the afternoon meetings in their homes. The women had refreshments and snacks, played games, and socialized. Margaret was likely proud to show off her home to the other women when she hosted the meeting.

Being the oldest and living far from her family, Margaret and her mother Ellen White corresponded with letters. The following letter is from her mother, dated January 21, 1920. Ellen died later in the year, on September 13.

January 21, 1920

Dear Margaret,

I hope you are well. I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. It seems a long time ago since we heard from you.

It seems we are too busy or lazy to visit or write, and then I don't see there is anything done. The milking, and separating takes a good part of the time and packing wood and water, cooking and mending.

Went to church last Sunday, the first time in 2 months. Bernard got his hand sprained and hurt him pretty bad for a week. He is better now. How is Pete, does he be at home or is he away all of the time working. How is Lavera and Bernard. O it seems a long time since I saw them.

Visited Joe and Aggie last Sunday, John & Family were there, and thought of you and Pete and the children, and wished you were there. The little ones had a big time but John had a hard time to get over,

he had the car and got stuck, and Agnes and the kids were muddy. John and the car were a sight, but such is life. Aggie had a fine supper and we all enjoyed the good things.

Have not heard anything that Grand Ma's land sold. It seems it is all a secret. All I know is that Lawrence is selling the wood off the place. Aunt Thresa do ever calls up, and if you ask her something, she says she don't know anything. Well, that's the way it is.

Hope you are well and enjoying life. Write some time and let us know how you are.

With love, Mama

In 1923 Pete took the family and Margaret's youngest sister Laura White by train to Detroit during the summer. He bought a new Buick sedan from a Detroit car dealership and drove the car on a 1,600-mile return trip to Herington.

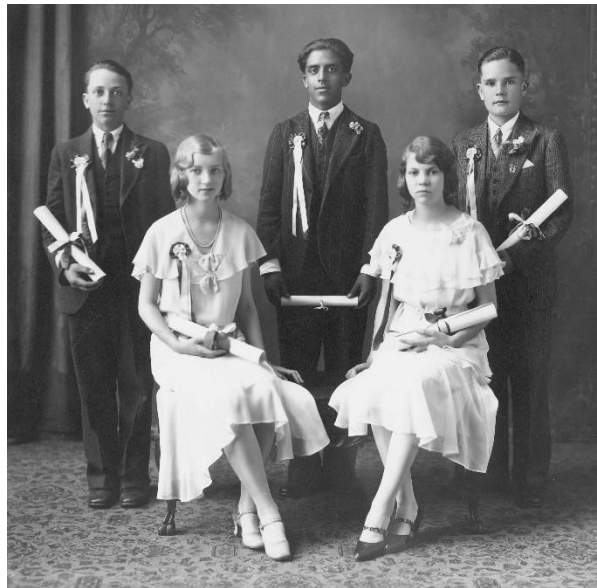


Margaret, Laura White, Bernard, Pete, LaVere - 1923



Bernard age 10 and LaVere age 13

The children went to the public grade school in the early grades; they transferred to St. John's Catholic School after its construction in 1926. Bernard played the violin and received the medal for class valedictorian. He kept this medal his whole life as one of his childhood treasures.



Grade School Graduation Class – Bernard far right

LaVere and Bernard attended Herington Public High School. Bernard played in the orchestra and sang in the glee club and the boys' quartet. One year his quartet won a competition against Abilene and Salina, both larger schools.

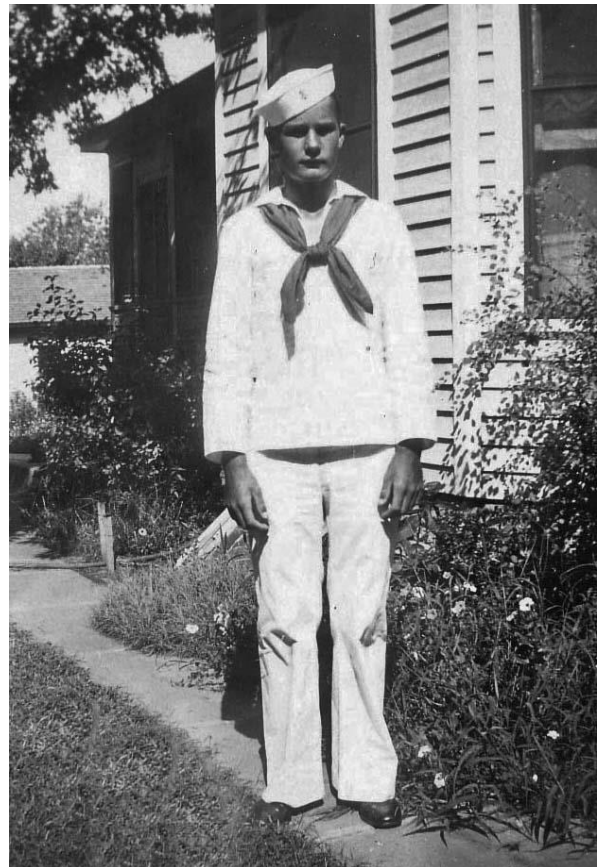
Bernard maintained close ties with the nuns at his Catholic grade school. He often took them on their outings, driving his father's plush Buick. The nuns seemed to appreciate the luxury, a brief escape from their vow of poverty.

Bernard went out for basketball and was the manager of the football team. Because there were no school buses, he did the driving to transport the players. One season, when the team played Marion, a player forgot his shoes requiring Bernard to drive over 50 miles to retrieve the shoes. Bernard graduated in 1934 as a scholar and a member of the Honor Society.

Herington was a significant railroad town with several lines running through the city. During the height of the depression, desperate men rode the trains traveling the country looking for work. Pete was one of the fortunate ones to keep his job during the depression. Margaret had a reputation around town as the kind woman who sometimes provided a meal to these men. They would come to the back door and sit on the step to eat.

Pete worked the 10-hour days common to the unionized railroad workers. He trained to operate the new technology diesel-electric locomotives when they came out in the mid-1930s to keep up with the times.

Bernard was a member of the Sea Scouts, a scouting group emphasizing boating and water-based activities. He had a senior life-saving certificate. During his senior year, the scouts were camping near Bagnell Dam in the Ozarks when he helped search for a drowning victim.



Sea Scout Peterson - about age 17

Pete was away for many days at a time with his job. Margaret frequently traveled alone to stay in touch with her family and friends, likely taking advantage of the rail pass from Pete's job. Her favorite destination was Hanover to visit her family; she would often stay for a week or more. She went to Kansas City a few times as well to visit her aunt Agnes Finn.

Not only did Margaret travel, but she often had house guests come to stay. They likely assigned LaVere and Bernard to temporary cots or the couch during these visits. Margaret's most frequent visitor was her youngest sister, Laura White. They must have been very close. Margaret's mother, brothers, and sisters all visited several times. Pete's brothers and sisters came as well.

Pete had several hobbies, including hunting, fishing, trapping, beer making, vegetable gardening, and honey bees. He had one of the best lawns in town. His trick to control dandelions was to squirt a bit of gasoline on them with an oil can.

After high school, LaVere went to Marymount College in Salina. It was a big financial commitment during the depression, but Pete had a good job, and the family wanted the best for their children. Upon graduating, LaVere started teaching school at Lincolnville, 13 miles south of Herington.

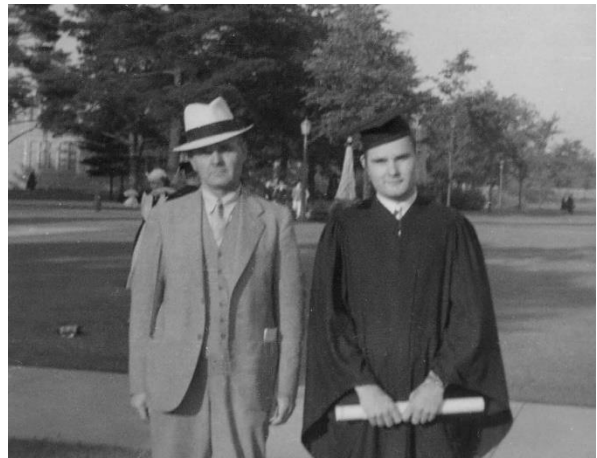
For summer jobs, Bernard and a friend painted his family house; they washed cars too. They used a cistern at the Peterson home to get around water restrictions. In the summer before college, Bernard worked in a filling station. He made just enough money to buy the trunk he needed for college at Notre Dame in the fall.

In October 1937, when Pete and Margaret were 53, they celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary in Herington. The following photo shows them with their siblings. Pete and Margaret are third from the left. The four on the left are Margaret's siblings: John, Agnes, Bernard, and Laura. The six on the right are Pete's siblings: Chris, Christine, John, Julia, Henry, and Agnes.



Pete and Margaret with siblings - 1937

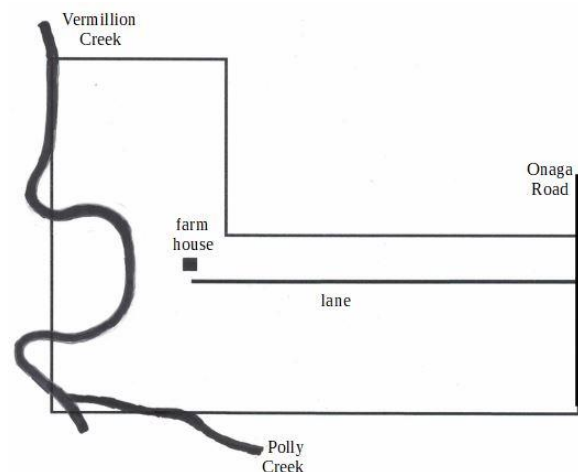
Bernard traveled by train for college at Notre Dame, in South Bend, Indiana, with a free pass from his father. In the first year of trigonometry, Bernard was one of the few students who had not studied trigonometry in high school, and he failed the class. He was successful the second time around. Bernard graduated in 1938 with a degree in aeronautical engineering.



Pete and Bernard at Notre Dame Graduation

LaVere married Fred Kilian in June of 1940. Fred was two years younger than LaVere. He had gone to Kansas State Agriculture College and taught school for a few years in Marion County, where he met LaVere. After their marriage, they moved to Wamego in 1940, and Fred taught vocational agriculture to war veterans. While living in Wamego, they had a son, Billy Pete in 1941. The three Kilians took a train ride to Baltimore, Maryland, for the wedding of Lavere's younger brother Bernard in February of 1942.

In June of 1942, Pete bought a farm in Pottawatomie County on the Vermillion Creek about five miles north of its mouth. The property was about 160 acres, shaped like a reclining letter "L." A big house sat at the end of a half-mile gravel lane off Onaga Road.



The Vermillion Farm

Looking back, the farm had a history involving the Potawatomi Native Americans. Records from the

Bureau of Land Management show it was allotted to two individual Potawatomi tribe members in 1868. The 80 acres nearest the creek was allotted to a native named Frank Martell who was about 21 years old. The remaining 80 acres was allotted to a Native named Wah-bah-kse.

Within a year, the parcel owned by Wah-bah-kse was transferred to the railroad, and then to William Martell, Frank's father.

William Martell was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1817. He was born "William Flynn" of Irish parentage, but his parents died when he was five, leaving him an orphan. A Frenchman named Martell took him in and adopted him.

When William was of age, he drifted into the United States and came to a Band of Potawatomi Native Americans camped near Council Bluffs, Iowa. He met Sophia Wilmette and they married in 1842. Sophia Wilmette was born in La Cross, Wisconsin, about 1817. Her father was white, and her mother was Native American. Wilmette, Illinois, a suburb north of Chicago, is named after her father.

William and Sophia came with the Council Bluffs Group of Potawatomi to the St. Marys, Kansas reservation in 1847. During the gold rush, William went to California in 1849. He brought back with him a small amount of gold.

In 1854, William and Sophia settled on a farm on Lost Creek, north of Belvue. William owned and operated a toll bridge over Lost Creek, on the Oregon Trail - Military Road, until the Civil War ended. The United States government and the western travelers paid him a great deal of money over the years. They raised a large family of six boys and two girls.

It's theorized William and his sons may have built a log home on the Vermillion property about the same time as the Civil War, well before they took the allotment and legal possession. A log house would have been a typical structure in those days. The reservation was communal property and individual homes were built throughout the reservation. This is supported by newspaper

reports that their son Ambrose was born on the Vermillion in 1865. It's unknown where they lived on the land.

Frank Martell was born in 1846 in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He married Mary "Rebecca" Bourdon in about 1870. Rebecca was one-quarter Native American; she was born in 1846 in St. Joseph County, Indiana.

William Martell later sold his portion of the Vermillion Farm to his son Frank, one parcel in 1872 and the remaining parcel in 1886, paying \$300 each time.

It's likely Frank and Rebecca built a new house on their farm in the late part of the 1800s. Plat maps from 1905 show a house about 75 yards northeast of the present-day home.

Frank Martell's wife Rebecca died in 1910. In January 1913, Frank sold the Vermillion Farm to E. L. "Ed" Edwards for \$12,500. Ed Edwards was born in 1864, and his wife Barbara was born in 1869, both in Ohio. They had 11 children.

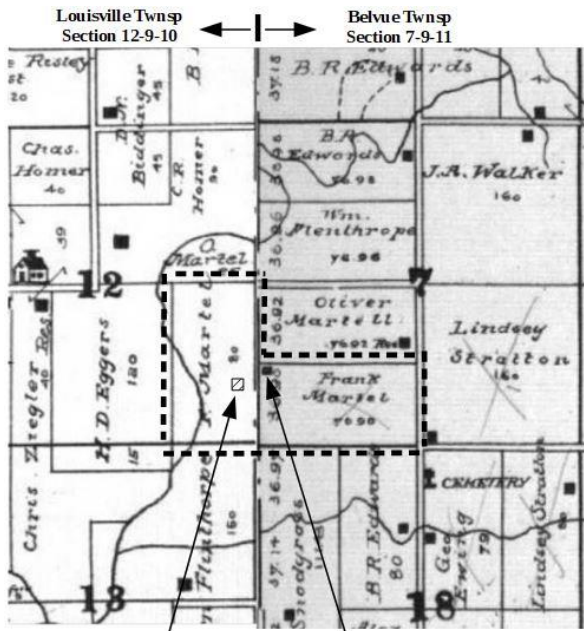
Ed previously farmed on Indian Village Road about two miles northeast of the Vermillion Farm. Ed rented out his Indian Village farm and moved the family to his new property in January 1913, presumably residing in the existing Martell farmhouse.

Soon afterward, the newspaper reported that Ed Edwards had a new house built by the builder John Wesley Shaw of Louisville starting in early spring and finishing it in time for the Edwards family to move in by August 15, 1913.



Advertisement in Louisville Courier 1897

The following 1905 plat map shows the Martell farmhouse northeast of the new Edwards home. It has the 1913 Edwards farmhouse inserted for reference. It is worth noting that Frank's brother Oliver owned adjacent property.



Edwards Farm House (built 1913) Martell Farm House (built late 1800s)
1905 Plat Map of the Vermillion Farm

When Ed and Barbara moved into their new Edwards home, it's likely six of their 11 children moved into the new house, ages 3 to 17. Their last child, Edward "Lloyd," was born in October 1913, three months after moving into the new house. To this date, Lloyd may be the only baby born in the home. The Edwards family would not be the only large family to live in the house.

In November 1915, the newspaper reported Ed had a house mover named Hugh Applegate move a house. He likely moved the old Martell house to about 35 yards southwest of the new Edwards home. He later converted it to a shed to keep the carriage and eventually a garage for an automobile. They removed the wooden floor beams and set the building on little or no foundation.



Old Martell House – Converted to Garage

About 1930, Ed Edwards retired from farming, and his son Lloyd and his wife Lucille moved to the farm after they got married. Ed had promised Lloyd and Lucille the farm if they would take care of him in his senior years. All worked out well until Ed died in 1939, and it came time to settle the estate with 11 heirs.

In 1942 the E. L. Edwards estate sold the Vermillion Farm to Peter C. Peterson. Soon afterward, LaVere, Fred, and Billy Pete Kilian moved to the farm and began operating it. They likely had a lease agreement, either a crop sharing agreement or a fixed lease agreement. Pete was helping Fred and LaVere get a good start with farming.

While Fred worked the farm, he continued to teach vocational agriculture part-time to veterans at Wamego. He often lectured on farming practices and was on the board of the county soil conservation district. Fred was also an active leader in his church and community.

While they lived on the farm, they had a second child named Joseph "Joe" born in October 1945 in the middle of the silo-filling season.

Pete worked for the railroad until he was about 70. This picture shows Pete posing with a train engine, probably about the time of his retirement. The necktie suggests this might have been his retirement party. He was likely smiling the day he retired, after such a long career. Pete had a pleasant smile that revealed a gold tooth.



Pete and Margaret - about 1954

The Peterson clan from Hanover had regular annual family reunions; Pete and Margaret went to most of these events.

Pete likely suffered from emphysema or asthma. He often used an inhaler he carried in his shirt pocket. Some have speculated the coal dust and diesel exhaust from the trains might have contributed to lung problems.

Margaret had diabetes for a good portion of her life. The first indication was Bernard's heavy birth weight when Margaret was 33. At some point in her life, her doctor put her on insulin therapy, requiring regular injections.

In 1953, Margaret fell and broke her arm, indicating she may have had trouble with mobility. In about 1956, her health declined so much she spent most of the time in bed and eventually became bedridden. They hospitalized her at the Herington hospital for four months. Pete would drive to the hospital every day to spend a few hours with her, a regular act of love. Margaret died at the hospital on August 30, 1960, at age 72. Her funeral took place at St. Johns Catholic Church in Herington; the burial was at the church cemetery.

While Margaret was experiencing failing health, approximately in the late 1950s, LaVere was diagnosed with breast cancer. Her mother, Margaret, cried when they told her the bad news.

LaVere went to the hospital in Manhattan for treatments, but it was not enough to arrest her cancer. She died there in 1963 on December 22 at age 50. Her funeral took place at St. Bernard Catholic Church in Wamego, and the burial was at the church cemetery.

One can imagine it was a gloomy time for Pete when he lost his beloved Margaret and LaVere in such a short time. Unfortunately, he was having health issues of his own, beginning about 1962. Pete had a stroke losing some use of his leg and arm on one side. He would easily remember his father suffered from the same fate. Pete moved to the Belvue farm and lived with his son, Bernard, and his family. It was a busy household filled with kids, and Pete may not have gotten much rest.

Pete stayed with his son Bernard and his family until about November 1964. He moved to a care home in Wamego, and he passed away after a few weeks on December 16, at age 80. His funeral service was at St. Johns Catholic Church in Herington and the burial at the church cemetery.



Family Members

Parents

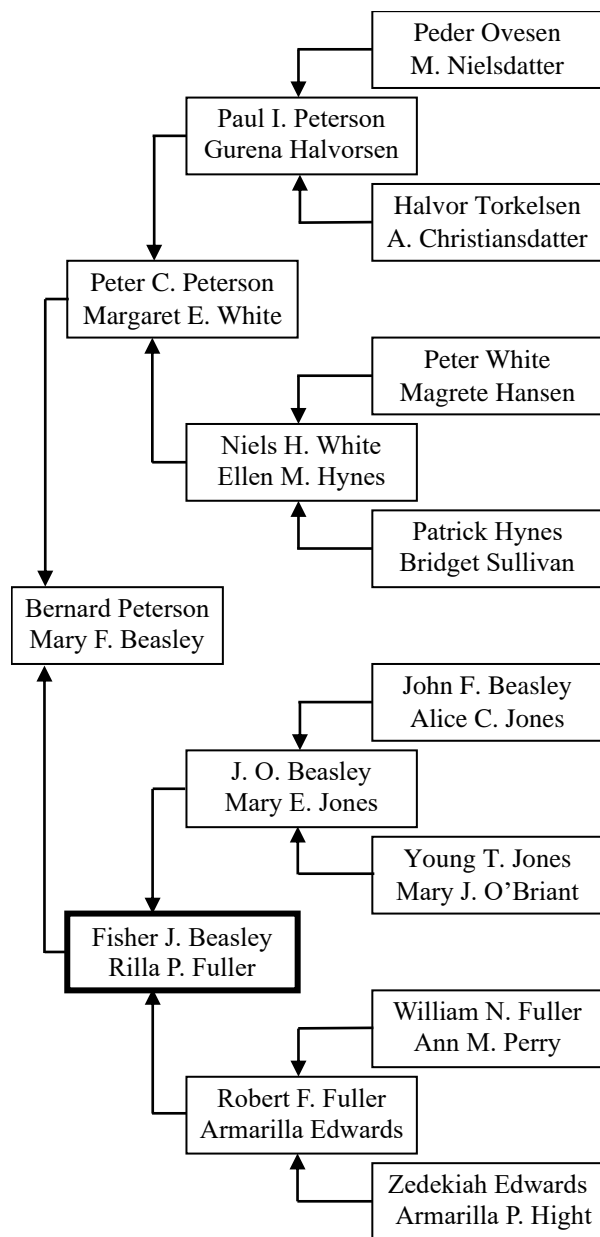
Father - Peter Christian "Pete" Peterson
Born Jan 4, 1884, in Bremen, KS
Married (age 27)
Died (age 80) - Dec 16, 1964, in Wamego, KS
Buried at Saint Johns Catholic Cemetery in Herington, KS

Mother – Margaret Ellen White
Born Oct 31, 1883, in Bremen, Kansas
Married (age 27) Oct 25, 1911, to Peter C Peterson at
Catholic Parsonage in Hanover, KS
Died (age 72) Aug 30, 1960, in Herington, KS
Buried at St. Johns Catholic Cemetery in Herington, KS

Children

1. Margaret LaVere Peterson
Born May 9, 1913, in Herington, KS
Married (age 27) Jun 1, 1940, to Fred Kilian (1915 – 2003) in Herington, KS
Died (age 50) Dec 22, 1963, in Manhattan, KS
Buried at St. Bernard Cemetery in Wamego, KS
2. Bernard Francis Peterson (bloodline descendant)
Born Nov 29, 1916, in Herington, KS
Married (age 25) on Feb 14, 1942, to Mary Fuller
"Jackie" Beasley in Baltimore, MD
Died (age 94) Jan 9, 2011, in St. Marys, KS
Buried at Mount Calvary Cemetery in St. Marys, KS

Fisher Jones Beasley and Rilla Priscilla Fuller



Peterson Family Tree

Fisher Jones Beasley was born on a farm near Ingleside, North Carolina, in 1892; he was the fifth born of 12 children. His father, Joseph Beasley, was a tobacco, cotton, and corn farmer and businessman. Fisher attended Ingleside Academy and was a graduate of Louisburg High School.

On a hot day in July of 1910, as Fisher was working mules in his father's cotton field, the proprietor of a tobacco auction warehouse in Louisburg approached Fisher and offered him a job at the warehouse. His father, Joseph Beasley, had sold tobacco in past seasons at this warehouse. Fisher, who was almost 18, quickly accepted the job offer and started as an assistant bookkeeper. It was a seasonal job and supplemented his work as a farm laborer.

In September of 1912, when Fisher was 20, he went to work at the Farmers National Bank. His father was a part-owner and a Director of the bank. Fisher started as a teller and a bookkeeper and quickly advanced to the position of Cashier. While he was doing this work, he continued to do the bookkeeping for the tobacco warehouse. In August of 1916, his father and a partner bought out the tobacco warehouse. Fisher continued working there, and he became Secretary and Treasurer in addition to being the bookkeeper.

The future wife of Fisher Beasley was Rilla Priscilla* Beasley, born on a farm in 1894 near Mapleville, North Carolina. Rilla was the youngest of five children and the only girl. Her father operated a livery stable and horse dealership in Louisburg. Her mother died when Rilla was two years old, and she went to live with her paternal grandparents on their farm. Rilla attended Louisburg Women's College and received a certificate when she was 17.

* A 1994 Delayed Certificate of Birth record shows the spelling of her middle name and her mother's middle name as *Precilla*.



Rilla Fuller - about age 20

Fisher courted Rilla and decided to ask her to marry him. But first, he would need to buy the engagement ring. His only problem was he did not have the money to buy the ring. Fisher solved the problem by purchasing five bales of cotton at six cents a pound and held them until the price went up to 12 cents a pound. He profited \$150, clearing the way to buy the ring and ask Rilla to marry him.



Fisher Beasley - about age 23

When Fisher was 24 and Rilla was 22, they married on October 4, 1916, at the Corinth Baptist Church in Louisburg. They settled in a cottage-style house on Middle Street in Louisburg, and Rilla was soon expecting their first baby. Fisher was hoping for a boy, and he teased Rilla when she was pregnant by referring to the baby as “Jack.” Rilla gave birth to Mary Fuller, her first child, on Saturday, August 25, 1917. They gave Mary Fuller the nickname “Jackie” who would become the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree.

Fisher left the Farmers National Bank of Louisburg in about April of 1918 and continued to work as a bookkeeper for the Riverside Tobacco Warehouse. During the time he worked there, his father sold the warehouse to a new owner. The warehouse was open during the tobacco harvest season. In the off-season, Fisher tried to start up a business as a money broker.

In April 1919, Fisher left the tobacco warehouse and the money broker work and took a job with First National Bank of Louisburg. He started at the bank as Assistant Cashier. In January of 1920, Rilla had their second child. No doubt Fisher was excited the baby was a boy, and they named him Fisher Jones Beasley, Jr.



Jackie (age 3) and Fisher Jr. with Parents

In March of 1920, they sold the Middle Street cottage and relocated a few blocks away to a larger house on Church Street.

The bank promoted Fisher to Cashier by May of 1920. Rilla likely surprised everyone when she delivered twins Robert Festus and Rebecca Ann in August 1923.

The young growing family relocated a third time to a home in the mid-1920s just a few more blocks up the street to 302 Sunset Avenue. They would live here for about nine years. They had three relatives living within about one block: Fisher's parents, Rilla's brother William Norwood Fuller, and Rilla's brother Festus McDuffy Fuller.



Beasley Home, 302 Sunset Ave, Louisburg - about 2010

Fisher continued his work at the bank after the twins were born. He became a board member and Vice President by at least 1925.



Robert, Rebecca, Jackie, and Fisher Jr. Beasley, Louisburg – about 1925

Rilla had her fifth baby, Doris Josephine, in December 1927. Doris would be the last child

born in their family. Rilla was 33 when Doris was born.

Fisher was active in community service in the 1920s. He received the Knights Templar degree, a high branch of Masonry. He was Chief of the Fire Department, on the board of directors for the Louisburg Kiwanians, and President of the Louisburg Chamber of Commerce.

Rilla likely stayed busy taking care of her young family, and she had an active social life as well. She played bridge and participated in book clubs.

The following image is a 1929 National Bank Note issued by The First National Bank of Louisburg. The signature *F. J. Beasley* is printed on the bill as the Cashier. At the time, hundreds of banks with a federal charter issued banknotes. The number 7554 is the charter number for the Louisburg bank.



National Bank Note Signed by F. J. Beasley - 1929

The bank closed on December 19, 1931, after having a run, a common occurrence during the depression. All the depositors received their savings, and Fisher felt relieved. Most of them were his friends and neighbors. But, the closing of First National Bank left Louisburg without a local bank and Fisher without a job. These were difficult circumstances for Fisher. He had a wife and five young children to support, and jobs were hard to come by during the depression.

The pursuit of work required Fisher to move several times over the coming years. The following map shows the North Carolina cities where he worked or lived.



North Carolina

Sometime after the bank closed, Fisher found a job with The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at Raleigh, 30 miles south of Louisburg. In January 1933, he left the Raleigh job and went to work for American Agricultural Chemical Company (AACC), a fertilizer company. He worked at the credit and collection department at the Greensboro regional office, about 90 miles west of Louisburg.

The Greensboro job covered all of North Carolina and required a great deal of travel. Fisher's family continued to live in Louisburg. Four of their five children were in school at the time. Jackie attended Mills High School in Louisburg and was on the woman's basketball team.



Jackie (age 17) second from right - 1934

When she graduated from high school in 1934, the great depression was at its worst. The national unemployment rate was over 20 percent during that time. Yet her parents supported Jackie going to college.

The family moved to Greensboro shortly after Jackie's graduation, and she attended college at UNC Woman's College. During the first two years, she lived at the family home at 710 Magnolia Street, in Greensboro, less than three miles from the college campus.



Beasley Home, 710 Magnolia St., Greensboro, NC - about 2020



Fisher, Rilla, Jackie (Freshman at UNC), Robert, and Rebecca Beasley - 1934

In about September 1936, AACC transferred Fisher to Henderson, about 30 miles northwest of Louisburg. By May of 1937, the family moved to 321 Rowland, Henderson.



Fisher, Rilla, Jackie, Fisher Jr., Doris, Robert, and Rebecca Beasley, Henderson, NC - about 1937

At UNC, Jackie was on the field hockey team her sophomore year and was the Senior Class Treasurer. She graduated with a BS in Secretarial Administration in 1938. Shortly afterward, in September, she made her debut in Raleigh at the Debutante Ball of 1938.



Jackie (age 21) - 1938

In September 1938, AACC promoted and transferred Fisher to Baltimore, Maryland, overseeing credit and collections for multiple states. The family, including the five children, left Henderson on September 1, 1938, for Baltimore. Initially, they lived at 2214 Ken Oak Avenue.



Beasley Home, 2214 Ken Oak Ave, Baltimore - about 2020

By March 1941, their residence was at 2015 W. Rogers Avenue. Both homes were in the Mount Washington neighborhood of Baltimore, about five miles northwest of downtown.



Beasley Home, 2015 W Rogers Ave, Baltimore - about 2020

In early 1941, Fisher was unemployed for a time. Possibly, the 1940 Lend-Lease Program disrupted the AACC operations to supply the Allies with materials, such as explosives.

In December 1941, the United States entered World War II, and Fisher went to work for the Bureau of Economic Warfare. The bureau supported the Allied war effort through the procurement of strategic resources. Fisher's job was to locate scarce chemicals. About 18 months before the end of the war, his work had concluded,

and Fisher left the government job for self-employment.

In February 1944, Fisher, along with his brother-in-law Dwight Cross, bought the assets of the Peyton Chevrolet Company in Kannapolis. Dwight Cross was married to Fisher's sister Edna. The dealership came to be known as the Beasley-Cross Chevrolet Company. Dwight Cross already owned a Chevy dealership in Huntersville, North Carolina.

The family moved to Concord sometime before May 4, 1944, and resided at 911 Martin Drive. * Their youngest daughter Doris who was 16, finished the school year in Baltimore and joined them later.

*The address of the F. J. Beasley home later changed to 825 Martin Street.

The purchase of the dealership occurred during the war, and there was no automobile production at that time. It was about two years before Fisher and Dwight had new cars to sell, longer than expected. They limited the operation to selling parts and services and were able to eke out a profit. Fisher seems to have adapted and triumphed in the face of adversity several times in his life, and this was no exception. He later said this was nothing more than *using his head*.



Dealership poster - about 1952



Beasley Home, 825 Martin St., Concord - 1948

During his years in Concord, one of Fisher's main community interests was the Central Methodist Church in Concord. He was a member of the board of stewards.



Fisher (age 59) - 1951

In mid-November of 1961, Fisher suffered a heart attack at age 69. He went to Cabarrus Memorial Hospital in Concord for care. About two weeks later, Fisher had a second attack, and his condition became critical. Fisher appeared to be doing better by December 11, but he suddenly died later that day. The family arranged the funeral services at Concord's Central Methodist Church, and the burial took place at Carolina Memorial Park in Concord.



Rilla Beasley (age 82) - 1976

Rilla continued to live in the family home after she lost Fisher, and she stayed active in the community. She enjoyed needlework to pass the time, and she kept a small collection of art. Rilla died at age 85 on July 20, 1980, in Concord. The funeral took place at Central Methodist Church, and the family interred her remains next to those of Fisher.



Following the death of Fisher and Rilla, the children continued with their lives.

Fisher Jones Beasley, Jr., the second-born, was a high school graduate of Georgia Military Academy in 1937 and attended North Carolina State University. Fisher married Margaret Faris from Henderson, and they had four children. He served as an infantry soldier in the US Army in Germany during World War II. Afterward, he went to Kannapolis and joined his father in the family business, Beasley-Cross Chevrolet, and took over the management when his father passed

away. His family lived in Kannapolis. Fisher lived to age 87.

Rebecca Ann “Becky” Beasley, came next, with her twin brother, Robert. She attended Louisburg schools and Notre Dame Prep school in Baltimore. Rebecca attended Women’s College at Greensboro studying math and science. She left after her junior year to receive training at Rensselaer Polytechnic in Troy, New York, before going to work for Curtiss Wright Aircraft during World War II in Caldwell, New Jersey. This is where she met her husband, Tom Simpson. Rebecca married Tom at age 22. In 1948 they moved to Concord, North Carolina, and raised seven children, next door to Fisher and Rilla at 817 Martin. Tom Simpson worked for the Beasley-Cross Chevrolet dealership. Rebecca lived to age 85.

Robert Festus “Bob” Beasley, a twin to Rebecca, attended the University of North Carolina. He went into the army during World War II and returned to college. While in college, he married Margorie Scott when he was 24. For most of their lives, they resided in Baltimore at 203 Gooddale Road, and they had two boys. Bob worked as a salesman for Inland Steel. In 1986, he went back to college at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore to complete the five credits needed for a degree. Bob passed away at the age of 94; his burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Doris Josephine Beasley, the youngest of the family, was a sociology graduate from the University of North Carolina. After college, she worked as a social worker for the Baltimore City Welfare Department. She married Walter Hannah when she was 22, and they had two children. Walter was a medical doctor who did a three-year tour with the US Medical Corps in Germany. He later worked for the Veterans Administration in Johnson City, Tennessee. Walter died in 1955. Doris moved to Concord, and she worked for the State Employee Security Commission and taught at Concord High School. She remarried in 1960 to Thomas Ross, a prominent banker, and they had two children together. Thomas passed away in 2006. In retirement, Doris resided in Black Mountain, North Carolina.

Mary Fuller “Jackie” Beasley, the oldest, became the next generation on the Peterson Family Tree. Her adult life story is ahead.

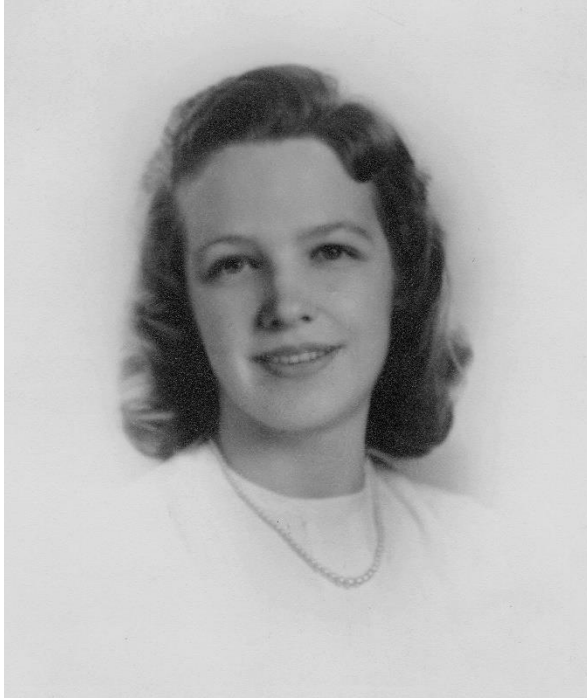
Photo Gallery



Mary Fuller Beasley - about age 24



Fisher Jones Beasley Jr. - about age 22



Rebecca Ann Beasley - about age 18



Robert Festus Beasley - about age 21



Doris Josephine Beasley - about age 26

Family Members

Parents

Father - Fisher Jones Beasley

Born Jul 21, 1892, in Ingleside, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 24) to Armarilla Priscilla Fuller (1894-1980) in Corinth Baptist Church, Franklin Co., NC
Died (age 69) Dec 11, 1961, in Cabarrus Memorial Hospital, in Concord, NC
Burial at Carolina Memorial Park in Concord, NC

Mother – Rilla Priscilla Fuller

Born Sep 1, 1894
Married (age 22) Oct 4, 1916, in Corinth Baptist Church in Louisburg, NC
Died (age 85) July 20, 1980, in Concord, NC
Burial at Carolina Memorial Park in Concord, Cabarrus Co., NC

Children

1. Mary Fuller “Jackie” Beasley (bloodline descendant)
Born Aug 25, 1917, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 24) Feb 14, 1942, to Bernard F. Peterson in Baltimore, MD
Died (age 97) Sep 23, 2014, in St. Marys, KS
Burial at Mount Calvary Cemetery in St. Marys, Pottawatomie Co., KS

2. Fisher Jones Beasley Jr.

Born Jan 5, 1920, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 23) Aug 3, 1943, to Margaret Helen Faris (1921-1981) in Baltimore, MD
Died (age 87) Aug 10, 2007, in Mooresville, Iredell Co., NC
Burial at Carolina Memorial Park in Concord, Cabarrus Co., NC

3. Rebecca Ann “Becky” Beasley (twin)

Born Aug 21, 1923, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 22) Sep 29, 1945, to Thomas Ashe Simpson (1917 – 2015)
Died (age 85) Jan 21, 2009, in Concord, NC
Burial at All Saints Episcopal Church Columbarium in Concord, Cabarrus C., NC

4. Robert Festus “Bob” Beasley (twin)

Born Aug 21, 1923, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Married (age 24) Dec 23, 1947, to Margorie Scott (1926 -) in Baltimore, MD
Died (age 94) Feb 14, 2018 in Baltimore, MD
Burial at Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Arlington County, Virginia, USA

5. Doris Josephine Beasley

Born Dec 27, 1927, in Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC
Married 1 (age 22) Jul 8, 1950, Walter White Hannah (1923 – 1955) in Concord, Cabarrus Co., NC
Married 2 (age 32) Jun 18, 1960, Thomas Lee Ross (1915- 2006) in Concord, NC

Part V

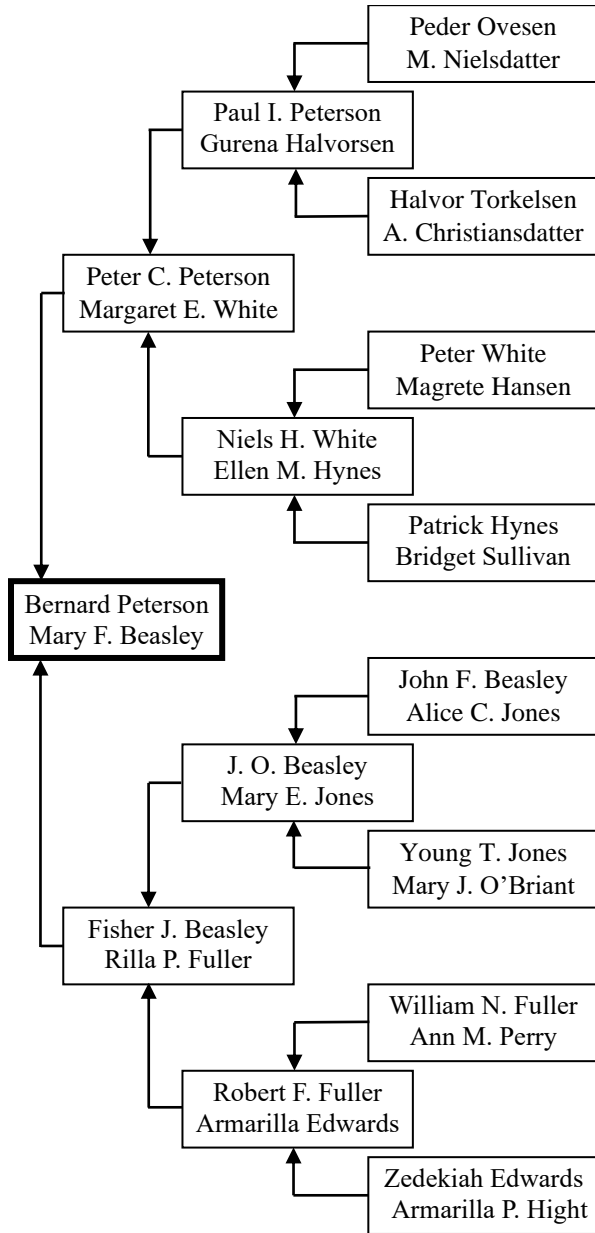
The Parents

“That’s part of what I loved most about our little swatch of land out here—its permanence. It spoke of earth and time and dust and life. It was here before I arrived, and it would be here long after I was gone.”

- Lauren K. Denton



Bernard Francis Peterson and Mary Fuller Beasley



Peterson Family Tree

In 1916, on November 29, Bernard Francis Peterson was born in Herington, Kansas. He was the second of two children. His parents were Peter Christian Peterson and Margaret Ellen White. Bernard went to high school in Herington and afterward went to college at Notre Dame in South

Bend, Indiana, where he graduated in Aeronautical Engineering.

Bernard went to work immediately after college in about June of 1938. Jobs were practically non-existent in those days; he settled for working in a furnace factory in Los Angeles. In December 1938, he moved to Braniff Airways in Dallas, Texas, earning \$15.00 a week.

In February 1940, he left Braniff to work for Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore, Maryland. Much of his work related to the development of the Martin AM Mauler, a Naval carrier-based bomber-torpedo plane.



Martin AM Mauler

In the spring of 1940, Bernard took the physical to become a pilot for the US Army Air Corps. Because of his asthma and possibly his height, the military denied him the opportunity to fly. The government froze him in his job in the aircraft industry during World War II.

Bernard's future wife, Mary Fuller "Jackie" Beasley, was born in 1917 in Louisburg, North Carolina, on August 25. Jackie was the oldest of five children, and her parents were Fisher Jones Beasley and Rilla Priscilla Fuller. She went to

Louisburg High School and University of North Carolina Women's College in Greensboro.

Jackie went to work soon after graduating from college in 1938. She worked as a private secretary at the Seagram / Calvert Distillery in Baltimore, seven years after prohibition ended.

Bernard and Jackie met when they were both living and working in Baltimore. Bernard asked Jackie for her hand in marriage on December 7, 1941. Coincidentally it was the same day Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. They likely didn't know about the attack at the time. Days later, they'd learn the United States was going to war.

On Valentine's Day in 1942, they married in the rectory at the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart in the Mount Washington neighborhood of Baltimore. Jackie's sister Rebecca was the maid of honor. After the wedding, they lived at Stansbury Manor, in Middle River, about 11 miles east of downtown Baltimore.



Stansbury Manor – about 2015

Located close to the Glenn L. Martin plant, the company developed Stansbury Manor in 1940 for the workers. They were two-story brick and stone garden apartments, resembling Baltimore's most fashionable suburbs, and Martin himself lived there. Rent was \$65 a month.

Bernard continued to work at Glenn L. Martin Company throughout their time in Baltimore. While they lived there, they had four sons: Robert Jerome, born in 1942; David Fuller in 1944, John Christopher in 1946, and Michael Edward in 1947.



John 3, Dave 5, Mike 2, Bob 7

In 1949, Bernard decided to return to Kansas and take up farming. Although he had a job offer from Boeing in Wichita, he believed farming would suit him better than aircraft design, and the Kansas farm would be a fine place to raise his family.

Jackie, who was pregnant, opted to fly to Kansas with her youngest child. Bernard drove the three older boys following Highway 40 from Baltimore to Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and two more hours. It was a two-lane highway until he was close to his destination, the Pete Peterson Vermillion Farm.

Bernard turned the late 40s Chevy Deluxe from the paved highway onto a sanded road heading north up the Vermillion Valley. Following the unpaved road for a few more miles, they crested a hill, and to the west sat a two-story house amid farm buildings. The home was a half-mile from the sand road and would signify the end of a long journey. He slowed and turned west, following the bumpy half-mile lane toward the trees. They'd come home to Kansas.



Farm House 1949

Bernard's sister LaVere and her husband Fred Kilian lived on Pete Peterson's Vermillion Farm with their two boys. Fred had been operating the farm for about seven years. The plan was for Bernard and Fred to work the farm together. The Petersons occupied the second floor of the large farmhouse, while the Kilians lived on the first floor. In this temporary living arrangement, Jackie had her fifth child, Steven Fisher, in the spring of 1949. A few months later, Lavere had her third child, Mary Margaret.



Bernard and LaVere's families 1949

Bernard had almost no farming experience other than brief visits to his uncles' farms. Additionally, he suffered from asthma and hay fever, making it unhealthy to work in dusty situations. Bernard made a career change and likely felt the weight of responsibility as the sole provider for his family.



Bernard on Tractor 1949

Pete and Margaret often visited the farm and helped with the farm work. Margaret especially liked to plant trees, shrubs, and flowers.



Margaret, Jackie, and Pete 1949

The families were rapidly growing, and soon that year, Bernard and Jackie moved to a rented house named the "Scully House." It was only a few miles from the farm and provided the much-needed room. In 1951, Jackie gave birth to Dennis Patrick on St. Patrick's Day at the Wamego hospital.

Fred and LaVere bought a farm the same year in neighboring Wabaunsee County and moved there. When the Vermillion farmhouse emptied, Bernard and Jackie and their growing family of boys moved back into the farmhouse.

Bernard began a decades-long quest to transform the Vermillion Farm into a sizable operation. He liked working for himself and became a prosperous farmer and stockman. The Vermillion Farm was 160 acres in size. Over time, he expanded operations by renting about 360 additional acres. He grew sorghum, wheat, soybeans, corn, and alfalfa. He was one of the

earliest farmers in the Vermillion Valley to secure water rights for irrigation from Vermillion Creek.



1949 John Deere, Model A – Bernard’s First Tractor

When Bernard started farming in 1949, he fed about 20 head of cattle and learned of its profitability. Eventually, he worked his way up to about 300 cattle each season, buying them in the fall and selling them in the spring.



Jackie in the Cattle Pen - 1949

Besides farming, Bernard took time to make improvements to the house. The farm had the first house that Bernard and Jackie had owned. They added modern comforts, replaced outdated features, and made it a comfortable home for their large family. Bernard dug a full basement under the existing house by pick and shovel, converted the screened porch to living space, and remodeled the kitchen. The last big project he completed was an expansion of the living and dining rooms.



Farm House - 1962

Bernard undertook farming-related construction projects as well. He demolished the outdated buildings and added a corral, feeding bunks, silos, grain bins, and storage sheds.



**Jean 4, Kathy 6, Tom 7, Anne 9, Dennis 10, Steve 12
(corral in the background)**

Jackie kept busy taking care of the household while Bernard ran the farm. She bought groceries in bulk and preserved fruits and vegetables from the garden. They had a large enough potato garden for a year’s supply, storing them in a cool root cellar.

The family had a chicken house with about 50 hens for meat and egg production for several years. Jackie would discover the unpleasant aspects of keeping chickens and turning them into frozen packaged meat. She was raised to be a *proper lady* and went to the debutante ball. Even so, she was determined to have adequate chicken and eggs for her family.



Jackie - 1949

Bernard and Jackie sat on the ends of a kitchen table during meals, and the children filled up the remaining spaces. Jackie tried to instill good table manners and etiquette in her children, those she learned as a young girl.

Jackie had four additional children at the Wamego Hospital while living at the Vermillion Farm. They were: Anne Patricia in 1952, Thomas Joseph in 1954, Katherine Marie in 1955, and Jean Louise in 1957.

Bernard and Jackie's children helped with the farm work and the housework. But there was still time for the children to play; there were enough of them to play football, basketball, and baseball games.



Bob 12 (back), Dave 10, Mike 7, John 8

Bernard was Catholic and Jackie Methodist, but when they married, Jackie converted to Catholicism. They raised their children in the Catholic faith, and their parish was in St. Marys.

Bernard was a member of the Knights of Columbus and spearheaded a drive to raise money for the church.

The children went to grade school in Laclede when they moved to Kansas in 1949. Beginning the 1954-55 school year, they changed to Belvue Grade School. When oldest son Bob graduated from Belvue, schooling took place in St. Marys starting the 1957-58 school year.

The Peterson family did most of their off-the-farm activities such as: Farmers Co-op, grocery shopping, and Catholic Church and Grade School, in St. Marys, about 13 miles from the farm. When it came time for Bob to start high school, the family decided on St. Marys. Yet the Vermillion Farm was nearly five miles outside the boundary of the St. Marys School District. They did not normally provide bus transportation for out-of-district students.

The St. Marys' school board made an exception, possibly to benefit their athletics teams, and provided a nine-passenger bus. Bob secured a chauffeur's license to drive the bus. It provided transportation for the elementary children and other high school students living on the fringe of the district.

When Bob graduated, Dave secured a chauffeur's license and drove the bus. This process continued for ten years, with John, Mike, Steve, and Dennis taking their turn as bus drivers. Beginning the 1969-70 school year, the children went to school in Wamego, and the private bus was retired.



Peterson School Bus - 1959

The family took a vacation every few years, and a favorite destination was North Carolina to visit Jackie's family. A side benefit was to trade up the family car. Jackie's dad, Fisher J. Beasley, managed a Chevy dealership in Kannapolis.



Dennis 12, in North Carolina - 1963

Bernard served on the Farmers' Union Seed Corn Board in St. Marys and School Board in Belvue. He was a member of a barbershop singing group out of Wamego.



Jackie 44 and Bernard 45

In the early 1960s, government engineers began studying a dam project on the Vermillion Creek for flood control on the Kansas River. The dam would force the abandonment of the farm.

Everything Bernard and Jackie had put into the house and farmstead would be underwater.

The prospect of the dam took a terrible toll on the farmers who lived in the Vermillion Valley, especially Bernard. The government studied the dam and sought funding for nearly a decade, while those impacted could only watch and worry. The government eventually ruled out the dam project as being economically unfeasible.

In about 1968, Bernard suddenly entered the most challenging time in his life. He suffered from severe depression, forcing him to retire. Bernard declined about two years before improving. With substantial treatment and support from Jackie, his family, and friends, he gradually fought his way out of the illness, but it took nearly a decade to recover completely.

Bernard and Jackie moved to a ranch-style home in 1991 at 1005 West Lasley Street in St. Marys.



Lasley Street Home in St. Marys

Bernard and Jackie celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1992 with a big crowd attending the event.



Bernard 76 and Jackie 75 - 1992



**Bernard and Jackie's Children
(in age order) - 1992**

During his retirement, Bernard kept his yard well maintained, and he walked for exercise. Bernard loved to challenge his mind; he read several newspapers a week and regularly solved challenging crossword puzzles.

Jackie was an excellent cook, and she enjoyed trying new recipes. She continued her sewing hobby and frequently made clothes for herself. For mental exercise, Jackie played solitaire and solved word puzzles. She read a lot of books and was

involved in a local book club. Like Bernard, Jackie kept in shape by taking long walks.

They did many things together as well. They took trips to Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, The Philippines, and Tahiti. Because seven of their children lived in the vicinity, they went to most family events: birthdays, holidays, weddings, graduations, and other parties. They occasionally visited their three children who resided in other states.

In about 2009, Bernard suffered a severe heart attack causing permanent damage to his heart. His mind was sharp, but his body was failing him. He eventually moved to the St. Marys manor. After about a month, on January 9, 2011, he peacefully passed away at age 94. The family interred his remains at Mount Calvary Cemetery in St. Marys.

Bernard devoted his life to Jackie and his children, and he was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. He distinguished himself in his community. He achieved a great deal while he was on earth. Over his lifetime, he traveled through every state in the United States. Bernard was self-reliant and had tremendous drive, discipline, and organization. As for his friends and acquaintances, Bernard was kind and generous, friendly, intelligent, and had a wonderful sense of humor.

Jackie continued to live at the Lasley Street home and cared for herself with minimal outside assistance. On Tuesday, September 23, 2014, she felt dizzy and went to the St. Marys hospital. As they were tucking her into the hospital bed, she peacefully passed away at age 97. Her remains were interred in Mount Calvary Cemetery, next to Bernard's remains.

Jackie selflessly devoted her life to her family. She was pregnant about half the time for 15 years giving life to her ten children. Jackie also worked hard for more than 30 years to raise them to adulthood. She was creative, responsible, self-reliant, and well organized. To her family and friends, Jackie was reserved, polite, poised, and unflappable.



Bernard and Jackie's children went on with their lives after Bernard and Jackie passed. Robert Jerome "Bob" Peterson, the oldest, attended college at St. Benedicts in Atchison. He married Margaret Mees when he was 22, and they had four children. Margaret worked as a public health nurse. They lived and farmed north of the Vermillion Farm, where they retired.

David Fuller "Dave" Peterson, the second-born, enlisted in the Air Force and served in Vietnam. He attended college at St. Mary of the Plains in Dodge City and Kansas State University. Dave wedded Mary Jean Pope when he was 23, and they had three children. Mary Jean worked for the Catholic Church, and Dave worked for an equipment manufacturing company. They lived most of their lives in Wamego, where they retired.

The third-born, John Christopher Peterson, attended college at Kansas State University. He coached and taught high school for several years before marrying Roxanne Bellinger when he was 32. They had two children and lived in Wamego. Roxanne worked as a kindergarten school teacher, and John worked for an equipment manufacturing company. They retired in Wamego.

Michael Edward "Mike" Peterson, the fourth-born, attended Kansas State University and Washington State University. He married Linda Ogle when he was 21, and they had two children. Mike worked primarily for Indian Health Service as a project engineer, and Linda worked as a school speech therapist. They lived in several states including, Montana, New Mexico, Minnesota, Alaska,

Kansas, Virginia, and Oregon. They retired in Surprise, Arizona, with a summer home in Alcoa, Tennessee.

Steven Fisher "Steve" Peterson, the fifth-born, attended Kansas State University and Northern Illinois University. His first marriage ended in divorce with no children. He married Mary Quinn at age 32, and they had two children. They resided in Illinois, California, and Oregon. Steve primarily worked in the field of medical equipment manufacturing, and Mary was a nurse. They retired in West Linn, Oregon.

The sixth-born, Dennis Patrick Peterson, attended Kansas State University. He married Patricia Conley, a school teacher at age 38, and they had three children. Dennis and Patricia owned and operated the Vermillion Farm and lived there.

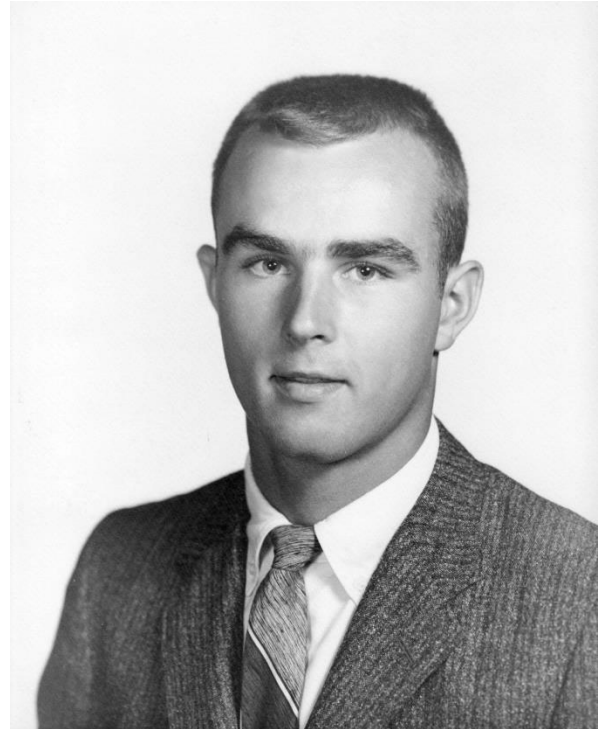
Anne Patricia Peterson, the seventh-born, attended college at Kansas State University as well as Kansas University and married Kirk Bradford when she was 20. They had three children and resided most of their lives in Marysville. Anne worked in the field of social work, and her husband Kirk was a banker. They retired in Marysville.

Thomas Joseph "Tom" Peterson, the eighth-born, attended Salina Vocational Training school. He worked in the field of heavy equipment maintenance. Tom initially lived in Emmett; he later purchased and moved to his parents' home on Lasley Street in St. Marys, where he retired.

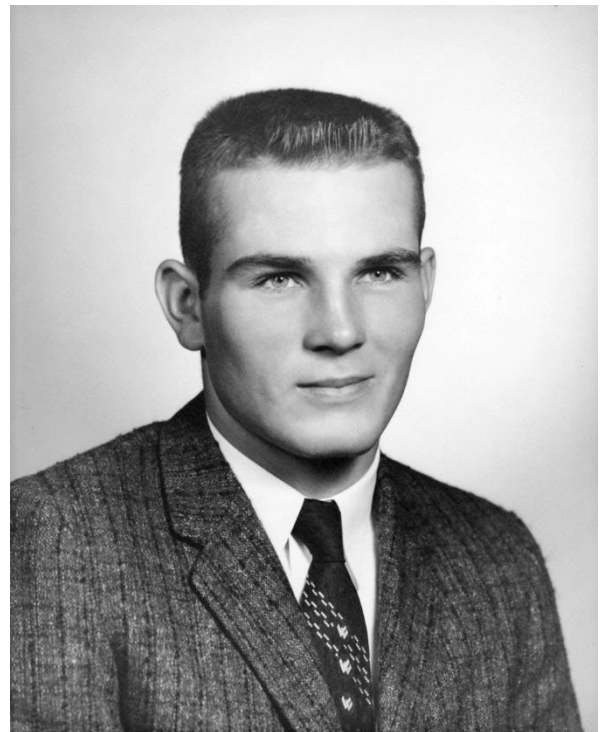
The ninth-born, Katherine Marie "Kathy" Peterson, attended college at Fort Hays State University. She resided in Hays for a few years working as a nurse. She married Alan Hale when she was 34. Their home was in Salina, Kansas, and they had three children. Alan owned and operated several businesses in Kansas.

Jean Louise Peterson, the youngest and tenth-born, attended college at Kansas University. She married Kevin Gualtieri when she was 22, and they had two children. They lived in Texas and California. Jean worked in the field of medical technology, and Kevin worked as a petroleum process engineer. They retired in Clayton, California.

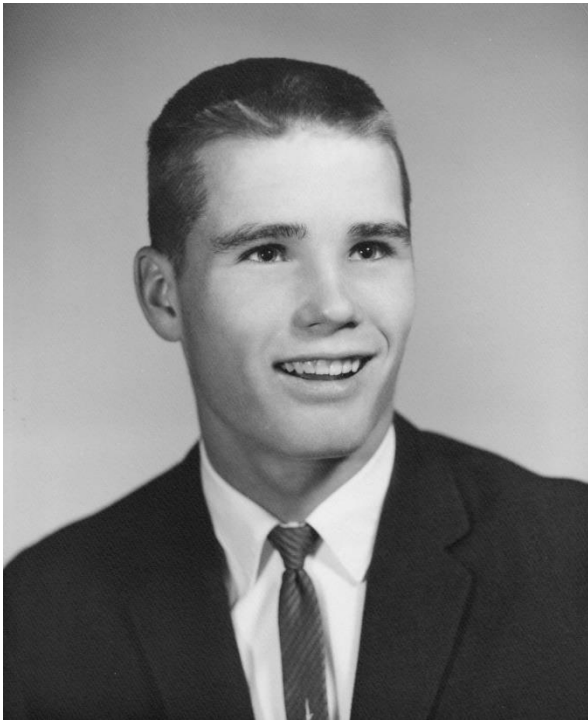
Photo Gallery (High School Graduation)



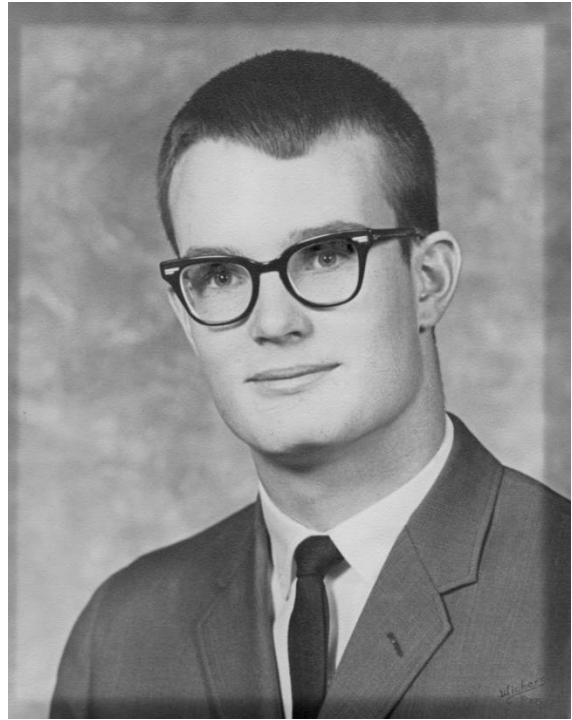
#1 - Robert Jerome Peterson



#2 - David Fuller Peterson



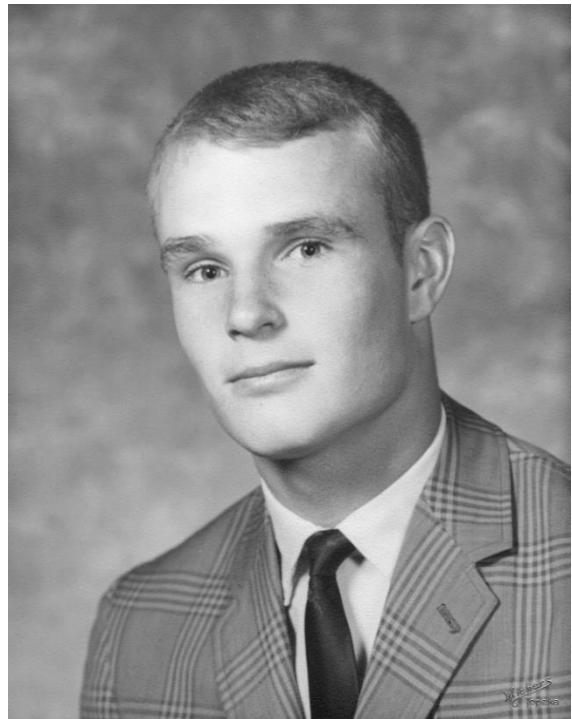
#3 - John Christopher Peterson



#5 - Steven Fisher Peterson



#4 - Michael Edward Peterson



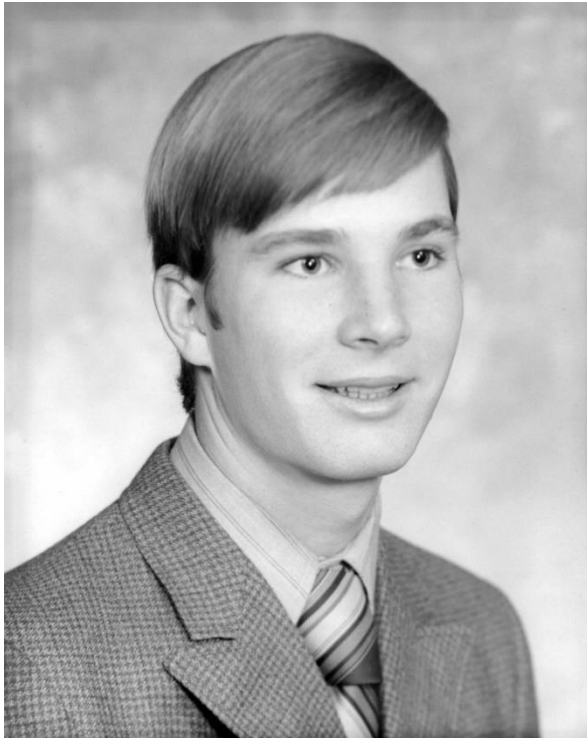
#6 - Dennis Patrick Peterson



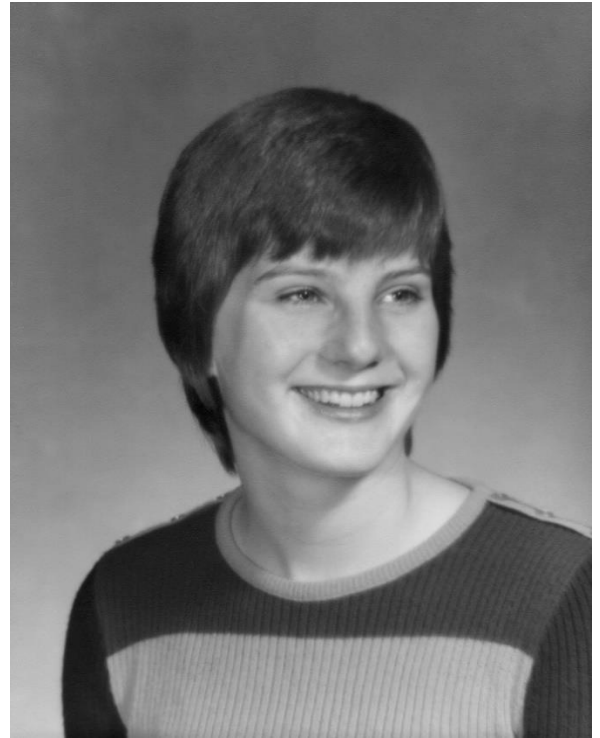
#7 - Anne Patricia Peterson



#9 - Katherine Marie Peterson



#8 - Thomas Joseph Peterson



#10 - Jean Louise Peterson

Family Members

Parents

Father – Bernard Peterson

Born Nov 29, 1916, in Herington, KS

Married (age 25)

Died (age 94) Jan 9, 2011, in St. Marys, KS

Burial at Mount Calvary Cemetery in St. Marys, KS

Mother – Mary Fuller “Jackie” Beasley

Born Aug 25, 1917 in Louisburg, NC

Married (age 24) Feb 14, 1942, in Baltimore, MD

Died (age 97) Sep 23, 2014, in St. Marys, KS

Burial at Mount Calvary Cemetery in St. Marys, KS

Children

1. Robert Jerome “Bob” Peterson

Born Oct 13, 1942, in Baltimore, MD

Married (age 22) Sep 11, 1965, to Margaret Mees in St. Marys, KS

2. David Fuller “Dave” Peterson

Born Sep 16, 1944, in Baltimore, MD

Married (age 23) Jun 22, 1968, to Mary Jean Pope in St. Marys, KS

3. John Christopher “John” Peterson

Born Mar 23, 1946, in Baltimore, MD

Married (age 32) Jun 17, 1978, to Roxanne Bellinger in Manhattan, KS.

4. Michael Edward “Mike” Peterson

Born Dec 20, 1947, in Baltimore, MD

Married (age 21) Aug 29, 1969, to Linda Ogle in St. Marys, KS

5. Steven Fisher “Steve” Peterson

Born Apr 27, 1949, in Wamego, KS

Married (age 20) Jun 7, 1969, to Martha Pierce in Manhattan, KS – ended in divorce with no children

Married (age 32) Aug 20, 1981, to Mary Quinn in Falmouth, MA

6. Dennis Patrick Peterson

Born Mar 17, 1951, in Wamego, KS

Married (age 38) Jun 17, 1989, to Patricia Conley in St. Marys, KS.

7. Anne Patricia Peterson

Born Aug 5, 1952, in Wamego, KS

Married (age 20) Aug 3, 1973, to Kirk Bradford in St. Marys, KS.

8. Thomas Joseph “Tom” Peterson

Born Feb 6, 1954, in Wamego, KS

9. Katherine Marie “Kathy” Peterson

Born on July 4, 1955, in Wamego, KS

Married (age 34) Feb 17, 1990, Max Alan Hale in Salina, KS.

10. Jean Louise Peterson

Born Sep 10, 1957, in Wamego, KS

Married (age 22) May 3, 1980, to Kevin Gualtieri in St. Marys, Kansas.

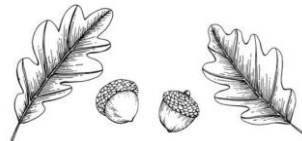
Reflections



Walking under the old oak trees at the Peterson Farm is to hear the crunch of feet upon the twigs and leaves, to breathe the earthy air, to see the autumn leaves shake in the breeze one last time before falling silently to earth. To fully absorb it all, is to bear witness to the ancestors gathering, coming together, converging from the long, long journey to rest in the Vermillion Valley.

If you are a bloodline descendant, you are a carrier of all the ancestors of this book. You contain their blood, their lives, their good times, and their struggles. You are the living manifestation of their blood and spirit. The ancestors did not know where their progeny would drift, or what their lives would become. With nothing but hope, love, and good wishes, they left you in the trusted hands of fate and the Divine.

Standing silently beneath the oak trees, looking at the farmstead that continued to evolve over the years, you may feel the subtle presence of others. Like the falling leaves brushing your shoulder, you can sense your ancestors converging upon this place. They are distant travelers and welcome the brief pause. Rest well travelers, savor the moment before continuing on.



Locations Referenced

Chapter 2 - Peder Ovesen and Margarete Nielsdatter

1. Skallerup is the name of a Parish in Hjørring, Denmark. The old church in town is at GPS 57.479N, 9.851E.
2. Tars is a parish in Hjørring, Denmark, located about 9 km SE of Hjørring (city). The old church in town is at GPS 57.384N, 10.116E.
3. Hallund is located 9 km southeast of Broderslev. The old church in town is at GPS 57.238N, 10.102E.
4. Mosbjerg, Hjørring, Denmark is about 17 km northeast of the city of Hjørring. The old church in town is at GPS 57.501N, 10.262E.
5. Orum is 6 km south of Hallund. The old church in town is at GPS 57.191N, 10.104E.
6. The Vennebjerg parish is less than two miles south of Skallerup. The historic church is at GPS 57.458N, 9.831E.

Chapter 3 – Halvor Torkelson and Ane Christiandatter

1. The historic church in Rollag is 2.6 miles north of the village of Rollag at GPS 60.0210N, 9.2732E.
2. Ovre Mysse is located about one mile west of Mydland at GPS 58.404N, 6.405E

Chapter 4 – Peter White and Magrete Kristine Hansen

1. Fugles Church is about eight miles south of Maribo on the Danish island of Lolland. The church is about 0.3 miles west of the town Fuglse. GPS coordinates are 54.7080N, 11.5135E
2. The Kronge church is located three miles south of Maribo in the town of Kronge at GPS 54.7275N, 11.5104E.

Chapter 5 – Patrick Hynes and Bridget Sullivan

1. Ennistimon, County Clare, Ireland, is about 2 miles east of Lahinch, located at GPS 52.939N, 9.292W

2. Bridgetown, County Clare, Ireland, is about 8 miles northeast of Limerick. The church in this village is at GPS 52.7618N, 8.5262W

3. The Patrick Hynes home is about 7 miles west of Marysville and 1 ¾ mile south of Hwy 36 on 2nd road at GPS 39.8160N, 96.7884. The house is on the west side of the road.

Chapter 6 – John Beasley and Alice Jones

1. The site of Alice's grave is adjacent to a home with the address 1629 Tally Ho Road, Oxford, NC. It is 1.2 miles north of Stem, then 0.4 miles east at GPS 36.2176N, 78.7164W.

Chapter 7 – Young Jones and Mary O'Briant

1. The farm and burial site of Young Jones and Mary Jane O'Briant Jones is in Granville County, Dutchville Township, on Otha Mangum Rd. From Stem go south on Rte 1004 for 1.2 miles, turn left on Otha Mangum Rd and go 1.1 miles. The cemetery is on the West (right) side of the road in the woods. GPS 36.17678N, 78.72831W

Chapter 8 – William Fuller and Ann Perry

1. The Fuller family burial ground about 1.3 miles north of Mapleville on Strange Road, at GPS 36.09447, - 78.22547.
2. The Corinth Baptist Church Cemetery is located north of Ingleside on Highway 401, at GPS 36.1962, 78.2796.
3. The Trinity United Methodist Church Cemetery is north Ingleside on Highway 401, at GPS 36.1878, 78.2802.
4. The Strange Family Cemetery is on Strange Road (SR-1422), a little north of Highway 56 and east of Louisburg, at GPS 36.0891, 78.2250
5. Pineview Cemetery is located on the south side of Raleigh Road between Pineview St. and Fairview Rd., in eastern Rocky Mount, at GPS 35.9383, 77.78109
6. Oakwood Cemetery is located on Highway 401, just outside of town on the north end of Louisburg at GPS 36.1228, 78.2944.

7. The Old Perry Cemetery is near the end of Strange Road just north of Mapleville, at GPS 36.1015, 78.2254.

Chapter 9 – Zedekiah Edwards and Armarilla Hight

1. The property with the Edward's family cemetery is northeast of Ingleside a few miles. On January 22, 1842, Rial Pinnell gave this parcel to his daughter Angelina. She was Zedekiah Edwards first wife. After Angelina died in about 1847, it appears that ownership of "her" land reverted to her father. Then in 1852, when Rial Pinnell died, his will ceded this same parcel of land to his son-in-law, Zedekiah. The Edwards Family continued to use this cemetery for their family burials, including Zedekiah, who died November 3, 1873. Upon Zedekiah's death, the land was transferred to his widow, Armarilla P. Edwards. She died July 15, 1919, and the land with the cemetery was acquired by Omega Z. Edwards in October 1919. Seven months later, on May 15, 1920, Omega Z. Edwards and his wife sold the land. To find the cemetery, take Hwy 401 going northeast out of Ingleside 2.6 miles. Turn right on RC Way and go 0.4 miles on a dirt road. The cemetery is on the right. GPS: 36.2054, -78.2712.

Chapter 10 – Paul Peterson and Gurena Halvorsen

1. The farm where Paul and Gurena lived is located about three miles south of Bremen on Jayhawk road, just one-half mile west of Second Rd at GPS 39.856N, 96.796W.
2. The final resting place of Margaret, Paul, and Gurena is at the Walnut Creek church and cemetery about six miles west of Marysville on Third Rd, at GPS 39.820N, -96.769W.
3. Pacenka School is located at about eight miles west of Marysville and one-half mile north of Highway 36 on 2nd Road - GPS 39.8492, 96.7881W

Chapter 11 – Niels White and Mary Hynes

1. The N. H. White home is located about 8 miles west of Marysville on Jayhawk road, 0.3 miles east of 2nd Road at GPS 39.8566N, 96.7814W.
2. John White's farm near Hanover is 3 miles south and 3 miles east of Hanover.