

The Personal History of Michael Muir

By SK Rice

When you know
your past you
understand
yourself,

the Michael
Muir Story

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK;

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Please Note all works have been cited at the point of use.

Shareene K. Rice-Strem



Michael and Alice Muir in Venice, California

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FORWARD

“Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord: And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse”
(Malichi 4:5 – 6).a

I have always felt in my heart this scripture meant more than finding names and dates of our ancestors. It is the Lord wanting us, as children, to know our ancestors. As we do this we learn about ourselves, we find a love for a person we’ve never met, and we turn our hearts to our fathers.

I have coupled the life of Michael Muir with history, because of my strong belief that psychological predisposition and environmental behavior impinge on an individual. I start my thesis by giving brief information on Michael’s forefathers, then I discuss Michael Muir and the lives of those close to him, who were an influence in his life.

Those who descend from Michael Muir will learn to love him as I have. The great man he was while he was on this earth. Though I have spent several years researching his life, there is much I will never know about him. Turning your hearts to your fathers is a continuous study, and as we document what we learn about our forefathers, and document our own lives, we also turn our hearts to our children.

The first part of the poem titled, *The Dash*, written by Linda Ellis, expresses these feelings well

“I read of a reverend who stood to speak
at the funeral of a friend.
He referred to the dates on her tombstone
from the beginning ...to the end.

He noted that first came the date of her birth
and spoke of the following date with tears,
but he said what mattered most of all
was the *dash* between those years.

For that dash represents all the time
That she spent alive on earth...
And now only those who loved her
Know what that little line is worth.

For it matters not, how much we own;
The cars.... The house....the cash.
What matters is how we live and love
And how we *spend our dash....*”

Life is not the dates on both sides of a tombstone, it is what happened in between. As you learn of your family from the past, you will learn to love them and they will learn to love you. I heard it said once, “learn of the past so you can celebrate your future”. I want to celebrate the life of a man and his family I have learned to love, Michael Muir. Study the dash of Michael Muir and his family, as you read about their lives you will turn your heart toward your fathers and your fathers will turn their hearts toward you.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

When you know your past, you understand yourself, the past being one's heritage, not just one's cultural heritage, but one's family behavioral heritage. All families have behavioral characteristics and attributes, handed down from generation to generation. All individuals have many blood lines running through their veins, each line carrying with it behavioral traits that are passed down.

My family has researched Michael Muir's life for many years, I find his adventurous spirit, industriousness, resourcefulness and his humor very appealing. Two things all people have to admire about Michael Muir was his compassion and love for life and others. As I unfold the events in his life, you will see how he exhibited this adventurous spirit and his zest for life with a dash of impetuosity.

I have coupled events in his life with history, because environment has a significant influence on each individual. One's reaction to environment is based on past experience, developed life skill, and family behavioral traits. Learning of the Muir line may be only a drop in a tall glass, because we are influenced by several ancestral lines. Having been greatly influenced by the things I have learned, I believe they can also have an impact on readers who aren't directly related to the Muir family. Any family member can find a part of him-or-herself in the life of Michael Muir.

There is an excellent poem titled, *Family Tree* that expresses these same ideals, the author unfortunately is unknown.

I started out calmly, tracing my tree,
To see if I could find the makings of me.
And all that I had was Great Grandfather's name,
Not knowing his wife or from whence he came.

I chased him across a long line of states,
And came up with pages and pages of dates.
When all put together, it made me forlorn,
Poor old Great-Grandpa had never been born.

One day I was sure the truth I had found,
Determined to turn this whole thing upside down.
I looked up the record of one Uncle John,

But then found the old man to be younger than his son.

Then when my hopes were fast growing dim,
I came across records that must have been him.
The facts I collected made me quite sad,
Dear Old Great-Grandfather was never a Dad.

It seems that someone is pulling my leg,
I'm not all sure I wasn't hatched from an egg.
After hundreds of dollars I've spent on my tree,
I can't help but wonder if I'm really me.
Author Unknown

Read about Michael Muir and his forefathers and find out who you really are. I will leave you with this comment by Ray Kohler, "A PARADOXICAL MOSAIC This work represents a mosaic, one that I fashioned but not of my creation. The lives that have been assembled to form this mosaic are not unique to my past; they appear repeatedly as elements in other works of art. Somehow I am a combination of this past. I have been influenced by those I did not know in ways I will never understand".

CHAPTER TWO

COMING TO AMERICA

The Muir family has many traits and qualities admired by those with whom they associate. They come from Ayrshire, Scotland, an area known for its hard working and less militant Scotts. Michael Muir has those qualities as well, but found his adventurous spirit and industriousness to be primary. Knowing our family and their past helps us find out who we are. Don Bluth said it best: "The keys to your identity are found in the past. You must gather them up. You will need to unlock the doors to your future" (rootsweb). The keys in the Muir family are easily identifiable; the reader will recognize a few of them in Michael Muir's life: the significance of working hard, determination and courage. These are not all the strong behavioral traits, but those which shine through from generation to generation. These are the ones you will be able to identify in Michael Muir, up through his grandfather and the person he was named after, Michael Muir.

Michael Muir

Michael Muir's grandfather, Michael Muir¹ was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1788 and in Kilmarnock coal mining was the way of life. He married Janet Montgomerie² on 18 February 1814 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. Together they had 12 children³, Michael⁴, Agnes⁵, Janet⁶, Hugh⁷, John⁸, Michael⁹, William¹⁰, Margaret¹¹, David¹², Hugh¹³, Thomas Montgomerie¹⁴ and James¹⁵ Muir. The Muir's were very religious and strong members of the Church of Scotland¹⁶. Michael was highly esteemed as an honest and upright man by those who associated with him. He and Janet raised their children to be the same, religious, highly esteemed, honest, upright and coal miners. Michael and his sons being coal miners lived with many dangers. In Scotland, coal miners had to live with slag falls, explosions, fires, gases, and cave-ins. In 1841 the British Parliament did an investigation of the coal mines in England and Scotland, they found Scottish coal mine conditions to be 'especially horrid'.¹⁷ The Coal Miners experiences were explained by Grace Stover in her article on "Coal Miners in the early days";

People have been mining since the eighteenth century, and compared to that time period; the lot of coal miners has only recently improved. Miners have lived with dangers the rest of us can't even imagine: slag falls, explosions, fires, gases, cave-ins or being crippled for life either from broken bones or the 'black-lung' disease that coal miners still

acquire from breathing in coal dust. And it was not just in America, as they were mining for coal in Europe before they began here in the states. In Europe, an investigation was made in 1841 by the British Parliament on the conditions of the coal mines. The conditions were especially horrid in Scotland. The investigative committee found conditions; such as water constantly dripping from the ceilings, and standing ankle deep in shafts and other places. Some of the coal seams, the areas in which the miners had to work, were only 20 to 28 inches which meant the miners had to lie in the water and mud on their sides while working. I can't imagine how they managed to crawl to bring their load out. My step-father has told me that he often worked on his knees and then had to crawl in the mud and water to get to another area to work. In the early years in Europe, women and children, sometimes as young as five, also worked in the mines. The commission discovered that the women were treated no differently than the men. They were expected to carry the same load as the men, and produce the same amount of tonnage. In fact, often the women had it worse because they were smaller so they were the ones sent in to places that were too small for the men to enter, so they were the ones forced to endure the most cramped work areas. Young girls and boys were both given the same jobs to do in the mines. The girls, being smaller were in the same situation the women were in and could go in the smallest places. Early American coal miners suffered hardships just getting to their workplace. Shafts would be carved into the mountain, making a main artery or main entrance, then this main artery became similar to a dark hallway with walls of coal leading down into to various chambers or rooms. These hallways were held up by leaving pillars of coal to hold up the roof, and sometimes reinforcing it with timber. The only light the miners had were the lamps on top of their mining hats. The miners might have to travel a mile or more in these 'hallways' that were not adequately tall enough for most men. They Had to walk hunched over, or crawl in many places just to get to their workstation, even then they never got a single chance to stand erect and stretch in a 10 or 11 hr workday. In coal mines the outside extremes of weather don't affect the underground air, it stays at around 60 degrees at 90 feet. Every 75 feet lower they go, the temperature rises one degree. In the 19th century, the mines underground were hot, and damp. Fungus thrived, fine coal dust was in the air they breathed, and could become explosive. Gases are called damp. Methane or marsh gas (CH_4) is most common. Mixed with 5% oxygen, methane was firedamp and is highly explosive. Black damp is Carbonic acid gas, an atmosphere deficient in oxygen. Effect on miner produces numbness, dull pains in joints of legs and arms, violent headache and drumming sound in ears, accompanied by deafness. Can cause death by choking. Bad air weakens the miners. An early ventilating technique was to install a furnace at the bottom of the shaft. Some distance away, an air intake shaft was sunk. The furnace shaft acted as a chimney, drawing

the warm air up and out. Fresh air entered the intake shaft to replace the air drawn out of the chimney. Using the only escape hatch as a chimney was the cause of the Avondale (PA) Mine disaster of 1869. This was the first great anthracite coal mine disaster. The company built a rickety wooden coal processing plant above the shaft and it caught fire from the furnace, the fire roared up the shaft and ignited the breaker. The work force of 179 men and boys had just descended. The building was wrapped in flames and non-combustible material fell down the shaft, followed by pieces of burning timber. 10,000 people came to help, but they could not put out the fire. Fathers and sons were found locked in each others arms, some kneeling in prayer, some fell while walking. So the mines in the early years in the United States were no better than in Europe. The main difference was that here, only the men and boys were expected to or even allowed to go into the mines. Unfortunately the Avondale(PA) Mine disaster of 1869 was just the beginning of a long line of mining disasters and the loss of so many lives in the coal mines in the United States.

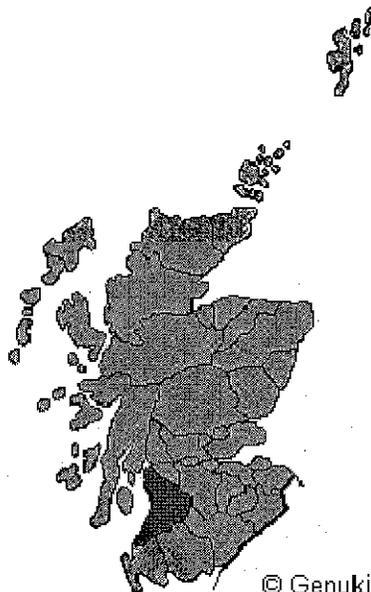
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wvcoal/early.html>

These same disasters happen today, not much has changed. In January 2006, 12 miners in West Virginia were lost due to an unexplained explosion. A week later two more were lost due to a fire. Both of these incidents were in West Virginia in two different coal mines. It would not be a surprise if Michael Muir still had some descendents living in Maryland, West Virginia or Pennsylvania working in Coal mines. We can only pray they were not part of the recent casualties. Though the disasters have not changed, we hope legislation in America soon will, in Michael Muir's day Scotland's coal mines were 'especially horrid'.

Ayrshire County, Scotland is where the Muirs originated. The following is the history of Ayrshire and Riccarton. To the right is a map of Scotland, the darkened area is Ayrshire County.

Ayrshire

Ayrshire has quite a history, legend has it William Wallace (1270 – 1305) began operating as an outlaw in Ayrshire and Robert the Bruce (1274 – 1329), Scotland's legendary King, was born just south of Ayre at Turnberry Castle. Ayrshire has over forty castles to it's fame.



© Genuki

Description in 1887, and map showing location

"AYRSHIRE, a maritime co. in the SW. of Scotland, adjoining the cos. of Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown. It is in the shape of a crescent, with the concave side, measuring about 70 miles, adjacent to the Firth of Clyde. Its greatest breadth, across the middle, is 30 miles. Area, 1128.5 sq. m., or 729,186 ac. Pop. 217,519 or 193 persons to each sq. m. The coast in the S. is rocky and destitute of natural harbours, but becomes low and sandy northwards from Ayr. The lofty islet of Ailsa Craig is comprised in this co. The surface slopes with slight undulations from the landward border, which is hilly in most parts, and is mountainous in the SE. The soil is various, sandy near the coast, of a rich clay in the middle parts, and moor in the uplands. The rivers are the Garnock, Irvine, Ayr, Doon, Girvan, and Stinchar. The largest lake is Loch Doon, on the SE. border. The minerals are coal, iron, limestone, and sandstone, all of which are extensively worked. The co. is famous for dairy produce and a fine breed of cows. The mfrs. are valuable and include woollen, cotton, iron, and earthenware."

[*Bartholemew's Gazetteer of the British Isles, 1887*]

Towns and Parishes

Note that the parishes listed are those established in the early decades of the 20th century. Some of the former "Quad Sacram" (satellite) churches were established as parishes in their own right. The late 20th century has seen some amalgamations and changes in parochial structures.

Ardrossan, Auchinleck, Ayr Burgh and Parish, Ballantrae, Barr, Beith, Colmonell, Coylton, Craigie, Dailly, Dalgain (now known as Sorn), Dalmellington, Dalry, Dalrymple, Dreghorn, Dundonald (including Troon), Dunlop, Fenwick, Galston, Girvan, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Largs, Loudoun (including Darvel and Newmilns and Greenholm), Mauchline, Maybole, Monkton, Muirkirk, New Cumnock, Newton-on-Ayr, Ochiltree, Old Cumnock, Prestwick, Riccarton, St Quivox, Sorn and Catrine, formerly Dalgain, Stair, Stevenston (including Saltcoats), Stewarton, Straiton, Symington, Tarbolton, West Kilbride

<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/sct/AYR/index.html#Occupations>

The three major occupations in Ayrshire are farming, fishing and mining.

Riccarton

Riccarton parish is a small parish in central Ayrshire, centered on the former village of Riccarton, just south of Kilmarnock. Riccarton has effectively been absorbed into Kilmarnock, partly through the growth of council housing estates, and later by the improvements to the A71 road which effectively made the old village centre a large traffic island.

Church History

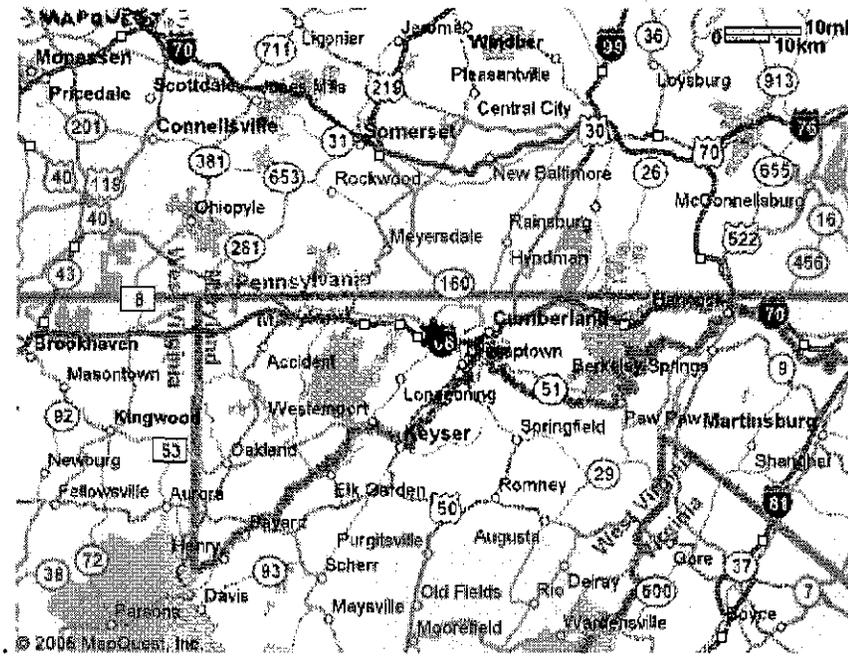
The current Parish Church was built in 1823, on a piece of land known as "The Seat of Judgement", or moothill. It is a plain, but substantial looking edifice, adorned with a spire. The old churchyard which occupies a site on the other side of the road, is the burial place of the Cuninghames of Caprington, and the Campbells of Treesbanks, descendants of the noble house of Cessnock.

Description and Travel

The parish includes the site of Riccarton Castle (in Fleming Street) where Malcolm Wallace, father of William Wallace, Guardian of Scotland, was reputed to have been born. The parish also boasts Caprington Castle, a 19th century pastiche.

An 1837 description of Kilmarnock, Riccarton, and Kilmaurs, including a listing of the key personalities of the towns, is given in this extract from Pigot's Directory for Ayrshire. The transcript was provided by Keith Muirhead <muirhek@harveynorman.com.au> from the Sunshine Coast of Queensland. <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/sct/AYR/Riccarton/index.html>

Raising children in such a beautiful country must have been amazing, but Michael and his children had another dream and living out their lives in Scotland was not it. In 1850¹⁸, Michael watched his daughter Janet, her husband, Michael McKelvie and three children immigrate to America. That same year Michael also waved good-bye to his son William and his family¹⁹ as they departed for America. They both immigrated to Allegany, Maryland where the coal mining was good, Janet settling in Lonaconing and William nine miles away in Eckhart Mines. In 1852 Michael's oldest son John²⁰ headed to America with his family, also settling in Eckhart Mines, Allegany, Maryland. Then Michael's sons Michael, David and Thomas Montgomerie and their families immigrated to America in June of 1853²¹. It is unsure what direction went after arriving in the United States. David first settled in Maryland then moved on to West Virginia. Thomas Montgomerie lived first in New York, then Maryland, settling in Virginia an area now called West Virginia. Michael and his daughters Agnes, Janet and Margaret and two sons – Hugh and James, immigrated to America in 1857. They all continued to work in the coal mines despite it's known dangers. Though all the children lived in either Maryland, Virginia or Pennsylvania, the areas are all within 25 miles. See map:



In 1867 several of Michael's children wanted to check out the coal mining²² in the Midwest, so they moved to Illinois. Michael Muir moved with them. Three of Michael's boys, John, William and Hugh stayed in Maryland and lived out their days there. Michael lived with his daughter Agnes in Warren County Illinois²³. Their occupation changed from miners to farmers²⁴, a healthier occupation.

In mid 1873 Michael became ill with dysentery and he passed away 9 September 1873²⁵. A few days before Michael's death his beloved oldest daughter, Agnes, with whom he lived became ill with dysentery as well. She died a week later, on 15 September 1873²⁶, joining her husband John McKelvy in the heavens who passed away in 1864. Michael's funeral was attended by eight of his nine²⁷ living children, one son was visiting Scotland at the time of his fathers death and was unable to get back. He was greatly loved and remembered by his family²⁸.

CHAPTER NOTES

- ¹ See Appendix A for more information on Michael Muir
- ² Variant in last name spelling, Montgomery. It is found spelled both ways for Janet. See also Appendix B for more information on Janet Montgomerie.
- ³ See Appendix A for birth dates, death dates and marriages.
- ⁴ See Appendix C for additional information on Michael.
- ⁵ See Appendix D for additional information on Agnes.
- ⁶ See Appendix E for additional information on Janet.
- ⁷ See Appendix F for additional information on Hugh.
- ⁸ See Appendix G for additional information on John
- ⁹ See Appendix H for additional information on Michael.
- ¹⁰ See Appendix I for additional information on William.
- ¹⁰ See Appendix H for additional information on Michael.
- ¹¹ See Appendix J for additional information on Margaret.
- ¹² See Appendix K for additional information on David.
- ¹³ See Appendix L for additional information on Hugh.
- ¹⁴ See Appendix M for additional information on Thomas Montgomerie. Variant - Thomas Montgomerie Muir has a birth place variant, Riccarton and Kilmarnock. Though it is this author's belief that it is Riccarton. Since Riccarton is a village of Kilmarnock, it is of no real value of which is the birth place.
- ¹⁵ See Appendix N for additional information on James.
- ¹⁶ Information found in his obituary. See additional information in Appendix A on the Church of Scotland.
- ¹⁷ See Appendix A for more information on Coal Mining the Early Days.
- ¹⁸ Richard Gess at Rootsweb.com (world connect project) states it was about 1850. Janet's child was born in Maryland May of 1852, so it was prior to that time.

¹⁹ William's first child born in America was born December 1851, so his entry into the United States was prior to that date, about 1850. No records of his exact entry date has been found at this time 2006.

²⁰ He would be considered the oldest because the first Michael and Hugh it is speculated past away at a young age, hence the two later children by the same name.

²¹ Thomas stated he moved to America with four of his brothers in June of 1853. Four can not be narrowed down coming across at that time. The only ones who possibly came over at that time was, Michael, David and Thomas. He may have included the two that were already in the United States, John and William.

²² It is speculation that the reason they left West Virginia was for the Coal mining. Since that was their occupation, and people traveled around for that purpose at that time, it is believed they left for that reason.

²³ See Appendix A for more information on Coal Mines in Illinois.

²⁴ This information is based on Census records.

²⁵ Variant – date – The obituary indicates the day of death is the 9th, though it is also written the 4th of September 1873

²⁶ Variant, the newspaper clipping from the Aledo Weekly Recorder indicates she died on the 15th of September, yet Richard Gess information on Rootsweb.com indicates she died on the 18th of September.

²⁷ When Michael came to America it is believed he had 10 living children. It would be the second Michael that passed away before his father did.

²⁸ See Appendix A for entire obituary.

CHAPTER THREE

Thomas Montgomerie Muir

Thomas Montgomerie Muir¹, Michael Muir's father, was a coal miner by profession. Thomas met and later married his true love, Susan Orr² on 31 December 1852 in Riccarton, Ayrshire³, Scotland. They lived in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, a small town where they had their first child Michael⁴, on the 20 January 1853⁵. Soon after Michael's birth, as a family and with his four brothers and their families, Thomas headed to America⁶. Family history tells us Thomas Montgomerie came to America with his four brothers, in June of 1853. So with his new wife, son and brothers, he traveled across the sea for a new life with an old profession.

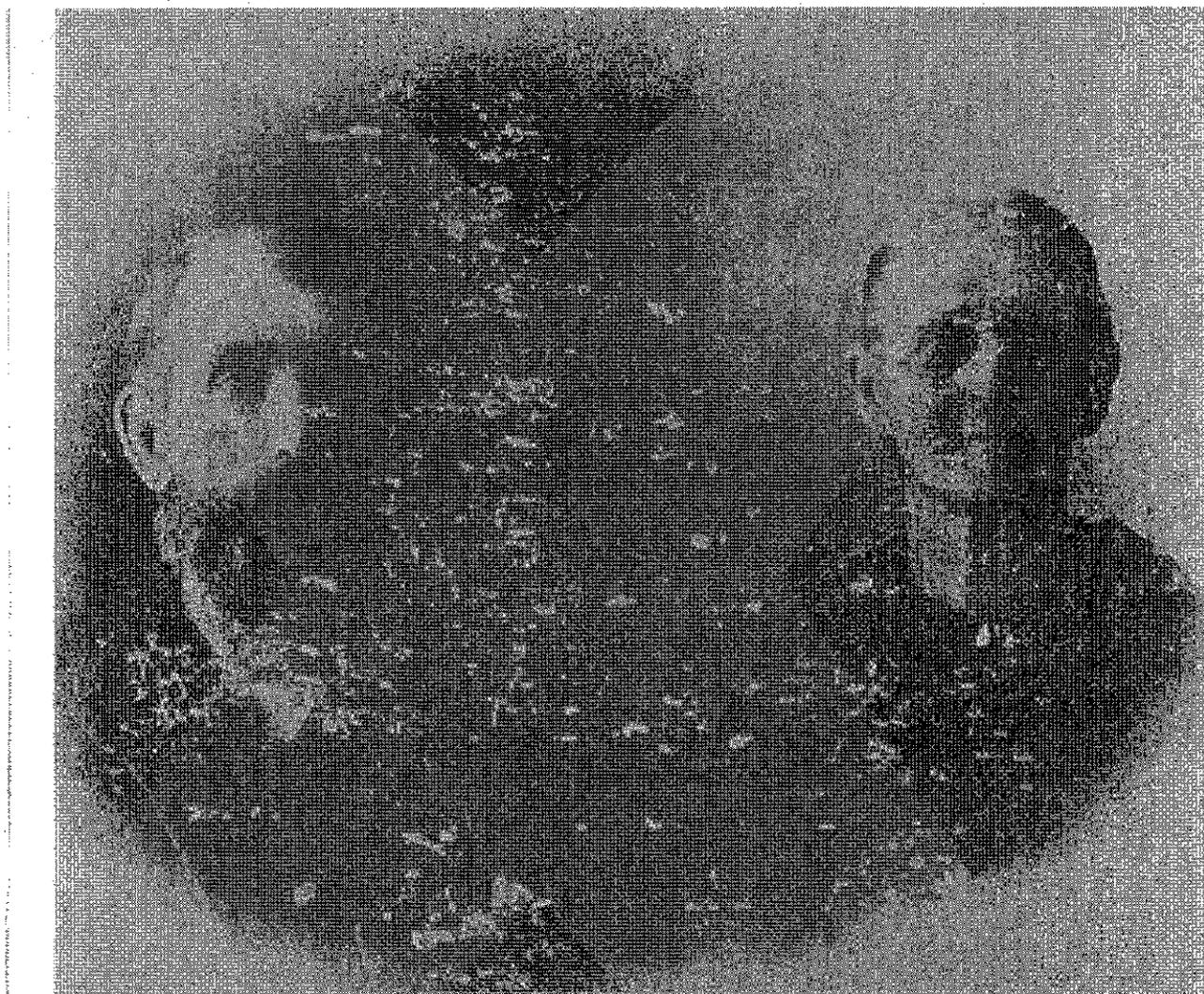
Though living a comfortable yet dangerous life in Scotland, the Muir's felt the need for adventure. Living in Riccarton, Ayreshire, Scotland, under the English rule of Queen Victoria, life in the land-of-the-free must have looked more inviting. At the time of the arrival of the Muir brothers to America, America was having some inner struggles about slavery and states rights. Americans in both Houses were trying to come to a successful conclusion, to make everyone happy. The North did not like slavery and the south needed it to prosper. The south felt too much pressure from the big government and wanted more states rights to make their own decisions on certain issues, the North felt that was not needed. In 1854, to compromise on the slavery issue the Kansas/Nebraska Act was voted into law, popular sovereignty. This is where those that moved to the Kansas and Nebraska territories could decide for themselves if they wanted slavery or not. So the rush was on, for slave supporters and free soilers to move into the Kansas and Nebraska territories. Life in the U. S. was now becoming unstable, unlike what had ever been known up to this point. The Muir brothers first arrived in New York staying only a short time, then on to Maryland, and before the start of the Civil War, in 1855 they settled in Peadmont, Hampshire, Virginia⁷, the western section of the state. In March of 1855 Thomas and Susan's second son was born, they named him Richard⁸. In 1856, Thomas and Susan were blessed with a third son, James. Six months following James⁹ birth, their little son Richard passed away. Though saddened by the loss of a child, they continued to mine for coal in a day when the atmosphere in America was starting to fire up between the North and the South. In September of 1858, Thomas and Susan's first daughter, Jenny¹⁰ was born. 1860 Lincoln won the Presidential election, and South Carolina seceded from the Union. At some time during 1859 or early 1860 amidst the problems with Washington DC, Thomas and Susan, move with Michael, James and Jenny to Preston, Preston, Virginia so Thomas can work in the Oral Coal Mines. Piedmont, Mineral County is only 44 miles from Preston, so the ride was short. Problems between the North and the South continue when Lincoln declared secession to be illegal and in 1861 Fort Sumpter is fired on and they surrender to the Confederates.

The Civil War begins and the Muir brothers got a different adventure than what they expected.

When the Civil War started Virginia seceded from the Union, this was displeasing to the people living in the Western part of Virginia. Most of them did not own slaves and didn't want to secede from the Union. Hampshire county Virginia was assigned to the 7th Virginia Cavalry and the Stonewall Brigade 33rd Infantry division A, for the Confederates¹¹. The people in the Western part of Virginia decided to stay with the Union and broke away from Virginia in the middle of the Civil War, and in 1863 West Virginia becomes the 35th state in the Union and Thomas and Susan have a new baby in the family, Janet¹² is born 21 December 1863 in Piedmont, Hampshire, West Virginia¹³. The coal mining business was down and many dissatisfied western Virginians moved to Pennsylvania for the duration of the war¹⁴. The end of the War brought mixed emotions, joy that it was over but extreme sadness when their President was murdered a few days following.¹⁵

After twelve years in America, Thomas Montgomerie and Susan Muir and other Muir family moved to Monmouth, Illinois. In 1868, they welcomed a new daughter into their family and they named her after Thomas' sister Agnes¹⁶. Two years following, their home was blessed with their youngest daughter Margaret¹⁷, named after another sister of Thomas'. In 1870¹⁸, Thomas and Susan were invited by a friend to move to Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota. So they packed their family and headed to Minnesota. They traveled by wagon across the Mississippi through Iowa and then on to Minnesota to find land. Thomas and Susan with their small family traveled five hundred miles northwest to Melrose, Minnesota, where they had friends who offered them free land¹⁹. Thomas is still considered a Coal miner by profession. In 1873 Margaret, Thomas' youngest daughter passed away. Between 1875 and March of 1880 Michael, Thomas' oldest son heads to Illinois, marry's his sweet heart and moves back to Minnesota for a brief period. Michael, later expressed to his children that he went to North Dakota, because in Melrose all he could see were trees and he knew he would have to "pull" them to build a home. By 1875 Thomas changed his profession to farming, he and Susan lived out their lives in Melrose²⁰. Thomas passing first, August of 1913, Susan staying on earth three years longer, passing February 1916. While their children James and Agnes and granddaughter Sadie²¹ lived out their lives on the farm in Minnesota, never marrying. Their sister Jennie married Stephen Collins and moved to North Dakota before 1886. Michael the oldest, married Alice Gertrude Leonard and was moving his family around the country.

Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr-Muir



MINNESOTA COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS



CHAPTER NOTES

- ¹ See Appendix M for more information on Thomas Montgomerie Muir
- ² See Appendix O for more information on Susan Orr-Muir
- ³ Variant – place – Ayrshire.com shows they were married in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. LDS records show they were married in Dumphries, Dumphries, Scotland.
- ⁴ See Appendix P for more information on Michael Muir, Thomas and Susan's oldest son.
- ⁵ Variant in birth date, 11 Feb 1853, Dundonald, Ayr, Scotland.
- ⁶ It is uncertain if he left Scotland with four brothers or only two. Family story says he came to America with four of his brothers. But through birth records of their children, it indicates two of his brothers and one sister were already in America.
- ⁷ This area would later become Peadmont, Mineral County, West Virginia. Mineral County becomes a county in 1866. West Virginia becomes a state in 1863.
- ⁸ See Appendix Q for additional information on Richard.
- ⁹ See Appendix R for additional information on James.
- ¹⁰ See Appendix S for additional information on Jenny.
- ¹¹ Though it is unknown what side the Muirs chose during the Civil War, it is known that William was in the 2nd Maryland infantry Company A. Information on the 2nd MD Inf. Co. A can be found in Appendix I. The area Thomas lived was 7th Virginia Calvary and Stonewall Brigade, information on these can be found in Appendix C. Though it is believed by this author that this is the time he and his family went to Pennsylvania, he may have had friends in these groups.
- ¹² See Appendix T for additional information on Janet / Jeannette.
- ¹³ 1860 census states they were in Preston County, Virginia. By 1863 they must have returned to Piedmont, Mineral county. See Census in Appendix M
- ¹⁴ It is unclear if the Muir family went to Pennsylvania during the war, but there are family stories of the Thomas Montgomerie Muir family spending a lot of time in Pennsylvania. It is believed it was during this time.

¹⁵ See Appendix I for additional information about the Muir's and the Civil War.

¹⁶ See Appendix U for additional information on Agnes.

¹⁷ See Appendix W for more information on Margaret.

¹⁸ Variet – Agnes D Muir's obituary indicates the Muir family moved to Minn. in 1869. It is recorded that Margaret, Thomas and Susan's youngest daughter was born in Ill in January of 1870. If that is true then they moved after January and before June. They are on the 1870 Census records for Melrose, Stearns County, Minnesota. The census was taken June 21, 1870. There are discrepancies, their last name is spelled Mair instead of Muir (This could be due to transcription error or the strong Scottish accent). There is no Richard or Margaret on the list. Jenny's name is spelled, - Jeane and Janet's name is spelled Gennette. All the ages are correct, it indicated Thomas was a Coal Minor which would be accurate. It stated Thomas, Susan and son Michael were born in Scotland. It stated that James, Jeane and Gennette were all born in Virginia, which is accurate. Lastly it stated Agnes was born in Illinois, this is also accurate.

¹⁹ Family Story.

²⁰ 1870 census says Thomas is a Coal miner, and 1880 census says Thomas is a farmer and continues in each census following.

²¹ See Appendix V for more information on Sadie Muir.

CHAPTER FOUR

MICHAEL MUIR

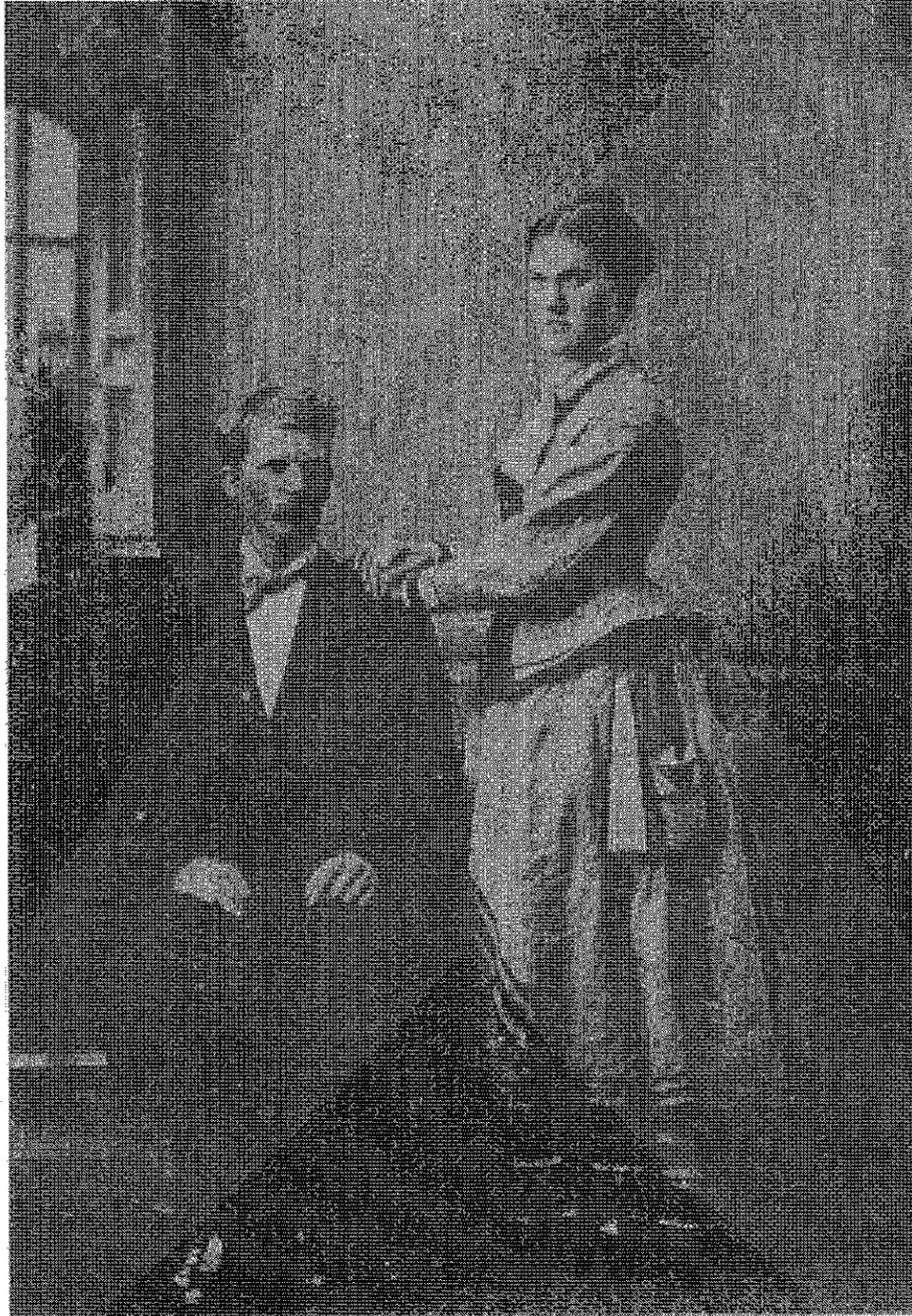
THE TRAVELER

Michael Muir¹ an adventurer early in life. Born in Kilmarnock², Ayershire, Scotland, he became an adventurer at the age of five months when he came to America in 1853. From the point of his arrival to the States, before his death he lived in states from New York to California. Gathering a part of who he would become, a hard working, fun loving, traveler. After his family's arrival to America, they stayed in New York for a short while, then moved on to Maryland, finally making their home in the western section of Virginia³, only to be disrupted by the civil war and moving on to Pennsylvania for its duration⁴. His father, Thomas Montgomerie Muir, grandfather, and uncles were coal miners by profession. Michael lived in Coal mining camps his whole young life. As the oldest he had many responsibilities helping his mother Susan Orr-Muir and his siblings. At the age of 15 his family moved west to Illinois, only to stay a year and a half in an area called Monmouth. His father being offered free land in Minnesota moved his family north to Melrose, Minnesota June of 1869⁵. Michael being 16 at the time helped his dad for a short while, when for some unknown reason he moves back to Illinois, where he meets his bride, Alice Gertrude Leonard. This is where Michael's adventuresome saga begins.

Michael Gets Married

Michael Muir moved to Spring Grove township, Illinois after 1875⁶. He met, courted and eventually married Alice Gertrude Leonard 11 March 1880. Michael was familiar with the Leonard family because his cousin Aggie Gallagher married Alices' brother Stewart Ellis Leonard four years earlier. Though in the 1870's life in Illinois was pretty mellow, the US Military was having huge problems with Indians in the Dakota Territory, a place Michael wanted to settle⁷. The battle of Little Big Horn is the unforgettable Indian uprising⁸. Michael and Alice's first child Rena was born 28 November 1880, while they lived in Alexis, Warren, Illinois. Early in 1882 Michael decided to uproot his wife and daughter and head to Melrose, Minnesota and possibly build a home. After leaving Monmouth, Illinois in the buckboard pulled by oxen, it began to rain, very hard. Due to the rain the driving became difficult. After traveling 47 miles to Rock Island, Illinois the Muir family loaded their horses and wagon on a boat to travel north on the Mississippi. They went as far as St Paul, Minnesota on the Mississippi. From St Paul they headed west 108 miles to Melrose⁹. Though it was great to see his parents, Michael looked around at the land and the only thing he could see was all the trees he would have to "pull" to make a new home¹⁰. He continued on without his

wife and child to the Dakota Territory, he worked for a short time selling horses and working on the Railroad pilings. He returned to Melrose, Minnesota in the winter by train and in May, 1883, he headed back to the Dakota Territory¹¹ with a Covered wagon, a team of oxen and his family.



Michael Muir and Alice Gertrude Leonard's Wedding Picture

Dakota Territory or Bust

After a 400 mile trip, on July 16, 1883, Michael, Susan and Rena arrived in Minot North Dakota,¹² they were one of three families settling in the area. This same year the territorial capital was moved from Yankton to Bismarck and the first capitol was built. A University in Grand Forks and the Presbyterian college¹³ was established in the territory. Businesses opened up in the Dakota territories and Theodore Roosevelt established two ranches in the area¹⁴. Michael and Susan squatted on the land of their choice in the Burlington area, until it came open for homesteading. Once it did, he registered it and received a parcel of 160 acres and pre-empted an additional 160, this is where Michael built his cabin.¹⁵ Within the years to come he added cows, horses, pigs and turkeys to his farm.¹⁶ In 1883 one would think there were no stores or anything for miles, but within the same month of Michael's arrival the first store was built in Burlington. The store was owned and operated by Hon. J.L. Colton and was the only store north of Creel City¹⁷. In early fall of 1883 a post office was established and Burlington was developing it's roots to be the big city it is today. Unfortunately no mail was carried or delivered by the government until 1885. Michael And Alice built their infamous log house in 1883.¹⁸

1884 in Burlington and Surrounding Areas

1884 was a busy year for the Muirs. Michael's second and third children were twins, Forest and Florence, they were born 12 March 1884. Being a very cold winter, Michael had to deliver his new twins in a snow storm¹⁹. In the spring a group called the Burlington Regulators were organized for the purpose of protecting squatter's rights, life and property, it is said that much is owed to this group for their service.²⁰ For provisions, though Burlington had their little store, the homesteaders would travel to Devils Lake or Bismarck for additional goods. They also would loan and borrow goods from each other, being Devils Lake was 130 miles east and Bismarck was 116 miles south, the ability to get what they needed when it was needed was not available to them. In 1884, half of Devils Lake was burned down by a disastrous fire that swept through the town. Luckily the town of Devils Lake is adjacent to a lake, though that did not seem to help much at the time. This was a year of growing pains. Michael and Alice were very busy building up their farm and continuing their family.

1885 – 1887, Years of Joy and Tears

These next three years brought much joy and some tears. In 1885 the county of Ward was just being established. The following is taken from the January 15 number of the Business Bulletin, Burlington, North Dakota;

In 1885 the territorial legislature created Ward out of Stevens county. On the 14th day of April, 1885 Ward County was organized and Burlington made the county seat. L.S. Foot, as Register of Deeds and County Clerk Kept his records in

his dugout and Michael Muir kept our Treasury under a flat stone in his cellar, Jin Johnson was appointed Clerk of the United States Court by Judge Francis and held his office in the first log house erected in Burlington. In the fall of 1886 the Great Northern railway was built in the Mouse river country and the town of Minot was started by Erick Ramstad, Comstock and White.

A family story about Michael Muir and the Treasury is that he kept the money in a sock under his bed.

The following year was the joy of another set of twins. Thomas Oscar and Pearl Olive Muir were born 10 September 1886. Rena being six now was a big help to her mother, as Alice was the local mid-wife²¹, she needed all the help she could get. Alice also worked sewing for other people²² to bring in a few extra dollars. Her love for children and friends became obvious when a neighbor's wife died and he asked Alice to raise his son until he could raise him. Alice and Michael gladly took the child in to their home and raised him for two years. After two years the father remarried and was able to care for his son²³. On another occasion, a neighbor's wife left her husband, so the father brought his two children to Alice and Michael to raise until he could take care of them, without a second thought the Muir's opened their doors. The father left them in the Muir home for several months until their mother returned and then the united family took their children home²⁴. Alice loved children and opened her heart and her home to all the neighbor children. But sadness would soon strike the Muir home and it would not be the last time, Pearl Olive, Michael and Alice's one year old daughter passed away. Though Michael and Alice found joy in helping others and bringing children into the world, likewise they found much sadness and pain in their own child's departure from this earth

An Accident With a Teacher

Miss Jane McNaughton had recently arrived from Scotland and accepted a position as a teacher in an area north of Burlington, North Dakota in 1889. There was not a bridge across the Mouse River so in 1889 the residents either "forded the stream or crossed in board". On one occasion Michael Muir needed to help Miss McNaughton across the Mouse River so he rowed her to the other side. She sat near the rear end of the boat and while Michael was rowing, at one point while rowing, he accidentally gave a hard pull on the oars and the teacher lost her balance. Miss McNaughton fell backwards into the river, luckily she was holding on to the boat with her knees. Michael then helped the teacher back into the boat as "gracefully as possible".²⁵ Miss McNaughton taught in Burlington for many years and later became Mrs. Jane Stevens raising her children in the Ward County area.

The Muir Children

In October of 1889, Alice and Michael brought another set of twins into their home. They named them Bertha (Beartie) Hazel and Benjamin (Benny) Harry Muir. Both seemed so strong at the time, but in November of 1890 little Benny passed away. The pain of losing one child is enormous, by this time Michael and Alice had to endure two. In 1994 Ida Syble Muir was born and this was the last of their bundles of joy. Ida was very strong, active and bubbly girl.

In 1902 Rena married Adrian Bloomer Hills and started her own family. Soon after Forest homesteads 160 acres and is given 40 acres more with his soldier script, adjacent to his father's acreage. Rena and Adrian homestead their own land as well. Rena's brother Thomas still living at home would use his dog to herd sheep and he and Rena taught the dog to be a mail carrier as well. The family story as told by Ida Muir Iverson; "Tom had a dog, during the summer he would take his dog and herd the sheep for summer pasture. They would be out all summer. Rena was married to Adrian Hills, Rena Homesteaded before she was married. After they were married they moved to her homestead about 15 miles away from her parents. One day Rena looked out the kitchen window saw Tom's dog sitting and looking towards home. So Rena wrote a note tied it in a red hanky around the dog's neck and told him to go home. He went directly home and Rena's mother found the note. They used him all that summer to deliver mail between Rena and her mother". Rena and Adrian brought three children into the world, Hazel Hills in 1903, Howard 1906 and Forrest Hills 1910.

1907 was a bad year for the Muir family. Forrest the oldest son died in July and Thomas the youngest son died in August. Michael Muir inherited Forrest's 200 acres. Though Michael now had a total of 520 acres, which would not take the pain of losing, not one but both sons. Due to this loss, the Muir name would not be carried any further down the Michael Muir line²⁶.

Three years following the death of her two brothers, Beartie Muir marries Thomas Curren in Burlington, North Dakota. She would soon have three children, Levi born in 1912, Ethel born in 1916 and lastly Everett Curren born in 1918. Beartie was the last surviving twin.

California or Bust

One day, in 1914 Michael came home from work and said "we are moving to California, so let's go". He auctioned off his farm and sold all his goods and he, his wife and Ida moved west. On the way Michael had a good friend in Spokane so he thought he would stop by. They stayed four years. On one occasion Alice's mom Susan Carl Leonard had written a letter to her daughter to let Alice know she would be coming to Spokane, Washington for a visit. Alice never received the letter sent to her by her mother. Susan took the train which detoured through Canada because of floods and arrived in Spokane quite late, no one was at the train stop to meet her. Susan saw two

boys standing on a corner singing, so she asked them how to find the Muir's house. The boys carried Susan's bag and took her to the house singing all the way. The family couldn't imagine what all the racket was, the singing and then someone was pounding on their door at such a late hour. Alice was very surprised to see her mother standing on her door step.²⁷ After four years in Spokane a bad flu broke out and Michael felt it was time to move on. The whole family had to wear surgical masks to keep from getting sick. Michael, Alice and Ida caught the train for California in 1919. Michael said to his wife and daughter "I am going to stop where someone asks what the masks were for". They got off the train in Venice California. The picture below is **Michael and Alice Muir**.



AUCTION SALE!

I will sell at public auction at my farm, 3 miles Northwest of Burlington and 3 miles East of Tasker, Section 23, Township 156, Range 84, on the Mouse River Valley, on

FEBRUARY 25th, 1914

At 10 o'Clock A. M., the following described Personal Property:

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

HORSES	CATTLE	FARMING IMPLEMENTS	Miscellaneous
One bay gelding, 4 years old, weight 1800. One bay gelding, 11 years old, weight 1800. One gray gelding, weight 1300. One gray gelding, weight 1250. One bay mare, 7 years old, weight 1450. One brown mare, 7 years old, weight 1600. One bay mare, 11 years old, weight 1400. One bay gelding, 3 years old, weight 1150. One brown mare, 3 years old, weight 1150. One black mare, weight 1100. One black mare, coming 2 yrs. old, weight 1050. One black mare, coming 2 yrs. old, weight 1050. One bay mare, coming 2 years old, weight 1050. One black mare colt. Four lap robes and one pair horse blankets. One hay fork for barn.	One red cow, 3 years old, fresh in March. One red cow, 3 years old, fresh in March. One red cow, 3 years old, fresh in March. One red cow, 3 years old, with calf. One shorthorn bull, 14 years old, good one. One red heifer, coming 2 years old, fresh in April. One red heifer, coming 2 years old, fresh in April. One red heifer, coming 1 year old. One red and white heifer, coming 1 year old. One roan calf. One new Empire Cream Separator. One 44 gauge Winchester repeating shot gun. One 12 gauge Winchester repeating shot gun. One 12 gauge double-barrel shot gun.	One new Scribner wagon, complete. One Old Economy wagon, in good repair, complete. One 2-horse buggy, in good repair. One nearly new top muggy with shaft and pole. One set harness for buggy. One Deering binder, 6 ft. cut, with line attachment. One new Deering mower, 6 ft. cut. One Deering mower, 6 ft. cut, in good shape. One Diamond gang plow, 14 in. One Haggood moly, 18 in. One Deering hay rake, 12 ft. One Chicago 12 shoe drill. One Deering steel lever harrow, with cast. One 7 ft. harrow disc. One horse culti vator. One heading plow, 10 inch. One walking plow, 14 inch. One Deere hay stacker and baler. One Deere water hay loader. One good work harness.	One Deere's ranching saddle, good. One reliable buggy driving harness. One single harness. One saddle. One lead wall tent, complete. One Universal corn stove in good repair. One good Universal heating stove. One good 3 burner oil stove. One set household goods. Thirty White Wyandotte chickens and one bronze turkey tom. Fifteen White Wyandotte roosters. Three young Duroc Jersey sows. One young Duroc Jersey boar. One bay foal. One good bicycle grinding stone. One tubular compressor. Deere's Port-Mawl, Axel, Patent. Other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale: 5% discount for cash. All sums of \$20.00 and under, cash. All sums over \$10.00 will be given until October 1st, 1913, on approved notes bearing 10% interest.

MIKE MUIR, Owner

H. J. HECHT, Auctioneer

H. A. KLUVER, Clerk

Michael and Alice Muir in Venice, California

California Living

Many things happened to the Muir family as they lived in Venice, more births, deaths and marriages. In 1920, Michael and Alice's youngest daughter, Ida married Iver Iverson from Geneva, Utah. Ida had two children, Alice in 1921 and Glenn in 1922. In 1922 Alice and Michael Muir returned to Burlington to visit their children remaining in North Dakota as life in the United States is great. In 1929 Michael's wife, Alice Gertrude Leonard passed away from influenza and heart trouble²⁸. Michael and his youngest daughter returned her body to Burlington for burial. The News paper Ward County Independent dated February 28, 1929 reads;

Woman who settled here in 1883 dies

Mrs. Michael Muir passes away at home in Venice, California. Mrs. Michael Muir, who settled on a homestead in the valley three miles west of Burlington in July 1883, died at her home in Venice, California, Monday following an illness from influenza and heart trouble.

Mrs. Muir had been ill for some time, but her daughter, Mrs. A.B. Hills of Burlington received a letter only a short time before her death, stating she was improving. A telegram was received Monday evening stating she had passed away that day.

The body will be brought back to Burlington for burial a little later as noon as her husband and daughter, Mrs. Iver Iverson, of Venice, have fully recovered from their illness.

Mrs. Muir would have been 73 years in May. She was born in Warren County, Illinois, where she was married to Mr. Muir. They came to Ward County from Melrose, Minnesota, making the trip with wagon and oxen, arriving here when there were very few settlers in the valley. The railroad had been built only as far west as Devils Lake at that time. They built a log house on the ranch which still stands. Mrs. Muir experienced the usual hardships of those pioneer settlers. Trips had to be made to Devils Lake, Fort Stevenson or Bismarck for provisions and sometimes it was necessary to borrow from or loan to the neighbors. There were two or three buffalo on the plains when the Muir's came here but deer and antelope were plentiful in

the woods along the river. Venison was a common food on the pioneers table.

Mr. Muir was the first treasurer of Ward County and Mrs. Muir helped to guard the county funds. There were no strong safes or vaults in those days. "Jim" Johnson likes to tell the story of paying his taxes to Mr. Muir who put the money in a sock and hid it under the bed.

Mrs. Muir proved a "mother" to scores of those early settlers, for the Muir ranch was a hospitable place. Mrs. Muir was a member of the Rebekahs and for many years was president of the Ladies Aid of the Burlington Presbyterian church.

She is survived by her husband and three daughters, Mrs. A.B. Hills of Burlington, Mrs. T.C. Curren of Sanish and Mrs. Iver Iverson of Venice, California. Five of the children died years ago and were buried in Burlington, Bennie, Pearl, Forrest, Flossie and Thomas.

Mrs. Muir visited Burlington for the last time in 1922 but had planned another visit the coming summer.

After burying his lovely wife Alice, Michael returned home to Venice with his young daughter Ida. In March of that same year, Herbert Hoover was inaugurated the 31st President of the United States and by October the stock market crashed and we have the start of the depression. Six years following his wife's death Michael lost the last of his twins. Beartie passed away in February of 1935. Michael returned to Burlington to bury his young daughter, only 45 years of age. Michael had a heavy heart due to these deaths and finances being strained.

Rena and Adrian Move to California

With no children at home and America's heading for war, Rena and Adrian decide to move to Venice, California, in 1939. They lived near her father Michael to help care for him. Though called spry as a 16 year old only ten years earlier, he was now getting older and feeling his age, 86. Within four years, despite Rena and Ida's long hours of caring for their father, he passed away to be with his wife 14 June 1943. He died at the age of 90. Rena and Ida had his body shipped back to Burlington so he could be buried by his wife.

Michael's Memory Lives On

Strange enough Michael's memory lives on in his descendants. Michael and Alice had three of the eight children who had descendants, Rena, Beartie and Ida. Many of which have children, grandchildren or great - grand children who continue to research their families, one of which is Michael Muir. Those who do research can honestly say we have a great love and respect for Michael, we admire his adventurous spirit, zest for life and humor, as we see these same qualities in our own lives. We can tell you who he is and what he was like, because he is apart of us. It is the hope of this author that you can see a part of Michael in you. When you know your past you understand yourself that much better.

CHAPTER NOTES

¹ See Appendix P for additional information on Michael Muir.

² Variant – birth possible in Dundonald, Ayr, Scotland.

³ Known today as West Virginia.

⁴ According to Jenny Muir- Collins Obituary she lived in Pennsylvania as a girl, which would fit in during the Civil War, there were no children born between 1863 and 1868. It could have been during those years. See Appendix S for the complete wording of Jenny Muir-Collins' obituary.

⁵ Information from James Muir (Michael's brother) Obituary.

⁶ Michael is found on the 1875 Census in Minnesota and married Alice in 1880.

⁷ Family Story that he went to North Dakota to check it out getting a job then returning for his family.

⁸ See Appendix P for additional information on General Custer
<http://www.garryowen.com/>

⁹ Family Story.

¹⁰ Family Story told to Rena's children.

¹¹ North Dakota became a state in 1889.

¹² What is now called Minot.

¹³ Now the Jamestown college.

¹⁴ Information from <http://www.state.nd.us/hist/chrono.htm#1861>

¹⁵ The log house still stands today and is believed to be in a park in Bismarck, North Dakota. See Appendix P for an article on the Muir Log House.

¹⁶ Family Story from Ida Iversen.

¹⁷ Later renamed Devils Lake in 1884.

¹⁸ The Log house is infamous because it was on display in 1979 in Lansford, North Dakota Memorial Park, and was considered for the Bismarck, North Dakota State Memorial Park at that time. It is unknown if it was moved to the Bismarck location.

¹⁹ Family Story from Ida Iverson.

²⁰ January 15 number of the Business Bulletin, Burlington, North Dakota.

²¹ Family Story from Ida Iverson.

²² Family Story from Ida Iverson.

²³ Family Story from Ida Iverson.

²⁴ Family Story from Ida Iverson.

²⁵ See Appendix P for the article on this incident titled "Recalls Early Accident".

²⁶ It is unknown what the boys died from, but what is known is how upset Michael and Alice were about losing their boys.

²⁷ This is a family story told by Ida Muir Iverson.

²⁸ Variant – date – Records conflict on death date, some indicate 25 Feb 1929 and others indicate 22 June 1939. Since an article written by a newspaper obit is dated 1929, this authors belief is 1929.

APPENDIX A

MICHAEL MUIR

Michael Muir

B. 1788

D. 1873, buried in a preserve in Illinois

M. 18 February 1814, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, Janet Montgomerie (Montgomery)

Janet Montgomerie

B. 20 February 1791, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. unknown

Children

Michael Muir

B. (Christened) 10 July 1814, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. before 1821, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

Agnes Muir

B. 15 December 1815, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. 15 September 1873, Kelly, Warren County, Illinois

M. 21 May 1841, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, **John McKelvie**

Janet Muir

B. (Christened) 23 February 1817, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. 3 June 1907, Warren County, Illinois

M. 27 March 1840, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, **Thomas McKelvie**

Hugh Muir

B. (Christened) 2 May 1819, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. before 1828, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

John Muir (twin)

B. (Christened) 23 September 1821, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. 2 August 1900, Alleghany, Maryland

M. 6 March 1847, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, **Mary Craig**

Michael Muir (twin)

B. (Christened) 23 September 1821, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. unknown

William Muir

B. (Christened) 24 August 1823, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. 11 January 1892

M. 12 June 1846, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland, **Margaret Barclay**

Margaret Muir

B. 2 May 1825, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. 1 April 1902, Spring Grove, Warren County, Illinois

M. 28 October 1848, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland, **William Gallagher**

David Muir

B. 31 January 1827, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. after 1880

M. 29 May 1847, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland, **Janet Barclay**

Hugh Muir

B. 23 December 1828, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. 18 May 1898, Lonaconing, Allegany County, Maryland

M. 30 December 1853, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland, **Ann Hunter**

Thomas Montgomerie Muir

B. 22 December 1830, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

C. 1 January 1831, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. 26 August 1913, Melrose, Stearns, Minn.

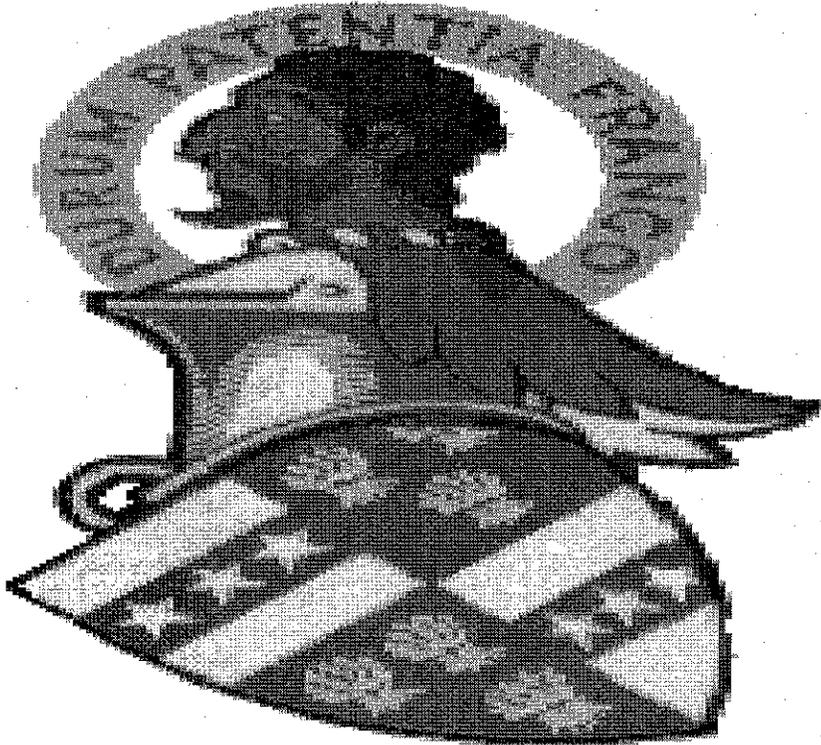
M. 31 December 1851, Drumfrishire, Dumfirshire, (also Riccarton, Ayershire) Scotland, **Susan Orr**

James Muir

B. 10 August 1835, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. 15 December 1875, Illinois

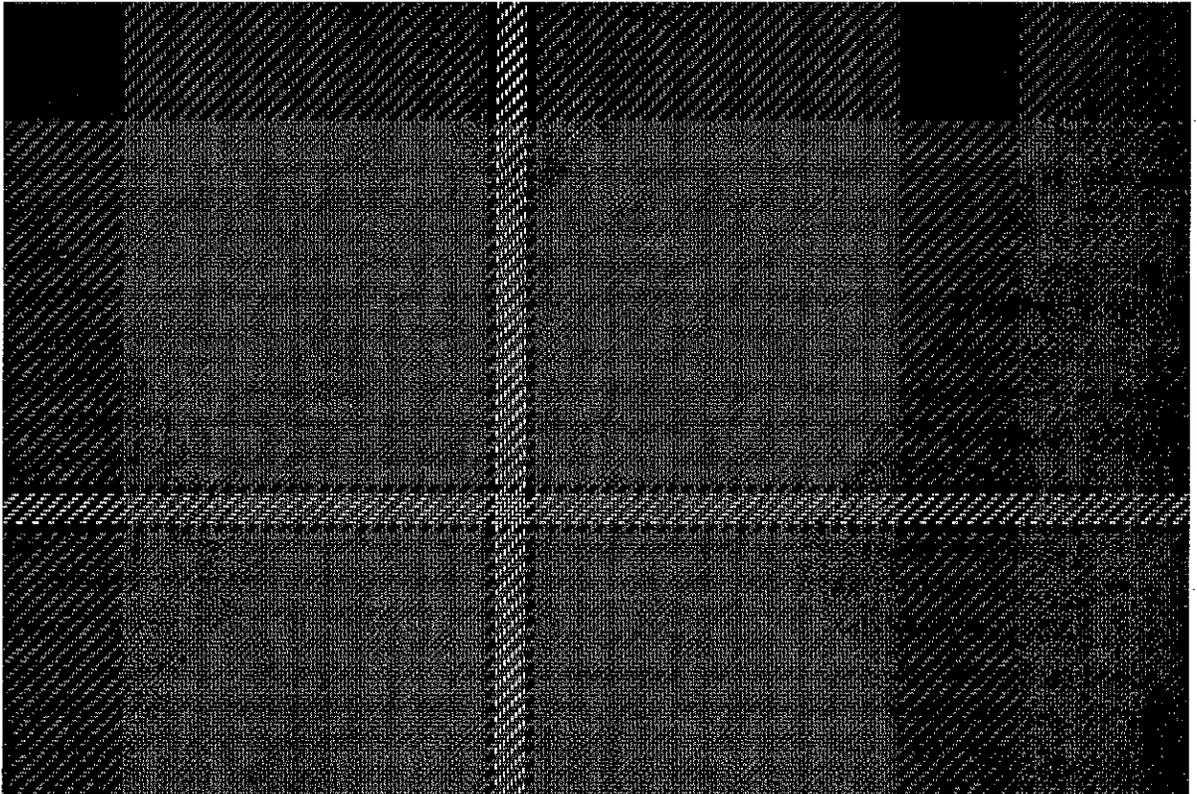
THE MUIR FAMILY COAT OF ARMS



MUIR

The name means 'living by a moor or heath'. The future King Robert II married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, in 1346. Ten years later the marriage was challenged, possibly on the grounds of there being a degree of consanguinity between them, and a dispensation was sought from the Pope. This was granted in 1347, when the legitimacy of their children, including the future King Robert III, was formally acknowledged. Sir William Mure of Rowallan (d. 1616) married Elizabeth, sister of the poet Alexander Montgomerie (1545-98), but the male Rowallan line ended in 1700 on the death of their great-grandson.
<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/m/muir2.html>

MUIR TARTAN



KILMARNOCK

with the villages of Riccarton and Kilmaurs Ayrshire Directory - 1837 - by Pigot & Co

KILMARNOCK is a large and important manufacturing town, in the parish of its name, and in the District of Cunningham; 65 1/2 miles sw of Edinburgh through Glasgow, from the latter city 21 1/2 ssw, 12 n from Ayr, and between 6 and 7 e from Irvine; situate on level ground, near the confluence of the Kilmarnock water with the Irvine.

Two centuries ago, this now thriving and populous town was a mere hamlet, dependent upon the baronial castle in its neighbourhood. The advantages of the place, as a site for manufactures, were the presence of coal, healthiness of situation, a populous country around, and abundance of provisions: for many years and generations, however, it seems to have been distinguished only for the production of broad flat bonnets, so long the characteristic wear of the Scottish lowland peasantry, as also the striped cowls which yet bear the name of the town.

As this business increased, the population augmented; and in the year 1731 the number had swelled so much, that the parish was found inadequate for its accommodation, and a new one was erected.

Subsequently, and for a considerable period, the staple manufacture was that of carpets, and in this branch it yet stands pre-eminent: in 1832 the ascertained product of this article amounted to £150,000; it is made of every possible kind and texture, from the plainest to the richest colour and fabric; a few years since the Brussels carpet was successfully imitated; and lately a variety, termed the "three-plie", of extreme beauty and durability, has been introduced. An extensive trade is carried on in the manufacture of shoes for exportation - likewise that of leather, for the tanning and dressing of which there are several highly respectable and large establishments. There are four very extensive nursery-grounds, two breweries, and the like number of rope-walks; iron-founding and machine making are important branches, and there are numerous well-furnished and handsome shops, in the various occupations usually found in large and populous towns.

One particular description of productive industry and skill seems, however, of late years, to have outstripped all those before mentioned - namely, the making and printing of shawls: for, in the year 1832, the amazing number of 1,128,814 of this denomination of garment issued from the manufactories of this place, amounting in value to upwards of £200,000; and the demand since that year has greatly increased.

The trade and commerce of Kilmarnock are assisted by branches of the "Ayr Bank", of the "Ayrshire Banking Company" and the "Commercial Bank of Scotland".

About half a mile north-west of the town is an extensive coal-field, from which fuel is obtained for the works of Kilmarnock, beside large supplies transmitted continually by railway to Troon, where they are shipped for various places. There are five incorporated trades, namely, the bonnet-makers, skimmers, tailors, shoe-makers and weavers; the first named is the most ancient - it was incorporated in 1646.

The aspect of the town is agreeable, especially in its central part, where the streets are regularly laid out, and the greater portion of the houses are of freestone; it has of late considerably extended to the south and east, and in these directions has now many elegant edifices. The improvements of Kilmarnock are under trustees, nominated by act of parliament in 1802; these are the provost and magistrates for the time being, his Grace the Duke of Portland, and several gentlemen also interested in improving the town; this trust is expected soon to be wound up. The town-house, built in 1805, contains a court-room for the magistracy, and public offices, besides a prison for criminals. In 1814 a superb and commodious news-room was erected in the centre of the town, serving the double purpose of a reading-room and a place of general resort. The gas-works were constructed in 1823, at an expense of from £5,000 to £6,000, defrayed by means of shares of £10 each, which, to the credit of the inhabitants, were taken up in the course of a few weeks; the works are under the management of twelve gentlemen, and a sub-committee of four.

Kilmarnock possesses an excellent academy, in which various branches of education are taught by able masters; there are, besides, several private seminaries of a high character, and many schools that impart instruction to children of the poorer classes. The institutions likewise comprise some well-conducted societies, amongst which are the procurators' and the merchants', a philosophical institution, an excellent subscription library, with numerous benefit clubs and associations. A very fine observatory, with valuable machinery and telescopes of a superior description, has been constructed by the inventive genius of Mr Thomas Morton, of this town, a self-instructed mechanist, who also originated many important improvements in the process of carpet-weaving.

The civil government is vested in the Provost, four bailies and eleven councillors; the magistrates preside in their civil and criminal courts by turns, and the justices sit once a fortnight in what is called the small debts court. The town joins with Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in returning one member to parliament.

Kilmarnock consists of two parishes - the High and the Low - each containing an established church. In the latter parish there has been lately erected, in addition, a large and handsome edifice, connected with the establishment, possessing accommodation for 1,700 persons; the style of architecture is that which prevailed in England during the latter part of the fourteenth century; it is ornamented with an admirable Gothic tower, and cost £5,000; Messrs Howie and Brown, of this town, were the builders. Near to the church, in King-street, is a very neatly-designed relief church, of recent erection, with an elegant spire; there are likewise two burgher

chapels, one Cameronian, and one independent, with several other places of worship for different sects.

The most remarkable object in this vicinity is the ruin of Dean castle - an ancient, extensive, and well defended mansion, formerly the property of the Earls of Kilmarnock; it stands in a "dean", or hollow, less than a mile north from the town; it was burnt down in 1735, from the carelessness of a servant girl, who in preparing some lint for spinning heedlessly let it catch fire. Kilmarnock house, another edifice once belonging to, and the last residence of, that noble family, is also in the parish: from this house proceeded the last unfortunate earl, in 1745, to join the standard of rebellion, which cost him his head. The Duchess of Portland and the Marchioness of Hastings (Countess of Loudon) are the principal proprietors of this conjoined parish.

The markets, which are held on Tuesday and Friday, are abundantly supplied with every necessary article of domestic consumption; a market for grain has also been established of late years, and promises to become of considerable utility. The fairs are held in February ("Fastens-even"), first Tuesday in May, third Wednesday in July (commonly called "the gooseberry fair"), and the third Wednesday in October - the last three are old style.

Riccarton

The parish of RICCARTON is in the district of Kyle, lying on the left or south bank of the Irvine river, which separates it from Kilmarnock. The village stands on an eminence, a mile to the south of that town, on the right bank, but almost connected with Kilmarnock by a long street. The parish extends about six miles in length, by between two and three in breadth.

The village is remarkable for having been the residence of the venerable Sir Ronald Crawford, the maternal uncle of Wallace, with whom, it is said, the hero sometimes sojourned; and it was to Riccarton that he generally retired after performing any of his daring exploits, before he openly unfurled his country's banner. On revenging the treacherous murder of his uncle and other chieftains, by burning the barns of Ayr, he took his way by night to this village, accompanied by a few followers; when he reached a certain eminence, about six miles from Ayr, he turned round, and, seeing the flames still ascending, exclaimed with stern exultation, "the barns burn well!" From this laconic expression (tradition adds) the spot obtained the name of "Burnwell", which it still retains.

The church at Riccarton is a modern structure, having been erected in 1823; it has a fine steeple, and from its elevated position has an ornamental effect upon the country all around. A new bridge across the Irvine is now in progress, which will materially improve the approach from Ayr road to Kilmarnock. A considerable quantity of coal is raised in this parish; the Duke of Portland is the principal landed proprietor.

Kilmaurs

Kilmaurs, a small town, a burgh of Barony, and capital of the parish of its name, in the district of Cunningham, two miles from Kilmarnock, is situated on the right bank of a rivulet, called Kilmaur's water, or "Carmel water", it was erected into a burgh of barony by James V, at the insistence of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and his son, Lord Kilmaurs. The government of the town invested in two bailies (chosen annually by the portioners), before whom debts may be recovered.

Kilmaurs is composed principally of one street, in the middle of which is a small town house with a steeple and clock. Formerly this place was somewhat noted for the manufacture of clasp knives, or "whittles" - the sharpness of the edge of which instruments gave rise in Ayrshire to a jocular expression of comparison. A man of acute understanding, and quickness of action, is said to be "as sharp as a Kilmaurs whittle". The most prominent trades now are those of shoemaking and weaving, for the Glasgow and Paisley markets.

Coals are mined in the parish, the surface of which consists of large level fields, interspersed with gentle declivities and elevations; the summits of the latter are well wooded, and the whole district has a pleasing appearance. There is an old pile of building near to the church, seemingly of very ancient origin; but with respect to its founder, or the date or object of its erection, even tradition itself is silent. In the cemetery of the Glencairn family, adjacent to the church, is a piece of beautiful sculpture, a specimen of the taste and execution of former times, erected as a monument to the memory of the chancellor, William, the ninth earl.

The market, which was for many years held on the Friday, has fallen into disuse; but fairs are held on the 11th of June, 11th of November, and the first Wednesday in August - all old style.

Post Offices

Kilmarnock, King street, William Rankin, Post master. Letters from London arrive every afternoon at half past four, and are despatched every night at half past eleven - Letters from Edinburgh and Glasgow arrive every morning at five and evening at half past seven, and are despatched every evening at seven and night at half past eleven - the Irish mail, with letters for Ayr, Maybole, Girvan, Ballantrae, and Stranraer, are despatched every evening at half past seven, and arrive every night at half past eleven - Letters from Ayr arrive every evening at seven, and are despatched every morning at five - Letters from Irvine, Saltcoats and Troon arrive every evening at half past six, and are despatched every morning at five - Letters from Cumnock and Mauchline arrive every afternoon at half past four, and are despatched every morning at five - Letters from Stewarton arrive every evening at half past six, and are despatched every morning at five.

AYERSHIRE CLANS

Castles of Ayrshire and their grounds were acquired by clans that supported Scottish Kings in battle, the braver in battle, the greater the reward. Famous Ayrshire clans include: Boyd, Boyle, Bruce, Campbell, Cathcart, Craufurd, Cunningham, Hamilton, Hunter, Kennedy, Lockhart, Montgomery, Mure and Wallace.

Information from; <http://www.ayrshirescotland.com/>

Below is a list of events through history that were influential in the way Scottish Clans gained or lost their power.

1018, victory for King Malcolm 11 of Scotland at the Battle of Carham (Northern England) against the Northern English defined the Kingdom of Scotland's borders to roughly what is seen today. The Scots made a few attempts over the following years to capture lands in Northern England but failed to hold on to them.

1263 1st October, the forces of King Alexander 111 of Scotland crushed the forces of the Norwegian King Haakon at the Battle of Largs. The Vikings had been raiding the Western Isles and west coast of Scotland for over 400 years. The Battle of Largs saw the Vikings forced out of Scotland forever.

1286, the death of King Alexander 111 of Scotland and that of his sole heir the four year old Princess Margaret (Maid of Norway) four years later, led to the mighty English King Edward 1st (Longshanks) sending his forces into Scotland with a view of gaining control for himself.

1292, John Balliol chosen by the Scottish Nobles as their King began his unsuccessful quest to remove the English from Scotland. Edward 1 imprisoned Balliol in the Tower of London until his release in 1299. Balliol then moved to France where he lived on his estates until his death.

1297 11th September, William Wallace lead 15,000 Scottish rebels against an English army, 50,000 strong, on route to Stirling Castle at Stirling Bridge. Wallace's victory saw him rewarded with the title Guardian of Scotland.

1298, William Wallace's army is crushed by a massive English army led by Edward 1st at Falkirk. Wallace escaped with his life only to be captured

at Glasgow August 5th 1305 and executed in London August 23rd 1305.

1314 June 23rd, a Scottish army led by Robert the Bruce confronts an English army led by King Edward 11 (son of Edward 1 who died in July 1307) at Bannockburn, Stirlingshire. Bruce's victory saw the English flee towards their strongholds and eventually out of Scotland altogether. After a further 14 years of war, the treaty of Edinburgh was signed March 17th 1328, this allowing Bruce to become king of an independent Scotland. Bruce died at Cardross, probably from leprosy June 7th 1329.

1371, the death of Bruce's son David 11 without leaving an heir led to the crowning of Robert the Bruce's grandson Robert 11 (Stewart) this beginning the house of Stuart that eventually ruled Scotland and England.

1488, the unpopular King James 111 (Stuart) is killed at the battle of Sauchieburn by the army of his son James who became King James 1V.

1513 9th September, Battle of Flodden Moor, Northumberland England, between the armies of James 1V (Stuart) of Scotland and King Henry V111 (Tudor) of England. Henry provoked the Scottish attack as his forces had been plundering Scottish ships travelling between Scotland and France. Scotland's losses in the battle were high including the king himself and many nobles.

1530s, King Henry V111 of England (Tudor) steers England towards Protestantism. The German monk Martin Luther's ideas that the Christian Catholic religion centred on the Pope in Rome should be reformed. Luther's preaching's lead to the split of the Christian religion into Catholic and Protestant. The Protestant religion appealed to Henry as money raised by English churches would then go to him instead of the Pope. Other advantages of Protestantism were divorce was then legal and clerics could marry. Hundreds of thousands of British died and were forced to emigrate over the following two century's fighting over the two religions.

1542, King James V (Stuart) of Scotland died one week after the birth of his sole heir Mary. The death of James V lead to Henry V111 of England sending troops into Scotland on raids to put pressure on the Scots to have Mary married to his son Edward. Mary was moved to safety in France 1548. She eventually married a French prince and became Queen of France. After the death of her husband followed by the death of her mother in 1560 who had been leading Scotland in her absence, Mary

returned to Scotland where she took on the title Mary Queen of Scots. These were dangerous times as Scotland and England were at that time torn between the Catholic and Protestant religions. Catholics in Scotland, England and France claimed the protestant Queen Elizabeth 1 (Tudor) of England since 1558 should be replaced by the catholic Mary who had claims to the English throne, as she was the granddaughter of Margaret Tudor. Battles that raged at that time ended with Mary imprisoned by Elizabeth's forces and eventually executed in 1587. In a twist of fate, the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603 without leaving an heir saw Mary Queen of Scots son James VI of Scotland declared King of England and Scotland.

1642, Charles 1 (Stuart) of England & Scotland finds himself embroiled in the English Civil War. His attempts to force a new prayer book on the Scots and take little notice of the English Parliament led to the war. The parliamentarians (Roundheads) led by Oliver Cromwell eventually defeated the Monarchy (Cavaliers) in 1649, Charles was beheaded soon after. Cromwell then ruled England & Scotland as Lord Protector till his death in 1658. The death of Cromwell's son the following year saw the Stuart's returned to the throne.

1707, Queen Anne (Stuart) presides over the Union of the parliaments of Scotland and England. The parliaments then become known as the Parliament of Great Britain.

1714, the death of Queen Anne (Stuart) without leaving an heir lead to George 1 (Hanover) taking over the throne of Great Britain. George was the son of the Electress Sophia of Hanover /Germany who was a granddaughter of King James I of England. With George being a protestant German chosen before decendants of the catholic Stuart's that had a greater claim to the throne, the Stuart's began disputing his right to be king.

1715, the sixth Earl of Mar (John Erskin) declared himself for James Francis Stuart (the Old Pretender) and set out with his forces in an attempt to meet up with English forces also inspired to have King George 1 overthrown in favour of James Stuart. That attempt scuppered by Hanoverian supporters became known as the first Jacobite Rising.

1719, Battle of Glenshiel ends with another defeat of the Jacobites by the Hanovarians.

1745 September 19th, Battle of Prestonpans led by Prince Charles Edward

Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) defeats Sir John Cope to achieve the first Jacobite victory.

1746 January 17th, Jacobites defeat English government troops at Falkirk.

1746 April 16th, the Battle of Culloden Moor near Inverness ends within one hour with the defeat of the Jacobites and the fleeing of Bonnie Prince Charlie to France. The final battle was fought.

1837-1901, Queen Victoria (Hanover) rules Britain with her offspring marrying throughout Europe. Her marriage to Prince Albert (son of Ernest Duke of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, Germany) results in a family of 9 children and 40 grandchildren. The first child, Victoria Adelaide, married Frederick III, German Emperor, with their son becoming Kaiser Wilhelm II, World War I era. Their second child, Edward VII, ruled Britain under his father's title Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, with his son becoming George V of Britain, World War I era. Their third child, Princess Alice, married the German Louis IV of Hesse, Grand Duke, with their daughter Princess Alexandra marrying Czar Nicholas II of Russia, World War I era.

1917, in the midst of World War One, King George V of Britain adopts the name House of Windsor for the royalty, this distancing them from their German relations. As the war came to an end, George's cousin Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was forced to abdicate and move to Holland. George's other cousin, Czar Nicholas II of Russia, was forced to abdicate in 1917 by the Bolshevik Revolution. The Czar, Princess Alexandra and their family were shot by the Bolsheviks July 16th 1918. The House of Windsor survived the war to go on as Britain's monarchs into the 21st Century.

<http://www.ayrshirescotland.com/clans/clanmenu.htm>

MURE CLAN

Since the name Muir possibly derived from the name Mure, the following has been added.

Clan Mure

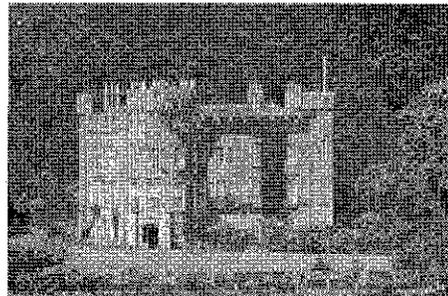
By the 1200s, the Mure's had established themselves in Ayrshire on the lands of Rowallan (north of Kilmarnock).

Although the Mure's appear on the list rendering homage to Edward I in 1296, Sir Archibald Muir fought at the siege of Berwick for John Balliol in the same year. Sir Archibald was killed during the battle that ended with Edward 1 (Longshanks of England) defeating Balliol and his loyal supporters. It is almost certain Mure's fought alongside Robert the Bruce in the War of Independence.

Robert the Bruce's grandson, future King Robert 11 (Stuart), married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan in 1346. The marriage of their daughter Jean to John Lyon created the title Thane of Glamis. Decendants from that line include Elizabeth the Queen Mother and H.M. Queen Elizabeth 11.

Sir Archibald Mure's son, William, was knighted by King David 11 around 1357 after sending one of his sons as hostage to secure the release of David 11 from his English captives.

1500s, Walter Muir begins the building of Cloncaird Castle 12 miles southeast of Ayr.



From 1543, Mungo Muir fought for the catholic Mary Queen of Scots and died at the Battle of Pinkie (Edinburgh) 1547. He was credited with making significant improvements to Rowallan Castle. His successors embraced the protestant religion and became opponents of Mary Queen of Scots.

1600s, the Mure's were persecuted as Covenanters as they fought with many other Scottish clans to keep the protestant churches in Scotland free from English intervention.

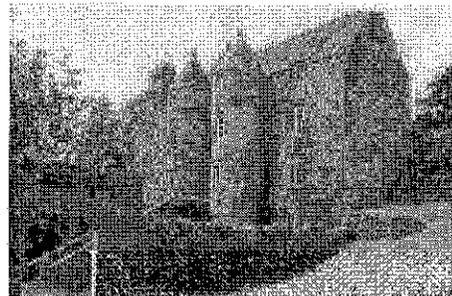
1662, the youngest son of Sir William Muir is created Baronet of Nova Scotia.

1700, the last acknowledged Laird of the Clan dies without a male heir, this leading to the Mure Clan breaking up and seeking protection of larger clans. Many emigrated at that time to America, Australia and Canada.

1809, Sir John Mure, Military Commander, fought against Napoleon and fell at the Battle of Corunna/Spain.

1838-1914, John Mure born at Dunbar, immigrated with his parents to America. He was credited with establishing the Yosemite National Park.

The lands of Rowallan passed to the Corbet (Lords Rowallan) in the early 1900s. They decided against rebuilding the old castle in favour of building a new house/castle. The estate of Rowallan is expected to be used as some sort of Country Park in the near future.



Cloncaird Castle passed to the Wallace's for some time then a Canadian family. An Ayr businessman has recently bought Cloncaird to serve as his family home.

<http://www.ayrshirescotland.com/clans/mure.html>

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Established in 1560, the Church of Scotland was the only ecclesiastical body established by law in Scotland. The General Assembly was Scotland's only national legislative assembly. It met every May and the moderator, who presided over the General Assembly, was elected annually by the delegates.

By 1901 the membership of the Church of Scotland had reached 662,000. Its leading competitors included the Free Church of Scotland (288,000) the United Presbyterian Church (194,000) and the Scottish Episcopal Church (47,000). There were also Baptists and Methodists and a growing number of Roman Catholics, composed mainly of Irish immigrants, settling in industrial centres such as Glasgow.
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/REscotland.htm>

Early Days of Coal Mining in Northern Illinois

by Richard Joyce

Although prior to the 1860s, some mining was done in the region south of Joliet, Ill., those early mines were primarily small affairs that supplied local needs. The coal mining "boom" in the northern fields of Illinois really dates from 1864. Around the town of Braidwood, a farmer struck coal while drilling a well for water. For the next 50 years, thousands of people came into Will, Grundy, and Kankakee Counties to seek their livelihood in the coal mines.

The coal boom of the late 1860s went hand in hand with the development of an extensive railroad network that allowed coal companies to ship their products cheaply to large markets in the rapidly growing industrial cities. The Braidwood area coal was shipped mostly to Chicago.

Soon after the discovery of the extensive coal fields in the 1860s, large corporations bought huge tracts of land in the area. The most important of these was the Chicago, Wilmington, and Vermillion Coal Company, which was formed in 1866 by rich investors from Boston and Chicago. Mines were sunk by many companies, and towns sprang up around the mines. These "boom towns" exploded in size as miners flocked in from eastern states (especially Pennsylvania) and from Europe. Braidwood once had 8,000 people and was the second largest city in Will County. In the mid-1870s, it was the most important coal town in northern Illinois. The names of towns often reflect their reason for existence--Coal City, Carbon Hill, Diamond (named after "black diamonds," or coal), and South Wilmington (named after the coal company that originally owned it).

Life was extremely difficult for the miners and their families. They had many complaints about their occupation. The underground work was dangerous, dirty, and often damp. Miners working in the underground tunnels could not stand straight, ceilings in the tunnels being too low. They picked and shoveled the coal for ten hours a day, loaded it on small cars, and pushed them to an area where mules would pull them to the cage to be hauled to the surface.

Miners breathed stale dusty air, and many developed a breathing ailment known today as "Black Lung." Miners used lumber to prop up the roof where they worked, but often huge rocks would fall, thus trapping, injuring, or killing them. Miners complained that the coal companies did not supply them with adequate rails, cars, lumber, or fresh air. Explosive gas was present in some mines and many miners were injured or killed by blasts. In February, 1883, seventy-four miners were killed in the "Diamond Mine Disaster," when water from melting snow on the surface suddenly poured into the mine, drowning the men working below. It was the worst mining disaster in Illinois history up to that time.

The most common complaint of the miners, however, concerned their pay, and the total control which the companies had over their financial well-being. Most mining towns were "company towns." The coal company owned the land. They built, rented, or sold the houses to their workers. If the miners quit work or went on strike, the company could evict them from the homes. They often forced workers to buy at "company stores," where credit might be more readily available, but prices were higher. Companies sometimes paid in "scrip," which was taken in trade only at the company store. At times, men who refused to buy from the company store were dismissed. Miners were usually paid monthly in the early days, with the company holding two weeks' back pay. Thus, miners who quit often lost two weeks' pay. Miners also had the expense of getting their tools sharpened, and they had to buy oil for their lamps which provided the only light underground.

Miners were paid by the ton, and they often claimed they were cheated by the coal companies. The operators could easily cheat the men by saying that too many rocks and particles of clay had been put in the mine cars. Prior to 1898, the coal was dumped over screens which separated the coal into large and small lumps. Miners were paid for the larger pieces that remained above the screen. The coal companies sold the small chunks too, but these apparently were mined free.

The weather and business conditions in general, also affected the miners' paycheck. Most miners were unemployed during summer months, when the demand for heat decreased. If factories cut back or closed during a depression, even less coal was needed; so again miners were out of work. Annual income was seriously reduced by this seasonal unemployment, which seems to have been the most constant problem for the miners over the years. A committee created by the State Board of Charities investigated the income of miners in northern Illinois in 1889. They found that the average miner made only \$379.44 in a year. To add to the above problems, the miners accused the coal companies of advertising for men in Europe, so as to bring more

miners into the area. This created a huge oversupply of workers that increased unemployment and kept wages low.

To correct these abuses, the miners formed unions. A miners' union existed in Braidwood as early as 1872. Serious problems occurred over the years for the union organizers. Since miners were poor and often unemployed, few of them could afford payment of regular dues to support their organization. The various immigrant groups were also a handicap of sorts. The pioneer miners of the 1860s and 1870s were mostly native Americans or immigrants from northern Europe--Irish, English, Scotch, Welsh, German, French, and Belgian. After 1880, however, more and more miners came from southern and eastern Europe--mainly Italians, Bohemians, and Poles. Braidwood once had a school in which lessons were taught in the Bohemian language. The difficulties of organizing men with different languages and customs, who had strong opposing religious and national prejudices were immense; yet the miners banded together to improve their miserable condition. Misery was one thing they all had in common.

In 1890, the United Mine Workers of America was formed. It was created out of the various local unions then existing in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana. A number of local miners were active in the formation of the national union. The UMW was the nation's earliest and most successful industrial union, and it was the nation's largest union for several decades following 1900. An industrial union protects those who produce a certain product, regardless of what part they play in producing it--miners, auto workers are examples. A craft union represents workers who have a certain skill or trade--carpenter, electrician, musician. From 1899 to 1908, the UMW president was John Mitchell, who was born in Braidwood on February 4, 1870. He entered the mines as a trapper boy at twelve, and joined a union when he was only fifteen. In 1902, he was called to the White House by President Theodore Roosevelt to help mediate a strike of Pennsylvania miners.

The miners used many tactics to achieve their goals. Since they composed the large majority of the populace in some areas, they could elect candidates who were sympathetic to their cause. Several coal miners were elected to the General Assembly in Springfield. These representatives passed laws favored by the miners--laws dealing with safety, company stores, and fairness in pay. Miners then used these laws to sue the coal companies, but they almost always lost since the courts were sympathetic to business interests, not to workers. The laws were thus struck down.

The most successful weapon of the miners was the strike, in which all miners quit work and refused to return until their demands were met. Serious strikes by miners in northern Illinois occurred in these years: 1868, 1874, 1877 (the year of the nine months' strike), 1889, 1894, and 1897 (after which the miners received a raise and the eight-hour day). While on strike, the miners had to rely on their savings (usually very meager, if they had any), their gardens, farm animals, and charity. Some men went to work in other states, others fished, hunted, or worked for area farmers or villages. During long strikes, miners' relief committees went to Chicago, Joliet, Kankakee, and

elsewhere to beg for food, shoes, clothing, etc. The suffering was usually terrible, but the miners seldom gave in without supreme sacrifices.

Violence often occurred during the strikes. Miners sometimes tossed garbage into the shafts, and company property often caught fire during the strikes. In refusing to work, the men tried to create a shortage of coal. This would drive up the price, so that the companies could then pay their men more. But to create a coal shortage, the men had to make sure no coal was mined or shipped. Miners thus derailed trains, burned railroad bridges, or unhooked railroad cars. In 1874, 1877, and 1894, the local coal companies called in Pinkerton detectives, sheriffs' deputies, and federal officers to prevent destruction to mines and trains. Local miners at Godley and Carbon Hill were fired upon by the outside forces. In Braidwood in 1889, the state militia conducted a house-to-house search for weapons.

The mine owners retaliated in several ways against the striking miners. A favorite tactic was the "blacklist." Any miner who was suspected of being a union organizer was fired, and his name was passed to other mining companies so that none would hire him. John Mitchell was blacklisted for his actions during the 1894 strike. Another popular method used by the owners was the "yellow dog" or "ironclad" contract. Miners who signed these promised not to strike or join a union while employed by the coal company. A contract offered to local miners following the 1877 strike says:

He will not stop work, join any "strike," or combination, for the purpose of obtaining or causing the company to pay the miners an advance of wages or pay beyond what is specified in this contract, nor will he in any way aid, abet, or countenance any "strike," combination, or scheme, for any purpose whatever, during the time specified...

The "lockout" was also used. If the men refused to accept a reduction in their wages, or if they struck, the company would try to starve the miners into accepting worse conditions or wages, and often they were successful. In some places, companies got the courts to issue "injunctions," which made it illegal for miners to strike, have meetings, or march. Violators could be sent to jail.

One of the most common methods used to force the miners to return to work was the threat to fire them and bring in "strikebreakers." Strikebreakers, or "scabs," are workers hired by the company to replace those who are striking. The coal companies in the area were expert at using this tactic. For example, in 1874, some fifty Danish and Norwegian immigrants were hired to replace the strikers at Braidwood. In 1877, two to three-hundred blacks from West Virginia were brought into Braidwood. In 1897, the coal companies threatened to bring Chinese miners from Wyoming. At Carbon Hill, the company built a fortified stockade around the mouth of the mine and

moved houses inside so that the Chinese could be protected. The issue, however, was settled and the Chinese never arrived.

Coal mining left a heritage in the area. The coal "dumps" dot the landscape. Like the miners' work, they are dark, drab, and dirty. The descendants of miners still live in old mining communities, but many know little of their past history.

A Braidwood miner, born in Bohemia who later moved to Chicago, became the Mayor of Chicago. This man, Anton J. Cermak, was killed in the 1933 assassination attempt on President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Cermak was seated at Roosevelt's side and received the fatal bullet intended for the President.

From coal towns came important labor leaders, among them John Mitchell and John L. Lewis. Both became presidents of the United Mine Workers of America. Although born in Iowa, Lewis spent several years mining coal in Panama, Illinois.

As head of the nation's most powerful industrial union, Lewis founded the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in 1936. The American Federation of Labor (AFL) had refused to undertake an organizing campaign within the mass production industries. In concert with several sympathetic unions, Lewis and the UMWA went ahead with great success despite being expelled from the AFL. However, the two groups merged in 1954, becoming the AFL-CIO as we know it today.
<http://www.kentlaw.edu/ilhs/earlyday.htm>

MICHAEL MUIR AND AGNES MCKELVY OBITUARY

Taken from the Aledo Weekly Record 9-24-1873, In either Mercer or Warren County, Illinois Michael Muir and Agnes Muir- McKelvie Obituaries.

Of dysentery, Sept 9th 1873, at the residence of his eldest daughter, Mrs Agnes McKelvy of Mercer county Ill. Mr Michael Muir.

Mr. Muir was born in Kilmarnock, Ayershire, Scotland, about the year 1788. He emigrated to America with the last of his children in 1857. Eight of his nine children, many grand and great grandchildren, attended his funeral. Two sons in Maryland and one in Minnesota were telegraphed and came to see their father die. The only absent one was on a visit to Scotland his native land. Mr. Muir was highly esteemed as an honest, upright man; he was a member of the Established Church of Scotland and died hoping in Christ. A few days before this patriarch's death, the daughter at whose house he died, was taken sick with the same disease, dysentery. Her stomach and bowels being both seriously affected. She told us she would not recover; and so the event proved. She died Sept. 15th, in the 58th year of her age. She was born and brought up in Kilmarnock, Ayershire, Scotland, was married to Mr. John

McKelvy in 1841. They emigrated to this country with their father and other relations in 1857. Mr McKelvy died in 1864. Out of a large family of children only three survive their mother- two sons and one daughter. The following picture is of Michael Muir's Tombstone and it was donated by John and Debbie Koch.



APPENDIX B

JANET MONTGOMERIE

Janet married Michael 18 February 1814 in Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland. She was pregnant with their first child Michael at the time of their marriage. Not much is known personally about Janet Montgomerie or her parents at the time of this writing (2005). It is this author's belief that she passed away before everyone came to America because there are no records or comments by anyone that she traveled to America with the family.(2005).

Janet's Parents

Hugh Montgomery

B. about 1763, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. Riccarton, Ayreshire, Scotland

M. 12 March 1788, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

Agnes Orr

B. about 1767, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. unknown

Janet's Siblings

1. Margret Montgomery b: Jun 1789
2. Janet Montgomery b: 20 Feb 1791 in Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland
3. Sarah Montgomery b: Jan 1793
4. Hugh Montgomery b: Mar 1797
5. John Montgomery b: Feb 1799
6. Mary Montgomery b: May 1801
7. William Montgomery b: Oct 1803
8. Thomas Montgomery b: Jan 1806
9. Elizabeth Montgomery b: Jul 1808

MONTGOMERIES OF SCOTLAND

The Montgomerys are a Lowland clan of Anglo-Norman origin. Roger de Montgomery called "The Great" was father to another Roger, born about 1030 who was joint Regent of Normandy when William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066. Montgomery followed King William to England where he was created Earl of Arundel, he was later made Earl of Shropshire or Shrewsbury and the county of Montgomery is named after him. The first of the family in Scotland was Robert de Montgomerie who obtained a grant of the lands of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, for some time the principal home of the Montgomerys. His descendant John Montgomerie of Eaglesham was the distinguished warrior who captured Henry Percy called Hotspur at the Battle of Otterburn in 1388. With Percy's ransom he built the castle of Polnoon as well as acquiring the lands of Eglinton and Ardrossan through his marriage to Elizabeth of Eglinton. His grandson, Sir Alexander was created Lord Montgomerie and became a member of the King's council. Hugh, the 3rd Lord Montgomerie was created Earl of Eglinton in 1507. He was amongst those who opposed James III and fought at Sauchieburn in 1488, where the king lost his life. He also received the Isle of Arran with the custody of Brodick Castle. The 2nd Earl remained a devout Catholic at the Reformation and fought on the side of Mary Queen of Scots at her final defeat at Langside in 1568. He was declared guilty of treason and imprisoned in Doune Castle. When he was released he tried to secure the safety and toleration of Catholics in the wake of the Reformation. Ironically his daughter Lady Margaret married Robert Seton, 1st Earl of Winton, a loyal Covenantor in the wars of Charles I and it was their son, Alexander Seton who took the name Montgomerie who became the 6th Earl of Eglinton. He was also a Presbyterian supporter and followed Charles II. He was imprisoned for his Royalist sympathies by General Monk in 1659 after the death of Cromwell however in the following year it was Monk himself who restored the monarch to his throne. The 9th Earl was one of the Privy Council of King William and later Queen Anne and during the rebellion of 1715 actively promoted the training of the fencible men of Ayrshire. The 11th Earl raised the 77th Foot Highlanders. The 13th Earl was renowned for his celebrated tournament at Eglinton Castle in 1839. The Montgomerys and the Cunninghams had one of the longest running feuds in Scotland; in the 16th century Eglinton House was burnt and the 4th Earl was killed by Cunninghams, finally it was resolved by the government. (This was copied from Sue Collins Rootsweb.com site; <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bcoll30038&id=I615>)

APPENDIX C

MICHAEL MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

Michael Muir

B. 07 JUN 1814 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. unknown

It is believed that Michael died before 1821, because that is when the second child the Muir's named Michael was born. It was common for parents to name their next child after a recent death of a child by the same name.

APPENDIX D

AGNES MUIR MCKELVIE

Daughter of Michael and Janet Muir

Agnes Muir McKelvie

B. 15 JAN 1816 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. 18 SEP 1873 in Mercer Co, Illinois (Burial) Terpenning Cem, Warren Co, Illinois

M. 21 MAY 1841 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland,

Marriage: John MCKELVIE,

B: 04 AUG 1807 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland

Children

1. **Francis MCKELVIE**

B. 17 OCT 1841, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. about 1891, Kingsbury County, South Dakota

M. 28 January 1875, **Janet Gibb Bainbridge**

children

John R MCKELVIE

B. JAN-1876 in IA

Anna Russell MCKELVIE

B. AUG-1877 in IA

Nicholas Bainbridge MCKELVIE

B. 28 DEC 1879 in Nevada, Story Co,

IA Francis Emerson MCKELVIE

B. DEC-1884 in Esmond, Kingsbury Co,

SD Joseph Ward MCKELVIE

B. SEP-1891 in Esmond,

Kingsbury Co, SD

2. **Michael MCKELVIE**

B. 31 JUL 1843 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. before 1925

3. **Janet MCKELVIE**

B. 27 OCT 1844 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. before 1925

4. **Janet MCKELVIE**
 B. 24 SEP 1845 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland
 D. before 1925

5. **William MCKELVIE**
 B. 30 DEC 1846 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland
 D. before 1925

6. **Agnes MCKELVIE**
 B. 28 NOV 1847, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland
 D. 18 March 1925, Oneida, Knox County, Illinois
 M. 26 December 1864, Warren County, Illinois, **Luke Simcox**
children

Agnes J SIMCOX	B. 16 JUN 1866, IL
Elizabeth SIMCOX	B. 15 MAY 1868, IL
John SIMCOX	B. 10 AUG 1870, IL
Frank Frances SIMCOX	B. 17 APR 1874, Spring Grove Tp, Warren Co,
IL Nettie SIMCOX	B. 06 AUG 1877, Alexis,IL
Henry B SIMCOX	B. 13 OCT 1879, Alexis,IL
Mary Ellen SIMCOX	B. 26 MAR 1883, Spring Grove Tp, Warren Co,
IL Margaret SIMCOX	B. 23 SEP 1884, Alexis,IL
Florence SIMCOX	B. 02 NOV 1886, IL

7. **Elizabeth MCKELVIE**
 B. 22 AUG 1850 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland
 D. before 1925

8. **Margaret MCKELVIE**
 B. 27 MAR 1853 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland
 D. before 1925

9. **John MCKELVIE**
 B. about 1857, Scotland
 D. after 1880

APPENDIX E

JANET MUIR MCKELVIE

Daughter of Michael and Janet Muir

Janet Muir McKelvie

B. 19 FEB 1817 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. 03 JUN 1907 in Warren Co, Illinois, (Burial) Spring Grove Cem, Warren Co, IL

M. 27 MAR 1840 in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

Marriage: Thomas MCKELVIE

B: 25 JAN 1815, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

Immigration: about 1850 Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

Religion: Presbyterian

Children

1. **Francis MCKELVIE**

B. 07 JUL 1840, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. about 1849

2. **Jeanette MCKELVIE**

B. 16 APR 1842, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. 29 JAN 1819, Alexis, Illinois

M. 26 APR 1858, Mahoning County, Ohio, **John Simcox**

children

Elizabeth SIMCOX

B. about 1859, IL

Jeannete SIMCOX

B. about 1861, IL

Mary Matilda SIMCOX

B. 08 JAN 1863, IL

Margaret Jane SIMCOX

B. OCT-1865, IL

John SIMCOX

B. 05 APR 1866, Alexis, IL

Jeanette SIMCOX

B. JAN-1868, Spring Grove, Warren, IL

Thomas SIMCOX

B. JUN-1870, IL

Aaron SIMCOX

B. 27 DEC 1872, IL

Anna SIMCOX

B. about 1875, Alexis, IL

Edith Rebecca SIMCOX

B. 10 FEB 1878, Spring Grove Tsp, Warren, IL

Bertha M SIMCOX

B: 24 JUL 1880, Alexis, IL

Charles Henry SIMCOX B. 17 JUN 1882, Alexis, Warren, IL
Richard SIMCOX B. 30 JUN 1884, Spring Grove Tsp, Warren, IL

3. **Michael MCKELVIE**

B. 15 AUG 1844, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland
D. 1 JAN 1905, Spring Grove, Warren, IL
M. 16 March 1868, **Marion Peacock**

children

Annie D MCKELVIE	B. 02 JAN 1869, IL
Nettie MCKELVIE	B. 27 AUG 1870, IL
Thomas Sterling MCKELVIE	B. 24 SEP 1871, Spring Grove, Warren,
IL John Peacock MCKELVIE	B. 2 JUN 1873, Alexis, IL
William S MCKELVIE	B. 15 OCT 1875, IL
Francis Alexander MCKELVIE	B. 23 MAY 1879, Spring Grove,
Warren, IL Harry Garfield MCKELVIE	B. 01 AUG 1881, Spring
Grove, Warren, IL Kathryn Bell MCKELVIE	B. 04 JUL 1883,
Alexis, IL	Jessie Alice MCKELVIE B. 17
AUG 1886, Warren Co, IL	Arch Logan MCKELVIE
B. 13 AUG 1889, Spring Grove, Warren, IL	George B MCKELVIE
B. 24 DEC 1891, Spring Grove, Warren, IL	

4. **Elizabeth MCKELVIE**

B. 15 May 1852, Lonaconing, Allegany, Maryland
D. 18 August 1938, burial Spring Grove Cemetery Illinois
M. 1 Nov 1904, Warren County, Illinois, **Robert C. McCullough**

Lonaconing: Home in the Hills
by Mary Meyers

The Growth and Development of Lonaconing, Maryland

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MDGenWeb Project by Pat Hook pahook@hereintown.net

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A longing for knowledge makes us strive to ascertain what happened long ago in far off places, but especially in the community where we live. We stand in imagination with the Indians, the early German settlers, the builders of the iron furnace, the miners of coal and iron ore, the makers of brick and mortar and the skilled workmen who produced pig iron. We sympathize with their problems and glory in their achievements. We consider, with admiration and amazement, the lives of those brave souls who developed the coal industry and who made their living in the varied subsidiary occupations necessary to the successful establishment of a community.

In 1674, before there was a Lonaconing, the Iroquois Indians subjugated the Susquehannocks, the Delawares and their allies, the Shawnees, as well as smaller Algonquin groups. Artifacts found in "Indian Hollow", a depression in Dan's Mountain between Pekin and Lonaconing on the east side of George's Creek, indicate that there may have been a Shawnee settlement in that area. Arrowheads, tomahawks and similar items have been found in some abundance.

"Con" was the Indian word for creek. Aliconie (Allegany) refers to people of the mountain streams. Many scholars accept the translation of Lonaconing as "the meeting place of many streams." The claim possibly of Lonaconing being derived from the Delaware Indian guide, Nemaquin, seems far fetched.

Indians from what became known as the George's Creek area provided furs for Thomas Cresap's Ohio Company, with store houses at the junction of Will's Creek and the Potomac River on the Maryland side.

Nemaquin remained for some time in the service of Colonel Thomas Cresap. When he decided to rejoin his tribe, he left one of his sons with Colonel Cresap as his ward. The youth was given the Christian name of George. The Lonaconing creek valley was his hunting area, whence came the name "George's Creek".

The earliest white settlers-farmers, hunters, and woodsmen-came to Lonaconing in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They came with their families, prepared to stay, although the area at that time was an unbroken forest with just a wagon trail and bridges over the creek. Their names live on in their descendants, residents of Lonaconing to this day--Duckworth, Fazenbaker, Green, Dye, Grove, Van Buskirk, Knapp and Miller, to name a few. The stone house built in 1797 by Samuel Van Buskirk still stands in Knapps Meadow.

Lonaconing can trace its beginning as a town and a commercial center to the coming of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, a Baltimore and London, England, syndicate which purchased 11,000 acres of land along the George's Creek and, in 1837, built a furnace complex to manufacture pig iron, using coal and coke rather than charcoal for the smelting process. The Lonaconing iron furnace was the first in the United States to successfully use bituminous coal and coke in making pig iron.

Besides building a furnace it was necessary for the company to bring in workers and furnish houses for them. The local farmers contracted to erect log houses-about 20 from West Main Street to Watercliff and Knapps Meadow. The furnace workers and their families lived under the "Rules of Residency" set down by the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company. The company endeavored to meet the needs of the people. A store was opening and a post office established. A doctor was brought in to care for the health needs of the community. From the beginning, education and religion held a high priority.

The furnace produced pig iron from 1839 until 1855, when, because of a combination of circumstances, the operation ceased. By then the mining of coal had assumed a much more important industrial role and the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, which already owned thousands of acres of land along with the mineral rights, turned to coal mining as its sole interest.

The developement of the coal industry issued in an era of growth and prosperity for Lonaconing as well as all of the George's Creek environs. Numerous coal companies were formed and mines were opened on all hillsides. Workers flocked in from Scotland, Wales, England, Ireland and Germany. Business was booming and all varieties of stores came into being to meet the needs of the people. Transportation improved and the railroad made several runs each day, bringing in people and materials and transporting goods to the market.

Hotels were opened in the vicinity of the railroad station and provided livery stables for the many "drummers" who came to sell their wares. Using Lonaconing as a base, these men would hire a horse and wagon and travel the country roads with the various items needed in households along the way. Many of the drummers were so successful that they were able to open stores in town to sell their merchandise.

Eventually other businesses offering employment and economic stability were a glass factory, silk mill, brick plant, grist mill, ice plant, undertaking establishments, blacksmith, carpentry and tin shops, saddlery and livery stable.

With the growth of the population, schools came into being, each section of the town having its own small school, with the largest in the town proper. A library was established and newspapers published in Lonaconing furnished news of the world as well as items of local interest.

Music played an important part in the life of the town and a city band, along with several cornet bands, had no difficulty in getting members. Plays were presented in the "Opera House" by traveling companies and also local talent. Later, two moving picture theaters were quite popular with the residents.

On a more somber side the town experienced several fires and floods, tragic deaths in mine accidents, five wars and a depression. When the coal industry declined, men and women found employment in other factories in Lonaconing and surrounding

towns. Sadly, many of these factories are no longer in existence or have decreased their work force to a minimum, so that the young people have had to seek employment in other areas. The town is now a community consisting mostly retired citizens and a minority of the younger generation. Through it all Lonaconing has been a friendly, happy place, with a prevailing neighborly spirit, where a warm welcome and a helping hand in time of need are ever present.

In all the wide world there is only one Lonaconing. It holds a unique place in the hearts of its people, whether they are still in residence or gone to far away places to make a living. To them Lonaconing is, and always will be "Home".

The people are the history of the town. Their strong desire to return to that home year after year attests to the solidity upon which Lonaconing was built and still stands.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdallegh/Lonaconing.htm>

APPENDIX F

HUGH MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

B. (Christened) 2 May 1819, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland
D. unknown

It is believed that Hugh died before 1828, because that is when the second child the Muirs named Hugh was born. It was common for parents to name their next child after a recent death of a child by the same name

APPENDIX G

JOHN MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

John Muir

B. (Christened) 23 September 1821, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. 2 August 1900, Alleghany, Maryland

M. 6 March 1847, Riccarton, Ayershire Scotland,

Marriage: Mary Craig

B. 07 JUL 1823, Craigee, Strathavonshire, Scotland

Children

1. **Michael MUIR**

B. 18 OCT 1848, Lanarkshire, Scotland

D. 25 MAY 1901, Cumberland, Allegany Co, MD

M. 23 NOV 1871, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Jeannette Margaret**

Telford children

Margaret Bell MUIR

B. 28 FEB 1873, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Mary Estella Craig MUIR

B. 15 JUN 1875, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

John MUIR

B. 21 MAY 1877, Lonacing., Allegany Co, MD

Jeanette MUIR

B. 13 APR 1879, Lonacing., Allegany Co, MD

Georgiana MUIR

B. 11 MAR 1881, Frostburg, Allegany Co, MD

James Garfield MUIR

B. 06 JUL 1883, Midlothian, Allegany Co, MD

Robert Emmett MUIR

B. 28 APR 1885, Moscow Mills, Allegany., MD

Peter Sampson MUIR

B. 05 JAN 1887, Moscow Mills, Allegany, MD

William Craig MUIR

B. 10 DEC 1889, Moscow Mills, Allegany, MD

Nellie Ellen MUIR

B. 23 FEB 1893, Moscow Mills, Allegany, MD

Bessie Elizabeth MUIR

B. 23 FEB 1893, Moscow Mills, Allegany, MD

Charles Leslie MUIR

B. 27 FEB 1894, Moscow Mills, Allegany, MD

David Stanley MUIR

B. 27 FEB 1894, Moscow Mills, Allegany, MD

Cecil Oscar MUIR

B. 04 MAY 1896, Moscow Mills, Allegany, MD

2. **Jeannette Wilson MUIR**

B. 22 OCT 1849, Lanarkshire, Scotland

D. 29 MAR 1939, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

M. 21 JUN 1867, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Issac Bradburn**

children

Mary BRADBURN B. 06 MAY 1868, Lonaconing, Allegany Co,

MD Margaret Jane BRADBURN B. 15 SEP 1869, Lonaconing, Allegany

Co, MD John Isaac BRADBURN B. 17 MAR 1872, Lonaconing, Allegany

Co, MD Emma E BRADBURN B. 15 JAN 1875, Lonaconing, Allegany

Co, MD Mary E BRADBURN B. 17 OCT 1877

Isaac BRADBURN B. 08 AUG 1881, Lonaconing, Allegany Co,

MD Janet Anne BRADBURN B. 25 JAN 1884

3. **William Craig MUIR**

B. 12 OCT 1851, Lanarkshire, Scotland

D. 23 JUL 1933, Midland, Allegany Co, MD

M. 24 SEP 1874, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Elizabeth Robertson**

children

John MUIR B. 03 DEC 1876, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

David K MUIR B. 01 NOV 1878, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

Mary Craig MUIR B. 26 AUG 1880, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

Jean Gordon MUIR B. 10 NOV 1882, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

William Craig MUIR B. NOV 1884, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Matthew MUIR B. NOV 1886, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Jeanette B MUIR B. NOV 1887, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Edward MUIR B. MAR 1890

Isaac Bradburn MUIR B. 18 MAR 1891, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

Hugh MUIR B. JUN 1893, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

Bess MUIR B. 19 NOV 1894, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

James Gordon MUIR B. 17 OCT 1895

Pearl MUIR B. 06 FEB 1898, Midland, Allegany Co, MD

4. **John MUIR**

B. 22 DEC 1853, Eckhart Mines, Allegany Co, MD

D. 15 AUG 1913, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

5. **Matthew MUIR**

B. 15 OCT 1856, Eckhart Mines, Allegany Co, MD

D. 13 APR 1924, Rock Springs, Sweetwater Co, WY

M. 22 SEP 1881, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Christina Schaidt**

children

Effie Christina MUIR	B. 04 NOV 1882, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
Carrie MUIR	B. 28 JAN 1884, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
John Craig MUIR	B. 23 SEP 1885, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Peter Schaidt MUIR	B. 04 JUL 1887, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Isaac B MUIR	B. 10 JUL 1888, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Mary Craig MUIR	B. 19 JUL 1889, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Nellie Rank MUIR	B. 19 JUN 1890, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Matthew MUIR	B. 01 JUN 1895, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Christina Schaidt MUIR	B. 08 MAR 1899, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

6. **Mary Craig MUIR**

B. FEB 1859, Eckhart Mines, Allegany Co, MD
D. 27 JUL 1907, Cumberland, Allegany Co, MD
M. 23 SEP 1880, Cumberland, Allegany Co, MD, **James Martin**

children

John Muir MARTIN	B. JUL 1881, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Mary MARTIN	B. SEP 1882, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
James Blaine MARTIN	B. 07 JUN 1884, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Elizabeth MARTIN	B. MAR 1886, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Janet MARTIN	B. about 1888, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD(?)
Robert Muir MARTIN	B. 07 APR 1890, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
Anne Fowlds MARTIN	B. 03 JUN 1893, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
George Wellington MARTIN	B. 05 AUG 1895, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
David Muir MARTIN	B. 19 JAN 1898, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
William Muir MARTIN	B. 26 JUL 1901, Cumberland, Allegany, MD

7. **Margaret MUIR**

B. 25 MAR 1861, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
D. 1 FEB 1951, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
M. 25 AUG 1881, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Hugh Henry Atkinson**

children

Hugh Henry ATKINSON	B. 11 JUN 1882, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Mary Craig ATKINSON	B. 28 FEB 1884, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
John Muir ATKINSON	B. 20 MAY 1886, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
Harry Wallace ATKINSON	B. 23 MAY 1888, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
Elizabeth Wallace ATKINSON	B. 24 JUN 1890, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
Estella Porter ATKINSON	B. 04 JUN 1896, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Jeanette Ann ATKINSON	B. 04 SEP 1898, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

8. **David MUIR**

B. 18 SEP 1863, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
D. 22 MAR 1951, Rock Springs, Sweetwater Co, WY
M. **Jean B. Anderson**

9. **Robert Craig MUIR**

B. 3 APR 1866, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
D. 6 JAN 1947, Spirit Lake, Dickinson Co, IA
M. 30 DEC 1909, Corning, Adams Co, IA, **Grace Gadd**

children

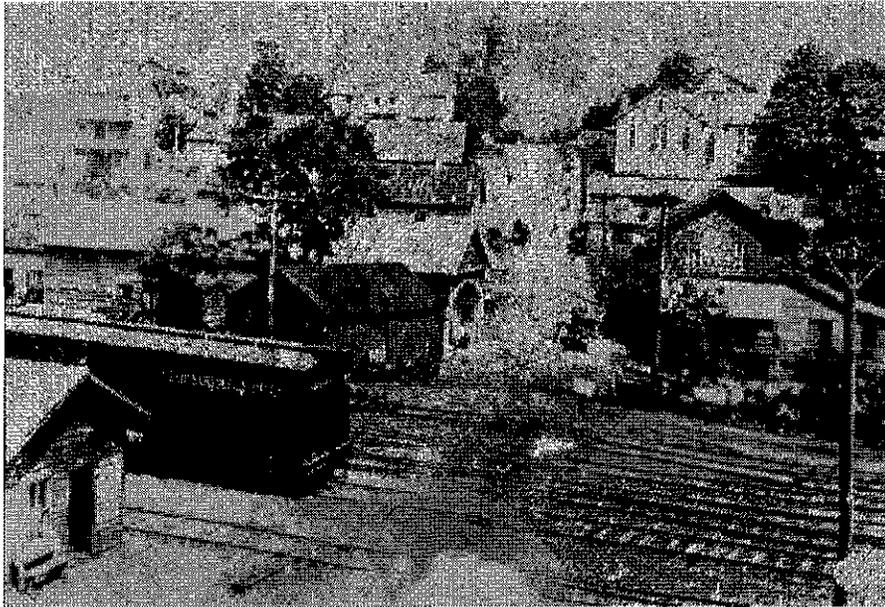
Robert Donald MUIR
Effie Lucile MUIR

B. 7 DEC 1910, Superior, Sweetwater Co, WY
B. 27 FEB 1913, Superior, Sweetwater Co, WY

Pictures of Eckhart Mines, Allegany, Maryland



John William Duckworth delivering mail on Eckhart Hill ca. 1910
Note the Frostburg Trolley Car to his right



Front Street in Eckhart ca. 1920.
Buildings Listed below

Lower left - C&P Railroad Office	Herb Griffith - yard master William & Earl Michaels - engine & repair shop
Across tracks, dark brown building- shed where hoses and pump used for fire fighting was stored. There is also a public outhouse behind the shed.	
Behind the outhouse - freight storage, including beer, ice and a sand shed	James Barry and Sons distributed beer to Eckhart's 30 saloons. Cumberland's Old Export Beer was popular.
Building with arched entrance - Eckhart Gem Theater	Built by James Lafferty. Run by James Barry Piano players: Jay Barry & Mrs Seifert
Dark roof past theater - Walter Engle's Butcher Shop	Les & Buck Engle and John Keller were employed in this enterprise, which included the engle's slaughter house on Parkersburg Road. Eckhart Band practiced on second floor. Milt Largent ran a saloon in the basement.
Next building on street front - J.J. Carter's Grocery, Hardware and Clothing store	Sons: Cecil & Joseph Nephew: Chiney Carter - deliveries for the store.
Last visible roof along Front Street	Home of William "Bill" Peterson

Larger building behind (left of) Peterson's (windows visible)	Home of James Close
Three story building on left side of picture	Home of the Phillips family. Dr Wilson's office - first floor. later Bill & Thelma Phillips had small store on first floor.
In the area of the Phillips house, but not real clear in this photo.	Jean & Hazel Burner's home Grouchy Burner's saloon. an ice-cream parlor. Kirby's home and saloon Nolan's home Joseph Durkin's home
From the RR tracks, on right side of the street - first building - 2 story facing tracks.	Sketz McKenzie's Grocery, Hardware & Pool Room.
One story building - Eckhart's barber shop	William "Bill" Nelson - barber
Next one story building - Louis Chabot's Store	Louis & son Edward ran the business. From German recipies - made ice cream, candy and baked goods.
Large, white structure on the right - Eckhart Methodist church	Rev. Clement C. Archer - preacher
Behind the church (peak visible above church roof)-old Eckhart School	Teachers- Miss Cronnley, Katie Jack, Virginia Neff, Clara Blank, Kate Bannatyne and Dennis Boyle. Philip Rephann - janitor.

Mr Montana identifies the street in this photo as Store Hill. The cross street, which runs in front of the church is Beer Alley. Continuing along Beer Alley, outside the range of the picture to the left are more stores, saloons and homes. To the right, Beer Alley meets up with Porter's and Parkersburg Roads.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdallegh/eckhart.htm>

APPENDIX H

MICHAEL MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

Michael Muir

B. (Christened) 23 September 1821, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. Before 1873

It is believed he came to America with family and there is no other information. The reason it is believed that Michael came to America is because a comment by Thomas Montgomerie to his children that he came to America with four of his brothers. Which is understood to mean, he came to America with them or they were already in America. Since James and Hugh came after 1853, it is believed Michael was one of the four Thomas was referring.

No personal information is available at this time. (2005)

APPENDIX I

WILLIAM MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

William Muir

B. (Christened) 24 August 1823, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland

D. 11 January 1892

M. 12 June 1846, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland,

Marriage: Margaret Barclay

B. 3 JUN 1821, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

Children

1. **Michael W MUIR**

B. about 1848, Scotland

D. unknown

M. **Hannah**

children

Elizabeth MUIR

B. MAR 1882, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Sarah MUIR

B. MAR 1884, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

William MUIR

B. OCT 1887, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Jeanette MUIR

B. AUG 1889, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Agnes MUIR

B. 10 AUG 1890, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

Pearl MUIR

B. 15 APR 1892, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

John McKinley MUIR

B. 27 OCT 1894

Edward MUIR

B. 7 FEB 1897, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Bertha MUIR

B. 1 MAR 1899, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

Ellis MUIR

B. 3 FEB 1901, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

2. **Elizabeth MUIR**

B. about 1850, Scotland

D. unknown

M. 27 MAR 1868, Allegany Co, MD, **James Kirkwood**

children

William Nichols KIRKWOOD B. 3 APR 1869, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

Ellen KIRKWOOD B. 9 AUG 1870, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

James McFarlane KIRKWOOD B. 13 JUN 1874, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

3. **Janet MUIR**

B. 5 DEC 1851, Eckhart Mines, Allegany Co, MD

D. 29 MAY 1919, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

M. 23 NOV 1871 in Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Peter McFarland**

children

Margaret Barclay MCFARLAND	B. abt 1872, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
William Muir MCFARLAND	B. 15 NOV 1879, Lonacing, Allgny, MD
Peter Campbell MCFARLAND	B. 04 APR 1882, Lonacing, Allgny, MD
Janet Ann MCFARLAND	B. 23 APR 1886, Lonacng, Allgny, MD

4. **Agnes MUIR**

B about 1854, Allegany Co, MD

D. after 1880

M. **Malcolm Baird**

children

William BAIRD	B. about 1876, MD
Margaret BAIRD	B. about 1878, MD
Jane BAIRD	B. about 1880, IA

5. **William MUIR**

B. about 1856, Allegany Co, MD

D. unknown

M. 8 OCT 1881, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Salina Davis**

children

Lillie Bell MUIR	B. 12 OCT 1886, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Clara Belle MUIR	B. 15 OCT 1891, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

William was in the Civil War. Since he lived in Maryland he was on the side of the Confederates. He was in 2nd Maryland infantry - Company A. Though it is not known if he volunteered or was volunteered, being an unwilling participant for the confederate army was a prevalent thing at that time. Believing that William's brother Thomas moved to Pennsylvania during this time of unrest, it is hoped that none of the Muir children or in-laws were on the Union side fighting against their brother William, or the saying 'brother against brother' would have been a prophetic statement for the Muir family. The following is a brief history of the 2nd Maryland Infantry.

The Second Maryland Infantry 1861-1865

A Short History By John Lamb

The Second Maryland Infantry was raised at Baltimore, Maryland from May to October, 1861. Its organization was completed and the unit was mustered in in early October. Colonel John Sommer, a Mexican War veteran was appointed as its first commander.

Training for the men took place at Camp Carroll on the grounds surrounding Mt. Clare mansion (then just outside Baltimore City). The unit guarded various points around the city until spring 1862 when they joined Ambrose Burnside's forces in occupying New Berne, North Carolina. During their stay in New Berne they served guard duty in and around New Berne, and were involved in a skirmish at Pollocksville, N.C. While at New Berne their commanding officer John Sommer resigned, and the governor of Maryland appointed in his place Thomas Allard, over Jacob Eugene Duryee who was more qualified and had the respect of the men.

July, 1862 found the unit and others from Burnside's forces being sent to aid McClellan on the Virginia Peninsula. The Second arrived on the field in Virginia just after the battle of Cedar Mountain.

Just prior to Second Manassas the unit played a part in a series of events surrounding Clark's Mountain, Va. that helped saved John Pope's army from destruction by Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. A spy reported the Confederate's intentions to the Union command on August 18, 1862. The Second Maryland raided a Confederate signal station on Clark's Mountain that morning and discovered the presence of the Confederate army, and several cavalry units captured an order from one of J.E.B. Stuart's staff. The report of the spy arrived at Pope's headquarters followed by that of the Second Maryland. Pope was alerted to his danger and allowing him to pull back in time to avoid destruction by General Lee on the 20th.

The unit suffered its first major casualties at Second Manassas when it, as part of Nagle's Brigade attacked the sunken railroad cut manned by Stonewall Jackson's forces. The unit had reached the cut and was about to move over when Confederate forces turned the left flank of the line of the 48th Pennsylvania, 6th New Hampshire, and 2nd Maryland. After fighting their way through the flanking force the unit was able to return to its initial position.

In the wake of Second Manassas the unit retreated with the rest of the Army of the Potomac to Washington. The Second Maryland camped at Fort Stevens (near present day Silver Springs) before joining in the march to Frederick and South Mountain. During the battle of South Mountain they guarded the flank of Union forces, and so saw no action in that battle. It would not be the same story at Antietam, however.

At Antietam the Second Maryland, along with the 6th New Hampshire made several assaults on Burnside's Bridge. They made an assault along Antietam Creek, and then

fell back to the heights directly opposite the bridge, continuing to fire, and then followed in the wake of the rest of their division when it broke through later in the day.

Just after Antietam, the unit's official commander, Thomas Allard who had been appointed months before finally arrived to join the unit. Lt. Colonel Duryee, who had led the men through Second Manassas, and Antietam resigned in disgust at the way he, and the regiment had been treated. At this point the unit was reduced from about 900 to 150 or less fit for duty.

From Antietam the Second moved into Virginia and marched over the countryside for several months before arriving at Fredericksburg. During the battle of Fredericksburg the unit was held in reserve during the early part of the battle, but then was sent in to attack the stone wall. After falling into two railroad cuts, they made an attempt on the wall, but after realizing that they were not accomplishing much, laid down on the ground and continued firing until relieved after dark.

Following Fredericksburg the unit was sent to Frankfort, Kentucky for garrison duty, and to give them a chance to rebuild their tattered ranks. The Second Maryland and several other Union units were left behind in Kentucky to help secure the state, while the Ninth Army Corps went south to aid in the reduction of Vicksburg, Mississippi. While in Kentucky the unit chased Confederate mail carriers and recruiters in Frankfort and several surrounding counties, and served as part of the honor guard at the funeral of "The Great Compromiser" John Crittenden.

After Vicksburg was taken, a campaign to come to the aid of Unionists in East Tennessee, which had been postponed to deal with Vicksburg, was begun. The Second Maryland left Frankfort and marched over the mountains to Knoxville (200 miles of mountainous terrain). During the East Tennessee Campaign they fought in several actions around the region: Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, and the Siege of Knoxville. During the siege, many men from the Second Maryland were captured from picket lines and sent to Andersonville, where a number of them would perish. After the siege was lifted the unit was furloughed, and those who had not reenlisted were attached to the Ninth New Hampshire and fought at Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, and North Anna before rejoining their comrades who were returning from furlough.

Upon rejoining the army at the front in Virginia, the unit participated in the assault on Petersburg, during which they pushed the Union line forward to the place from which the famous mine would later be dug. They participated in siege operations from the summer of 1864 to April, 1865. At the battle of the Crater in July, 1864 their commander, Henry Howard, Jr. (who had taken over when Allard resigned) was killed. A member of the unit Thomas Matthew's (a.k.a. Henry Sivel) was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery in action in that battle where he jumped into Confederate works, killing one and taking several prisoners. The unit also participated in the battle of Weldon railroad, the infamous Raid to Hicksford- "The Applejack Raid" as well as numerous skirmishes, and other actions.

Benjamin F. Taylor, who was recovering at Baltimore from a wound would command the unit from Fall 1864 to the end of the war. He would lead the unit in the final assault on Petersburg, earning himself a brevet to Colonel. Following the final assault the regiment conducted 7000-8000 Confederate prisoners to the rear including Custis Lee and Robert Ewell. They then travelled to Alexandria, where they camped. While there they marched to Washington to participate in the Grand Review. When they were mustered out in July, 1865 they left behind 226 total casualties, including those killed in action, as well as deaths by disease, the second highest casualties of any Maryland Union unit.

Battles of the Second Maryland

Pollocksville	Second Manassas	South Mountain	Antietam
Fredericksburg	Blue Springs	Campbells Station	Knoxville
The Wilderness	Spottsylvania	Tolopotomy (Detachment)	Cold Harbor (Detachment)
Assault on Petersburg	The Crater	Poplar Springs Church	Hatcher's Run
Weldon Railroad	Ft. Stedman	Assault on Petersburg	Numerous Skirmishes

<http://www.2ndmdinfantryus.org/hist.html>

Civil War Poetry

O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

by **Walt Whitman**

(1819-1892)

O Captain! my Captain! cur fearful trip is done,
 The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won,
 The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
 While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;

But O heart! heart! heart!

O the bleeding drops of red,
 Where on the deck my Captain lies,
 Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
 Rise up--for you the flag is flung--for you the bugle trills,
 For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths--for you the shores a-
 crowding,
 For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;

Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;
Exult, O shores, and ring O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

WHEN LILACS LAST IN THE DOORYARD BLOOM'D

by Walt Whitman

(1819-1892)

When lilacs last in the door-yard bloom'd,
And the great star early droop'd in the western sky in the night,
I mourn'd--and yet shall mourn with ever-returning spring.

O ever-returning spring! trinity sure to me you bring;
Lilac blooming perennial, and drooping star in the west,
And thought of him I love.

O powerful, western, fallen star!
O shades of night! O moody, tearful night!
O great star disappear'd! O the black murk that hides the star!
O cruel hands that hold me powerless! O helpless soul of me!
O harsh surrounding cloud, that will not free my soul!

In the door-yard fronting an old farm-house, near the white-wash'd
palings,
Stands the lilac bush, tall-growing, with heart-shaped leaves of
rich green,
With many a pointed blossom, rising, delicate, with the perfume
strong I love,
With every leaf a miracle.....and from this bush in the door-yard,
With delicate-color'd blossoms, and heart-shaped leaves of rich
green,
A sprig, with its flower, I break.

In the swamp, in secluded recesses,
A shy and hidden bird is warbling a song.

Solitary, the thrush,
The hermit, withdrawn to himself, avoiding the settlements,
Sings by himself a song.

Song of the bleeding throat!
Death's outlet song of life--(for well, dear brother, I know
If thou wast not gifted to sing, thou would'st surely die.)

Over the breast of the spring, the land, amid cities,
Amid lanes, and through old woods, (where lately the violets peep'd
from the ground, spotting the gray debris;)
Amid the grass in the fields each side of the lanes -- passing the
endless grass;
Passing the yellow-spear'd wheat, every grain from its shroud in the
dark-brown fields uprising;
Passing the apple-tree blows of white and pink in the orchards;
Carrying a corpse to where it shall rest in the grave,
Night and day journeys a coffin

Coffin that passes through lanes and streets,
Through day and night, with the great cloud darkening the land,
With the pomp of the inloop'd flags, with the cities draped in
black,
With the show of the States themselves, as of crape-veil'd women,
standing,
With processions long and winding, and the flambeaus of the night,
With the countless torches lit--with the silent sea of faces, and
the unbarred heads,
With the waiting depot, the arriving coffin, and the sombre faces,
With dirges through the night, with the thousand voices rising
strong and solemn;
With all the mournful voices of the dirges, pour'd around the
coffin,
The dim-lit churches and the shuddering organs--Where amid these you
journey
With the tolling, tolling bells' perpetual clang;
Here! coffin that slowly passes,
I give you my sprig of lilac.

(Nor for you, for one, alone;
Blossoms and branches green to coffins all I bring:
For fresh as the morning--thus would I carol a song for you, O sane
and sacred death.
All over bouquets of roses,
O death! I cover you over with roses and early lilies;
But mostly and now the lilac that blooms the first,
Copious, I break, I break the sprigs from the bushes;
With loaded arms I come, pouring for you,
For you, and the coffins all of you, O death.)

O western orb, sailing the heaven!
Now I know what you must have meant, as a month since we walk'd
As we walk'd up and down in the dark blue so mystic,
As we walk'd in silence the transparent shadowy night,
As I saw you had something to tell, as you bent to me night after
night,
As you droop'd from the sky low down, as if to my side, (while the
other stars all look'd on;)

As we wander'd together the solemn night, (for something, I know not
what, kept me from sleep;)
As the night advanced, and I saw on the rim of the west, ere you
went, how full you were of woe;
As I stood on the rising ground in the breeze, in the cold
transparent night,
As I watch'd where you pass'd and was lost in the netherward black
of the night,
As my soul, in its trouble, dissatisfied, sank, as where you, sad
orb,
Concluded, dropt in the night, and was gone.

Sing on, there in the swamp!
O singer bashful and tender! I hear your notes -- I hear your call;
I hear -- I come presently -- I understand you;
But a moment I linger -- for the lustrous star has detain'd me;
The star, my departing comrade, holds and detains me.

O how shall I warble myself for the dead one there I loved?
And how shall I deck my song for the large sweet soul that has gone?
And what shall my perfume be, for the grave of him I love?

Sea-winds, blown from east and west,
Blown from the eastern sea, and blown from the western sea, till
there on the prairies meeting:
These, and with these, and the breath of my chant,
I perfume the grave of him I love.

O what shall I hang on the chamber walls?
And what shall the pictures be that I hang on the walls,
To adorn the burial-house of him I love?

Pictures of growing spring, and farms, and homes,
With the Fourth-month eve at sundown, and the gray smoke lucid and
bright,
With floods of the yellow gold of the gorgeous, indolent, sinking
sun, burning, expanding the air;
With the fresh sweet herbage under foot, and the pale green leaves
of the trees prolific;
In the distance the flowing glaze, the breast of the river, with a
wind-dapple here and there;
With ranging hills on the banks, with many a line against the sky,
and shadows;
And the city at hand, with dwellings so dense, and stacks of
chimneys,
And all the scenes of life, and the workshops, and the workmen
homeward returning.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WALKS AT MIDNIGHT

by Vachel Lindsay

(1879-1931)

It is portentous, and a thing of state
That here at midnight, in our little town
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,
Near the old court-house pacing up and down,

Or by his homestead, or in shadowed yards
He lingers where his children used to play,
Or through the market, on the well-worn stones
He stalks until the dawn-stars burn away.

A bronzed, lank man! His suit of ancient black,
A famous high-top hat and plain worn shawl
Make him the quaint great figure that men love,
The prairie-lawyer, master of us all.

He cannot sleep upon his hillside now.
He is among us:--as in times before!
And we who toss and lie awake for long,
Breathe deep, and start, to see him pass the door.

His head is bowed. He thinks of men and kings.
Yea, when the sick world cries, how can he sleep?
Too many peasants fight, they know not why;
Too many homesteads in black terror weep.

The sins of all the war-lords burn his heart.
He sees the dreadnoughts scouring every main.
He carries on his shawl-draped shoulders now
The bitterness, the folly and the pain.

He cannot rest until a spirit-dawn
Shall come;--the shining hope of Europe free:
A league of sober folk, the worker's earth,
Bringing long peace to Cornland, Alp and Sea.

It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,
That all his hours of travail here for men
Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace
That he may sleep upon his hill again?

APPENDIX J

MARGARET MUIR GALLAUGHER

Daughter of Michael and Janet Muir

Margaret Muir

B. 2 May 1825, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland
D. 1 April 1902, Spring Grove, Warren County, Illinois
Burial: 3 APR 1902 Monmouth Cem, Monmouth, Warren Co, IL
M. 28 October 1848, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland,
Religion: Gerlaw UP Church
Marriage: **William Gallagher**
B. 01 JAN 1824, Dundonald, Ayr, Scotland

Children

1. **Margaret GALLAUGHER**

B. 19 JAN 1850, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland
D. after 1924
M. about 1844, OH, **Robert A. Henderson**

children

Lola M HENDERSON	B. about 1869, IA
William L HENDERSON	B. about 1871, IA
Jennie G HENDERSON	B. about 1873, IA
Charles R HENDERSON	B. about 1879, IL

2. **Jeannette GALLAUGHER**

B. 22 NOV 1851, Dundonald, Ayr, Scotland
D. 15 MAY 1940, Ringgold Co, IA
M. 25 SEP 1878, Warren Co, IL, **Francis Cornelius Hogue**

children

Infant son HOGUE	B. 08 AUG 1879, Gerlaw, Warren Co, IL
Margaret Muir HOGUE	B. 18 NOV 1880, Gerlaw, Warren Co, IL

3. **Charles A GALLAUGHER**
 B. 07 OCT 1853, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland
 D. 01 March 1949, Mercer Co, IL
 M. 25 SEP 1878, Warren Co., IL, **Alice J. Palmer**
 M. 20 Dec. 1922, Monmouth, Warren Co. IL., **Margaret Conrad** (no children)
children
 Lester W S GALLAUGHER B. 24 MAY 1881, Poe Tp, Ringgold Co, IA
 Milan H GALLAUGHER B. 26 JUN 1886, Poe Tp, Ringgold Co, IA
4. **Agnes GALLAUGHER**
 B. 26 APR 1855, Marion Co, WV
 D. 11 JUN 1925 in Monmouth, Warren Co, IL
 M. 28 DEC 1876, Warren Co, IL, **Stewart Ellis Leonard**
children
 George E LEONARD B. abt 1878, IL
 Myrtle LEONARD B. abt 1879, IL
 Margaret Muir LEONARD B.17 JAN 1880, Roseville, Warren Co, IL
 Lynetta Lucinda LEONARD B. 11 FEB 1881, Spring Grove Tp, Warren Co,
 IL William Albert LEONARD B. 04 JUN 1882, Spring Grove Tp,
 Warren Co, IL Gertrude Susan LEONARD B. 02 AUG 1884, Monmouth,
 Warren Co, IL Ethel Maude LEONARD B. 10 JUN 1890, Monmouth,
 Warren Co, IL Earl Harrison LEONARD B. 12 DEC 1892,
 Monmouth, Warren Co, IL
5. **Michael Rankin GALLAUGHER**
 B. 08 MAY 1857, Monmouth Tp, Warren Co, IL
 D. 11 AUG 1924, Monmouth, Warren Co, IL
 M. 12 MAR 1884, Spring Grove Tp, Warren Co, IL, **Minnie Ann Thompson**
children
 Merle May GALLAUGHER B. 01 JAN 1885, Spring Grove Tp, Warren Co,
 IL Chloe Elizabeth GALLAUGHER B. 23 MAR 1890, Spring Grove, Warren
 Co, IL
6. **Mary Jane GALLAUGHER**
 B. 12 JAN 1859, IL
 D. aft 1937, IL
 M. 03 MAY 1881 in Warren Co, IL, **Carl Harper**

7. **Isabella GALLAUGHER**

B. 18 NOV 1862, IL

D. abt 1932

M. **Emerson Woods**

8. **William E GALLAUGHER**

B. 03 JAN 1863, Norwood, Mercer Co, IL

D. 05 OCT 1937, Alexis, IL

M. 06 DEC 1892, Gerlaw, Warren Co, IL, **Myrtle McCreary**

children

W E GALLAUGHER

B. 29 JUL 1894, Spring Grove Tp, Warren Co,

IL

9. **James Lincoln GALLAUGHER**

B. 01 NOV 1865, IL

D. unknown

10. **Anna L GALLAUGHER**

B. 11 JAN 1868, Gerlaw, Warren Co, IL

D. 23 JUL 1957, Monmouth, Warren Co, IL

M. 28 NOV 1894, Gerlaw, Warren Co, IL, **Charles J, Theime**

children

William Henry THIEME

B. 22 JUL 1901, Warren Co, IL

George E THIEME

B. 31 AUG 1904, Little York, Warren Co, IL

APPENDIX K

DAVID MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

In 1865 when the Muir families moved west to Illinois, David and his family moved to Iowa.

David Muir

B. 31 JAN 1827, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. aft 1880

M. 29 MAY 1847, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

Religion: Norwood Presbyterian Church 1871

Marriage **Janet BARCLAY**

B. abt 1827, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

Children

1. **Elizabeth MUIR**

B. 19 JUL 1847, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. aft 1880

2. **Janet MUIR**

B. 19 JUL 1847, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. unknown

3. **John MUIR**

B. abt 1853, MD

D. aft 1880

4. **David MUIR**

B. abt 1858, WV

D. aft 1880 (found in Richland, Story, Iowa in 1880 Census, occupation – at home) source familysearch.org

5. **James MUIR**

B. abt 1859, WV

D. aft 1880 (found a James H. Muir in Story County, Iowa in 1888 marriage data base marrying Theadocia McBarnes marriage date 5 Feb. 1888, unproven these are the same James Muirs) source

<http://genloc.com/marriage/MrgSearch.mv>

From Birth Register Volume 1 1880-1890 Page 142

Certificate Number	86	01 Feb 1889	Date Issued
Child Given Name		Muir	Child Surname
Child Sex	Male	W	Child Race
Date of Birth	18 Jan 1889	Ames Story Co IA	Place of Birth
Father's Given Name	Jas. H.	Muir	Father's Surname
Father's Occupation	Builder		Father's Nationality
Father's Birth Place	West Virginia	29	Father's Age
Mother's Given Name	Theadache	McBarnes	Mother's Maiden Name
Mother's Surname		Ames Story Co IA	Mother's Residence
Mother's Nationality		Iowa	Mother's Birth Place
Mother's Age	18	1	Number of Child This Mother
Medical Attendant's Name	H.M. Templeton	Ames IA	Medical Attendant's Address

<http://genloc.com/Births/BirthAccess.mv?DisplayRec=1592&internal=1&DisplayRec=1592&x=4&y=4>

6. **William MUIR**
B. abt 1862, WV
D. aft 1895
M. abt 1868, Story Co, IA, **Ada**
(This Muir family is found in Ames 1st ward, Story, Iowa in 1995 census.
Occupation for William is engineer) <http://genloc.com/1895/1895Access.mv>
children
Glen E MUIR B. 1894, Wright Co, IA

7. **Thomas MUIR**
B. abt 1864, WV
D. aft 1880
M. 13 April 1887, Harrison County, Iowa, **Cora E. Cover**
(Thomas is found in 1880 Census at the age of 16 in Richland, Story, Iowa,
occupation – farmer) source – familysearch.org
(Cora Cover found in Willow, Monona, Iowa in 1880 Census at age 12 (birth
year 1868 in Iowa), her father is Thomas Cover who is a farmer born 1835 in
Maryland)familysearch.org

8. **Jonathan MUIR**
B. abt 1866, WV
D. aft 1880 (found in the 1880 Census at age 14 in Richland, Story, Iowa)
source familysearch.org

9. **Michael MUIR**
B. abt 1867, IL
D. aft 1913 (he attended Thomas Montgomerie Muir's funeral, as per obit)
Michael was living in Dunlap, Harrison, Iowa in 1913

APPENDIX L

HUGH MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

Hugh Muir

B. 23 December 1828, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland
D. 18 May 1898, Lonaconing, Allegany County, Maryland
M. 30 December 1853, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland, **Ann Hunter**

Children

1. Adam MUIR
B. MAR 1859, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
D. abt 1939, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
M. 18 DEC 1890, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Louisa Hohing**

2. John James MUIR
B. abt 1863, Allegany Co, MD
D. unknown
M. **Flora Davidson**
children
Hugh Harrison MUIR B. 29 JAN 1887, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Robert Davidson MUIR B. 26 JUL 1889, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
Ann Hunter MUIR B. 10 OCT 1891, Lonaconing, Allegany Co,
MD Adam Roy MUIR B. 31 OCT 1896, Lonaconing, Allegany
Co, MD John James MUIR B. 23 OCT 1898, Lonaconing, Allegany
Co, MD

3. **Elizabeth S MUIR**
B. DEC 1866, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
D. 22 NOV 1905, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD
M. 25 JUN 1890, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **William A McIndoe**
children
Anne Hunter MCINDOE B. 24 JUL 1895, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

William Haddow MCINDOE B. 24 JAN 1897, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD
Hugh Earl MCINDOE B. 01 MAY 1898, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

4. **Hugh Rankin MUIR**

B. 11 APR 1869, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

D. abt 1937, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

M. 29 JUN 1892, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD, **Nellie E. Jones**

children

Hugh Hunter MUIR

B. 14 JAN 1893, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

William Jones MUIR

B.01 NOV 1904, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

Jane Jones MUIR

B. 26 MAY 1907, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

Flora Davidson MUIR

B. 26 MAY 1907, Lonaconing, Allegany, MD

5. **Janet Ann MUIR**

B. 03 MAR 1873, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

D. 22 JUL 1881, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

6. **James MUIR**

B. 26 DEC 1873, Lonaconing, Allegany Co, MD

D. aft 1880

APPENDIX M

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

Thomas Montgomerie Muir

- B. 22 December 1830, Kilmarnock, Ayershire, Scotland
- C. 1 January 1831, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland
- D. 26 August 1913, Melrose, Stearns, Minn.
- M. 31 December 1851, Riccarton, Ayershire, Scotland, Susan Orr

Susan Orr

- B. 6 June 1830, Drumfrishire, Dumfirshire, Scotland
- D. 5 February 1916, Melrose Stearns, Minn.

Children

Michael Muir

- B. 20 January 1853, Kilmarnock, Ayershire, Scotland
- D. 14 June 1943, Venice, Los Angeles, California
- Buried 13 July 1843, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota
- M. 11 March 1880, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota, **Alice Gertrude Leonard**

Richard Muir

- B. 26 March 1855, Peadmont, Hampshire, Virginia (later known as Peadmont, Mineral, West Virginia)
- D. 25 February 1857, Peadmont, Hampshire, Virginia, (later known as Peadmont, Mineral, West Virginia)

James Muir

- B. 16 September 1856, Peadmont, Hampshire, Virginia, (later known as Peadmont, Mineral, West Virginia)
- D. 6 April 1940, Stearns, Minnesota

Jenny Muir

- B. 29 September 1858, Peadmont, Hampshire, Virginia, (later known as Peadmont, Mineral, West Virginia)
- D. 29 June 1946, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, North Dakota
- M. 1879, Melrose (variant - St Cloud), Stearns, Minnesota, **Stephen Collins**

Janet Montgomery Muir

B. 21 December 1863, Peadmont, Hampshire, West Virginia

D. 16 September 1849, place unknown

M. George Grimes

Agnes Muir

B. 23 November 1868, Illinois

D. 18 September 1958

Margaret Muir

B. 3 February 1870, Illinois

D. 17 March 1873

Thomas Montgomerie Muir is said to have come to America with his four brothers, this was stated by his son Michael Muir.

Ayrshire Legends

This author loves legends, I have found a two Ayrshire, Scotland, Muir legends.

Legend 1

Back in the 1700's, members of the MUIR family were smugglers off the coast of Ayrshire in Scotland. There was a father and three sons, and they were caught by the excise-men but managed to escape. They met for their final time on the dunes overlooking the sea on a clear, moonlit night and undertook to go their separate ways promising never to contact each other again. One went north, another went south, the third went east and the last went west. As far as we are aware they never did contact each other again and now when ever my friend's grandpa visits his daughter in Canada, he sits with the telephone directory open on his lap at the name Muir, and he wonders... Have you heard this story before? You could be distant relatives I would be so grateful if you could pass this story around. Who knows? You could make an old man very happy.

Richard Muir was born in Scotland, September 1910. His parents were Thomas and Sarah MUIR.

Legend 2

Unknown if Andrew is one of Thomas's brothers, but here is additional information on a Muir in 1850 in Ayrshire, Scotland. This might be a good reason to move to America.

During my research of the Vancouver Island Coalfields I have come across the following information taken from Lynn Bowens' book "Three Dollar Dreams"

"ANDREW MUIR & JOHN McGREGOR independent Colliers, lay in the Bastion in irons. Their only crime was refusing to dig a drain, their sentence was to remain in irons & on bread & water for two years. It was May 1850 & MUIR & McGREGOR were far from home. Six months voyage around Cape Horn separated them from the AYRSHIRE COALFIELDS where they had been born and learned their trade.

ANDREW MUIR'S father JOHN MUIR read a Hudson's Bay Company advertisement seeking practical and skilled miners for The New World of Vancouver Island, & he had four sons & two nephews who were all certainly accustomed to coal mining. He was from Ayrshire and that is where DAVID LANDALE a mine manager commissioned by the Company had determined that he would find the best class of Collier. The miners in Ayrshire had a reputation for producing more coal in a day and being less militant than those from other Scottish Shires. The Scots were the nationality of choice. The annual wage of fifty pounds was high for the times, but necessary to lure men to leave the towns where their families had lived for generations and perhaps the miners had a dream, a dream so powerful that they could trustingly place themselves in the hands of God & The Hudson's Bay Company.

Names mentioned waiting in Irvine for transport to Canada: November, 1848

JOHN MUIR & wife ANNE both in their forties

Daughter MARION & her two sons (not named)

Sons ANDREW, JOHN JR. ROBERT & MICHAEL (a lad of 10 yrs)

Nephews ARCHIBALD MUIR & JOHN McGREGOR, along with McGregors' wife MARY and three sons (not named)

Also included JOHN & MARION SMITH & sons (not related)

posted by Linda Nordby on

<http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec/message/rw/localities.britisles.scotl.and.ayr.general/3256.1.1>

This article on the Wallace Clan will give insight on where the Riccarton got its name.

Wallace Clan

The name Wallace originates from the Old French word "waleis" meaning a "welshman", although the Scottish form is thought to refer to a Strathclyde Briton. Early records show that the name was common in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. The first record of the name was in 1160 when Richard Walensis witnessed a charter by Alan, son of Walter the

High Steward. Richard's lands in Ayrshire were named after him and the name survived as the town and parish of Riccarton (Richard's town). His grandson, Adam had two sons, Adam, 4th Laird of Riccarton and Malcolm who received the lands of Eldershire and Auchinbothie in Elderslie, Renfrewshire. Malcolm was the father of Scotland's greatest patriot and hero, Sir William Wallace who led the revolt against English rule before his demise and the advent of the victory achieved at Bannockburn by Robert the Bruce in 1314. In his early years, Wallace and his mother had to take refuge near Dunipace from the English because they refused to pay homage to Edward I. While still very young, Wallace became the leader of a company of patriots and his harassing tactics against the English earned him the support of many nobles. His military genius made him hated and feared by Edward I, but he was eventually captured by treachery at Robroyson near Glasgow and delivered to Edward I by Sir John Mentieth. Wallace was unjustly tried for treason and brutally executed in London in 1305. Having never sworn fealty to Edward I, he cannot have been guilty of treason against him, however his example kindled a spirit of independence in Scotland which remains to this day. At Stirling on top of the Abbey Craig stands the nation's memorial to Wallace, built in 1896; in 1814 a huge statue was erected to his memory near Dryburgh Abbey in the Scottish Borders. Upon the death of his brother, Lt. Col. Malcolm Robert Wallace, on 9th December 1990, Ian Francis Wallace of that ilk became the 35th Chief of the Clan, Name and Family of Wallace.

<http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/stoz/wallace2.html>

West Virginia History

By 1860, great contention had grown between west and east counties in Virginia. Huge disputes developed over issues such as slavery, taxation, education, and equal representation within their government. In 1861, Virginia seceded from the Union and the Civil War began. When Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861, the residents of the western counties, few of whom owned slaves, decided to stay with the Union. "Mountaineers always freemen" is the state's motto. They voted to break away from Virginia and form their own government. West Virginia became the 35th state on June 20, 1863.

<http://www.shgresources.com/wv/history/>

Mineral County Civil War Participants;

Mineral County Formed

Mineral County was formed from Hampshire county in 1866.

MINERAL COUNTY WV CIVIL WAR

SOME CIVIL WAR HISTORY

Gen Milroy had eight regiments of Infantry, two batteries and three cavalry companies under his command at New Creek until Dec 11, 1862, when he moved his command from New Creek to Petersburg.

On the 18th day of July 1861, Company A 1st WV Cavalry recruited and mustered in at Morgantown WV, and was the first Cavalry Organization raised in the state. It was into service as the "Kelley Lancers: and was first ordered and stationed at New Creek (Keyser) WV, and on General Kelley's advance on Romney, took part in that expedition. J L McGee was Captain and reported to General Kelley at Grafton. Capt. McGee was promoted to Major 3rd WV Cavalry on Oct 2, 1861.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY A 33RD VIRGINIA INFANTRY STONEWALL BRIGADE

ADAMS, JACOB
ADAMS, JAMES
ALLEN, EDWARD
ALLEN, HERMAN
ARNOLD, GEORGE
BAKER, ANDREW
BAKER, JOHN
BERRY, JOSEPH
BLUE, MICHAEL
BLUE, MONROE
BLUE, WILLIAM
BRIGHT, MICHAEL
BUZZARD, JACOB
CADWALLADER, J

HOLDERMAN, JOHN
HOLLENBACK, AMOS
HOSS, JAMES
KELLY, JOHN
KENNY, PATRICK
LINTHICUM, JAMES
LONG, JOHN W
LONG, SIMON
MARKER, POLK
MCGRAW, THOMAS
MCNEMAR, JOSEPH
MILLER, EMANUEL
MILLER, MARTIN
MONTGOMERY, EDWARD

CARDER, ELISHA
CARDER, JOSEPH
CASLER, JOHN O
CONNELLY, JAMES
DAGNON, MICHAEL
DAILEY, JAMES
DAILEY, WILLIAM
DORAN, WILLIAM
EARSOME, JOSEPH
FRENCH, CHARLES
FURLOUGH, THOMAS
GAITHER, GEORGE
GAITHER, JAMES
GRACE, PHILLIP T
GRACE, ROBERT
GRAYSON, JOHN
GROSE, THOMAS
HARTLEY, EDWARD
HARTLEY, ELIJAH

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM
OFFUTT, GEORGE
PARKER, JOSEPH
PARSONS, JAMES G
PENCE, DAVID
PENCE, HUGH
PERRIN, CHARLES
PERRIN, RALPH
POLLARD, WILLIAM
POWELL, THOMAS
POWELL, WILLIAM
POWELL, WILLIAM
POWNELL, WILLIAM
RHINEHART, JOHN
RIZER, JOHN
SHELLY, DAVID
SHORT, GEORGE
SIMMONS, DAVID
STOCKSLAGER, CUL.
SWISHER, FRANK

**OFFICERS OF COL. F. LAUREL BRIGADE
ASHBY'S CAVALRY C.S.A.**

CAPTAIN	GEO F SHEETZ
1ST LIEUT	ANGUS W MCDONALD
2ND LIEUT	GEO H BAKER - DEAD
2ND LIEUT	VANDIVER, CHAS H (SUCCEEDED GEO BAKER, LOST AN ARM NEAR REAMS STATION)
1ST SGT	JOHN C LEPS, KILLED
2ND SGT	JOHN H JOHNSON, WOUNDED
3RD SGT	ANTHONY CANIN, DEAN
4TH SGT	JAS T PARKER
5TH SGT	CHARLES W SMOOT
1ST CORP	CHARLES H VANDIVERE
2ND CORP	JAMES A PARRILL
3RD CORP	C H SISK
4TH CORP	JAMES H POLLICK

JOHN S ARNOLD, SGT OF CO F, 4TH VA CAVALRY

FIELD OFFICERS OF THE 33RD VIRGINIA INFANTRY, REGULARS

COLONEL	A C CUMMINS
LIEUT COLONEL	J R JONES
MAJOR	EDMOND LEE
MAJOR	A J NEFF
1ST LIEUT	A A YOUNG
3RD LIEUT	WILLIAM JOHNSON, DIED IN CHARLOTTESVILLE VA IN 1862

COMPANY I, 13TH VIRGINIA CAVALRY

HAINES, BENJAMIN	REED, ANTHONY
KESNER, V B	RICE, CHARLES
KIRBY, WILLIAM	SEEDERS, WASHINGTON
MARTIN, DAVID	SNEATHON, JOHN
MARTIN, GEORGE	

**CO D, 11TH VIRGINIA CAVALRY
1ST CORPORAL URIAH REESE
PRIVATES**

ABE, FREDERICK	MCNARY, VAUSE
ABE, PHILLIP	REESE, JOHN
INSKEEP, I V	WHITE, THOMAS

COMPANY F, 7TH VIRGINIA CAVALRY

CAPTAIN	GEORGE F SHEETS
1ST LIEUT	JOHN JOHNSON
1ST LIEUT	JAMES T PARKER
3RD CORP	JAMES D POLLOCK
3RD CORP	HIRAM ALLEN

PRIVATES

ALLEN, ELIJAH	DAVIS, LESLIE
BAKER, HENRY F	HOLLENBACH, THOMAS
BAKER, JACOB A	JOHNSON, ISAAC

**BAKER, JOHN W
BAKER, LEVI
BERRY, SAMUEL
DAVIS, CHARLES**

**JOHNSON, ROBERT
O'BRIEN, JAMES
RINEHART, E C
WELTON, AARON**

FROM JC SANDERS PAPERS
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wvminera/civilregts.htm>

7th VIRGINIA CAVALRY

Creating a history of the regiment known as the 7th Virginia Cavalry requires looking at a veritable quilt encompassing the whole of the southern people's social experience as it existed in the years leading up to and struggling through the War of Northern Aggression. A study of one company, or even one regiment, cannot be fully undertaken without considering the entire brigade or even the division to which it was assigned. It is indeed a quilt stitched with love and worn with pride and cared for with honor. The men who rode with the regiment rallied to the call in defense of Southern rights from five Virginia counties and one from Maryland. They were gentleman farmers, dirt farmers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, tradesmen, and former soldiers. Some, though not most, were slave owners. A few were black freedmen. Other Africans were man-servants and teamsters. All had come to defend their homes from a bullying federal government and a presumptuous and hypocritical Northern people.

The companies formed and gathered under Colonel MacDonald at Romney, Virginia in June of 1861 ranged from Turner Ashby's mounted militia company, late of the 2nd Virginia Militia Cavalry and formed in 1852, which would become Company A of the 7th Virginia Cavalry, to Doctor John Q. Winfield's company, originally a militia infantry unit, late of the 4th Virginia Militia Infantry, who's January 1860 organization was a "hobby and a pet" which grew like the ugly duckling into a first rate cavalry company. Ultimately twenty-nine companies would gather to serve under the regiment's first commander of note, Brigadier General Turner Ashby. After his death, they were reorganized and broken apart to meet the needs of the Confederacy. Companies of the 7th Virginia Cavalry would become "Chew's Battery" of J.E.B. Stuart's elite Horse Artillery, the 12th Virginia Cavalry Regiment, the 14th Virginia Cavalry Regiment, the 17th Virginia Cavalry Battalion which itself would become the 11th Virginia Cavalry Regiment. Many of these formations would serve together again as the much acclaimed "Laurel Brigade". The legacy and spirit of the men organized and led by Turner Ashby would have a long reach and be felt, and rightly feared, by the Federal Army throughout the bloody war. Ashby's horsemen fought with a wide variety of weaponry and accoutrements. The companies were initially described by one contemporary as "poorly uniformed, armed and equipped for military service. Many of them still wore civilian clothes, or

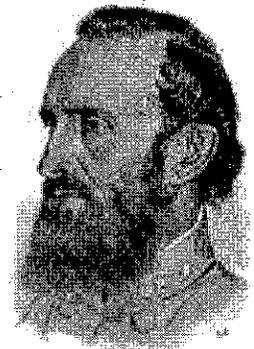


uniforms made of gray, without regularity of color or make..." Initially, the arms carried by the regiment into battle ranged from Austrian rifles to flintlocks and Mississippi rifles to shotguns. The former militia companies fared better with their Enfield muskets, Sharps and Merrill carbines and Colt Army and Navy pistols. Three Henry repeating rifles also graced the regiment's ordnance roster. The "standard" long arm carried by the troopers of the 7th appears to have been the Sharps carbine, with all but one of the companies possessing them in some number. A few newly raised companies lacked side arms at the beginning of the conflict. However, all companies would eventually wear the Colt Army and or Navy pistol, with at least two being carried for mounted combat by the middle of 1862. Both the 1840 "wrist breaker" and the lighter 1860 model cavalry sabers were deployed by the regiment to good effect during the Civil War.

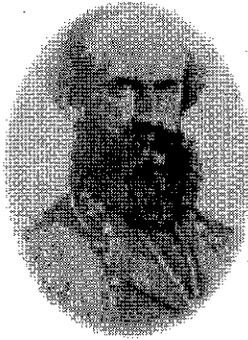
The uniform of Company A of the 7th Virginia was medium gray in color, made of either jean wool or wool and sported black piping around the top of the collar of the shell jacket, edging the epaulets, and as a chevron along the cuff. When available, the buttons were of brass and bore the Virginia State Seal. The trousers were piped in black. Both Brogans and civilian boots were worn, as were captured U.S. Artillery Driver's boots. A gray 1861 style kepi with a black band was also worn; later slouch hats became more common. Leather was dyed black and a rectangular Virginia belt plate held the sword belt together. Around mid 1863 the Richmond Depot Type II shell jacket was worn for the rest of the War. This jacket lacked the piping of the earlier jackets. Trousers without the piping and captured Federal trousers were worn later. Some Type III or Tait jackets may have been issued at the end of the war.

Early horse accoutrements generally consisted of the Jenifer, Hope, or Grimsley saddles. Civilian English styled, plantation and wagon saddles were also used. Later, these were replaced with captured Union McClellans or imitations of Confederate manufacture. When the Union's blockade of the south began to make itself felt in shortages of material and equipment, the regiment did what the majority of the Confederate forces had come to rely up on, they took what was needed from their defeated enemy. The Federal Army became the primary supplier of the Confederate Army for many items. One of Ashby's troopers had actually been seen riding barebacked into battle armed only with a wooden club!

The martial record of the 7th Virginia is a remarkable one, and began with picket duty guarding a 125 mile line along the Potomac River from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry. Skirmishes occurred nearly every day from June through October of 1861. Ironically, the regiment's first battle casualty taken at Romney, Virginia fell not to lead shot or steel, but to nature, an unidentified trooper of Company D drowned in the Potomac River. In November, the regiment was assigned to the command of Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. It is in the annals of Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, in 1862, that the 7th would first ride towards the renown. Ashby was to Jackson as Stuart became to Lee. Jackson's goal was to occupy the Federals in the Valley and not allow them to march on Richmond. To this end, he



hounded and harried them. The 7th Virginia Cavalry acted as Jackson's scouts to locate the multiple enemy commands and as a screen to the movements of the Confederate forces. Ashby's troopers also participated in one of the first uses of the railroad to move troops during this successful campaign culminating in the Battles of New Market and Cedar Mountain. Southern arms saw the resounding defeats of Union Generals Landers, Milroy, Banks, Shields, Fremont and Pope. This magnificent campaign is still studied in military academies around the world today.



Sadly, Brigadier General Turner Ashby never tasted the sweetness of this victory; he fell with a pistol ball in the breast during the fighting around New Market. Ashby's command was reorganized as a full brigade under Brigadier General Robertson and assigned to J.E.B. Stuart. Command of the 7th Virginia, now reduced to ten companies, and passed to Colonel William E. "Grumble" Jones. It was under Jones' watchful eye that the 7th Virginia Cavalry would finally learn military discipline. One of Jones' first acts was to have a number of grindstones brought into the camp. This done, he ordered the men to sharpen their sabers, admonishing, "If you want to cut, have something you can cut with. If you want to bruise, better get a club." The men responded derisively, surmising they would have need of neither saber nor club as they would never close with the enemy while commanded by the old infantry colonel. They soon learned the error of their assumption at 1st Brandy Station and Gainesville.

In August 1862, the 7th earned their place in the line, holding the position of honor on Jackson's right at 2nd Manassas. Colonel Robertson left the Department of the Valley at this time and Colonel Munford took command of the Brigade. On September 17th, the 7th Virginia and Munford's Brigade found themselves posted near the Potomac River yet again, securing the right of General Robert E. Lee's line as it advanced into Northern territory for the first time. The regiment lost one man killed, one man wounded and two troopers captured during the drawn Battle of Sharpsburg, on the bloodiest day of the War Between the States. "Grumble" Jones was promoted to Brigadier General, taking command of the Brigade and Colonel Richard Dulany assumed command of the 7th Regiment.

The year 1863 began with a daring raid into Maryland. The strength of every regiment in the brigade was reduced. Large numbers of men were on furlough to obtain fresh horses. On campaign, cavalrymen who lost their mounts to enemy action were assigned to "Company Q." They were tasked to fight on foot as light infantry or to act as guards to the supply wagons. When the fighting along the front had died down to a lull, they were then sent home to procure mounts and recruit for their units.

The Hardy County raid was unique from the raids in which Stuart's cavalry was praised, in that it culminated in provoking a retaliatory, sharp see-saw fight at Middletown at the end of the endeavor, where Jones' training and drill paid off. One

Lieutenant was mentioned in dispatches for leading a squadron of the 7th in a charge and personally wounding four of the enemy with his saber.

Raiding continued into Maryland and western Virginia until the spring. The strength of the 7th Virginia Cavalry had fallen to about 450 men due to illness, combat, or the worn down condition of the horses. Colonel Marshall accepted command of the regiment after Colonel Dulany's horse was shot out from under him and he received a severe wound to his arm at Greenland Gap on a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The vicious nature of the fighting during these raids was shown in an account by one 7th Cavalry officer as he reported a Federal attack against Charles Town in which the raiding Union cavalry had accidentally shot down five of their own men who had been held prisoner in the Confederate camp.

The raiding and counter-raiding of the spring gave way to summer and the boys knew something "big" was in the air. A fight the likes of which they had yet to encounter was about to break upon them. Soon after reveille on the morning of June 9th, 1863 the thunder of gunfire rolled



into camp. The regiment took post and began to envelope towards the left of the firing, dismounting to deploy as skirmishers and hold a line along a fence at the edge of the woods. It was from this position they seized the Federal advance for a time. Union artillery fire forced the thin gray line back to their mounts and Colonel Marshall maneuvered the regiment to a new line of battle on top of a hill at Brandy Station. Orders came to retake the position held that morning. Marshall threw forward a dismounted screen of sharpshooters to scour the woods to his flanks and advanced his mounted companies. Union cavalry hove into view and the 7th charged. The Yankee riders fled in disarray from the sudden and bold assault before contact could be made. The Federals fell back upon their supports and again severe artillery fire pushed the Virginians back to cover behind a hill where the 7th joined W.H.F. Lee's Brigade. They rode under Lee's orders back to Brandy Station as the regiment had been cut off from Jones' Brigade. Jones found them on the way to that point and ordered them to rejoin his command. Their orders were to advance by squadrons and charge the enemy should they try to take the Confederate artillery firing nearby.

Before any Union forces could be encountered, the 7th was ordered to go to W.H.F. Lee's assistance on the left. After checking the Federal assault against W.H.F. Lee, the regiment turned around once more and rode hard to the aid of Robertson's Brigade. Later in the evening, the regiment acted in support to the infantry skirmishers and they manned picket posts for the rest of the restless night. The 7th's losses at Beverly Ford and Brandy Station were twenty-four men were killed, wounded, or captured.



After the fighting at Brandy Station, Lee approved Stuart's latest raid around the Army of the Potomac. The ANV began to move north one more time. Two brigades of cavalry remained with General R.E. Lee, those of Wade Hampton and "Grumble" Jones. These cavalymen would be Lee's only eyes for the coming Gettysburg Campaign until Stuart rejoined the Army of Northern Virginia. Advanced skirmishing began almost immediately on June 21st, 1863. The army moved into Pennsylvania on July 1st, 1863. On the 2nd the 7th Virginia Cavalry met its first severe reverse of the war. The 6th U.S.

Cavalry ambushed them while they were trapped in a narrow rail-fenced lane. The Unionists had deployed dismounted skirmishers to either side of the lane and awaited the Virginia horsemen's arrival. In his report, Jones wrote: "A failure to rally promptly and renew the fight is a blemish in the bright history of this regiment. Many officers and men formed noble exceptions." The next day, at Fairfield, the 7th would again live up to its reputation on the Emmitsburg Road and at Hagerstown.

Near Funkstown the 7th met the 6th U.S. again. The Federals advanced with a company deployed forward as a screen. The Virginians charged immediately, driving in the skirmish company upon the head of the advancing Union regiment, still in columns of four. The 6th U.S. broke and ran, hotly pursued by the 7th Virginia. In a fit of revenge they Confederates ignored the recall order. Before they responded to the order, they rode headlong into a Federal cavalry division. A running fight ensued and a number of troopers from the regiment were taken prisoner when their blown horses and limited ammunition gave out.

The 7th was joined in the fight by the 11th Virginia Cavalry and the Federals withdrew to avoid a similar fate. A Lieutenant of the 7th recalled that a heavy rain had fallen during the previous night, soaking the revolvers, cartridge boxes and carbines of the regiment. With ammunition scarce, the saber was the weapon of the day. Sabers were used with more effect here than in any other fight the 7th ever participated in during the war. Two Virginians of the 7th had been wounded and nine taken prisoner during the fighting at Funkstown. Federal casualties were not known but said to be much heavier--as much as three times the number of southern horsemen laid low. Once again drill and training had paid off.

Skirmishing continued around Boonesboro and Hagerstown. The fighting at Gettysburg and in Maryland had cost the regiment thirteen killed, forty-one wounded, and 12 missing or captured. Thirty-seven horses were killed, forty-five wounded, and nine captured. The remains of the summer would be spent on picket duty.

The Fall of '63 would see another cavalry clash at the Culpeper Courthouse, where a severe fight would take place against Union Brigadier General Buford's Federal First Cavalry Division. Colonel Lomax commanded the brigade in place of "Grumble" Jones, and drove off the union cavalymen. Grapeshot had taken a terrible toll upon the troopers and horses of the regiment. Two were killed, nine wounded, and sixteen

wounded and taken prisoner. Another sharp fight at Jack's Shop and a third battle near Brandy Station were soon to follow. The 7th Virginia Cavalry was again mentioned in Stuart's dispatches as "having fought with its accustomed gallantry."

Jones was under arrest and being court marshaled by Stuart. Charged with disobeying orders, conduct prejudicial to good order, and for using disrespectful language to a superior officer, Jones was acquitted of the first two charges and requested and received a transfer away from Stuart. Command of the regiment would remain with Lomax. Colonel Funsten held the reins of the Jones' Brigade.

During the Fall of 1863, the brigade and one other under Colonel Gordon had ridden on a scout to Catlett's Station. While near the Station a large force of Federals moved into their rear and cut them off from Confederate lines. The southern cavalry swiftly and silently moved a half mile from the road and settled in to the deep woods for a cold night spent with no fires and no talking. The Union Army lay all around them. Many men spent the tense crisp night with the horses and mules to keep them quiet. Riders were dispatched to inform General R.E. Lee of their plight and the enemy's movement. Lee attacked the next morning and Stuart led the trapped cavalry in the fighting. The men of the 7th were deployed dismounted and acted as sharpshooters throughout the day. The regiment followed the retreating Federals and went into camp at Manassas that night where they were joined by their new Brigade Commander, Brigadier General Thomas L. Rosser.



Much marching and skirmishing followed. Stuart attacked the Federal cavalry of General Kilpatrick, which included the brigade of one George Armstrong Custer at Buckland Mills on October 19th, 1863. The 7th found itself operating on one of the flanks again with two squadrons mounted and three others dismounted. The southern riders were looking for an opportunity to attack the Yankee battle line from the rear and Kilpatrick obliged them of the opportunity when he moved his division forward to support Custer's Brigade. The Union riders were thrown back by dismounted Confederate cavalry which Kilpatrick at the time believed were infantry. The Confederate mounted squadrons exploited the confusion and the Federal horsemen broke and ran. The event became known as the "Buckland Races." Custer would not forget his humiliation at the hands of Rosser's horsemen. The fighting moved towards Haymarket, where a pushing Stuart drove off the Yankees in a night attack. In another night attack, Rosser surprised escorting Pennsylvania cavalry near Stevensburg and routed them, capturing sixty Federals, one hundred horses and many wagons.

Operating near Fredericksburg, Virginia, Rosser battled with Union General Gregg's 2nd Cavalry Division, This resulted in the capture of several more supply trains over the course of the autumn of 1863, and included one march of 230 miles in three days.

The year of 1864 was seen on picket duty. The winter of 1863-1864 was a harsh one. A few men were lost to frozen feet which had to be amputated. At the end of January, Rosser's Brigade had recaptured Petersburg from the Union and captured yet another Federal supply train of ninety-three wagons and a large number of sheep and cattle through the combined use of artillery, mounted and dismounted men. Rosser had embraced Napoleon's concept of the combined arms battle group. He utilized the concept to great effect--even when consistently outnumbered on the battlefield. Rosser's entire brigade did not exceed 400 men during this period of raiding and maneuver. Of these, were 181 hard men rode in the ranks of the 7th Virginia Cavalry. These hardy veteran soldiers reenlisted for the duration of the war in February, 1864. <http://www.racw.org/cs/7vahistory.htm>



History of the Stonewall Brigade

When the Virginia secession convention voted 81 to 51 to secede from the Union on April 17, 1861, Governor John Letcher called for militia companies in the Shenandoah Valley to form and make all haste to Harper's Ferry to secure the town and armaments in the town. The 2,611 men that gathered at Harper's Ferry in April were organized into five regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery and designated as the First Brigade, Virginia Volunteers. The regiments were made up of forty-nine companies, each with a letter designation and nickname. The men ranged in age from school age to grandfathers. Nationalities included Germans, Scotch-Irish, and Irish. Occupations included just about every 19th century occupations that existed with farmer making up about a third of the original number of recruits.

The Valley men were placed under the command of then Colonel Thomas J. Jackson. Jackson had been picked to lead the First Virginia Brigade by Robert E. Lee, then an advisor to Jefferson Davis. Jackson had left his teaching position at the Virginia Military Institute to join the Virginia forces when war broke out.

The first action that the brigade saw was at the battle of First Manassas where the brigade's steadfast action at the Henry House where they earned them the name "Stonewall Brigade". Jackson always contended that his brigade had earned the name and not himself. The brigade followed Jackson through the Romney campaign in the first winter of the war, which solidified the relationship between men and commander. 1862 saw the Valley men on their home turf, defeating three separate Union armies and keeping reinforcements from marching on Richmond during Gen. George McClellan's failed Peninsula campaign. The brigade followed R.E. Lee into Maryland and then to Chancellorsville. The brigade's love for their first commander was deep and life-long. Jackson's loss at Chancellorsville in May of 1863 devastated the men in his brigade and throughout the Confederacy.

The brigade took part in the second day of Gettysburg when they attacked Culp's Hill and a member of the 2nd regiment, Pvt. Wesley Culp, died within sight of his home. Many feel that if Jackson had been alive for the battle of Gettysburg, the outcome of the battle and ultimately the war may have been different. The Mine Run campaign and Spotsylvania reduced the numbers in the five regiments so much, that in the last year of the war, the regiments were combined with five other regiments to form a brigade. The men followed Jubal Early to Monocacy and the outskirts of Washington, DC.

Sadly, in April of 1865, only 210 men from the original Stonewall Brigade were left at Appomattox. Because of the reputation of the brigade on both sides of the war, the Stonewall Brigade was the first to march through the Federal lines at the surrender.

Commanders of the Stonewall Brigade

Thomas J. Jackson - wounded Chancellorsville, 1863, died Guinea Station, 1863

Franklin E. Paxton - KIA Chancellorsville, 1863

Richard Garnett - KIA Gettysburg, 1863

Charles Winder - KIA Cedar Run, 1862

William Baylor - KIA Second Manassas, 1862

James Walker - died 1901

William Terry - died 1888

The companies of the Stonewall Brigade

(company letter, nickname, where members were from, and first captain)

Second Regiment

Company A - Jefferson Guards, Jefferson Co, WVA, John W. Rowan

Company B - Hamtramck Guards, Shepardstown, WVA, Vincent M. Butler

Company C - Nelson Rifles, Millwood, VA, William Nelson

Company D - Berkeley Border Guards, Berkeley, WVA, J.Q.A. Nadenbousch

Company E - Hedgesville Blues, Martinsburg, WVA, Raleigh T. Colson

Company F - Winchester Riflemen, Winchester, VA, William L. Clark, Jr.

Company G - Botts Greys, Charlestown, WVA, Lawson Botts

Company H - Letcher Riflemen, Duffields community, VA, James H.L. Hunter

Company I - Clarke Rifles, Berryville, VA, Strother H. Bowen

Company K - Floyd Guards, Harper's Ferry, WVA, George W. Chambers

Fourth Regiment

Company A - Wythe Grays, Wythewille, VA, William Terry

Company B - Fort Lewis Volunteers, Big Spring area, VA, David Edmondson

Company C - Pulaski Guards, Pulaski Co., VA, James Walker

Company D - Smythe Blues, Marion, VA, Albert G. Pendleton

Company E - Montgomery Highlanders, Blacksburg, VA, Charles A. Ronald

Company F - Grayson Daredevils, Elk Creek community, VA, Peyton H. Hale

Company G - Montgomery Fencibles, Montgomery Co., VA, Robert G. Terry

Company H - Rockbridge Grays, Buffalo Forge & Lexington, VA, James G. Updike

Company I - Liberty Hall Volunteers, Lexington, VA, James J. White

Company K - Montgomery Mountain Boys, Montgomery Co., Robert G. Newlee

Fifth Regiment

Company A - Marion Rifles, Winchester, VA, John H.S. Funk

Company B - Rockbridge Rifles, Rockbridge Co. VA, Samuel H. Letcher

Company C - Mountain Guard, Staunton, VA, Richard G. Doyle

Company D - Southern Guard, Staunton, VA, Hazael J. Williams

Company E - Augusta Greys, Greenville community, VA, James W. Newton

Company F - West View Infantry, Augusta Co. VA, St. Francis C. Roberts

Company G - Staunton Rifles, Staunton, VA, Adam W. Harman

Company H - Augusta Rifles, Augusta Co., VA, Absalom Koiner

Company I - Ready Rifles, Sangerville community, VA, Oswald F. Grimman

Company K - Continental Morgan Guards, Frederick Co., John Avis

Company L - West Augusta Guards, Staunton, VA, William S.H. Baylor

Twenty-Seventh Regiment

Company A - Allegheny Light Infantry, Covington, VA, Thompson McAllister
(later transferred to artillery and known as Carpenter's Battery)

Company B - Virginia Hiberians, Alleghany Co. VA, Henry H. Robertson

Company C - Allegheny Rifles, Clifton Forge, VA, Lewis P. Holloway

Company D - Monroe Guards, Monroe Co., WVA, Hugh S. Tiffany

Company E - Greenbrier Rifles, Lewisburg, WVA, Robert Dennis

Company F - Greenbrier Sharpshooters, Greenbrier Co., Samuel Brown

Company G - Shriver Grays, Wheeling, WVA, Daniel M. Shriver

Company H - Rockbridge Rifles, originally Co. B, 5th regiment, Samuel Houston Letcher.

Thirty-Third Regiment

Company A - Potomac Guards, Springfield, Hampshire Co. WVA, Phillip T. Grace

Company B - Tom's Brook Guard, Tom's Brook, Shenandoah Co. VA, Emanuel Crabill

Company C - Tenth Legion Minute Men, Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., VA, John Gatewood

Company D - Mountain Rangers, Winchester, Frederick Co., VA, Frederick W.M.

Holliday

Company E - Emerald Guard, New Market, Shenandoah County VA, Marion M. Sibert

Company F - Independent (Hardy) Greys, Moorefield, Hardy Co. WVA, Abraham Spengler

Company G - Mount Jackson Rifles, Mount Jackson area, Shenandoah Co., VA, George W. Allen

Company H - Page Grays, Luray, Page Co. VA, William D. Rippetoe

Company I - Rockingham Confederates, Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co. VA, John R. Jones

Company K - Shenandoah Sharpshooters, Shenandoah Co. VA, David H. Walton

Source: The National Archives Muster rolls, Thirty-Third Virginia Infantry by Lowell Reidenbaugh.

Census

The 1860, 1880, 1900, 1910 were donated by Debbie Koch. The 1870 Census was found at the following web site: <http://ftp.us-census.org/pub/usgenweb/census/mn/stearns/1870/melrose.txt>

1860 Census- Thomas, 29, b. Scotland, Coal Miner;
Susan, 29, b. Scotland;
Michael, 7, b. Scotland,
James, 2, b. Virginia
Jane, 1, b. Virginia
(Thomas Muir Oral Coal Mines, Preston, VA 29 1830
Scotland Male
Susan Muir Oral Coal Mines, Preston, VA 29 1830
Scotland Female
Michael Muir Oral Coal Mines, Preston, VA 7 1852
Scotland Male
James Muir Oral Coal Mines, Preston, VA 3 1856 Virginia
Male

Jane Muir Oral Coal Mines, Preston, VA 1 1858 Virginia
Female

Image Source: Year: 1860; Census Place: Oral Coal Mines,
Preston, Virginia;
Roll: M653_1372; Page: 258; Image: 261.

Census Year 1870

Microfilm # M593-716

State MN

County Stearns

CENSUS YR: 1870 STATE or TERRITORY: MN COUNTY: Stearns

DIVISION: Melrose Town REEL NO: M593-716 PAGE NO: 32B

REFERENCE: S. M. Bruce - June 21, 1870 - Sauk Center PO - p.3

19	20	17	Mair	Thomas	39	M	W	Coal Miner	Scotland
20	20	17	Mair	Susan	39	F	W	Keeping house	Scotland
21	20	17	Mair	Michael	17	M	W	.	Scotland
22	20	17	Mair	James	13	M	W	.	Virginia
23	20	17	Mair	Jeane	12	F	W	.	Virginia
24	20	17	Mair	Gennette	10	F	W	.	Virginia
25	20	17	Mair	Agnes	1	F	W	.	Illinois

It also indicates they did not attend school and Thomas, Susan,
Michael, James, and Jeane do not know how to Write. It states that
Gennette does not know how to read or write.

1875 Census Minnesota State, Melrose Township, Stearn County

Name	age	sex	color	Nativity St. or cntry	Parent Nativity Father Mother
John Muir Scotland	44	M	W	Scotland	Scotland
Susan Muir Scotland	44	F	W	Scotland	Scotland
Michael Muir Scotland	22	M	W	Scotland	Scotland
James Muir Scotland	18	M	W	Va.	Scotland
Jane Muir Scotland	16	F	W	Va.	Scotland
Jeanette Muir Scotland	12	F	W	Va.	Scotland
Agnes Muir Scotland	6	F	W	IL	Scotland

In **1880 Census**, Thomas Muir is in Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota, listed as Farmer, 49yrs, b. 1831, Scotland (Image Source: Year: 1880; Census Place: Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota; Roll: T9_634; Family History Film: 1254634; Page: 553.1000; Enumeration District: 129; Image: 0723.)

In the Muir house is THomas, Susan, 49, b. Scotland, James, 23, son, b.

Virginia, and Agness, 11, daughter, b. Illinois

The **1890 census**, sad to say, does not exist any longer. There was a fire and destroyed the most of the 1890 census. You need to see if you can find City Directories or plat maps to help fill in this decade.

1895 Census, Minnesota State Census - Melrose township, Stearns County Minnesota page 11 Schedule 2, 29th day of June 1895

Name	age	sex	place of Birth	occupation
Muir, Thomas	64	M	Scotland	Farmer
Muir, Susana	65	F	Scotland	
Muir, James	36	M	Virginia	Laborer
Muir, Agnes	25	F	Illinois	
Muir, Sadie	1	F	Minnesota	

In the **1900 census**, Thomas is listed as b. Dec. 1830, 69y, married 48years, b. Scotland, farmer, naturalized 1853, 47 years in the United States with Susan, b. June 1830, Scotland, 69 years, married 48 yrs, mother to 8 children, 5 living. Naturlized 1853, in the United States 47 years. Also with them are James, son, b. Sept. 1858, West Virginia, 4lyrs, farmer; Agnes, daughter, Nov. 1869, Illinois, 30 yrs and Sadie, Granddaughter, b. Aug. 1893 in Minnesota, 6 yrs.

Image source: Year: 1900; Census Place: Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota; Roll: T623 792; Page: 3B; Enumeration District: 161.

In the **1910 census**, Thomas is listed as 79, married once, 55 years married, Scot-English, farmer in general farming; with Susan, 79, Married once, 55 years married, Scot-English, Wife; James, son, 51 Single, b. West Virginia, farm laborer on home farm; Agnes, daughter, 40, single, b. Illinois, farm laborer on home farm; and Sadie, granddaughter, 16, single, b. Minnesota, farm laborer on home farm, and Enlgish was the spoken language.

Image Source: Year: 1910; Census Place: Melrose Twp, Stearns, Minnesota; Series: T624; Roll: 726; Page: 261B; Enumeration District: 148; Part: 2; Line: 22.

THOMAS MONGOMERIE MUIR

OBITUARY

Unknown Newspaper-Melrose, Stearns County, Minnesota, Friday,
September 5.

1913

Obituary of Thomas Muir

Was born in Scotland December 22, 1830, Died in Melrose August 26,
1913

As briefly mentioned in the Beacon last week, Thomas M. Muir, one of the oldest settlers of Melrose _____ on of its best known _____ citizens, passed away late _____ August 26, at the age of eighty-two. The funeral _____ residence in the town of _____ afternoon conducted by Rev. _____ ton, interment being made in the _____ rose cemetery. The pallbearers were Gerhard Richter, Nick Beck, Wm. Uger, Frank Morehouse, Chas. McPennington, and Peter Wilhelm. The sad obsequies was attended by a large number of early settlers and others who knew him. Those who came from a distance to attend the funeral were Jennett Edwards, Miss Lizzie and Michael Muir of Dunlap, Iowa.

"They that planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. They shall bring forth fruit in old age". Thomas M. Muir was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Decmeber 22, 1830, where he grew to manhood. On December 31, 1852, he was married to Susan Orr and in 1853 they came to the United States settling in Maryland. After residing twelve years there and in West Virginia, they moved to Illinois where they lived three years. In 1869 the came to Minnesota settling on a farm four miles north of this city in the town of Melrose which farm he owned and occupied ever since. Mr. Muir was among the earliest of the old settlers and lived to see this section of Minnesota converted from a vast wilderness into a real garden of well cultivated farms. He was a man of a warm generous heart, and had many friends, over whom the news of his death has cast a resistless spell of deep gloom. He leaves a grief stricken wife, five children, fourteen grandchildren and five great grandchildren to mourn his demise. The children are Michael Muir of Burlington, N. D.; Mrs. J.J. Grimes of Grey Eagle, Minn.; and James and Agnes Muir, who reside with their parents.

"Dearest father, thou has left us,

And our loss we deeply feel,

But 'tis God that has bereft us,

He can all our sorrows heal,

Yet again we hope to meet thee,

When the day of life is fled,

When in heaven with joy to greet thee

Where no farewell tear is shed.

APPENDIX N

JAMES MUIR

Son of Michael and Janet Muir

James Muir

B. 10 August 1835, Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland

D. 15 December 1875, Illinois

Buried: Spring Grove Cemetery

APPENDIX O

SUSAN JENNY ORR

Wife of Thomas Montgomerie Muir

Susan Jenny Orr

B. 06 JUN 1830, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland

D. 05 FEB 1916, Melrose, Stearns Co, MN

Burial: Melrose, Stearns Co, MN

Nothing is known of Susan Orr's Parents at this time. (2005)

ORR FAMILY

The Lowland branch of the "Orr" family takes their name from the Old Norse personal name, "Orre", meaning 'blackcock'. It is first recorded in the Ragman Roll of 1296 in the person of Hew Orr. The Scottish surname "Orr" is common in Renfrewshire, Glasgow and Kintyre. In the 16th century, it is frequently found in the Scottish southwest.

The Highland branch of the "Orr" family takes their name from the Gaelic word "odhar", meaning dun or drab. The name is found in, among other areas, Atholl and Moy.

"Orr" is also a surname found in Ireland.

(This was from Sue Collins Rootsweb.com site; <http://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bcoll30038&id=I616>)

SUSAN JENNY ORR MUIR

OBITUARY

Unknown newspaper, Melrose, Stearn County, Minnesota, February 11, 1916, page 1

Pioneer Woman Dies at the Age of 85 Years
(Contributed)

Mrs. Thomas Muir, Susan Orr, widow of Thomas Muir, passed away at her home on Saturday afternoon, February 5, 1916 at five thirty o'clock. She was born in Drumfresshire, Scotland, June 6, 1830, and was 85 years, 7 mo and 29 days of age. She passed the earlier years of her life in her native land. On December 31, 1852 she was united in happy marriage to Thomas Muir and in 1853 they came to the United States, settling in Maryland. After residing 12 years there and in West Virginia, they moved to Illinois, where they lived three years. In 1869 they came to Minnesota settling on a farm four miles north of this city in the town of Melrose where she has lived ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Muir were born eight children, three of whom with their father had passed to the great beyond. The other five are Michael Muir of Spokane, Wash., Mrs. Stephen Collins of Grand Forks, N.D., Mrs. John Grimes of Grey Eagle, Minn., and James and Agnes Muir, who reside with their parents. There are also fourteen grandchildren and seven great grandchildren to mourn the loss of most loving mother and grandmother who was never too tired to give herself to her dear ones. She found great satisfaction in the frequent visits of her children and grandchildren and was always of appreciative of the visits of her friends.

She was brought up in the old Free Church in Scotland and her Presbyterian training shaped the course of her whole life. She went down into "the valley of death" in implicit trust in the Good Shepherd of her soul. The funeral was held from the Methodist church, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. J.P. Adair conducting the services. Interment was made in Oak Hill cemetery.

"She sleeps; the feet that willingly
Saved steps for many alone.
Lie still and motionless, side by side.
Their errands are all done;
The hands that labored year by year,
Obedient to her will,
Unheeding, on her pulseless breast
are folded, cold and still.

APPENDIX P

MICHAEL MUIR

Son of Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr

Michael Muir

B. 20 January 1853, Kilmarnock, Ayershire, Scotland (variant - Dundonald, Ayr, Scot.)

D. 14 June 1943, Venice, Los Angeles, California

M. 11 March 1880, Spring Grove Township, Warren, Illinois, Alice Gertrude Leonard

Alice Gertrude Leonard

B. 6 May 1859, Illinois

D. 25 February 1929, Venice, Los Angeles, California

Children

Rena Susan Muir

B. 28 November 1880, Alexis, Warren, Illinois

D. 22 December 1959, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, California

Burial: 26 December 1959, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, California

M. 28 October 1902, **Adrian Bloomer Hills**

Forrest Leonard Muir (twin)

B. 12 March 1884, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 1 July 1907, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Burial: Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Florence (Flossie) Loraine Muir (twin)

B. 12 March 1884, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 11 March 1904, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Burial: Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Thomas Oscar Muir (twin)

B. 10 September 1886, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 17 August 1907, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Burial: Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Pearl Olive Muir (twin)

B. 10 September 1886, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 17 December 1887, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Burial: Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Bertha (Bertie) Hazel Muir (twin)

B. 27 October 1889, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 23 February 1935, Stanly, North Dakota

M. 16 November 1910, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota, **Thomas Cornelius, Curren**

Benjamin (Bennie) Harry Muir (twin)

B. 27 October 1889, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 2 November 1890, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Ida Syble Muir

B. 11 June 1894, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 22 January 1990, Los Angeles, California

M. 16 June 1920, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, California, **Iver Iverson**

M. November 1970, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, **Edgar John Matheney**



Michael Muir and Alice Gertrude Leonard's Wedding Picture



Michael Muir and Alice Gertrude Leonard's Wedding Certificate



Michael and Alice Muir in Venice California

Overview and History of the 1874 Black Hills/Custer Expedition Project

For the complete story of the Black Hills Expedition of 1874, you may wish to order the book, *Exploring With Custer*. What follows is a brief introduction to a fascinating story.

On July 2, 1874, General George Armstrong Custer started out with a force of 1000 men, 110 wagons, and hundreds of horses, mules and cattle from the vicinity of Ft. Lincoln, Dakota Territory (near present-day Bismarck, N.D.) His orders were to go to the Black Hills (a little-known and mysterious range of mountains in present day western South Dakota), explore the territory, locate a potential site for a fort on the western side, find a connection to a previously known route from Ft. Laramie to the southwest, and report back to Ft. Lincoln by Aug. 30. Unofficially, the Expedition was also to confirm or deny the rumored presence of gold in the Black Hills. Until this time, no organized party of whites had traveled into the Black Hills and returned to civilization to tell about it, though several groups had passed around the perimeter of the mountains in earlier years.

After crossing the hot, dry Great Plains, the Black Hills Expedition arrived on the western side of the Black Hills on July 22, 1874. The entire force entered the pine-covered Hills, forging a road, cutting trees, building temporary bridges over gullies and streams - anything necessary to continue on their way with the wagon train. Working their way through the western Black Hills, the Expedition eventually arrived at a beautiful valley south of Harney's Peak, now the site of the town of Custer, S.D. Here, and at a "permanent camp" 3 miles east, they stayed for 6 days, exploring and mapping the area,

and climbing Harney's Peak, while meanwhile back at camp civilian miners tested French Creek for gold, and found some.

On Aug. 6, the Expedition set out on their return trip to Ft. Lincoln, but it would be several days before they again reached the Plains. Retracing part of their route, they then struck new territory in the north-central Black Hills, finally exiting the mountains near present-day Black Hawk, SD. They camped one night near Bear Butte, and then began the trek back across the Great Plains toward home, arriving on Aug. 30, 1874.

This Expedition set the course for much of what was to follow in this region's history. News of gold found in French Creek sent tens of thousands of miners rushing for the Black Hills over the next two years, despite some attempts by the U.S. military to hold them back from land which had been promised to the Sioux Nation by the 1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty. Eventually, the sheer numbers of invading whites made keeping

them out impossible, but lingering resentment over the taking of the Black Hills no doubt contributed to the sweetness of victory by the Sioux and other Indians over General Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876.

Now, 128 years later, a definitive new book on the 1874 Expedition has been published. *Exploring With Custer: The 1874 Black Hills Expedition* contains some 47 photographs made during the 1874 Expedition, along with modern photographs taken at the same locations. It tells the complete story of the Expedition, with a precise guide to following its trail through the Black Hills, along with day-by-day journal entries from officers, enlisted men and newspaper reporters who traveled with Custer that summer.

This project grew out of a fascination with the history of the 1874 Expedition and a desire to map its Black Hills route as closely as possible, before this information is lost to development or in the mists of time. In some places along the route, ruts which appear to be original to the Expedition are still visible. This is perhaps not too surprising when one considers that 110 wagons, 1000 men, and hundreds of horses, mules and cattle traveled this path in 1874.

In addition to tracing the route, re-photographing of the 1874 photo locations was a high priority. After extensive research, and months of field work and hiking, almost all of these sites in the Black Hills have been located and re-photographed. Three sites which have not been found contain so few landscape clues in the 1874 view that the researchers believe it is possible they will never be located; of these three sites, one may be under a man-made lake, and another could have been destroyed when a road was built. The researchers believe they know which valley the third photo was taken in, but the exact location cannot be determined by the clues shown in the 1874 photograph. All known information is provided in the new book so readers can explore this topic themselves.

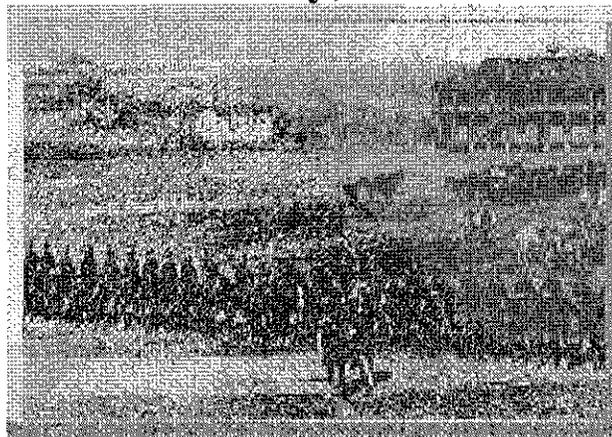
The Custer Expedition Project will not end with the publication of *Exploring With Custer*. New facts and discoveries about the Expedition continue to surface, and the research team plans to continue compiling these for posting to this web site and eventually include them in future updates of the book. We welcome your input on this project; you can contact us at research@custertrail.com.

George A Custer

**A history about the man, the
myth and the legend**



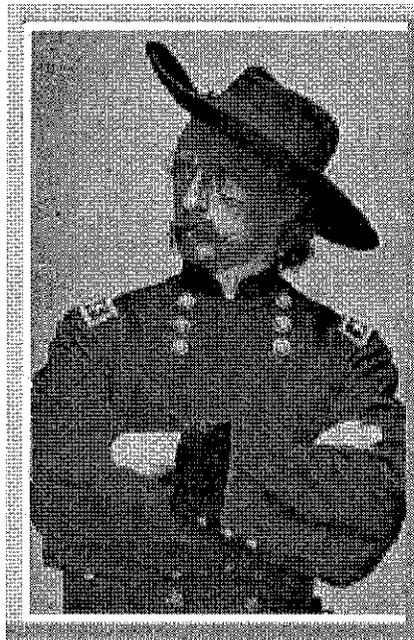
"Fort Riley, Kansas"



The conclusion of the Civil War in 1865 emphasized the importance of Fort Riley, Kansas in providing protection

this occurred in the summer and fall of 1866 when the Union Pacific Railroad reached Fort Riley and the 7th Cavalry Regiment was organized at the fort, commanded by Colonel Andrew J. Smith. The regiment's ranks were filled with a hard bitten crew of trappers, veterans from the Civil War and frontiersmen. Subsequently, Brevet Major General George Armstrong Custer arrived in December and was appointed to the vacant Lt. Colonel position to take charge of the new regiment.

"George Armstrong Custer"



In 1861, Custer had graduated from West Point just in time to participate in the First Battle of Manassas. He later served on the staffs of Generals McClellan and Pleasanton. He had a distinguished military career in the Civil War. On 26 June 1863, he was appointed the "Brevet" rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers and placed in command of the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division at Gettysburg and Yellow Tavern. He commanded the 3rd Cavalry Division in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, Fisher's Hill and Five Forks. In April 1865, he was promoted to Major General of Volunteers. At the end of the War, the need for command officers was no longer there and many, to stay in

wages of rank now held, but was always given the respect and the title of the higher rank previously held. After the War, Custer was required to revert to his previous permanent rank of Captain. He then entered the painstakingly slow promotion process that was customary in the small regular army. That's why Custer was always referred to as "General Custer".

In 1867, one of Custer's first official acts with the Seventh Cavalry was to organize a regimental band. The reason that "GarryOwen" was adopted as the regimental song, as the story goes - one of the Irish "melting pot" troopers of the 7th Cavalry, under the influence of "spirits", was singing the song. By chance Custer heard the melody, liked the cadence, and soon began to hum the tune himself. The tune has a lively beat, that accentuates the cadence of marching horses. Soon the tune was played so often that the 7th Cavalry became known as the GarryOwen Regiment. "GarryOwen" eventually became the official song of the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas in 1981.

In March 1867, when Indian attacks became more and more violent in the high plains of western Kansas and eastern Colorado, the 7th Cavalry was given its first opportunity to see what fighting Indians was all about. Under the command of General Hancock, they marched from Fort Riley to Fort Larned where they were joined by 6 infantry companies and a battery of artillery, creating a task force consisting of over 1,400 men.

In April 1867, a meeting was held between the Army and a few chiefs of the Plains Indians. Due to a misunderstanding, when the Army moved their troops closer to the Indian encampment, the Indians feared an attack and they fled under the cover of night. Custer and the 7th Cavalry, given the task of tracking the Indians down, spent the entire summer in the attempt to find them. The only contact they made with the Indians were with small war parties which constantly harassed the troops.

During this campaign, Custer later left his command in the field and traveled back to Fort Riley to visit his wife. Upon arrival there, Custer was placed under arrest for being Absent With Out Leave. On 15 September 1867, Custer was court-martialed and found guilty. He was sentenced to

one year suspension from rank and pay. He went home to Monroe, Michigan where he waited out his suspension.

On 24 September 1868, Custer's court martial was remitted and he reejoined his troops on Bluff Creek (near present day Ashland, Kansas.). Almost immediately upon his arrival, the Indians attacked the camp. Custer and his troopers gave chase and followed the Indians' trail back to Medicine Lodge Creek, but found no Indians. Custer returned to his camp on Bluff Creek where, he and General Sheridan planned a Winter Campaign. Then heavy snows of winter would slow down the warriors, and their ponies would be weak and could not travel far. If the Indian villages were hard hit and their supplies destroyed, the Indians would have to return to the reservation or starve. They knew that during the winter months, the Indians would stay at one location which had good water and a source of firewood for heat; all they had to do was - to find it!

Sheridan's plan involved three columns: Colonel Andrew W. Evans with six troops of the 3rd Cavalry and two companies of the 37th Infantry were to travel down the South Canadian River. The second column consisted of seven troops of the 5th Cavalry under the command of Major Eugene A. Carr. They marched southeast from Fort Lyon, Colorado, and connected with Captain William H. Penrose and his column of five troops of cavalry. Then they scouted at Antelope Hills, along the North Fork of the Canadian River. The third column was to march from Fort Dodge under the command of General Sully and George A. Custer.

"Washita River, Oklahoma"



General Sheridan selected the 7th Cavalry, commanded by George Armstrong Custer, to take the lead. They were to move southward, and engage the Indians. This column was made up of eleven troops of the 7th Cavalry and five companies of the 3rd Infantry. Setting out in a snowstorm, Custer followed the tracks of a small Indian raiding party to a Cheyenne village on the Washita River. At dawn he ordered an attack. It was Chief Black Kettle's village, well within the boundaries of the Cheyenne reservation. Nevertheless, on 27 November 1868, nearly four years after the battle of Sand Creek, Custer's troops charged, and this time Black Kettle could not escape. In a subsequent battle of the Winter Campaign, the 3rd Cavalry under the command of Colonel Andrew W. Evans, struck another Comanche village at Soldiers Spring on Christmas Day. The Winter Campaign had been waged successfully against the Cheyenne in the Oklahoma Territory. The scattered remnants of the Cheyenne were decisively defeated.

Afterwards, most of the Cheyenes, Comanches and other tribes still on the plains returned to the agencies. In March 1869, the Comanche-Kiowa agency was relocated to Fort Sill, a new fort constructed in the Indian Plains Territory, and the Cheyenne-Arapaho agency was relocated to Darlington. Only the Kwahada were still on the Staked Plains. The Kiowa and other Comanches were on the reservation, but by the fall of 1869 small war parties were occasionally leaving to raid in Texas.

In September 1871, the 7th Cavalry was distributed by

squadrons and company over seven Southern States to enforce federal taxes on distilleries and suppress the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. Custer was assigned to Elizabethtown, Kentucky where his chief duty was to inspect and purchase horses for the Army.

In February 1873, Custer got the good news that the 7th Cavalry was being reunited and being sent north to Fort Rice in the Dakota Territory. His mission was to protect settlers in the region and the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad who were surveying a rail route across the Yellowstone River from the Sioux Indians.

In the last week of March 1873, the 7th Cavalry assembled at Memphis, Tennessee where they boarded steamboats for Cairo, Illinois. At Cairo, the regiment changed to overland rail headed northwest into the winter weather of Yankton, Dakota Territory. The journey to Fort Rice was completed in a 300 mile march, arriving on 10 June 1873.

"Custer's Black Hills Expedition"



The completion of the overland railroad link provided an easy means of transportation for gold seekers and farmers to come to the area. As the migration continued, trouble with the Sioux increased. On 20 June 1873 an expedition was ordered to move into the Black Hills of Dakota to provide protection for railroad construction parties. The expedition consisted of 1,451 troopers, 79 officers, and 275 wagons. As a focal point of scouting activities, a permanent encampment was established at Fort Abraham

1876, Custer commanded the Seventh Cavalry at Fort Abraham Lincoln south of Mandan. In 1874, he led his troops south into the Black Hills, which six years earlier had been set aside as part of the Great Sioux Reservation. When Custer reported finding gold, the government offered to buy the land from the Sioux, but they refused to sell. The Army then allowed gold prospectors to come into the Reservation's hills by the thousands. The Army's action prompted many Sioux to leave their North Dakota reservations and join with other Sioux in Montana led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, who were resisting white government control.

In 1875, the regiment escorted a railroad survey party into the Yellowstone Valley. This expedition brought the regiment into regular contact with the Indian raiding parties, however no serious battles or encounters occurred until the fateful expedition of 17 May 1876. General Alfred H. Terry was in overall command of an Army campaign to relocate the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians from the open plains to reservations. The 7th Regiment rode out of Fort Lincoln on 17 May 1876, with Custer along with the Arikara and Osage scouts leading the way, followed by 1,200 men and 1,700 horses and mules. The 7th Cavalry Band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me".

The intent of General Terry was to trap the Indians between Custer and Major General John Gibbon in the Little Big Horn Valley. Custer had been ordered to move a band of Indians toward the large cavalry force. Custer was to pass all the way down the Rosebud Creek and cross over to the Little Big Horn Valley and move north, in a blocking maneuver to prevent the Indians from escaping south. Custer marched with approximately 700 soldiers, moving south for several days, identifying Indian camp signs all along the way. After making visual contact with the Indians on 23 June, Custer ordered the column to turn west toward the Little Big Horn Valley. On 24 June, the Arikara and Osage scouts identified a party of Sioux following them. The Sioux fled when approached and Custer did not want any of the Sioux encampment to escape. On the night of 24 June, Custer outlined the plan for the next day. When his regiment reached the Sioux encampment on 25 June 1876, Custer made a decision to attack and fight the Indians.

One of the most chronicled events in the history of the American West was the famous Battle of the Little Big Horn, otherwise known as Custer's Last Stand. Traveling up Rosebud Creek, at 12:07 Custer split his command into three battalions. Major Reno, in command of companies "A", "G", and "M", was directed to attack the southern most end of the village in the valley. Captain Benteen, in command of companies "D", "H", and "K", was directed to explore the area in a southwesterly direction and to "pitch into anything that he might find." Captain McDougall was assigned with "B" Company to guard the pack train. Custer took the five companies of "C", "E", "F", "I", and "L" to make a frontal attack on the encampment.

"Comanche - Sole Survivor"



Within a short period of time, Custer and his troops were annihilated by the full might of an estimated 5,000 Sioux Indians who were led by Chief Sitting Bull and Chief Crazy Horse. Four days later, the other two battalions of the regiment were rescued by supporting cavalry troops under the command of Generals Terry and Gibbon. In the search for survivors of Custer's forces, not one of the 264 troopers under Custer's command was found alive. Five members of the Custer family were killed at the Battle of the Little Big Horn; the General, his brother Captain Tom

Custer, brother-in-law Captain James Calhoun, younger brother Boston, and nephew Autie Reed. Both Boston and Autie were civilians.

Only one horse, with seven arrows in his body, was found in a thicket. The horse, named Comanche, was a gelding ridden by Captain Keogh, one of Custer's officers. In the subsequent campaigns of 1876, troopers of the 5th Regiment rode after the Sioux to avenge the death of their comrades. While Sitting Bull was pursued into Canada, Crazy Horse and the Cheyennes traveled about, comparatively undisturbed. In July 1877, he was finally prevailed upon to come to Fort Robinson, Nebraska on the distinct understanding that the government would hear and adjust their grievances, many of which are still unresolved today.

● <http://www.garryowen.com/>

The Muir Log House

(Source unknown looks to have been written for a news paper, no date is given for the article.)

Mr. and Mrs. Muir, were of the three original permanent settlers in Ward County. Michael served as first county treasurer Imperial Ward County.

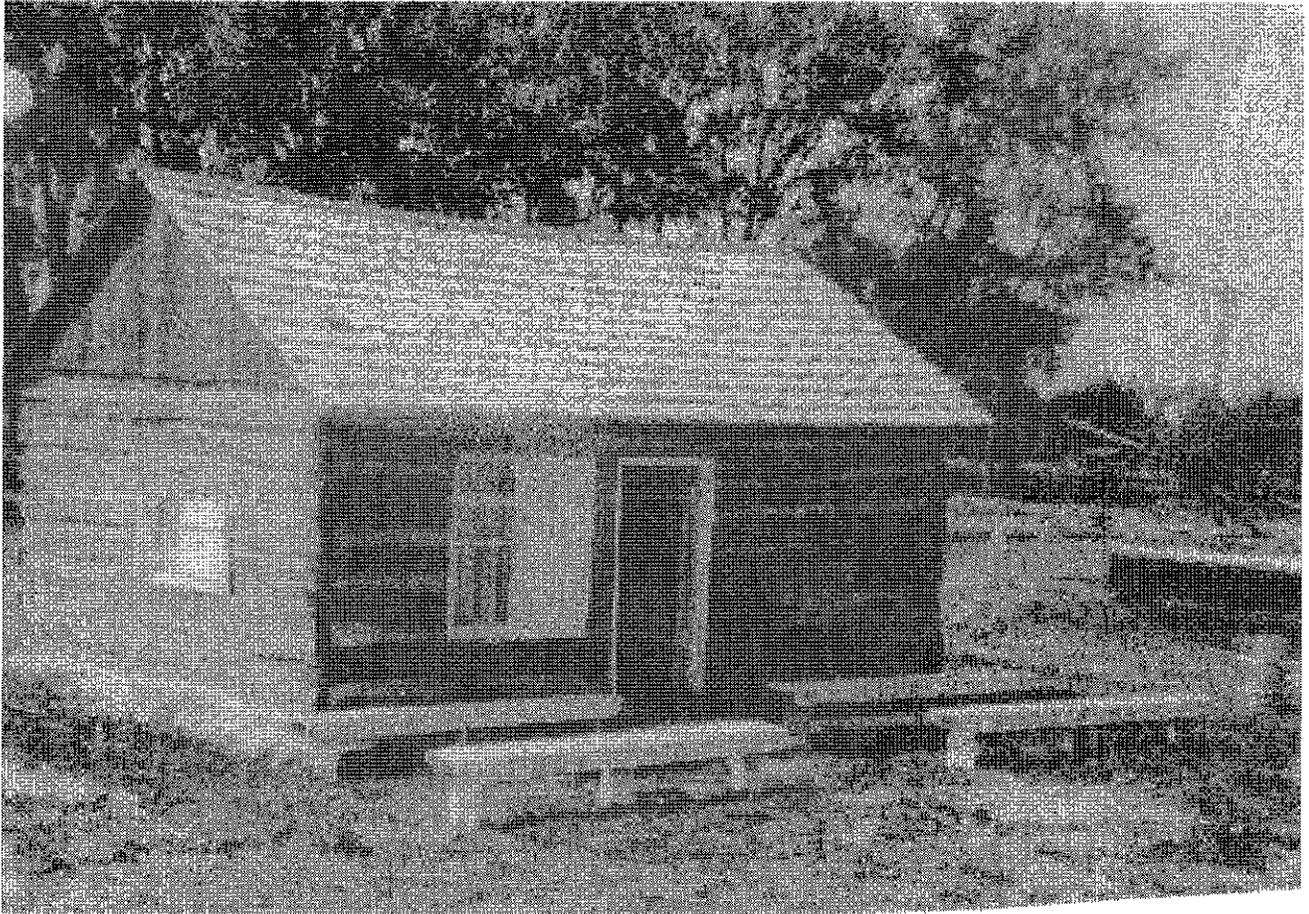
Thomas M. Muir (father of Michael Muir) brought his family to America from Kilmarnock, Scotland arriving in June 1853. They lived in the east until after the Civil War, They then moved to Illinois. On March 11, 1880, Michael married Alice Leonard.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Muir in search of a new area went northward, finding the going heavy after leaving Monmouth due to wet weather so after reaching Rock Island they loaded their horses and wagon in a boat on the Mississippi River and were taken as far as St. Paul, Minn. They proceeded on to Melrose, Minn. arriving in 1882. The next year they left Melrose with a n ox team and covered wagon arriving at the Mouse River upstream from what is now Minot, settling northwest of Minot.

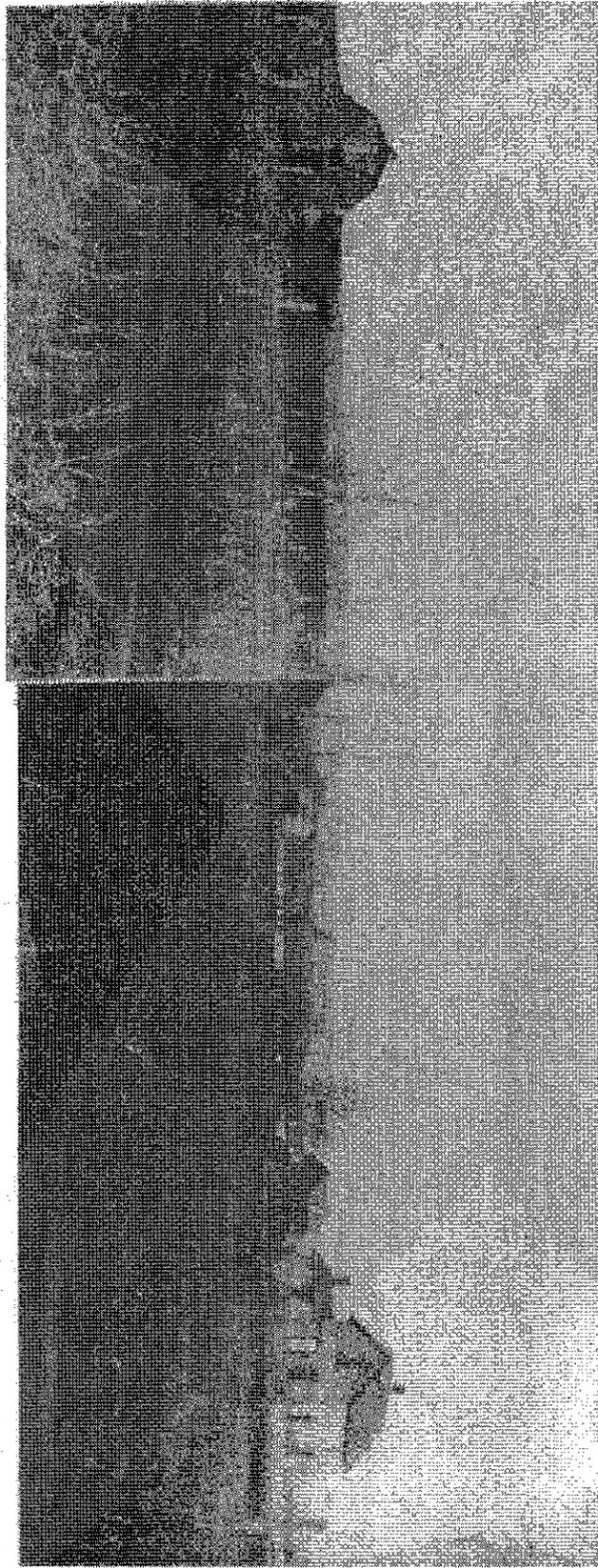
On July 16, 1883, the Muirs squatted on the land until it was opened up for homesteading and this is where the log house was built. They homesteaded 160 acres and pre-empted 160 acres. Their son Forrest, homesteaded 160 acres and got 40 acres by soldiers script. After Forrest Muir's death, Michael operated the total 520 acres. There were a lot of hardships in the early days, trips had to be made to Devils Lake, Fort Stevenson or Bismarck for provisions and sometimes it was necessary to borrow from or loan to the neighbors. There were a few buffalo on the plains when the Muirs arrived, deer and antelope were plentiful.

8 born to the Muirs were: Rena Susan, twins Forrest and Flossie, twins Bertie and Bennie, twins Thomas and Pearl, and Ida.

Mr. Michael Muir was born on Jan 20, 1853 and passed away on June 14, 1943. Mrs. Muir was born on May 3, 1859, and passed away on Feb 25, 1929. Later years the land was purchased by Elisabeth Musch and later Dick Musch who donated the log house to the Lansford Threshers and Historical Association Inc., who are restoring it. (Thanks to Mrs. Minnie (Musch) Fuchs for all of her help in getting this information to us.) (Thanks to Dick Musch for the donation of the log house and getting the history of the log house from Mr. Muirs grandson, Howard Hills from Grafton, N.D., son of Mrs. A.B. Hills of Burlington.) Picture of the log house is on the following page.



The Muir Log Cabin



The Muir Farm with Original Log Cabin



Left to right; **Michael Muir, Alice Muir, Rena Muir-Hills, Baby- Hazel Hills, Adrian Bloomer Hills, Thomas Muir, Ida Muir and Beartie Muir.**

Recalls Early Accident

(source is unknown it appears to be a newspaper article)

Michael Muir who cam to Ward county 46 years ago, visited the independent sanctum Saturday. Mr Muir has been living in California for 10 years and is spending the summer here visiting with two of his children, Mrs. Adrian Hills of Burlington and Mrs. Curran of Sanish.

Mr. Muir was born in Scotland 75 years ago, coming to America when but a few months of age. Mr. Muir looks like a man of 60 and is as spry as a nineteen year old.

While in the city last week, Mr. Muir had a good visit with his old time friend, Mrs. Jane McNaughton Stevens who now lives in Minnewaukan. Forty years ago, Jane McNaughton, who had just arrived from Scotland, accepted a position as a teacher in a school above Burlington. There were no bridges across the Mouse River in those days.

The pioneers either forded the stream or crossed in board. Mr. Muir was rowing Miss McNaughton, the teacher, across the stream. She sat in the rear end of the boat and Michael gave a sudden pull on the oars. The teacher lost her balance and fell backwards into the water, hanging to the boat by her knees. Mr. Muir pulled his precious cargo back into the boat as gracefully as possible. Mrs. Stevens recalls the incident very well.

APPENDIX Q

RICHARD MUIR

Son of Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr

B. 26 MAR 1855 in Piedmont, Hampshire, Virginia

D. 25 FEB 1857

He died at the age of two while the family was living in Piedmont, Hampshire, Virginia, Later to be known as Piedmont, Mineral, West Virginia. They lived in a Coal mining camp.

APPENDIX R

JAMES MUIR

Son of Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr

B. 16 September 1856, Peadmont, Hampshire, Virginia, (later known as Peadmont, Mineral, West Virginia)

D. 6 April 1940, Stearns, Minnesota

James never married, he lived on the family farm until he passed away in 1940, only 24 years after his mother. He lived with his sister Agnes and niece Sade until he died. He was buried in the Oak Hill cemetery in Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota.

JAMES MUIR OBITUARY

The Melrose Beacon
Thursday April 11, 1940

This looks more like an article than an obit.

Death Summons

James Muir

Lived in Melrose Township for Seventy
Years-Funeral Held Here Tuesday

James Muir, age 83 years, a well known and beloved gentleman of this community, died at his farm home three miles north of the city Saturday morning, April 6th at 6 o'clock. He had been sick for two weeks with ailments of old age and complications.

The funeral was held here Tuesday afternoon at 2 p.m. with Rev M.L. Braun of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sauk Centre officiating at services held at the Unger Funeral Parlor. The services were very largely attended by relatives' neighbors and friends. Interment was held at the Oak Hill cemetery. The

pallbearers were Ben Bussman, Jos: Broerman, Louis Frisk, Peter Weber, Jos: Schley and Jos: Thieschafer, Jr.

James Muir was born at Peadmont West Virginia, on Sept. 16, 1856. His family later moved to Illinois and in June 1869 his father, Thomas Muir, took homestead in section 22 in Melrose Township. The deceased was then thirteen years and he has continued to live there ever since, a period of 70 years. He was not married.

The survivors are a brother, Michael, of Venice, Calif.: and three sisters, Mrs. Mabel Collins of Grand Forks, N.D.: Mrs. Jeanette Grimes of Grey Eagle, and Agnes at home.

Those from out-of-town attending the funeral were; Mrs P.C. Stephens of Minneapolis: Mrs. Marjorie Peschel of st Cloud; George Peschel and son, Donald and daughter, Bernadette, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graber of Grey Eagle; Fred Wedge and daughter, Mrs. Leonard Wolf, Mrs. John Allen and son, Mrs. Anna Kenna, Curly Johnson, Mrs. U.C. Coons, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Lamb, Mrs. Agnes Gelting, Mrs. P.M. Connelly and son, Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Von Wahlde, and Mrs. John Lentz of Sauk Centre.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend to neighbors and friends our very deep appreciation for the many acts of kindness.

APPENDIX S

JENNIE MUIR COLLINS

Daughter of Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr

B. 29 September 1858, Peadmont, Hampshire, Virginia, (later known as Peadmont, Mineral, West Virginia)

D. 29 June 1946, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, North Dakota .

M. 1879, Melrose (variant - St Cloud), Stearns, Minnesota, **Stephen Collins**

Children

1. **Albert E COLLINS**

B. 27 NOV 1879

D. JUN 1968, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, North Dakota

2. **Mabel E COLLINS**

B. 21 JAN 1884

D. 15 FEB 1967, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, North Dakota

3. **Thomas Andrew COLLINS**

B. 19 APR 1886, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, North Dakota

D. 20 APR 1934, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, North Dakota

M. 18 APR 1908, North Dakota, Mabel McLaren

children

Stephen William COLLINS

B. 04 DEC 1909, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, ND

D. 14 JUL 1992, Portland, Multnomah, OR

M. **Anderson**

4. **Agnes Gertrude COLLINS**
B. 25 JAN 1887, Grand Forks, Grand Forks , North Dakota
D. FEB1967, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, North Dakota
M. JUL 1887, North Dakota, **George O. Colborn**

5. **Florence Mary COLLINS**
B. 24 SEP 1889, Grand Forks, Grand Forks , North Dakota
D. JAN 1975, Grand Forks, Grand Forks, North Dakota
M. before 1924, **Ray Dryden**

6. **Frances S COLLINS**
B. abt 1892
D. unknown
M. before 1924, **J.J. Daly**

7. **Raymond Michael COLLINS**
B. OCT 1893
D. unknown

8. **James Harold COLLINS**
B. NOV 1895
D. unknown

JENNIE MUIR COLLINS OBITUARY

Mrs. Stephen Collins, 87 years old, a pioneer resident of Grand Forks, died Saturday afternoon. She was the former Jennie Muir whose parents came from Edinburg, Scotland. She was born Sept. 29, 1858, in West Virginia. As a girl she lived in Pennsylvania. She later moved to Melrose, Minn. Where she married the late Stephen Collins. Mrs. Collins came to North Dakota as a bride in 1879 and settled on a farm near Manvel. She moved to Grand Forks in 1881. An active member of the St. Michaels pro-cathedral. Mrs. Collins was a pioneer member of the Alter Society. Funeral services will be held at St Michael's at 9 A.M. Tuesday with Rev. William McNamee officiating. The body will be in state at Norman's Funeral home

from noon Monday until the funeral. Burial will be in Calvary cemetery. The Altar Society will say rosary at 4 P.M. and St Michael's church members and friends of the deceased at 8 P.M. Monday. Mrs Collins is survived by two sisters Agnes Muir, Melrose and Mrs. Jeannette Grimes Gray Eagle, Minn.; two sons Albert and Raymond; four daughters Mable, Mrs G.O. Colborn, Mrs. Ray Dryden, and Mrs. J.J. Daly all of Grand Forks: 19 grandchildren and 19 great grandchildren.

STEPHEN COLLINS OBITUARY

Posted by Sue Collins on the Rootsweb.com Grand Forks message board on 7 August 2000 at 12:00PM GMT

Grand Forks, North Dakota, Monday, February 4, 1924

CITY MOURNS FOR STEPHEN COLLINS TODAY

Pioneer Resident and Prominent Businessman Died this morning. Had been seriously ill for the last week; Funeral time not set. Stephen Collins, aged 73, pioneer resident and implement dealer of Grand Forks, died at 5:30 this morning at his home, 1104 Lewis Boulevard.

Illness incident to old age was the cause of death. Although he had been in ill health for some time past, it was only during the last week that Mr. Collins had been confined to his bed, having continued to attend to his business affairs steadily up to that time.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, pending the receipt of advices from Harold Collins, a son residing in Pittsburgh, PA, as to when he will arrive here.

HIS LIFE HISTORY

Stephen Collins was born at Pakenham, Ont., in 1850. In 1870 he moved to Sauk Center Minn., residing for seven years. In 1877 he came to Grand Forks county and took up a claim in the Turtle River section where he resided four years.

In 1881, the death of a brother called Mr. Collins to Grand Forks city, where he entered the farm implement business. Later he formed a partnership with M.F. Murphy, and the two conducted a farm implement business for a number of years. Later Mr. Collins became the sole owner, and continued to conduct the business up to the present time, along with his sons. In addition to his implement business, he had large land interests and was a director of the First National bank of Grand Forks.

For several years, Mr. Collins was a member of the Grand Forks city council as alderman for the Sixth ward. During his term in the council he served as president of that body. Throughout his life here he took a prominent part in civic affairs. He was a member of the congregation of St Michael's Catholic pro-cathedral, and was prominent in church affairs there.

Mr. Collins was also a member of Grand Forks Lodge of Elks, and served for several years as treasurer of that organization.

Surviving Relatives

In 1879 Mr. Collins was married at St. Cloud, Minn., to Miss Jean Muir of Melrose, Minn. Besides Mrs. Collins, the deceased is survived by four sons, Albert, Thomas and Raymond Collins, all of Grand Forks and Harold Collins of Pittsburgh, Pa., four daughters, Miss Mabel Collins, Mrs. George Colborn, Mrs. Ray Dryden and Mrs. J.J. Daly, all of Grand Forks and three brothers, James Collins, Grand Fords, William Collins, Bottineau and Frank Collins of Minneapolis.

He also leaves a host of friends, especially among the older residents of the city who will mourn his passing.

APPENDIX T

JEANNETE MONTGOMERY MUIR GRIMES

Daughter of Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr

B. 21 December 1863, Peadmont, Hampshire, West Virginia

D. 16 September 1849, Galesburg, Illinois

M. **George Grimes**

Children

Marry C. Grimes

B. 1889 Minnesota

D.

Alice Grimes 1

B. 1890, Minnesota

D.

M. Peschel

Margaret E. Grimes

B. 1896, Minnesota

D.

M. Stephens

Margaret Grimes - Stephens sent a wire via Western Union to Ida Iverson dated 1949
Sep 17.

O.LC267 PD=Grey Eagle Minn Via St Los Angeles Calif. 17=

Mrs Ida Iverson=

Care Glenn Iverson Building 149 Apt C4

US Naval Air Station Alameda Calif=

Mother passed away yesterday at 955am will write later=

Margaret Stephens=

Ida Muir-Iverson is the youngest daughter of Michael Muir brother of Janet
Montgomerie Muir. Ida would have been first cousins to Margaret Stephens. Glenn
Iverson is Ida's son. Margaret was referring to her mother Janet in the wire.

APPENDIX U

AGNES MUIR

Daughter of Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr

Agnes Muir
B. 1869, Illinois
D. 18 September 1958, Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota

Children

Sadie Elizabeth Muir
B. August 1893, Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota
D. 1983, Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota

Agnes fell in love with an Irishman at the age of 24 and became pregnant. Thomas and Susan would not allow her to marry the man that she was in love with. Agnes had a daughter named Sadie Elizabeth Muir. Agnes had some ill feelings toward Sadie and would not claim her as her daughter. Likewise, Sadie would not claim Agnes as her mother.

AGNES MUIR OBITUARY

Agnes D Muir, 89, Melrose died Thursday, September 18 after a short illness. She was born in Galesburg, Ill, Nov, 23, 1868. She came to this state in 1869 settling north of Melrose. In 1941 she moved to Melrose.

She is the last member of her family. Surviving are nieces and nephews. She was preceded in death by three sisters and three brothers.

Funeral services were held Saturday at 2 pm at the Congregational church, Sauk Centre, with Rev. Donald Lindgren officiating. Burial was made in Oakhill cemetery, Melrose.

Pallbearers were Thomas Welch (Welck), Donald Peschel, Charles Frisk, Joseph Schley, Joseph Trisko and Benn Bussmann.

Out of town relatives attending the funeral were from Minneapolis, Grand Forks, N.Dak., Gray Eagle, Sauk Centre and Albany.

APPENDIX V

SADIE ELIZABETH MUIR

Daughter of Agnes Muir, grandchild of Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr

Sadie Elizabeth Muir

B. August 1893, Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota

D. 1983, Melrose, Stearns, Minnesota

Not much is known about Sadie Elizabeth Muir. What I know I will tell you, most of which is just family stories, no written materials are available for verification. Agnes, Thomas and Susan's youngest daughter got pregnant at the age of 24 by a young Irish boy. Thomas and Susan would not allow Agnes to marry this Irish boy even though Agnes did love him and he did want to marry her. Knowing the bad feelings between the Irish and the Scots in that time period, we can probably guess why Thomas and Susan felt the way they did. In August of 1893 Agnes had a little girl she named Sadie. Agnes never claimed Sadie as her own and likewise Sadie never claimed Agnes as her mother. This information was given to the author from Bernadette Peschel-Welck (daughter of Alice) still living in Stearns county, Minnesota. Bernadette indicated that she never knew Sadie was even Agnes' daughter until her grandmother Janet Muir-Grimes told her one day. Janet Muir-Grimes had two daughters, Alice Grimes - Peschel and Margaret Grimes- Stephens. Bernadette Welck and Sade were close and Bernadette was Sadie's executor at her death. Sadie is seen in pictures with Michael's children Ida and Bertie. One family story had Sadie as a disowned daughter of Thomas and Susan's. This was later to be disproved. Sadie lived on the family farm with Thomas, Susan, James and Agnes until she became an adult, at which time she moved to her own home in Melrose and worked for Kraft Foods until her retirement. One person who is said to have written to her from time to time is Michael's youngest daughter, Ida Muir - Iverson. Sadie never married and lived kind of a sad life. She died in 1983 in Stearns, Minnesota and is buried by James and Agnes.

SADIE ELIZABETH MUIR'S OBITUARY
St Cloud Daily Times,
Thursday, April 19, 1984 page8B

MUIR

Melrose -- Sadie Muir, 90, died Wednesday at Melrose Hospital. Funeral services will be at 2 pm Saturday at First United Church of Sauk Centre. The Rev Donna Van Voorhis will officiate. Burial will be in Oak Hill Cemetery, Melrose. Friends may call after 3:30 pm Friday at Schad Funeral Home Melrose. Miss Muir was born Aug 5, 1893, in Melrose. She was a member of the First United Church of Sauk Centre, Melrose Hospital Auxiliary, Melrose Senior Citizens and former member of the Oak Hill Cemetery Board. She farmed near Melrose until 1942, when she then moved to Melrose and was employed by Kraft Foods until her retirement. Survivors include nieces.



Left to right, Picture of Beartie Muir, Ida Muir and Sadie Muir

APPENDIX W

MARGARET MUIR

Daughter of Thomas Montgomerie Muir and Susan Orr

B. 3 February 1870, Illinois

D. 17 March 1873

APPENDIX X

ALICE GERTRUDE LEONARD

Wife of Michael Muir

Alice Gertrude Leonard

B. 6 May 1859, Spring Grove, Warren, Illinois

D. 25 February 1929, Venice, Los Angeles, California

M. 11 March 1880, Spring Grove, Warren, Illinois, **Michael Muir**

Alice G. is found in the 1860 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township.
She is age 1.

Alice is found in the 1870 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township.
She is age 11.

Alice G. married Michael Muir 11 March 1880 in Warren county, book D, page 35.

Alice lived in Stephenson county, Dakota territory in 1882.

Sources:

1. Type: Book
Author: Portrait and Biographical Album of Warren County
Publication: Chapman Brothers, Chicago, 1886

Alice Gertrude Leonard's Parents

George Jefferson Leonard

B. 30 November 1826, Pennsylvania

D. 25 March 1861,, Warren, Illinois

Susan Jane Carl

B. 26 September 1826,, Perry, Pennsylvania

D. 6 January 1897, Alexis, Warren, Illinois

Burial: Alexis cemetery, Alexis, Warren, Illinois

Marriage (2): James Thomas Gilmore

George Jefferson Leonard Information

George J. is found in the 1860 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township. He is a farmer with \$1600 in real estate and \$699 in personal property. His stone says In Memory of.

The Leonard family lived in Juniata Township, Perry, Pennsylvania. 1820 Census there are 5 head of households that are from the Leonard family, they are; George Jr., George Sr., Isaac, Joseph, Philip. 1830 census indicates there are now eight Leonard head of household names, they are; George, George, George Jr. Isaac, Jacob, John, Joseph, Philip – all from Tyrone except for Jacob. George Jefferson Leonard's father's name is J. Philip Leonard.

Susan Jane Carl-Leonard-Gilmore Information

Susan J. is found in the 1860 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township. She is age 28.

She is found in the 1870 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township. She is a farmer's widow with \$4000 in land and \$650 in personal property.

She is found in the 1877 Past and Present of Warren county. She is a farmer on section 13, post office Alexis. A member of the Church of God, owned 80 acres. The Monmouth Review of 1 January 1897 reports that S.E. Leonard had received a telephone message at 8:30 that morning saying his mother, Mrs. J.T. Gilmore was very low with pneumonia in Alexis. He and his family and sister drove up to Alexis that morning.

Susan Jane Carl-Leonard-Gilmore Obituary

She is buried in the Alexis cemetery.

Her obituary is found in the Monmouth Review of 7 January 1897.

Mrs. James T. Gilmore died the day before at 5:40 o'clock at her husband's home in Alexis. The disease was typhoid pneumonia and she had been seriously ill for about ten days. Her son and her daughter were sent for several days ago when the disease took a serious turn and she began to fail very rapidly. The funeral would be held the next morning in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Gilmore was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania 26 September 1831. Her maiden name was Susan Jane Carroll. She married George Jefferson Leonard in February 1850 and they came to Warren county four years later. Mr. Leonard died 25 March 1861 and she married James T. Gilmore 23 March 1882. They had no children and the husband still survives. By her first marriage she had eight children and six of them are still living. Silas P. Leonard, Mrs. D.W. Bert and Mary E. Leonard of Alexis, S.E. Leonard and Miss Ida Leonard of Monmouth and Mrs. Michael Muir of Minot, North Dakota. All of the children except Mrs. Muir were present during their mother's last illness.

In the 1820 and 1830 census' the only Carl Families found in Perry County, Pennsylvania are in Tyrone Township. In the 1820 census there are seven head of households in Tyrone Township with the last name of Carl, they are Abraham, Conrad, David, Elizabeth, George, Isaiah, John. In the 1830 census there are three Carl's in Tyrone Township they are, George, Isaiah, Joseph. In the war of 1812 there are two Carl family members they are; Isaiah Carl; 2nd Lieut.; Tyrone Twp.; Mustered out w/ Comp and David Carl; Pvt.; Tyrone Twp.; Mustered out w/ Comp

Alice Gertrude Leonard's Siblings

1. **Ellen Alberta Leonard** B. 14 MAY 1852, Pennsylvania
M. 17 March 1881, **Daniel Burt**
D. 12 MAR 1924

Ellen Alberta Leonard information

Ellen A. is found in the 1860 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township. She is age 8.

She is found in the 1870 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township. She is age 18.

BURT, DANIEL W married LEONARD, BERTHA E in WARREN county on 03/17/1881 D/ 49.

Daniel W. Burt is found in the 1870 Illinois census, Mercer county, Rivoli township, he is age 30 and born in Ohio, a grain dealer, married to his first wife Augusta age 30 and born in Connecticut. They have Catherine age 7 and an unnamed female age 1. Daniel Burt has a long sketch in the 1882 history, page 518.

The Monmouth Review of 17 February 1900 reported that a bridal reception was given to Mr. and Mrs. L.M. Paxton at the home of D.W. Burt, Alexis last night by the bride's sisters, Mrs. Burt and Miss Mary Leonard. A large company of friends was present. A splendid wedding supper was served and the event was much enjoyed.

Ellen Burt is found in the 1900 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township. She is age 46, has been married for 18 years, has one child, living. Daniel is not in the home. She is living with her daughter Edith born June 1885 and in school. Her sister Mary also lives with her. Alberta E. Burt is buried next to her parents.

Sources:

1. Type: Book
Author: Portrait and Biographical Album of Warren County
Publication: Chapman Brothers, Chicago, 1886
2. Type: Newspaper
Title: Monmouth Daily Review
Place: Monmouth Illinois
Media: Newspaper
Location: Microfilm from Illinois Historical Library

2. **Stewart Ellis Leonard**

(

B. 6 MAR 1854, Milford Perry county,
Pennsylvania
M.28 December 1876, **Agnes Gallagher**

D. 6 July 1936, buried-Monmouth,
Warren, Illinois

Stewart Ellis Leonard Information

Stewart E. is found in the 1860 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township. He is age 6.

Stewart is found in the Past and Present of Warren county. He was a farmer on section 13 of Spring Grove township, post office Alexis. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania 6 March 1854 and came to Warren county in 1855. He was a republican. He married Aggie Gallagher who was born in Marion county, Virginia. They married 28 December 1876.

Stewart E. married Agnes Gallagher 28 December 1876 in Warren county, book C, page 95.

Her father has a long sketch in the 1882 history, page 533.

They are buried together in the Monmouth cemetery, her dates are 1855 to 1925, they have a daughter Gertrude S. 1884 to 1971.

The Monmouth paper of 4 March 1887 reports that 11 February 1887 in Spring Grove township, a daughter was born to Stewart E. and Agnes Leonard.

The Monmouth Review of 12 August 1897 reports that William Gallagher, well known to many Monmouth people, lay dangerously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S.E. Leonard and there was small hope of his recovery. He was taken with dysentery at Louisiana, Missouri several days before and came to Burlington, where he was met by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Friday night of the week before and brought to Monmouth. Since then, Mr. Gallagher had become paralyzed in one side, making his condition very serious.

The Monmouth Review of 8 September 1897 reports that William Gallagher who had been so seriously ill at the home of his son in law, S.E. Leonard had somewhat improved and was taken to his home in Spring Grove township that day. He was taken on a cot in a spring wagon to the depot and sent north on the 7:30 train. He stood the first part of the journey very well.

The Monmouth Review of 13 September 1897 reported that Mrs. R.A. Henderson and Mrs. F.C. Hogue who had been in Monmouth on account of the serious illness of their father, William Gallagher, returned to their homes in Tingley, Iowa that morning. Mr. Gallagher was remaining in just about the same condition.

The Monmouth Review of 7 October 1897 reports that the board of education had appointed Stewart E. Leonard as truant officer. He was to watch for boys and girls of school age who were wandering around without attending school. He was given power by the new state laws to make arrests where necessary. The local board had instructed Mr. Ellis to discharge his duties faithfully, they didn't want to be harsh but wanted the laws enforced.

A.T. Wray was a Monmouth visitor the day before.

Mary is found in the 1910 Illinois census, Mercer county, North Henderson township. She is age 49 and born in Illinois, both of her parents in Pennsylvania, she has been married for 9 years and has no children.

Mary E. Ray is found in the 1920 Illinois census, Warren county, Spring Grove township, Alexis village. She is age 59 and born in Illinois, both parents in Pennsylvania.

Mary E. Leonard Obituary

Her obituary is in the Monmouth Atlas Review. She died after a long illness which she bore with her usual patience and cheerfulness. Her husband had died the preceding February. She was survived by three sisters and two brothers, including S.E. Leonard of Monmouth, besides many nieces and nephews. Her funeral was in the Presbyterian church in Alexis on the 17th. A further story says that Reverend Gray Jones Cardy conducted the funeral services. Her maiden name was Mary E. Leonard, daughter of George and Susan Carl Leonard, she married A.T. Wray in 1900. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Alexis and faithfully attended when her health permitted

Marriage 1 Ashman T Wray b: 30 OCT 1845 in Pennsylvania

- *Married:* 1900 in Illinois

Sources:

1. Type: Book
Author: Warren county Genealogy Society
Periodical: McKnight Funeral Home records
2. Type: Newspaper
Title: Monmouth Daily Review
Place: Monmouth Illinois
Media: Newspaper
Location: Microfilm from Illinois Historical Library



Picture of Susan Jane Carl with Children and their spouses.

Front row from left to right; Silas Leonard, mother Susan Jane Carl-Leonard, unknown little boy, Ida and her husband Lincoln M. Paxton.

Back row from left to right; Stewart Leonard and his wife Agnes Gallagher, Alice Gertrude Leonard-Muir and her husband Michael Muir, Mary Leonard, Ellen Leonard Burt and her husband Daniel Burt.

APPENDIX Y

RENA SUSAN MUIR HILLS

Daughter of Michael Muir

Rena started homesteading before she was married and fulfilled her ten - year improvement plan for homesteading after she was married. She married Adrian Bloomer Hills who was an orphan at the age of 9. At the age of 9 he went to live with his uncle who put Adrian and all his siblings to work. Adrian worked driving wagons for a man across the Dakota Territory and on one occasion during travel, when Adrian was 11, he and his boss were headed off by Indians in war paint and headdress regalia. After the man in charge spoke with the Indian Chief, they let the two go. Later it was told that the battle of Wounded Knee occurred, a short distance from where they met up with the Indians. Needless to say, Adrian Bloomer Hills always told that story explaining the enormous amount of fear he had at that moment, sincerely thinking his life was over at 11.

Rena Susan Muir

B. 28 November 1880, Alexis, Warren, Illinois

D. 22 December 1959, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, California

M. 28 October 1922, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota, **Adrian Bloomer Hills**

Children

Hazel Viola Hills

B. 30 August 1903, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 1 May 1995, Grove, Delaware, Oklahoma

M. 2 August 1926, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota, **Endre Irvin Evans**

Children

1. Lois Loraine Evans

No Issue

2. Joyce Arlene Evans

children:

Sandra Lane – children - Sarah

Susan Lane – children – Shae, Searia, Riah, Briel

Lance Wulff – children – Michelle (Michelle's children are Kori and Matthew), Lance and Paul

Leanne Perkins – children – Lasandra, Sean, Bill, Josh

3. Irvin (Bill)(Sonny) Howard Evans

children:

Kurt Evans – children- Michael, Ryan, Neil, and Blaine

Michelle Evans – children - Shane and Nathan

4. Marilyn Jean Evans

children:

Lori Trumbo – No Issue

Matt Trumbo – No Issue

5. Sharon Opal Evans

children:

Frank Rice – No Issue

Sharene Rice – *children* – Nakita, Mark, and Sarah-Melissa Strem

6. Yvonne Lee Evans

children:

Brenda Beasley – children – Cara and Dakota

Jim Beasley – No Issue



standing **Flossie and Beartie Muir,**

sitting **Rena Hills, Michael and Alice Muir, baby Hazel Viola Hills**



Four Generation Picture

Left to right, Hazel Viola Hills-Evans, baby Joyce Evans, Rena Susan Muir-Hills,
child Lois Evans, Michael Muir

Howard Francis Hills

B. 11 July 1906, Burlington Ward, North Dakota

D. 9 May 1982, Grafton, Walsh, North Dakota

M. date unknown, **Charlotte Gowran**

Children

Jonathon Gowran Hills

children: Susan Hills, Barbara Hills, Michael Hills

Forrest Hills

B. 26 October 1910, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D.

M. 18 August 1935, Minot, Ward, North Dakota, **Geneva Losby**

Children

Beverly Hills

children:

Theresa Chapman – children – Adam, Jennifer and Wynett

Dennis Chapman – No Issue

Pamela Chapman – children - Jeremy, Troy, and Laura

David Chapman II – No Issue

ADRIAN BLOOMER HILLS



CERTIFICATE

MARRIAGE

*John G. Miller
of the Parish
of St. Louis*

*Anna S. Miller
of Burlington
County, North Carolina*

"It is not enough that the man
should be alone, I will make him
an heirloom for him"
— Chas. Dickens

According to the rites and ceremonies of the
Holy Roman Catholic Church

and in the presence of the
parishioners of the Parish of St. Louis
on the 25th day of October 1864

In the presence of



Rev. Wm. C. Hunter, D.D.

in Burlington, North Carolina

Darlington

4-1094.

Minot 015736.

The United States of America,

On all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Minot, North Dakota, has been deposited in the General Land Office whereby it appears that pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of **Rena S. Hills, formerly Rena S. Muir,** has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-two in Township one hundred fifty-six north of Range eighty-four west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, North Dakota, containing forty acres,

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor-General:

NOW KNOW YE, That there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said claimant the tract of Land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States; reserving, also, to the United States all coal in the lands so granted, and to it, or persons authorized by it, the right to prospect for, mine, and remove coal from the same upon compliance with the conditions of and subject to the limitations of the Act of June 22, 1910, (36 Stat., 583).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **Warren G. Harding,**

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made

Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in the District of Columbia, the TENTH

day of MARCH In the year of our Lord one thousand

nine hundred and TWENTY-TWO and of the Independence of the

United States the one hundred and FORTY-SIXTH.

By the President:

Warren G. Harding

By

Diala C. Pugh Secretary

M. A. LeRoy
Recorder of the General Land Office



MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR
ADRIAN B. HILLS

BORN
August 26, 1879
Cherryville, Kansas

PASSED AWAY
November 4, 1965
Santa Monica, California

SERVICES AT
Pierce Brothers — Venice
202 Main Street Venice, California
Saturday, November 6, 1965
11:00 A.M.

OFFICIATING
Dr. Robert Young

MUSIC
Organ Selections
Pierce Brothers' Organist

INTERMENT
Woodlawn Cemetery, Santa Monica, Calif.
Pierce Brothers, Venice — Directors

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR
RENA SUSAN HILLS

BORN
November 28, 1880
Alexia, Illinois

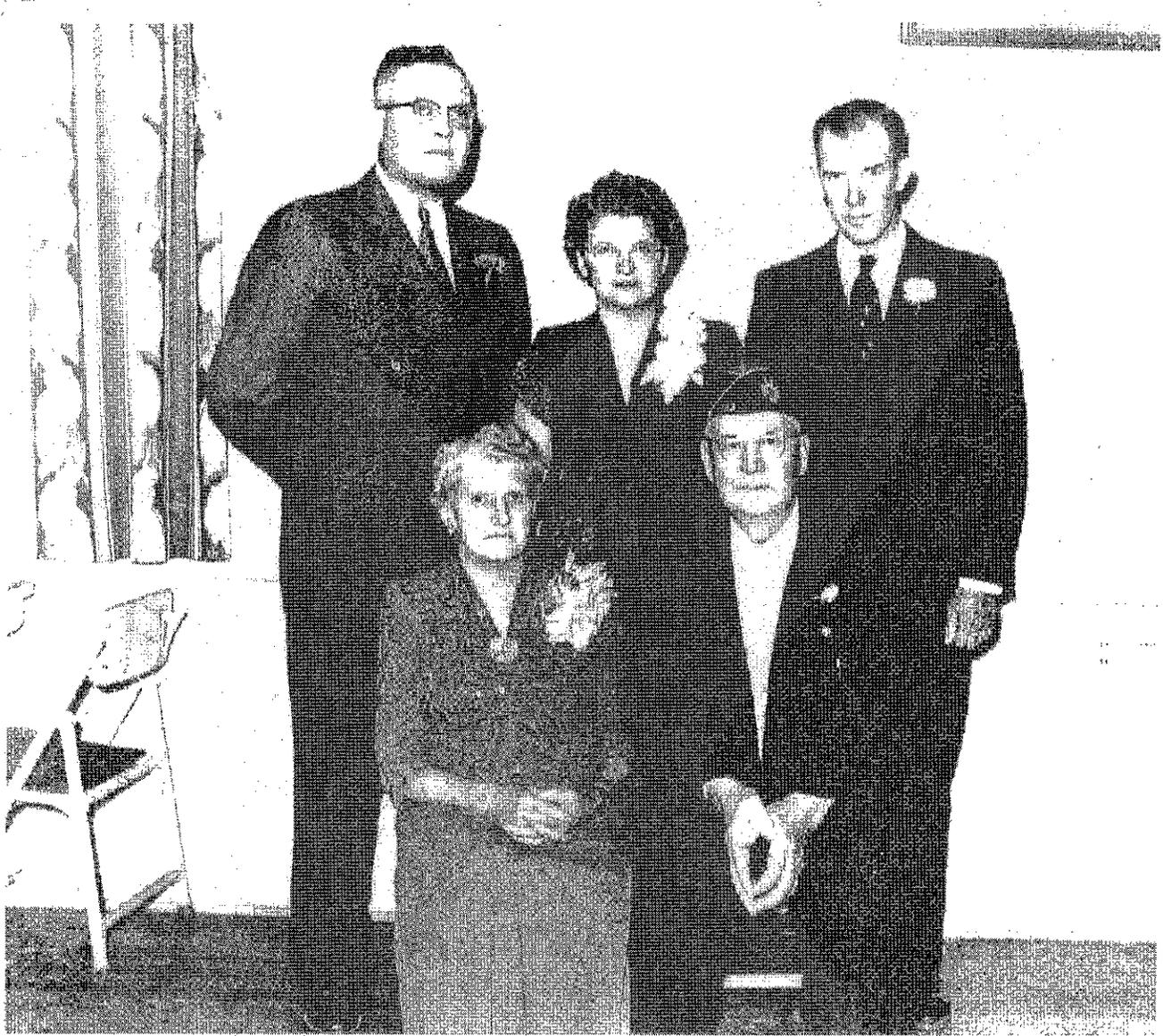
PASSED AWAY
December 22, 1959
Santa Monica, California

SERVICES AT
Pierce Brothers - Venice
Saturday, December 26, 1959
1:00 P.M.

OFFICIANTS
Rev. Dr. Robert E. Palmer
Rev. Dr. David Donnan

MUSIC
Organ and Solist
"Old Rugged Cross"
"The Lord's Prayer"

INTERMENT
Woodlawn Cemetery



Standing; Howard Hills, Hazel Hills-Evans, Forrest Hills

Sitting; Rena Muir-Hills, Adrian Bloomer Hills

APPENDIX Z

FORREST LEONARD MUIR

Forrest Leonard Muir (twin)

B. 12 March 1884, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 1 July 1907, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Burial: Burlington, Ward, North Dakota



Left to right; Forrest, Rena and Flossie Muir

APPENDIX A-A

FLORENCE (FLOSSIE) LORAIN MUIR

Florence (Flossie) Lorain Muir (twin)

B. 12 March 1884, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 11 March 1904, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Burial: Burlington, Ward, North Dakota



Left to right; **Forrest, Rena, Flossie Muir**

APPENDIX B-B

THOMAS OSCAR MUIR

Thomas Oscar Muir (twin)

B. 10 September 1886, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 17 August 1907, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Burial: Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

A family story as told by Ida Muir Iverson; "Tom had a dog, during the summer he would take his dog and herd the sheep for summer pasture. They would be out all summer. Rena was married to Adrian Hills, Rena Homesteaded before she was married. After they were married they moved to her homestead about 15 miles away from her parents. One day Rena looked out the kitchen window saw Tom's dog sitting and looking towards home. So Rena wrote a note tied it in a red hanky around the dog's neck and told him to go home. He went directly home and Rena's mother found the note. They used him all that summer to deliver mail between Rena and her mother".

Thomas was loved of his family, he was in the U.S. Navy (See pictures of Thomas on following pages). He died a month after is brother, Forrest at the age of 19. He was said to have been "fun" and he was greatly missed. Thomas was a twin to Pearl Olive who died at the age of 1.

Left to right; Beartie, Ida and Thomas Muir





Thomas Muir

APPENDIX C-C

PEARL OLIVE MUIR

Pearl Olive Muir (twin)

B. 10 September 1886, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 17 December 1887, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Burial: Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Pearl was Thomas' twin and died at the age of 1 year 3 months.

APPENDIX D-D

BERTHA HAZEL MUIR CURREN

BEARTIE

Daughter of Michael and Alice Muir

B. 27 October 1889, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota
D. 23 February 1935, Stanley, North Dakota
M. 16 November 1910, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota, **Thomas Cornelius, Curren**

Children

Levi Curren

B. 9 July 1912

D.

Ethel Curren

B. 23 February 1916, Sanish, Montrail, North Dakota

D.

M. Glen Raymond Didio

Children

Karen Lee Didio

Glenda Louise Didio

Mary Didio

Everet Curren

B. 24 April 1918, Sanish, Montrail, North Dakota

D.

M. 18 September 1944, Glendive, Dawson, Montana, **Marcia Mull**

Children

Tom A. Curren

David M. Curren

Becky Curren



Left to right; **Beartie, Ida and Thomas Muir**



Left to right, **Beartie Muir, Ida Muir and Sadie Muir**



Thomas Cornelious and Beartie Muir's Wedding Picture

APPENDIX E-E

BENJAMIN (BENNIE) HARRY MUIR

Son of Michael and Alice Muir

Benjamin (Bennie) Harry Muir (twin)

B. 27 October 1889, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 2 November 1890, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

Benjamin was the twin to Beartie, He only lived to the age of one. His twin Beartie lived to the age of 45.

APPENDIX F-F

IDA SYBLE MUIR IVERSON

Daughter of Michael and Alice Muir

Ida was a very sweet and a kind woman. She was full of love and life. She made everyone feel welcome in her home. Ida was always compassionate toward those family members who were in the hospital and was there every day. She did not drive so she had to seek other means to get to the hospital. Sharon Evans-Sanders recalls Ida always tating while Sharon's father Endre Evans was in the hospital. Sharon also stated that when someone was in the hospital, Ida and she / or Vonnie were always there, they called themselves the three musketeers. Sharon recalled that Ida was the constant the variable was Vonnie or herself. On one occasion when Ida's niece, Hazel Evans was in the hospital she and her grand nieces Vonnie Evans and Sharon Evans were sitting with her, and a nurse came in and said they had an extra meal and asked the ladies if they wanted it, they all jumped at it and said yes, after the three shared the meal another nurse came running down the hall and said, "we are missing a meal has anyone seen it". They all remained quiet and had a big laugh.

Ida was very modern in her thinking and way of life. On one hospital visit, Sharon Evans-Sanders said she was shocked because Ida said "If God wanted us to go to the moon, he would have put us there". This shocked Sharon and she replied, "Aunt Ida that is the first old fashion thing I have ever heard you say".

Ida's grand daughter Regenia made the statement that Ida created opportunities for memories, for her grandchildren.

Let's just say when Ida left this earth in 1990, she was missed by not only her children, grand children and great grandchildren, but also her nieces and nephews, grand nieces and nephews, and great grand nieces and nephews. Sharon Evans-Sanders summed it up when she expressed, "Ida was my idol". The type of person Aunt Ida was on this earth is someone we all work to become.

Ida Syble Muir

B. 11 June 1994, Burlington, Ward, North Dakota

D. 22 January 1990, Los Angeles, California

M. 16 January 1920, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, California, **Iver Iverson**

M. Nov. 1970, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, **Edger John Matheney**

Children

Alice Iverson

B. 21 March 1921, Venice, Los Angeles, California

D. 1 December 1998, California

M. 25 Jan. 1946 Camp Le Jeune, North Carolina, **Glenn Skillen**

Children

Regenia Skillen

Children: Dalton 3rd, Gregory, Christina Williams.

Grandchildren of Regenia Skillen: Dalton Williams 4th, Alejandro

Thomas Skillen

James Skillen

Glen Iver Iverson

B. 9 April 1922, Venice, Los Angeles, California

D. 25 February 1995, Redding, Shasta, California

M. 15 July 1946, **Evelyn Argenia**



Beartie, Ida and Thomas Muir



Left to right; **Beartie Muir, Ida Muir and cousin Sadie Muir**



Ida at 80 with husband Ed Matheney, This is Ida and Ed's wedding picture

MICHAEL MUIR'S TIMELINE

- 1853 – Born in Scotland
- 1853 – Moves to America, live in New York a short while, then move to Maryland
- 1854 – Move to Virginia (west Virginia)
- 1860 Lincoln becomes president
- 1861 – Civil War starts, during which time it is believed that Thomas took his children to Pennsylvania.
- 1863 – West Virginia becomes a state
- 1865 – Civil war ends
- 1868 – Thomas moves family to Monmouth Ill.
- 1869 – Thomas moves family to Minnesota
- 1870's – Michael moves back to Illinois (exact date not know)
- 1880 – Michael marries Alice Gertrude Leonard
- 1880 – Rena Susan Muir is born to Michael and Alice
- 1882 – Michael moves family to Minnesota
- 1883 – Michael moves family to North Dakota
- 1884 – Forrest and Flossie are born – first set of twins
- 1885 – County established – Michael becomes treasure
- 1886 - Thomas and Pearl are born (twins)
- 1887 – Pearl dies
- 1889 – Teacher falls out of boat, Beartie and Bennie are born (2nd set of twins)
- 1890 – Bennie dies
- 1894 – Ida is born
- 1902 – Rena gets married
- 1902 – 1907 – Dog delivers mail between Rena and Thomas
- 1903 – Hazel Hills born
- 1904 – Florence dies
- 1906 – Howard Hills born
- 1907 – Thomas and Forrest die
- 1910 – Forest Hills born
- 1913 – Bertie Muir gets married
- 1914 – Michael Auctions off farm goods
- 1916 – Michael Muir leaves North Dakota
 - Lives in Seattle for four years before going to California (ida)
 - Susan Jane Carl Leonard visits Alice and Michael in Spokane.
- 1919 – Michael moves to California (ida)
- 1920 – Ida Muir gets married
- 1929 – Alice dies
- 1935 - Beartie dies
- 1939 – Rena and Adrian move to California
- 1941 – Michael visits sister and children in North Dakota
- 1943 – Michael dies in Venice California and is buried in Burlington N.D.
- 1949 – Hazel and Endre Evans move to Venice California
- 1956 – Forrest Hills moves to California