

MIDWEST COMPUTER GENEALOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

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GENEALOGY NEWS

Marjorie Slavens

Genealogy Class

This month, MCG President Al Morse taught a Genealogy class as a part of Foxwood Springs new Academy program. Residents have been asked to teach short classes on topics of their interest so they can share this information with other residents. Al decided to teach an introductory course for residents who had not yet begun their own serious genealogical research. He discussed websites, such as Ancestry, Family Search, etc, and described the information that was available on these sites. Since he and his wife, Dorothy, had benefitted from DNA research and had made some good contacts through this source, he also described the process and benefits of participating in such studies. He had a total of 15 students who participated in his class, and some of them have joined our MCG Newsletter mailing list. Joyce McKiddy, one of the participants, had worked at the National Archives in St. Louis, and he asked her to give a presentation about the facility and the information that can be obtained from NARA facilities.

Genealogy SIG

As a result of this experience, Al has suggested that we resume meeting with our Genealogy SIG (Special Interest Group). This group became a part of the Computer Club Program at Foxwood in 1999 and continued for about 15 years. We met on Friday afternoons and discussed our family history research, providing some assistance to participants who were having research problems. Both Al and I had to terminate that program when we and many other residents became more involved with our Fellowship of John program, which provides financial help to residents who have outlived their financial resources and need some assistance.

We both have been very active in the MCG program here, but we decided three years ago that we could not continue having monthly meetings when we no longer had enough participants to handle scheduling of programs each month. MCG has continued to provide assistance through our newsletters, but Al has suggested that we consider scheduling monthly meetings, possibly on a Tuesday or Wednesday, for discussion of family research so we can share our research and provide some help to others who have encountered brick walls in their research. Previously, the Genealogy SIG was limited to Foxwood residents, but we would welcome the participation of our MCG friends who could schedule such an event and would like to participate with us. We welcome suggestions from our readers. We would not schedule speakers but would be able to work together as we share our family history research.

Missouri pioneers

In May, I started a series of articles about my ancestors who were "Missouri Pioneers". I received the following note from Julia Morse, our dedicated Librarian and Website Administrator:

"I thought I'd let you know that I featured your newsletter article on Missouri Pioneers Jonathan Eppright and Henry Welty as a blog post (in addition to it being in the archived newsletter, which was posted earlier).

Your article is posted here:
<https://mcgenealogists.org/2021/06/04/missouri-pioneers-jonathan-eppright-and-henry-welty/>

I think I didn't mention to you that I also featured your Civil War Letters article in March. It is found here:
<https://mcgenealogists.org/2021/03/13/three-civil-war-soldier-letters-of-david-welty-army-of-the-potomac/>

I have also slowly been updating the archived

newsletters, trying to do at least a few more each week”

We are so grateful to Julia, who is a Faculty member at Kansas State University and not retired as Al and I, for all of her excellent work with articles for this newsletter and also management of the website. We are all learning a great deal from her participation. I have given her copies of the MCG Newsletters from January, 2006 to the present, and she plans to place them on our website, www.mcgenealogists.org.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Al Morse

For a few years, Father's Day was not a “looked for holiday”. On Saturday, June 17, 1975, my father, Albert Frank Morse, was in the Nevada, Missouri city hospital for tests. As a nurse was visiting with him at noon time, he went into convulsions. It was determined that he had a stroke. He was placed in their ICU room. My mother, Mildred Catherine (Janssens) Morse, called to tell me. She did not drive, but had made arrangements with someone to take her from Rich Hill, Missouri to Nevada, about 20 miles away.

My oldest son had had minor surgery on Friday and was home. I told my wife, Dorothy Jean (Newcomb) Morse, that I needed to go to Nevada. She stayed at our home in Independence, Missouri with our two sons. When I reached the hospital and saw my mother, she said that she had seen Dad and visited with him, briefly. But, he then had a massive cerebral hemorrhage. He was then unconscious and breathing very heavily. The doctor gave us no hope for his survival. My brother also arrived. We spent the night there. We could go into the ICU every two hours for a few minutes. On Father's Day, June 18, he passed away.

In June, 1973, the youth group from Eastgate Christian Church in Independence was preparing to go to Juarez, Mexico on a mission trip. There were 10 youth and 4 adults that went on the trip in a rented Winnebago RV. I was one of the adults. I helped drive, cook, and lead devotionals. We arrived on Saturday evening in El Paso, Texas. We called the

minister of the Juarez Christian Church. He came over to meet us and then led us over the border. We arrived about dark. We prepared a song to sing at the church service for the next morning. The guys all slept on air mattresses on a concrete floor in the church and gals all slept in the RV. There was a kitchen in the church where we prepared our meals.

We attended the church service on Sunday morning. They then had a pot luck dinner for us, which was delicious. On Monday, we started painting the inside of the parsonage. We finished it on Tuesday. On Wednesday, at about 3 am, we got on a Trailway Bus and traveled to Chihuahua. On Friday morning, we loaded the RV and headed home. We were expecting to arrive back in Independence on Saturday evening. We did tour Carlsbad Caverns. We had already had two tire problems and had a third one on US 54 highway just past Kingman, Kansas. A car stopped and took Jim, the other driver and head of our team, to Wichita. He made phone calls. We were to leave the RV there and take a bus to Kansas City. About 4 cars brought Jim back and to take us, without luggage, to Wichita. We boarded a bus about midnight and arrived downtown Kansas City about 5 am. Several family cars were there to take us to our homes in Independence on Sunday, Father's Day. Most of us did make it to church services.

Dorothy got a phone call telling her that her grandmother, Lillie Ethel (Burke) McDaniel had died. Her funeral was Tuesday. I was still worn out from the trip to Mexico, but I was at the funeral and then at the farm house, but I remember very little of that day. So on the first anniversary of my father's death on Father's Day, Dorothy's grandmother had died.

In 1974, our oldest son was to have major surgery a few days before Father's Day. All kinds of thoughts can run through your mind by remembering the two previous Father's Days. The surgery was successful. On Saturday, I was with Brian when they came around with the menu choices for Sunday, Father's Day. One option was “steak and lobster”. I ordered it. He loved steak, but had never tasted lobster. So on Father's Day, he had the steak and I had the lobster. I had a very good Father's Day.

Also in 1974, Dorothy had her first cancer surgery on

March 4 and was dismissed on March 13. I was very busy taking a 6 year old kindergardener and a 3 year old son to various people and picking them up in the afternoon after I had taught school all day. Even after that surgery, a radical left mastectomy, she and I alternated days and nights with our oldest son in the hospital in June. She also noticed a lump in her left neck in June of 1975. This led to her second cancer surgery which was done in July. Following the surgery, she had about 6 weeks of radiation treatments in the neck. These treatments made it difficult for her to swallow for several weeks.

Through it all, we survived. We had no more major surgeries for Dorothy until 1996. She had her third cancer surgery, which was a radical right mastectomy. We were both retired by then. She told me that she only hoped, following her first two cancer surgeries, that she would see the boys graduate from high school. She also saw them graduate from college and saw two grandsons.

FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE'S 101 BEST GENEALOGY WEBSITES

Julia Morse

Family Tree Magazine has posted their selections of "101 Best Genealogy Websites of 2021:" <https://www.familytreemagazine.com/best-genealogy-websites/#>

While some of their picks are sites familiar to most researchers, there are quite a few recommendations that are not as well known. It is worth reviewing their full list to discover new-to-you resources.

The list is a mix of free and fee-based sites, but most are free resources. The sites are broken down into categories, such as Best Family Tree and Sharing Websites, Best Genealogy Tech Tools, Best Genetic Genealogy Websites, Best Cemetery Websites, Best Historical Map Websites; Best Military Record Websites, Best Historical Newspaper Websites, Best African American Genealogy Websites, and Best Genealogy Websites for various regions: U.S.; Scandinavian; European; UK, Irish and Commonwealth.

The best free sites for military records include:
The National Parks Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Database
Daughters of the American Revolution Genealogical Research System
The National Parks Service US Mexican War Soldiers & Sailors Database

Their list of best cemetery websites reminds us that, in addition to the popular BillionGraves and Findagrave sites, you may find the following useful for specialty needs:

The American Battle Monuments Commission lists information on Americans buried in overseas cemeteries during the two World Wars. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs provides a Nationwide Gravesite Locator, a database of burials in national VA cemeteries, state veterans cemeteries, and other related locations.

The Best Genealogy Tech Tools category includes an assortment of resources. In addition to using Internet Archive to search for family information from digitized texts and documents across the globe, a site called Genealogy Gophers provides an alternate location to search deep into family history publications. A unique free service that builds a timeline of your family tree with photographs and world history matches is called Twile. The resulting presentation is said to be an engaging way to share family history with others. Cyndi's List continues to be honored for its categorized lists of over 315,000 genealogy resource links.

With so many well-reputed resources, it is worth your time to explore.

STARTING UP ON THE NEW YORK STATE FRONTIER: JOURNAL FROM JUNE 15 TO JULY 14, 1805

Tryphena White

In the Spring of 1805, Joseph White, age 55, moved with his family from West Springfield, Massachusetts to the town of Camillus, Onondaga County, New York. His twenty-one year old daughter, Tryphena, recorded events in her summer days as the new home was being built. Her

narrative gives a matter-of-fact account of conditions and life of the new settlers: how they managed usable water, food, and local transportation, as well as local visiting and religious meetings.

June 15, 1805. — Saturday in the afternoon our building was raised.

June 22. Saturday. — Elijah and I went over to Skaneateles, we set out about noon and arrived there a little before sundown, we went to Mr. N. Ell's first and staid there a little while, and then went on to N. Leonard's who lives a little beyond, and Elijah did his business with him. Mrs. Norton (Normond's house keeper) got tea for us, and we staid till 9 o'clock, and then went back to Mr. Ell's and lodg'd, tho' Normond's people, Mrs. Norton and M, were very urgent to have us stay there, but we had engaged to go back.

We lodg'd and eat breakfast at Mr. Ell's, and set out about ten o'clock to come back. Mr. Ell's people are very clever and agreeable, they have 2 daughters at home and one married, she who is married is the youngest of the three sisters, have two sons at home, and two at Whitestown, the girls were a mind to have me stay a week or a fortnight and make a long visit. Mrs. Norton likewise proposed to have Elijah go home and leave me, for Rowland could bring me home any time, however I was not prepared to stay on account of cloaths, Normond says he is determined to go to Springfield this fall and make a visit and bring up one of his sisters. Mrs. Norton says I must come then and stay with her for she shall be so lonesome she won't know what to do. Rowland is attending Normond's store.

23, Sunday. — We returned from Skaneateles, got home a little before night very tired, the roads are the worst that ever was here, nobody can have any idea how bad they are that never saw them, to go one mile here in a wagon is worse than to go 2 in a good road, but we expect to have better roads before summer is out.

24, Monday. — In the forenoon I did housework and picked a mess of greens. While I was out picking greens Polly hallo'd to me to come and help

kill a rattlesnake. Mrs. Clarke was coming along out of the woods east of Mr. McCracken's and saw him but durst not tackle him alone, so Mrs. Clarke, Mr. McCracken, Mother, Harold, Polly and I, went out to kill him, but the old fellow shoved off and we could not find him. when we were coming home from Marcellus we saw a dead one lieing by the side of the path we stopped and took off his rattles and bro't them home.

After noon Polly and I went over the creek way into the woods to a spring of cold water, and bro't some home, we have no water to drink but the river water, that is very cold and good for river water.

We came home and rested us and after that we went over to see how the new house came on, they have got the roof done, and the building partly boarded up. It does not look as tho we should get into it this some time yet. After we got home from there, I went into the garden and wed out one parsnip bed, we have several men to work every day, they have begun the mill.

25, Tuesday. — Did the housework and wed some in the garden.

26, Wednesday. — Did housework and wed some in the garden, towards night I went down to the river with my hook and line to catch some trout but had no success.

27, Thursday. — In the afternoon I went over to Mr. Reed's, after some butter, alone, got there, Mrs. Reed insisted upon my staying to supper, which I was loth to do, for fear of being late home and getting lost &c. but she said she would go part of the way with me, so I stay'd. she had for supper a good dish of tea, an excellent short cake, bak'd by the fire, and butter, gingerbread, and green gooseberries, stew'd as we do currents for sauce, which I think are better than currents.

When I got home I found our little room filled with men, upon enquiry I found them to be the Commissioners of highways, they had come to lay out some roads, the four Commissioners lodg'd in Mr. McCraeken's chamber. Polly and I, besides 6

men slept up in our chamber, however we had our room partitioned off with a blanket.

28, Friday morning. — We got breakfast for the four Commissioners besides our five hired men, the Commissioners were gone out all day, came back at night and lodged (we washed in creek water.)

29, Saturday. — They went out a spell in the forenoon, and completed laying out six roads — 3 one side of the creek and 3 the other side, which all meet at the mill place where the bridge is going to be. The Commissioners are Esq. Carpenter, Esq. Munroe, a Mr. Tapping, and Mr. Lackings.

30, Sunday, was a pleasant day we did not any of us go anywhere, to Meeting there was none near.

July 1, Monday. — Mrs. M'Cracken had three visitors from Cooper's Street, they were Mrs. Meligan, and two Mrs. Wheatons, Mrs. Reed sent to have us come over there to day but we did not go on account of company.

July 2, Tuesday. — In the afternoon Polly and I went over to Mr. Reed's, we went about two o'clock and returned before dark, and had a very good visit, we had with our tea, biscuit and butter, gingerbread, goose berry pye, and sauce. She sent a little boy that lives with her, away off two or three miles after some, they don't grow very thick about us, but by going out a good ways we can get them.

3, Wednesday Morning. — I got up about an hour before sunrise, and went into the garden to weeding and stay'd till after sunrise, the sun is so hot that it is uncomfortable weeding any other time. We have three or four hands at work for us (a week or fortnight pass'd) from over in the street as they call it, but they expect to go home to-night to keep Independence.

4, Thursday is Independence up here. The day was celebrated pretty generally in these parts I believe, they had a ball up in the street, which is about two or three miles off, and quite a pretty collection, there were 14 ladies and nineteen gentlemen, some from Seneca river, and from other parts of this town and all about.

Mrs. McCracken and Mother went over to Mr. Reed's to visiting, and Polly and I stayed home, we did not go to the ball.

5, Friday, we washed in river water because we can't get rain water — there has been no rain here this three weeks past, and things have got to be very dry, we are obliged to cleanse our water before we can wash with it. we cleanse it by putting ashes into it and then boil it and skim off a scum that will rise, and after all that, it washes shockingly, our clothes don't look as they used to.

6, Saturday — Our two remaining workmen went home to see their families, and expected to be gone several days, now we have no family but our own. I have got to be almost discouraged about getting into our house, there has been only one hand to work at it, for some time; and it makes pretty slow work, the other hands have all been getting and hewing timber for the mill, Saw mill.

7, Sunday, our men all went over into Cooper's street after our cow, a week or a fortnight ago, our people bought a cow over in Cooper's street, and she went home to visiting Thursday or Friday, and has not returned, we het water and got out lye all the forenoon, in the afternoon we got the kettle on to make some soap, and brew'd, about the middle of the afternoon I went over to see Mrs. Reed, she is not well, Polly has been there most all day, however I found Mrs. Reed able to be about house tho' not well.

9, Tuesday, we got out lye and boil'd our soap all day, the soap does not seem to do well, I suppose tis owing to the water as we were obliged to make it of river water.

Mr. McCracken went out with, his gun to hunting a little before sundown he had not been gone long before he sent in to have Joseph come with a horse, and help him home with a deer, so all hands were alarmed to get the deer home, he shot him in a wheat field about half a mile from the house. Polly and I went out to see him before they bro't him home, he is a great Buck with velvet horns, 5 prongs. . . .

12, Friday, we had considerable of a shower, which was very much wanted, for the ground was very much dried up, the day had been very warm and after the shower Polly and I went and set out in the space way, which is a space between the houses about three or four yards wide, it has a floor made of logs which are hew'd the upper side, so as to make them flat, there is no covering over head, so that the floor was damp, and I took a cold.

13, Saturday, we washed in rain water, which we caught yesterday, or at least mother washed for I was so unwell that I did but very little. Saturday Mr. Buckley one of the carpenters returned from his visit, and Mr. Barton the joiner came two or three days ago.

14, Sunday, Mrs. McCracken and I went over into Cooper's street to Meeting, as we knew there was to be preaching, Mother refused to go because it was so warm, and Polly went over to Mr. Reed's to stay with Mrs. Reed while their hired girl could go home and back again (she lives about three miles off), so that Polly could not go. Our two Methodists Mr. McCracken & Father went over on foot, Mrs. Mc and I rode, we met in a log house, which was very full and crowded with people, the preacher was a Methodist. . . . After meeting there were four people immers'd three men and one women. After the meeting was over they all repaired to the creek and there the ceremony was performed. Mrs. Mc. and I went up to see them dipp'd and since we were there it was nearer for us to go home thro' the other end of the street from which we came, we got home about dark. I did not feel very well in the morning when I went away but was a mind to go. When I got home I felt as tho' I never should go again, but I drank three or four cups of pea coffee (being very dry) for my supper and then went to bed.

I forgot to mention that Mrs. Reed's sickness proved to be a slight turn of the fever and ague.

Source: Tryphena Ely White and Fanny Kellogg, *Tryphena Ely White's Journal: Being a Record, written One Hundred Years Ago, of the Daily Life of a Young Lady of Puritan Heritage*, New York:

The Grafton Press, 1904, <https://archive.org/details/tryphenaelywhite00whit/page/n13/mode/2up>. (Submitted by Julia Morse.)

MISSOURI PIONEERS KERRS, CRAWFORDS, TEFERTILLERS

Marjorie Slavens

Before my mother, Mildred Welty Slavens, began her family research in the 1970s, we knew nothing about her family lines beyond her grandparents, Henry Welty and Catharine Mary Eppright, and Charles Merlin Kerr and Elzina H. Heape. She did not know Henry Welty, who died in June, 2011, 6 months after her birth or her maternal grandmother, Ella Heape, who died in 1895 in New Mexico, leaving two small children, Hattie Lee Kerr Welty, then 6, and Ora A. Kerr, 3 years old.

John Kerr, son of James Kerr and Elizabeth Power, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania in 1810. He married Susan Adams, and they moved first to Ohio and then to Illinois. They had 12 children between 1831 and 1851. After Susan's death, John married Harriet Dale, and they had one daughter. Around 1857-58, he married Elizabeth Crawford Branin, and they had 4 children. Charles Merlin Kerr was the 16th child of John Kerr and the 7th child of Elizabeth Crawford. They moved in 1865 from Piatt County, Illinois first to Cherokee County, Kansas and then, by 1867, to Medoc, Jasper County, Missouri. John Kerr died in Medoc in 1870. Some of the Kerr children lived with their mother, but Charles lived with another family. We first learned about the older children of John Kerr from a *Bible*, which Charles Kerr had that was dated 1805 in Philadelphia, that had belonged originally to Susan Adam Kerr's mother, Sarah Adams.

“Charles Merlin Kerr, son of John Kerr and Elizabeth Crawford, was born October 18, 1863 in Piatt County, Illinois. He believed he was born in DeWitt County, but the census indicates that the family lived in Piatt County in the 1860 census, and his sister, Mary Jane, said the family lived on a farm east of DeWitt before they left for Missouri. The 1865 Illinois state census also showed them living in Piatt County.

He said the family left Illinois October 16, 1865 and traveled by covered wagon pulled by an ox team. They went to Kansas west of Asbury, Missouri, where they planned to take some of the Joy land, an area granted to a Mr. Joy by the government for building a railroad, which he did not build. The family moved to Missouri in 1867 and settled near Medoc. Medoc was so new there were green stumps all over town when they arrived. Sedalia was the nearest source of supply. The town was built with a square and hoped to be the county seat. When the Joy railroad was not built, Carthage was made the county seat. He said he remembered seeing the soldiers on the military road on the way to Fort Scott, Kansas to be mustered out of the army. Following the death of his father, Charles lived with the George Bell family.

In 1886, Charles Kerr was helping build the railroad in Chautauqua County, Kansas, where he met Elzina H. (Ella) Heape, a daughter of James and Derrinda Teafertiller Heap. Ella Heape was born in Cherokee County, Kansas March 18, 1869. The Heaps were cooking meals for a group of railroad construction workers. James Heap was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Heap of Perry County, Illinois and Cherokee County, Kansas. Derrinda Teafertiller Heap was the daughter of George and Emily Teafertiller of Perry County, Illinois. Charles and Ella Heape were married at Peru, Kansas June 21, 1886. They went to the Medoc, Missouri area, where they lived until about 1890, when they moved to Las Vegas, New Mexico. Charles worked as brakeman on the Santa Fe Railroad. Ella Heape Kerr died on February 17, 1895 following child birth at 6:30 p. m. The funeral took place at 2:00 p. m. at the home at 915 Gallinas Street. She died of child bed fever. Charles Kerr was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The newspaper, The Optic, (February 18, 1895), asked the members to attend the funeral. Ella Kerr was buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery at Las Vegas, New Mexico. A sister of Charles, Alice Kerr Scott, went to New Mexico to get the baby, Ella Mae, and took her home to care for her, but the baby later died. Unable to get someone to properly care for the children in New Mexico, Charles Kerr was forced to return to Missouri, where the children were placed in the care

of a foster family, John Smith. Charles worked on the farm of John Bell in his coal bank.

On July 30, 1896, Charles Kerr married Millie Bain, a daughter of Henry and Elvira Bain. She had one son from a previous marriage, Ray Connor Richardson. They built a house on her father's farm near Medoc and farmed there a while. On October 3, 1903, he bought a general store from John H. Barrett and he also bought a hotel so they would have a place to live. When Medoc failed to obtain the right of way for a railroad, they moved the contents of the store to Asbury, Missouri on March 8, 1907. They operated this store most of the time for the next 35 years. They quit the business in 1943. They had tried to sell the store several times but always had to take it back. At one time, Charles Kerr operated the grain elevator, served as president of the Bank of Asbury, and owned several farms in the area. Much of the land was used for making hay. Charles Kerr was one of the leading citizens of the community from 1907 until two years before his death in 1962, when he moved to Carl Junction, Missouri.

Charles Kerr was married to Millie Bain Kerr for 62 years until her death in March, 1959. They celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in July, 1946 with an open house.

Among the many events of his long life about which he liked to talk was his purchase of the first car in the community, a 1906 Maxwell. He continued to drive his own car until he was past 90 years old. He liked to tell stories about the early days in Missouri and New Mexico and remembered seeing Jesse James when he was a boy. He was an active member of the Odd Fellow Lodge at Asbury and later of the lodge at Carl Junction. He was a staunch Republican, and he was always interested in newspaper and radio accounts of everything from politics to agriculture to baseball. On June 14, 1961, he was awarded a bronze plaque by the Young Democrats of Jasper County, Missouri because, at the age of 97, he was the oldest voter in the county to participate in the election of 1960. He remained active and alert until shortly before his death at St. John's Hospital in Joplin, Missouri on April 8, 1962 at the age of 98. He was buried in Crocker Cemetery

near Opolis, Kansas". (Mildred Welty Slavens, *Family of James Kerr*, Blue Springs, Missouri, Second Edition, August, 1996)

The earliest Kerr ancestor we have found was James Kerr, who first lived in Philadelphia and then moved to the east side of the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg. James Kerr died in Paxton Township in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (now Dauphin County) in July, 1748, leaving a will. His oldest child, John Kerr, was born about 1711. He first moved to Pennsboro Township and Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania and in 1884, moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania. He lived in Nottingham Township and attended the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church north of Washington, Pennsylvania. John's third child was James Kerr, married to Elizabeth Power, and John Kerr, father of Charles Merlin Kerr, was their sixth child.

We traced this family line from John's 1789 will, which was brought by his grandson, John, to Missouri and later taken by John's wife, Elizabeth Crawford Branin Kerr, and their daughter, Alice Kerr Scott, to Oklahoma. Charles Kerr was 2 when he moved to Missouri, and he did not know his brothers and sisters from John Kerr's two previous marriages; they did not come to Missouri with their father.

Charles Kerr's mother, Elizabeth Crawford Branin Kerr, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio in 1829. She was the daughter of Eli Crawford and Nancy Adams of Auglaize County and the granddaughter of James and Elizabeth Crawford of Green County, Ohio, who came from Maryland and Delaware. Nancy Adams, daughter of Angelo Adams and Elizabeth Bellum, was born in Kentucky in 1803. Her father, Angelo, was a brother of Eli's mother, Elizabeth Adams Crawford.

Eli and Nancy Crawford and William and Elizabeth Crawford Branin moved to Macon County, Illinois in 1856, and William died there. Elizabeth married John Kerr in 1858. Three of her children, Eli, Emma, and Jacob Branin, moved to Jasper County, Missouri with them. One son, Rufus, remained in Clinton, Dewitt County, Illinois with her brother, James Crawford. After John Kerr's death in 1870, she first lived with her son, Millard Filmore Kerr in Medoc, then with Charles Kerr and his family in

Asbury, and finally in Scaper, Oklahoma with her daughter, Alice Kerr Scott, where she died in 1911. (Mildred Welty Slavens, *James Crawford Family History*, Blue Springs, Missouri, August, 1997)

Elzina H. Heape, my great grandmother and first wife of Charles Merlin Kerr, was the daughter of James Heape and Derrinda Tefertiller of Perry County, Illinois. James moved with his wife and the Tefertillers to Wise County, Texas in 1858. James and Derrinda's older brother, Marion Tefertiller, served in the Confederate Army, and Marion was killed during the war. After the War, James and Derrinda moved to Cherokee County, Kansas, where Elzina was born. After Elzina's death in New Mexico in 1895, Charles Kerr had no further contact with the Tefertiller family.

George W. Tefertiller son of Jacob Heinrich Tefertiller) and Charlotte Plum and grandson of Michael Tefertiller and Barbara Wotring, was born in North Carolina in 1807. He married Emily T. Walker, who was born in Georgia. They lived in Perry County, Illinois in the 1850 Census, in Wise County, Texas in the 1860 Census, and in Dade County, Missouri with the family of their second son, Henry Franklin Tefertiller, by 1870. George and Emily Tefertiller are buried in the Fox-Langford Cemetery in Dade County, Missouri, which was restored by their Great great grandson, Bernard A. Tefertiller. great grandson of Henry Franklin Tefertiller. Bernard provided some of this information about the Tefertiller family. (Mildred Welty Slavens, *Michael Tefertiller Family History*, Raymore, Missouri, October, 1999, unpublished)

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