
Milligan and Lind

OUR FAMILY STORY





Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1820



The Milligan and Lind Families in America

This story explores the lives of some of the ancestors of David Vaughn Milligan and his wife, Susan Mary Lind. These ancestors participated in some of the most iconic moments in American history. Their journeys stretch from Scotland and Sweden to America, where most made their homes in the Midwest. Common themes surface repeatedly across generations: resilience, a taste for adventure, willingness to answer the call to serve, and adaptation to changing economic and political conditions.

Many of the details of earlier generations in this story were discovered through research done by *AncestryProGenealogists*, while family members shared some details on more recent descendants. The Melvin Milligan Family History also provided numerous helpful details.

Their stories, rich with military heroism and pioneer spirit, are shared in these pages.

The Milligan Family Line

The story begins with George Milligan, the earliest known ancestor of David Milligan. The surname Milligan is of Saxo-Norman origin. Originally spelled Millingas or Millanges, it means “Manor Mill.”¹ Many people with the surname moved to the Netherlands or to southern Scotland, where the surname became Milliken or Milligan.

George Milligan Jr.



George Milligan Jr.
born about 1733
b. Dumfriesshire, Scotland

George Milligan Jr. was probably the son of George Milligan Sr. and Jean Smith. He was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and while the exact date of his birth is not known, family members believe he was born in 1731. He was baptized in Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, Scotland, on 4 November 1733. Incidentally, this was just a few miles from where the famous Scottish poet Robert Burns lived with his family for the last three years of his life before his death at the age of 37 in 1796.

For hundreds of years, Scots had the reputation of being the most educated

people in Europe. In the Lowlands, where Dumfriesshire is located, most parishes had their own schools in the mid-18th century so people could learn to read the Bible. This atmosphere of learning was the breeding ground for the Scottish Enlightenment. Intellectuals and authors alike gathered in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, including economist Adam Smith, inventor James Watt, and the aforementioned Robert Burns.

Located in southern Scotland, Dumfries also was famous for hosting Charles Edward Stuart, known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, for three days toward the end of 1745, when his Jacobite rebel army was preparing to fight against the British to restore



Bonnie Prince Charles leading his men into battle.

the banished King James II, Charles Stuart's father, to the throne. They were ultimately overthrown in the Battle of Culloden in April 1746; Bonnie Prince Charlie fled from this battle and later escaped to France. George Milligan would have been about 13 years old when this battle took place.

The details and exact time frame of George's immigration from Scotland to America are difficult to prove through official records, but descendants say he left from Wigtown, Scotland, in about 1758, sailing on to Liverpool and eventually to America. He lived in Pennsylvania by March 1786. The Lowlands of Scotland, where George Milligan was born, were populated by tenant farmers in the years preceding that date until the Agricultural Revolution motivated landlords to turn individual farms into larger commercial holdings. Faced with new leases and

extreme increases in rent, many farmers were forced from their land and left to look for work in urban centers like Glasgow, Falkirk, and Edinburgh. These displaced farmers were among the first Scots to make the trip across the Atlantic to North America, where plenty of land lay waiting. This is one possible reason the Milligans left their native Scotland.

They certainly found plentiful land available in America. The Pennsylvania Land Office issued George a land warrant for 100 acres and 65 perches of land along Cartier Creek in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on 1 March 1786² (a perch is equal to 1/160 of an acre). This tract of land became known as "Milligan's Brewery," since George made beer. A Samuel Silex owned land next to George's land; this was likely the Samuel Silex who was the father of Mary Silex, future wife of George's son James.

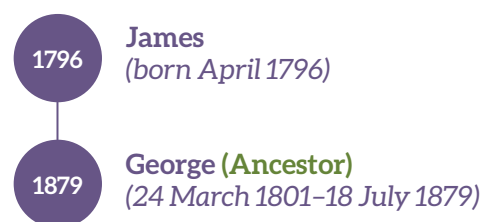


The signing of the Declaration of Independence

Pennsylvania played an important role during the American Revolution, which ended just three years before George Milligan acquired his 100 acres of land. The colony's capital, Philadelphia, was the largest city in the New World, and it was in the "city of brotherly love" that Thomas Jefferson penned the momentous Declaration of Independence.³ During the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress called Philadelphia home until the looming British invasion forced members to flee. After the Red Coats surrendered at Yorktown, Philadelphia once again became the American capital, at least for a while. It was there that the Founding Fathers crafted and signed the U.S. Constitution. Pennsylvania became the second state in the Union on 12 December 1787, just a year and a half after George received his land warrant in Washington County.

George and his wife, whose name is not yet known, had two sons, James and George, near the turn of the 19th century. George Jr. was 68 years old when his son George III was born in 1801, by which time the family had moved east from Washington County to Westmoreland County, just east of Pittsburgh.

The Known Children of George Milligan



George may have moved a bit farther east from Westmoreland County to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, later in his life. He died in Pennsylvania, although the exact date of his death is not known.

The other children of George Milligan in Later Years

James married Mary Silex, daughter of Samuel Silex, and they had at least seven children: James Jr., Wilson, Samuel, Nancy, George, Lovinia, and Hannah.⁴ James moved to Greenfield, Ohio, where he received two free lots in the village. He died on his farm near Greenfield.

George Milligan and Priscilla Thrapp



George Milligan

1801–1879

b. Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

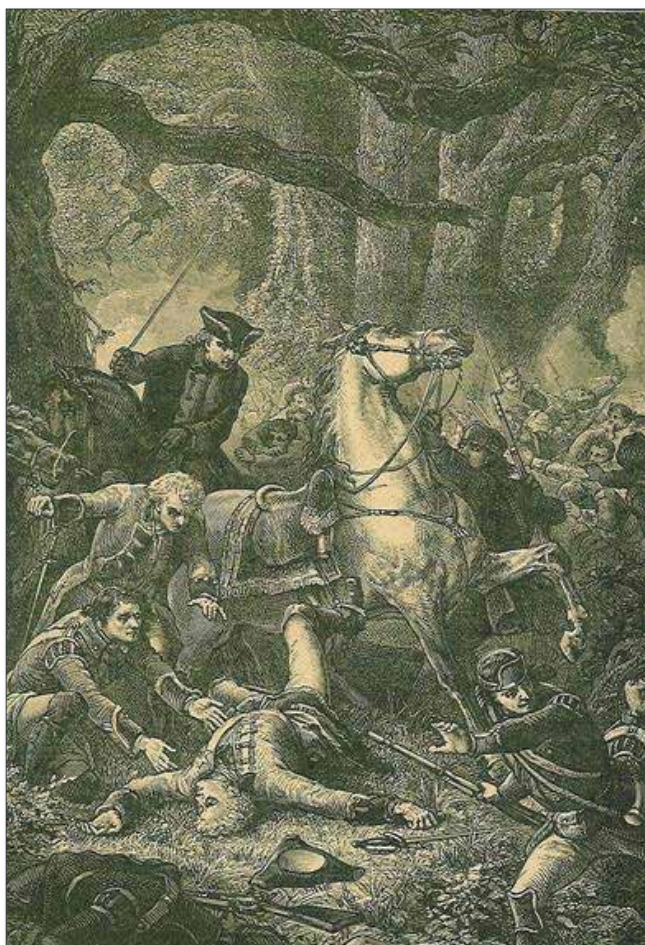


Priscilla Thrapp

1796–1876

b. Loudoun County, Virginia

According to family members, George Milligan was one of two known sons of George Milligan Jr. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, just east of Pittsburgh, on 24 March 1801.⁵ He reported that he was born near the battlefield of Braddock's Defeat, also known as the Battle of Monongahela.⁶ This referred to an expedition by British General Edward Braddock, commander-in-chief of the British Army in America, who led his forces, numbering about 1,400 men,



Depiction of the injury of Major General Braddock in the Battle of Monongahela

in an attempt to capture the French Army's Fort Duquesne (now downtown Pittsburgh), in the summer of 1755.⁷ Braddock's loss in this campaign was a major setback for the British in the early part of the war with France. Braddock was shot off his horse during the battle, and his soldiers retreated. The spring to which Braddock was carried after he was wounded later served as the water supply for the Milligan family.⁸

Both of George's parents died when he was young, and George was adopted by Joshua Dikes, who moved to Perry County, Ohio, in about 1811, when George was about 10 years old.⁹

When George reached adulthood, he took up farming about 2½ miles southwest of Deavertown in Morgan County, Ohio, which borders Perry County.¹⁰ He bought several hundred acres of land and constructed a substantial brick house on a hill that featured a wide view of the land to the south and west. The farm had rolling hills and the terrain was ideal for raising livestock, but it was not as well suited for cultivating crops. Therefore, George focused on buying, feeding, and selling cattle, and became quite adept at it.

George married Priscilla Thrapp in Perry County on 14 February 1822.¹¹ Priscilla, who was of Dutch ancestry, was born to John and Elizabeth Thrapp in Loudoun County, Virginia, on 20 March 1796.¹² See page 43 for more on Priscilla's parents.

George and Priscilla had at least ten children in the two decades after their marriage.

In 1830¹³ and 1840,¹⁴ the Milligans lived near Bearfield in Perry County, Ohio, and the census records show their family was growing, as was their farm operation. This was despite the financial panic that cast a dark shadow over the United States starting in 1837.¹⁵ Though rays of hope shined through at times, it would take the country seven years to recover from its first devastating depression. Earlier in the decade, a wave of naïve optimism characterized commerce. Silver from abroad poured into the United States, paving the way for Western expansion. With freed-up lands resulting from Indian removal, a

The Known Children of George Milligan and Priscilla Thrapp

1822

Sarah Ann
(23 May 1822–14 May 1832)

Sylvester Harrison
(18 February 1824–
3 January 1890)

Rebecca Jane
(23 January 1826–
2 January 1846)

Elizabeth
(4 August 1828–
28 November 1873)

John J.
(16 June 1830–
8 February 1888)

Alfred Perry (Ancestor)
(1 September 1831–
21 April 1914)

George Washington
(18 February 1834–
3 April 1865)

Susannah
(born about 1835)

Nancy
(born 18 December 1836)

1914

Una P.
(birth and death dates
unknown)

speculative bubble formed. Land was overvalued and the bubble burst in 1837, sending shockwaves throughout the domestic and global economy. The real estate and banking industries collapsed. The national bank, which stabilized the country's financial system, lost its charter. This jolt catapulted the country toward panic.

With no central bank, each of the country's 850 banks began printing its

own currency, causing inflation. In the chaos, businessmen were ruined and nearly half of the banks closed, causing sky-high unemployment. By 1844, the depression lifted, but not before these hard times had become the worst in the country's young history.

George was at least six feet tall but slender, weighing about 140 pounds. According to a history of the family written later by his grandson Melvin Milligan, George was:¹⁶

“strong and wiry and possessing great endurance. He was positive in his opinions, easily provoked to anger, and of a domineering disposition. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, affiliated with the Holcomb congregation...”

The 1850 census shows George and Priscilla had recovered by then from any effects they may have felt from the 1837 depression. They owned \$5,000 worth of real estate, the equivalent of about \$150,000 in modern currency. Three of their sons—John, Alfred, and George—were in their late teens or early twenties then and helped with the labor on the farm.

The Milligans had even more substantial assets ten years later, in 1860.¹⁷ That year's census shows they owned \$18,000 in real estate and \$1,656 in personal property, assets that would equal about \$545,000 in modern currency. A 21-year-old Rebecca Johnson and a 13-year-old Stacy Hart lived with the Milligans that year. This

Rebecca was not George and Priscilla's daughter Rebecca, since she had died in 1846.

In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, life became much harder for the Milligans and the rest of their fellow Americans. At least two of George and Priscilla's sons would later serve in the war and return from the battlefield in poor health after surviving the hazardous conditions faced by soldiers on the march. When the Civil War broke out, President Abraham Lincoln called it "a people's contest," a cause that had to be taken up by all: men, women, and children.¹⁸ Citizens in the 23 northern states loyal to the Union took his words to heart and threw themselves into the war effort. In fact, two days after President Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861, two Ohio regiments had already left for Washington, D.C. More than 11,500 Ohio men ultimately died in battle, while almost 20,000 more died of disease during the war.¹⁹ Most Ohio

residents supported the Union cause, but some who lived in the southern part of the state remained Confederate sympathizers.

Those who stayed at home did their part, too, and it easy to imagine Priscilla Milligan, always industrious and willing to help her neighbors, joining in these efforts. One aid organization for children raised \$16,000 by selling portraits of President Lincoln door to door, while women organized sewing bees to make uniforms. Ohio women formed soldiers' aid societies, serving dinners to regiments and holding concerts to raise war funds. An Ohio woman wrote in her diary: "We sewed hard all afternoon on moccasins, hemming handkerchiefs, scraping lint for the 'poor soldiers.'" They also organized food drives and wrapped bandages to send to the front lines.

For the men who stayed home, the draft was a hot topic; several draft riots took place in major cities like New



Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, was built to train and drill Ohio soldiers.

Page No. 3 Instructions numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be added in respect to Indians. Registers numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 are to be merely by an affirmative mark, or /.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Beaufield Township, in the County of Perry of Ohio, enumerated by me on the 4th day of August, 1870.

Post Office: New Lexington John H. Holborn, Asst. Marshal.

1		2		3			4			5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
Name		Sex		Age			Profession, Occupation, or Trade			Value of Real Estate		Value of Personal Estate		Place of Birth		Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic		Whether married		Whether single		Whether married		Whether single		Whether married		Whether single		Whether married		Whether single		Whether married		Whether single					
14	Robert	Anna	W	41	W	41	Farmer	2500	600	Ohio																															
15	Melissa	W	37	W	37	W	Keeping House			Ohio																															
24	Rose	George	W	57	W	57	Farmer	1200	700	Ohio																															
25	Leahy	W	59	W	59	W	Keeping House			Maryland																															
26	Milligan	George	W	68	W	68	Farmer	9000	4200	Pennsylvania																															
27	Priscilla	W	73	W	73	W	Keeping House			Maryland																															
28	Brock	Mary	W	17	W	17	Attending school			Ohio																															
29	Connell	Philip	W	40	W	40	Farmer	1000	300	Ohio																															
30	John	W	18	W	18	W	Working on farm			Ohio																															
31	Mary	W	16	W	16	W	Keeping House			Ohio																															
32	Marshall	W	7	W	7	W				Ohio																															
33	Charles	W	22	W	22	W	Keeping House			Ohio																															
34	Charles	W	21	W	21	W	Working on farm			Ohio																															
35	Elizabeth	W	17	W	17	W	Self mother			Ohio																															
36	Anna	W	15	W	15	W	Self mother			Ohio																															
37	Bruce	James	W	25	W	25	Farmer			Ohio																															
38	Minnie	W	21	W	21	W	Keeping House			Ohio																															
39	Mary	W	2	W	2	W				Ohio																															

1870 census showing post-Civil War household of George and Priscilla Milligan

York and Boston, where recruiters and military personnel were beaten to death. Just one year into the war, the financial burden also began to take its toll when the U.S. Congress enacted the first income tax law. However, with encouragement from their president, Northerners pushed onward, supporting the cause of the Union. As one Pennsylvania newspaper said: “We are all in this war; those who fight and those who stay at home.”

Although the Civil War tended to hit Southern farmers hardest, the war years seem to have depleted the Milligans’

assets, for one reason or another, even though they lived in Union territory. In 1870, they had about half the land they had owned ten years earlier, although they were still well-to-do for the times. This may simply indicate that George was selling his land or turning it over to his sons as he reached retirement age and began to work less on the farm. George was 68 years old in 1870 and had \$9,000 worth of real estate and \$4,200 worth of personal property—assets that would equal about \$260,000 in modern currency. George and Priscilla lived on their farm that year with a 17-year-old Mary Brock, who attended school.

A family history written by her grandson Melvin Milligan in later years had the following description of Priscilla:

“She was a pioneer of the highest type and a person of sterling qualities. She was inured to the hardships of the early days and was industrious, energetic, and tireless, a model housewife and mother, a generous and kind-hearted neighbor, dearly beloved by all who knew her. True to the Dutch division of the labor of the family, the vegetable and flower garden was her individual field of operation, and it was not only her personal pride, but it was unequaled in the whole countryside. She loved flowers and a goodly part of her garden was resplendent with all the varieties of the old-time flowers of the pioneer days. The writer of this sketch, a grandson, was only 16 years old when she died, but he has a lasting remembrance of her as one of the noblest women of all her community and an indelible impression of her magnificent womanhood. She was of small stature, rather slender, but strong, hardy, and of great vitality. It required a woman with an exceptionally sweet, even, and long-suffering disposition to get along with a husband such as was hers, but she was all of that, and notwithstanding his irascible disposition he worshiped her. She was positive in her speech and a woman of few words. She always

saw the best in other folks and never spoke disrespectfully of anyone. She was always ready to help the sick and unfortunate of the neighborhood. Her hands were never idle and she was contented and happy in her ‘corner.’”

Priscilla shared all these gifts with her family until she reached the age of 80. She died on 7 September 1876²⁰ and was buried in Yellowtown, Perry County, Ohio.

On 30 November 1876, when he was 75 years old, George married Catharine McClellan in Perry County.²¹ She was born in Ohio in about 1842, which means she was about 41 years younger than George. Catharine had been married previously and had one son, William H. McClellan, who was born in about 1871. Perhaps George, who had grown rather wealthy as a farmer, married the widowed Catharine in part to help provide for her and her son.

George and Catharine had less than three years together before he died in Perry County on 18 July 1879. He left a will, naming his son Alfred Perry Milligan as the executor.²² He left his estate to his widow, Catharine, and his surviving children. George was buried in Holcomb Cemetery, the graveyard of the Methodist Episcopal Church he had attended in Yellowtown, Perry County, Ohio.²³

Catharine lived with her son, William, in New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio, in 1880.²⁴ She married John D. Winder in Perry County on 11 May 1882, when she was about 40 years old.²⁵



Gravestone of George Milligan



Gravestone of Priscilla (Thrapp) Milligan

Alfred Perry Milligan and Rachel Iliff



Alfred Perry Milligan

1831–1921
b. Perry County, Ohio



Rachel Iliff

about 1840–1917
b. Ohio

Alfred Perry Milligan was born to George Milligan and Priscilla Thrapp on their farm about 2½ miles southwest of Deavertown in Perry County, Ohio, on 1 September 1831.²⁶ Alfred lived on this family farm in 1850, when he was 19 years old.²⁷ He and his brothers John J. and George W. all helped their father with the farm work then, and Alfred and his younger brother George Washington also attended school. Their education was likely very basic since their school only met for a few months during the winter and featured limited instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.²⁸ However, Alfred read as much as time allowed throughout his life and stayed informed to the best of his ability.

When he was 26 years old, Alfred married 18-year-old Rachel Iliff in Perry County on 11 March 1858.²⁹ She was born on 16 February 1840³⁰ to Thomas Iliff and his second wife, whose identity is not yet known with certainty, although family members believe her name was Salome Reed.³¹ See page 46 for more on Rachel's father.

Alfred and Rachel had at least five children, although the names of two of their children are not known.

The Known Children of Alfred Perry Milligan and Rachel Iliff

1860

Melvin Lee (Ancestor)

(28 July 1860–
8 January 1955)

Thomas Corwin

(3 August 1862–5 May 1928)

William Reed

(born 20 October 1872)

Unknown child

(birth and death dates
unknown)

1955

Unknown child

(birth and death dates
unknown)

Alfred and Rachel lived in a one-room log house with a loft on what was known as the Haines farm near Bearfield in Perry County, Ohio, in 1860.³² They had \$300 worth of real estate then, which would equal about \$8,500 in modern currency. The farm was about halfway between the home of Alfred's parents, George and Priscilla, and the village of Deavertown.³³ On 28 July 1860, less than a year before the start of the Civil War, the couple's first son, Melvin Lee, was born in this modest home.

Sometime between 1860 and 1862, the Milligans moved about a mile north to what was known as the Fickle farm along the county line separating Perry and Morgan counties. The log home on this property was an improvement over their previous home. For one thing, it was much larger, with two rooms on the main floor and another two on the second floor.

Likely as Alfred was preparing for spring planting in April 1861, the news of the attack on Fort Sumter arrived in Ohio. In this first military confrontation of the Civil War, Confederate artillery bombarded the island fort in South Carolina's Charleston Harbor for three days.³⁴ About 85 federal soldiers inside the fort knew they were outgunned as they endured a 34-hour assault. No battle deaths were recorded on either side, but the commander surrendered when a fire began to consume the wooden interior of the fort. The Confederates would control Charleston Harbor for almost the entire duration of the war that had officially started with this attack.

As the news of this assault reached disbelieving ears throughout the other

states, the Union Army swung into action. Alfred enlisted in the military on 24 September 1861, when he was 30 years old,³⁵ signing up for three years of service for the Union Army. He joined the more than two million other soldiers who left their families and jobs to fight for the Union for what they thought would be a short war, not knowing that it would last four years and that more than 360,000 Union soldiers would never return home from battle.³⁶

Alfred was given the rank of sergeant and assigned to Company A of the Ohio 62nd Infantry Regiment along with about 100 other men at Camp Goddard in Zanesville, Ohio.³⁷ Only 13 of these soldiers would return home when the regiment came back to Ohio about three years later.



Fort Sumter after bombardment

Much of the information about Alfred's Civil War service comes from his own account, which he wrote at the request of his children in later years. He recorded that the Ohio 62nd Infantry Regiment was first sent to Marietta, Ohio, where the soldiers camped for about two weeks before returning to Zanesville.³⁸ They waited there until early January 1862, when the army ordered them to march to Rooney, Virginia. However, this order was soon

withdrawn and the regiment went instead to Green Spring, West Virginia, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad line. They traveled through Paw Paw tunnel, a canal tunnel in Allegany County, Maryland, and then were stationed at Camp Kelly at Great Cacapon Creek a bit farther south in northern West Virginia. The soldiers had no shelter or tents to protect them from the six to eight inches of January snow on the ground there, although they made use of a few



Alfred Milligan's regiment's movements between 1861 and 1862

stacks of wheat they found in the area to find some warmth. They remained there until 10 March 1862, when they marched north to Martin's Ferry in eastern Ohio.

The regiment soon marched to Martinsburg, West Virginia, and headed up the Shenandoah Valley to Strasburg, Pennsylvania. Alfred wistfully wrote about an unfortunate but minor incident that happened to a fellow soldier:³⁹

"From here the Regiment went to Martinsburg and up the Shanandoah [sic] valley at Strassburg [sic] where the first blood of the Regiment was shed by a comrade while supporting Dan's battery, who got mixed up in a briar patch, and how fortunate it would have been if this had been the only blood shed, but alas, this was only the beginning of that which ended with the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox."
—Alfred Perry Milligan

The regiment ended up at Winchester, Virginia, under the command of General Nathaniel P. Banks by 23 March 1862. For the next three months, Alfred's regiment was engaged in active combat with Confederate forces under Stonewall Jackson and "Mosby Askby," by whom Alfred probably meant John Singleton Mosby, a famous Confederate Army cavalry battalion commander.⁴⁰

A soldier named W. B. Patterson also wrote a full account of the regiment's activities during these months of the war. He recalls that they were ordered to go on picket—essentially, move ahead of the full regiment to provide warning

about oncoming threats—on the road between Winchester and Charleston, West Virginia, that March:

"On the morning of the 23rd we were relieved but were immediately ordered to the front again to meet an attack made by Confederate General Stonewall Jackson upon the forces under the command of General James Shields. Our Regiment and Sullivan's brigade held the center of the line from the beginning, and after remaining in this position until after dark we were ordered during this time to support a battery. The engagement at dark was fierce and shortly afterward we went forward double quick with the enemy under the rebel General Jackson defeated and flying in all directions. The retreat of the enemy up the Shanandoah [sic] valley left the field in our possession with a large number of his dead and wounded."
—W. B. Patterson

The regiment was in Falmouth, Virginia, on 22 April 1862 when President Abraham Lincoln arrived to conduct a military review.⁴¹ He was joined by General Shields and General Irvin McDowell, who commanded the Army of Northeastern Virginia.⁴² Alfred likely stood in formation at attention with his fellow soldiers as Lincoln surveyed his regiment and its readiness for battle.

Clearly, life in the Union Army meant moving frequently from place to place, usually on foot and often enduring extreme weather. When Union soldiers



One of the many recruitment posters produced by the Union Army

had free time, they wrote letters to loved ones and read letters they had received.⁴³ They also gambled and played a new game known as baseball. During battle season, a Union soldier was engaged in combat for one day each month, on average. The letters and diaries written by these soldiers uniformly tell a graphic tale of the relatively brief time they spent in battle.

About 45 percent of the Union Army was made up of white men who were

born in the United States, but many immigrants joined the ranks and likely spoke other languages and brought other cultural customs to the soldiers' camp. Men born in the German states or Ireland accounted for almost 20 percent of the Union Army, and 210,000 African Americans also served for the North. During the bitter fighting of 1863 and 1864, about 200 soldiers deserted the Union Army every day, sometimes to return home for family reasons or to try to plant or harvest a crop, but more often because the conditions the soldiers faced were so miserable.

In late spring or early summer of 1862, the soldiers of the Ohio 62nd Infantry were transferred to Alexandria, Virginia, under the command of General Orris S. Ferry. They left Alexandria to march to Harrison's Landing along the James River near Charles City, Virginia, on about 1 July 1862 to join the Army of the Potomac under the command of General George McClelland. This is where Alfred would later relate that he and his fellow troops faced exposure to extreme weather that caused him eye trouble that would last the rest of his life.

Rachel gave birth to the Milligans' second son, Thomas Corwin, back home in Ohio on 3 August 1862. Fortunately, Rachel was a strong pioneer woman and was able to take care of the household, farm work, and her young children during Alfred's absence.⁴⁴

The Union troops were forced to retreat from their post along the James River on 20 August 1862,⁴⁵ and after they evacuated Harrison's Landing, the

soldiers of Alfred's regiment were sent to Suffolk, Virginia, then New Berne, North Carolina. They then marched to Morehead City, North Carolina, before moving to Cole Island and then to Folley Island under the command of General Quincy Adams Gillmore. These travels took many months, and it was the next summer before their most intense battle took place.

On 10 July 1863, Alfred recorded that the men "crossed the Folley river [*sic*] to Morris Island, assaulted the enemy's works, driving him into the heavy forts. On the 11th of July we assaulted Fort Wagner and were repulsed. Then began the siege of the fort."⁴⁶

That day's siege required Alfred and his fellow troops to use 100-, 200-, and 300-pound guns as they attacked the fort and the city of Charleston.⁴⁷ However, they were forced to retreat and regroup.

Union generals believed that Fort Wagner needed to be taken as a prelude to an assault on Fort Sumter, so they mounted another assault on 18 July 1862. This charge was led by the 5th Massachusetts Regiment of Colored Troops, the Union's first regiment made up entirely of African Americans.

Prior to the charge, the regiment's 25-year-old leader, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, rallied his troops and issued his initial orders: "The eyes

of thousands will look on what you do tonight...Move in quick time until within a hundred yards of the fort, then, double-quick and charge!"⁴⁸

Unfortunately, the attack, known thereafter as the Second Battle of Fort Wagner, was a two-hour bloodbath during which the Union made several charges at the fort and suffered more than 1,500 men killed, wounded, or captured. The Union Army contingent lost 16 of its 19 officers and 153 of its 218 soldiers. Among the Union's dead and mortally wounded were General George Crockett Strong and three colonels, including Shaw, who died on the parapet of the fort early in the battle.

"Every general and field officer was either killed or wounded, except Major Butler of the 67th O[hio] V[olunteer] I[nfantry]. I received a slight wound on the right ankle but not sufficient to send me to the hospital."

—Alfred Perry Milligan

Of the 1,800 troops defending Fort Wagner, the Confederate Army had lost 36 soldiers killed in action and 133 wounded. The Confederates held the fort from 18 July 1862 until September 1862. Union forces were finally able to quickly capture Fort Wagner on 15 September 1863.

After the July battle, Alfred and his regiment were sent to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where their unit's status was changed to that of a veteran organization. On 31 January 1864, Alfred was given a 30-day furlough and returned home to Ohio to see



Colonel Robert Gould Shaw
1837-1863

Civil War Battles in which Alfred Perry Milligan Fought

Winchester, Virginia	4 July 1862
Harrison's Landing, Virginia. . . .	10 July 1862
Blackwater, Virginia	13 December 1862
Morris Island, South Carolina . . .	10 July 1863
Fort Wagner, South Carolina . . .	18 July 1863
Bermuda Hundred, Virginia	16-17 June 1864
Strawberry Plains, Virginia	14 August 1864
Deep Bottom Run, Virginia	16 August 1864
Chapin's Farm, Virginia.	7 October 1864
Darbytown Crossroads, Virginia.	17 October 1864

his family. He and his fellow soldiers on furlough arrived in New York City on 3 February 1864, and made it to Columbus, Ohio, by 5 February 1864, leaving Alfred 17 days at home before he started to make his way back on 22 February 1864, this time through Washington, D.C., and Alexandria, Virginia.

The men, fortified by some time at home with their families, soon rejoined the Union Army at Yorktown, Virginia, and took part in General Benjamin Franklin Butler's expedition against Richmond. The soldiers landed at Bermuda Hundred in Virginia in May 1864. They were asked to help build a fort above the landing at the Appomattox River. Alfred described the constant fighting that occurred in the weeks that followed:

"From this time the Regiment took an active part in the skirmishing in the vicinity of James river [sic]. In August the Regiment cross[ed] the marshes to Deep Bottom run where on the 14th of August with a part of the 10th Army Corps, repulsed the enemy with heavy losses on both sides. October the 7th the enemy made a desperate charge on our works at Chapman's farm but were repulsed with heavy losses on both sides. Later in October we met the enemy at Darbytown cross-roads, and as he refused to run, the 62nd did. The Regiment was engaged in all of the campaign with the Army of the James River until the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee."

—Alfred Perry Milligan

Since Alfred's three-year term of service had ended, he mustered out near Richmond, Virginia, on 26 October 1864, when he was 33 years old. The remnant of his regiment was consolidated with the 67th Ohio Volunteer Infantry after Lee's surrender and mustered out of service more than a year later, on 12 December 1865.⁴⁹

Alfred's own account of the war ended with this emotional note:

"God knows I am glad it is over, and I hope there will be no more wars. I can scarcely refrain from tears while writing this sketch of the Regiment."

—Alfred Perry Milligan

After his return to Ohio, Alfred became a member of the fraternal organization of Union veterans called the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), and was affiliated

with the Burley Post of Crooksville, Ohio, until he died. The GAR advocated for voting rights for black veterans and promoted patriotic education.⁵⁰ It was instrumental in making Memorial Day a national holiday and helped secure regular pensions for veterans.

By 1870, five years after the end of the Civil War, Alfred and Rachel and their two oldest sons, Melvin and Thomas, lived on their farm near Bearfield.⁵¹ Their farm operation seems to have been thriving, since the family's real estate holdings were valued at \$8,000 and their personal property at \$1,200. These assets would equal about \$181,000 in modern currency. Another son, William, was born to Alfred and Rachel in October 1872.

All three of Alfred and Rachel's sons attended school in 1880, when the census shows them living on their farm near Bearfield.⁵² The Milligans had two hired workers that year: Mary A. Brock helped with housework and John Keller was a farm laborer. Mary was likely the same young woman who had lived with and probably worked for Alfred's father, George, in 1870. George had died in 1879.

Alfred was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a congregation that met for services in Deavertown.⁵³ He contributed financially to this church and also gave his time as a Sunday school teacher, class leader, and, for many years, the Recording Steward of the Deavertown circuit,

Page No.

Supervisor's Dist. No.

Enumeration Dist. No.

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.

Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE

June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.

Note C.—Questions Nos. 10, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

Received August 27 80

119

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in the Township of Bearfield, in the County of Perry, State of Ohio, enumerated by me on the _____ day of June, 1880.

Enumeration

Name of Person	Sex	Age	Color	Marital Status	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Value		Education		Religion		Place of Birth	
						Real Estate	Personal	Years	Months	Denomination	Other	Foreign	Native

Milligan A. R.	M	48	W	1	Farmer							Ohio	Penn
Milligan Rachel	F	40	W	1	Keeping House							Ohio	Penn
Milligan Melvin	M	19	W	1	At School							Ohio	Ohio
Milligan Thomas	M	17	W	1	At Home							"	"
Milligan Wm R	M	5	W	1								"	"
Joseph Mary A	F	27	W	1	House Work							"	Penn
Keller John	M	60	W	1	Farm Laborer							Westmoreland	Westmoreland
Wallace George	M	71	W	1	At Home							Ohio	Penn
Wallace Joseph	M	60	W	1	Farmer							Ohio	Penn
Wallace Lewis	M	61	W	1	Keeping House							Ohio	Ohio
Wallace Harriet	F	26	W	1	Student							Ohio	Ohio
Wallace Amos	M	19	W	1	At Home							Ohio	Ohio
Wallace George	M	5	W	1								Ohio	Ohio

1880 census showing Alfred Milligan and household

which consisted of six congregations. He carefully followed religious teachings and held family worship sessions each morning and evening. His children were always invited to read scripture or pray out loud at these gatherings. They also grew up praying before every meal to express their thanks.

The Masons were also quite active in central Ohio, and Alfred was part of the Doric Lodge of Deavertown and served



The Masonic compass

as its master for many years.⁵⁴ He became a member of the chapter and council of this order, which were affiliated with the lodges of New Lexington. He also was active in educational affairs. Alfred wanted his children to get the best education possible, and although their country school was about two miles from the Milligans'

farm, he worked to make the northern section of his township part of a special school district centered in Deavertown in Morgan County. After this took effect, his children attended school there.

Alfred's pension records reveal that he had a medical examination on 21 October 1885 during which a doctor found problems with Alfred's left eye. These eye troubles would be a constant complaint of his for many years.⁵⁵ He told the doctor that the problem started when he was on picket duty with the Union Army at Harrison's Landing in Virginia in July 1862 and

had no blankets while he slept on the ground. In the cold, wet weather, he suffered rheumatism of the head and eyes that made his left eyelid droop permanently and affected his vision forever. He noted that it was worse at night or in damp weather.

Alfred began receiving a pension of six dollars a month in 1888. He had another medical examination on 29 February 1888, the record of which was included in his Civil War pension file. It reveals that Alfred had partial loss of sight in his left eye due to "rheumatism of the head and eyes."⁵⁶ His eyesight began to dim, his left eyelid drooped, and he experienced double vision, even though he had no pain or inflammation. In addition, Alfred appeared on a veterans' census in 1890, and it reflects the three years and one month he spent in the Union Army.⁵⁷ It also shows that he suffered from rheumatism and had problems with his hearing and sight at that time.

A form filled out on 10 February 1891 shows Alfred was disputing a rejection of his pension application, which had indicated that his eye trouble could not be attributed to his war service.⁵⁸ However, he said the condition had gotten worse and kept him from doing any work, and asked that the decision be reviewed again. On 28 May 1891, a doctor wrote that Alfred had experienced vertigo but was largely healed, although he still had pain in his ear and constant nausea, which forced him to stay in bed most of the time. He felt despondent. It appears his

doctor perforated his eardrum to try to relieve the pressure and infection, which helped restore his hearing to some degree, although it did not return to normal.

Alfred and Rachel's sons had all left home by 1900, when the couple lived alone in Bearfield, Perry County, Ohio.⁵⁹ His pension file shows Alfred began receiving a pension for his Civil War service again on 20 February 1907.⁶⁰

By 1910, the Milligans had retired and moved from their Perry County farm into the home of their son William, his wife, Eleanor, and their children Mary, Eleanor, and Alfred in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio.⁶¹ Their house at

20 South Limestone Street was also home to William's wife, Eleanor, and their children Mary, Eleanor, and Alfred. William worked as a shipping clerk then. The Milligans worshiped at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church while they lived in Springfield.⁶²

Alfred died of a stroke complicated by heart disease in Springfield on 21 April 1914, when he was 82 years old.⁶³ He was buried in the Deavertown Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery in Morgan County, Ohio, where he had attended church services for most of his adult life. Rachel died almost three years later, on 10 April 1917, when she was 77 years old.⁶⁴

Form V, S. No. 11-300M-6-10-12

STATE OF OHIO
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

PLACE OF DEATH
County of Clark
Township of _____
Village of _____
City of Springfield
No. 452 E. Grand West 2 Ward

Registration District No. 175 File No. 20091
Primary Registration District No. 8073 Registered No. 293

FULL NAME Alfred P. Milligan

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

SEX M COLOR OR RACE W MARRIED Married
DATE OF BIRTH Sep 1 1831
AGE 82 yrs 7 mos 20 da
OCCUPATION Retired Farmer
BIRTHPLACE Ohio
NAME OF FATHER Geo. Milligan
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER Penn.
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Priscilla Throp
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER Virginia

THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE
(Informant) M. L. Milligan
(Address) Springfield Ohio

FILED Apr 21 1914 J. R. McDaniel Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DATE OF DEATH April 21 1914
I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from April 6 1914 to Apr 16 1914, that I last saw him alive on Apr 16 1914, and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at _____ m.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Valvular Heart Lesion

Contributory (Secondary) Arterial Hypertension
(Signed) J. E. Myers, M. D.
Apr 21 1914 (Address) Springfield, O.

ALFRED P.
SEPT. 1, 1831
APR. 21, 1914

Death certificate and gravestone of Alfred Milligan

Melvin Milligan and Jennie Howard Fairbanks



Melvin Milligan

1860–1955
b. Perry County, Ohio



Jennie Howard Fairbanks

1862–1949
b. Union County, Ohio

Melvin Milligan was born to Alfred Perry Milligan and Rachel Iliff in Perry County, Ohio, on 28 July 1860. He was in a small log home on what was known as the Haines Farm in Bearfield Township. He was the couple's first child, and the young parents put baby Melvin to sleep in a maple sap trough instead of a cradle.⁶⁵ Their home was made of rough logs, with mud and small pieces of wood to fill the cracks. Not long after his birth, Melvin's family

moved about one mile north to the Fickle farm, where a much larger four-room log home gave them more space.

Melvin's father was away serving in the Civil War for just over three years when Melvin was still a baby. His mother cared for him and his younger brother Thomas until Alfred returned from war in late 1864. The family likely relished the more peaceful years after the war ended in April 1865, and their farm continued to grow. Melvin was 10 years old in 1870 and remembered later that, despite his young age, he helped saw logs for lumber and shingles to help his father build a barn on their property near Bearfield.⁶⁶

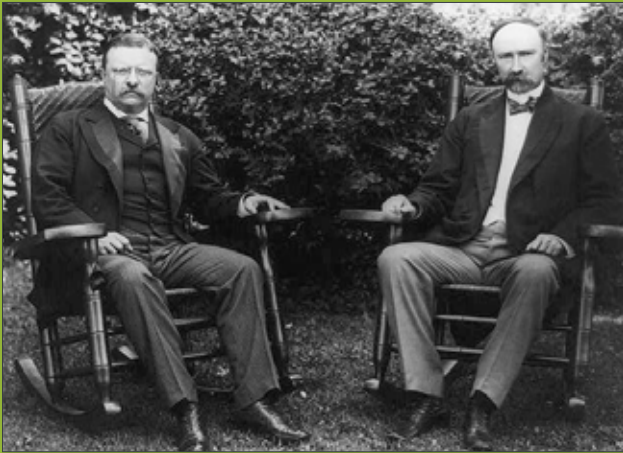
For several years, Melvin attended a country school about two miles south of his home. After his father pushed for a special educational district connected to the nearby town

of Deavertown, Melvin finished his education there. In the summer of 1876, he enrolled in a business course at Zanesville Business College and in September 1878 he enrolled in the preparatory course at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity during his university years and graduated from the Classical course in 1884. A member of the Athenian Literary Society,



Elliot Hall at Ohio Wesleyan University

The Fairbanks Heritage



Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Warren Fairbanks

The earliest known ancestors of Jennie Howard Fairbanks also lived in Scotland. Jonathan Fairbanks moved to Massachusetts and in 1636 settled in the town of Dedham. Descendants of this family line would fight in the earliest wars in American history, including the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Charles Warren Fairbanks, uncle of Robert Lee Milligan, served as vice president under President Theodore Roosevelt from 1905 to 1909. He also started or held an interest in many businesses, including The Fairbanks Company, which produced machine tools and, later, piano plates until the demand for piano manufacturing declined in the 1920s. The Fairbanks family history is rich with many other achievements and is compiled in a separate document prepared by a family member.



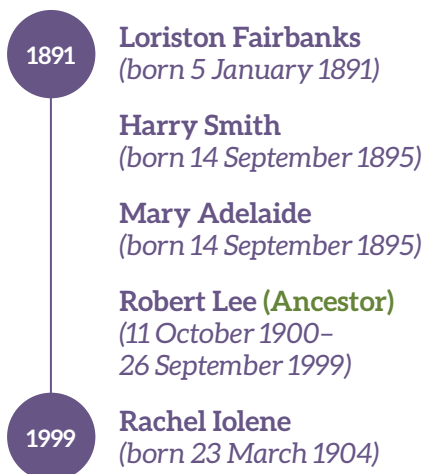
he frequently took part in inter-society contests and also served as one of the editors of the “Bijou,” the senior class publication.

He also met his future wife, Jennie Howard Fairbanks, while at Ohio Wesleyan University, where she also was a student. Jennie, born near Unionville Center, Union County, Ohio, on 13 March 1862, was the daughter of Loriston Monroe Fairbanks and Mary Adelaide Smith.

After his graduation, Melvin taught a six-month term at the Christman school, located about two miles east of Deavertown.⁶⁷ When the school session ended, he went to Zanesville and began to study law in the office of A. W. Train and Frank A. Durban. Mr. Train served as the attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and his practice was the largest and most profitable one in the city at that time. Melvin spent one year working at this law firm before completing his studies in Columbus, Ohio, in the office of W. O. Henderson. Melvin was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio on 4 May 1886. He opened his own law office in the Wesley Building on High Street in Columbus, and after about a year, he was asked to join Edwin Dowdall in his firm on South High Street.

Melvin and Jennie married at her parents’ home in Columbus on 30 August 1887.⁶⁸ A few months later, in November, they headed west to southern California, where Melvin was set to become the secretary of the Pacific Land Improvement Company,

The Known Children of Melvin Milligan and Jennie Howard Fairbanks



a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Railroad. However, after they reached Los Angeles, they found that the land boom that had been underway for several years had collapsed, and the owners of the Pacific Land Improvement Company decided to cease operations.

Melvin shifted to Plan B and opened a law office with Jennie's brother, N. H. Fairbanks, but the venture was not as successful as they had hoped.⁶⁹ The Milligans moved back to the Midwest to settle in Kansas City in early 1889 and Melvin was soon appointed Assistant Agent of the Associated Press. He served as a news agent but also was appointed a census enumerator for the U.S. Federal Census in 1890.

Melvin resigned his position with the Associated Press in the fall of 1891 and he and Jennie moved to Springfield, Ohio, to take charge of the East Street Shops, which Jennie's brother Charles had purchased from the Whitely, Fassler, and Kelly Company, which made

Champion reapers and mowers.⁷⁰ The property transfer was delayed, however, and for more than a year Melvin worked as a general attorney for the Ohio Southern Railroad. Then, after Charles Fairbanks purchased an interest in the Standard Manufacturing Company, makers of extension tables, Melvin was appointed secretary of the business. He served in this capacity for a year.

After his marriage to Jennie, Melvin became a member of the Presbyterian Church.⁷¹ They had five children, including twins who were born in 1895. The family attended First Presbyterian Church in Springfield and Melvin was chosen to serve as superintendent of the Sabbath school, his first church office, in 1897. After four years in that role, he began teaching an adult Bible class for men and women, a ministry he continued for about 20 years. He later served as superintendent of the Sunday school and as chairman of the Sunday School committee. In addition to being an elder from 1900 on, Melvin served in many positions of leadership in the Presbytery and the synod and, starting in January 1917, he was treasurer of the National Missions Committee for the Dayton Presbytery.

A municipal election took place in Springfield in 1900, and many of Melvin's associates encouraged him to run for mayor of Springfield.⁷² He entered the race and won it by 21 votes. Melvin served as mayor for two years and was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1904. After his term as mayor,

Melvin was appointed a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of the city of Springfield and served a total of 12 years in this role.

After working at the Standard Manufacturing Company, Melvin was transferred to become manager of the Springfield Foundry Company.⁷³ This later became The Fairbanks Company, which manufactured machine tools. In 1907, the company also began producing piano plates, an offering that became very popular. The company built up a capital stock of \$160,000 and had a surplus of about \$200,000, but then the piano business experienced a 60% decline. In September 1928 the directors surveyed their prospects in the piano business and decided to liquidate the company, which they did in November 1928. This turned out to be a wise decision since piano sales continued to drop in the years that followed. However, Melvin took the pattern, flasks, templates, and the solid reputation of The Fairbanks Company to begin manufacturing piano plates through a contract with the O. S. Kelly Company.

Melvin held his wife, Jennie, in the highest esteem, and wrote the following tribute to her:⁷⁴

“Her faith in God and Christianity never waivers [*sic*] and her standards of right living are of the highest and noblest. There is no halfway or compromise between right and wrong in her thought or deed. She has a most lovable disposition—charitable, considerate, tolerant, cheerful, happy,

and optimistic. Her Christian life is fellowship with Jesus, to whom she prays often and in whose steps she walks.”

Both of the Milligans lived long, full lives. Jennie reached the age of 87 before she died in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, on 30 September 1949. Melvin died there on 8 January 1955, when he was 94 years old.

Robert Lee Milligan and Alice Eltabelle Connell



Robert Lee Milligan

1900–1999
b. Springfield, Ohio



Alice Eltabell Connell

1902–1971
b. Findlay, Ohio

Robert Lee Milligan was born to Melvin Milligan and Jennie Howard Fairbanks on 11 October 1900. He attended grade school and high school in Springfield, Ohio, graduating in 1918. He then enrolled at his parents’ alma mater, Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in 1922. During his university years he served as business manager of the student publication called the “Bijou.” He also was a manager of the football team.

After graduation, Robert took a job as superintendent of The Fairbanks Company of Springfield, Ohio, manufacturers of machine tools and piano plates.⁷⁵ He later was a director, vice president, and manager of the company until 1928, when the company retired from the industry due to a drop

in demand for pianos. Robert was a member of the Kissel Lodge of the Masonic order in Springfield.

On 30 June 1928, Robert married Alice Eltabelle Connell, who was born to George Clinton Connell and Mary Augusta Howes in Findlay, Ohio, on 5 December 1902. She was a loving, free-spirited person who was very popular among her peers at Findlay Central High School. She graduated in 1920 and continued her education at Russell Sage College in Troy, New York. She participated in drama and was a member of the Box and Candle Dramatic Club. In the college's 1923 yearbook, one of her classmates wrote

that "Alice always has a date." However, she left Russell Sage on amicable terms for smoking, which was often prohibited for women in those times.

Robert and Alice had three sons: Warren Lee, Robert Lee, and David Vaughn.

The Children of Robert Lee Milligan and Alice Eltabelle Connell

1930

Warren Lee
(15 May 1930–
21 February 2016)

Robert Lee Jr.
(4 April 1934–20 July 2012)

Living

David Vaughn
(19 September 1940–)



Alice Connell, back row in striped tie, and fellow members of the Box and Candle club at Russell Sage College, 1922.



Robert and Alice Milligan

After The Fairbanks Company closed, Robert took a job at the Pure Oil Company in Chicago, and was placed in charge of the Employees' Investment Department in 1930. He stayed with this firm for more than 40 years, climbing from a low-level job in the treasury department to become president and CEO of the company in 1954. In the 1960s, Robert decided to move the company from downtown Chicago to the suburb of Palatine. Under considerable pressure from

Wall Street, Robert guided the Pure Oil Company through a merger with Union Oil Company of California in 1965.⁷⁶ Investors liked the company's solid bottom line and large oil reserves.

According to their son Dave, Robert and Alice greatly enjoyed their interactions with family, friends, and neighbors:

"They both were quite active in the community and were able to establish a very diverse set of close

friends via involvement in numerous organizations. They enjoyed a variety of outdoor activities such as hunting, skeet shooting, fishing, and golf. Their civic, country, and sporting clubs became a focus of their social lives. Alice later became quite skilled at the sport of curling as well as a master-level bridge enthusiast.”

—Dave Milligan

Dave, the youngest of the Milligans’ three sons, often traveled with his parents and spent extensive time with them:

“Alice was a wonderful mentor who provided constant reminders concerning the social graces and opportunities to learn via life’s experiences. She also encouraged reading and provided ready access to library and reference books as well as magazines. The family did not have TV until 1953. She played a major role in shaping the lives of her three children who all ended up leading successful lives. Her grandchildren became the focal point of her later years. She provided the same basic guidance and resources for her grandchildren as she had her children. Her attention was appreciated by all and the grandchildren loved her dearly.”

—Dave Milligan

The Connell family also had a rich history. In fact, Alice became a member of the Colonial Dames Society after tracing her lineage back to William Brewster, who was a prominent leader of the Puritans who came to America on the Mayflower. Alice also became

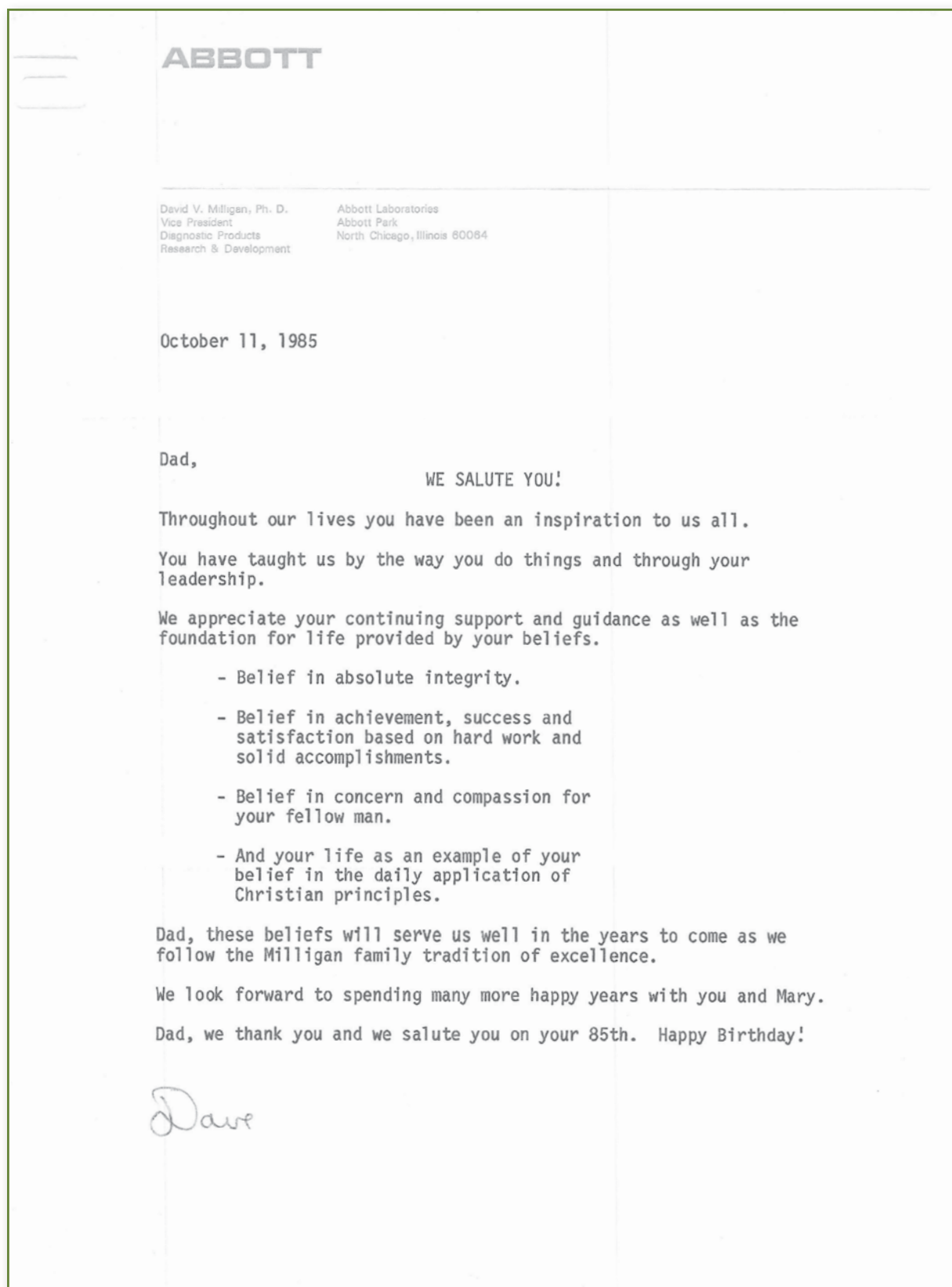


William Brewster
1566-1744

a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through her ancestor George Alben, who provided security for General George Washington and served as an express runner during the Revolutionary War.

Alice died of lung disease as a result of her heavy smoking; she passed away in Evanston, Cook County, Illinois, on 15 August 1971. That same year, Robert retired from Pure Oil Company but continued to serve on a variety of corporate boards, including that of the Montgomery Ward Company.⁷⁷ He also served as a member of the board of trustees for Ohio Wesleyan University from 1955 until his death and was a generous donor to the school. Robert’s involvement in his community included service as a school board member from 1943 to 1951 and as a trustee of First Presbyterian Church of Evanston.

Robert was an energetic and ambitious person. His obituary shared the story of how he admired a wooden dressing table in a home he visited once on a business trip to Brazil.⁷⁸ He



Tribute speech by Dave Milligan to his father, Robert, on the occasion of his 85th birthday.

took photos of the table and, once he returned home, asked a friend to make some drawings of it. Although he had never experimented with woodworking, he was intrigued by it, and after he studied his friend's drawings and read about how to build one, he created a beautiful replica of the dressing table as his first project.

Robert died in Evanston on 26 September 1999, when he was 98 years

old. According to his obituary, Robert gave a speech to the Chicago Sunday Evening Club in the 1960s and explained his personal philosophy:⁷⁹

"I have long had the conviction that I should strive to be constructive and objective in the sense of acting rather than being subjective—being acted upon—to be positive rather than negative."

—Robert Lee Milligan Sr.

ROBERT L. MILLIGAN, oil executive

By Aamer Madhani
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

Robert L. Milligan, 98, who spent more than 40 years at Pure Oil Co. and became the firm's president, died Wednesday at his Evanston home.

Before he joined the company in 1929, his family had other plans for him. His uncle, Charles Warren Fairbanks, who was vice president under Theodore Roosevelt, had encouraged him to join the Indianapolis News, which the family owned. But Mr. Milligan was turned off by how many family members were involved in the operation and wanted to do something else. His family arranged for him to work for Pure Oil, a young company in which the family had a stake.

"It was a bit of a risk for him since the News was well established and this company was just starting up," his wife Mary said. "But that's what he wanted to do."

He climbed the ladder from a low-level job in the treasury department, becoming chief executive officer in 1954. In the 1960s, he moved the company from its downtown address to Palatine.

In 1965, Mr. Milligan, under considerable pressure from Wall Street, merged Pure Oil into Union Oil Co. of California.

According to family members, investors were attracted to the company by its solid bottom line and large oil reserves. Though he initially resisted a takeover, he



Robert L. Milligan

knew one was inevitable and decided the Union Oil deal was in the best interests of the company.

"Those were very tough times for him," Mary said. "There were a lot of people who were looking to bribe him if he would cooperate, but he wasn't willing."

He retired from Pure Oil in 1971 but continued to serve on corporate boards, including Montgomery Ward.

His most remarkable characteristics, perhaps, were his energy and ambition. A profile of Mr. Milligan in an industry magazine years ago illustrated how his will to succeed was apparent even in his pursuit of a hobby.

The magazine recounted how Mr. Milligan went on a business trip to South America and fell in

love with a beautiful dressing table he saw in a Brazilian home. He took pictures of the table and brought them home to a friend, who made some drawings.

Mr. Milligan, who had been pondering woodworking as a hobby, studied drawings and read up on the artistry of the dressing table. He decided his first project would be to build a similar dressing table, a task that should take years to master. Even without much experience, his dressing table was magnificent.

In a speech he gave to the Chicago Sunday Evening Club in the 1960s, he explained his philosophy: "I have long had the conviction that I should strive to be constructive and objective in the sense of acting rather than being subjective—being acted upon—to be positive rather than negative."

A 1922 graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, Mr. Milligan's ties to the school remained strong. He had been a member of the school's board of trustees since 1955 and was a generous donor.

In Evanston, Mr. Milligan served as a school board member from 1943 to 1951 and was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.

Other survivors include three sons, Warren, Robert Jr., and David; and 11 grandchildren.

A service will be held at 3 p.m. Saturday at the First Presbyterian Church, 1427 Chicago Ave., Evanston.

Obituary of Robert L. Milligan



Warren Milligan (center) with his sons Doug (left) and David (right)

The Children of Robert Lee Milligan and Alice Eltabelle Connell in Later Years

Born in Evanston, IL, **Warren Lee**, the firstborn son of Robert Lee Milligan and Alice Eltabelle Connell, suffered from severe asthma during his early childhood. He spent his early school days in North Carolina and at the Little Outfit ranch school near Tucson, Arizona. He then attended the University of Arizona and Ohio Wesleyan College, where he met Emily Edwards. He and Emmy married and Warren took a job as salesman for the Glidden Paint Company in Cleveland, Ohio. Due in large part to his gregarious personality and sense of humor, Warren soon became the most successful salesman in the company. He and Emmy had

three children:

David, Diane, and Doug. Emmy died suddenly in the early 1990s and Warren was never the same.

He remarried twice but never regained his spirit and active lifestyle, and eventually died of depression.



Emmy Milligan, wife of Warren Lee, and her father-in-law, Robert Lee Milligan Sr.

Robert Lee Jr., usually called Bob, grew up in Evanston, Illinois, where he developed many lasting friendships. He graduated from Evanston High School in 1952 and continued his education at Ohio Wesleyan College. When he received a very low draft number, he chose to enlist in the army instead to control his future as the Korean War heated up. After a stint at Fort Leonard Wood in the Missouri Ozarks, he qualified as a sharpshooter and continued training in Japan. As a result of his hearing loss, he was assigned to the central communications center in Japan as a switchboard operator, thus avoiding combat. When he returned from Japan, he enrolled in the business school at Northwestern University. He soon reunited with his high school

sweetheart, Susan Woodrow, and they married in March 1957. After he graduated from Northwestern, Bob joined IBM as a salesman. He and Sue had four children: Bill, Bonnie, Tom, and Robert Lee III (Rob). Bob enjoyed a successful career in computer sales and computer-related businesses while living much of his life in Glenview, Illinois, where he and Sue raised their children. After retirement, they moved to the Hilton Head area of South Carolina. Bob developed lymphoma and Sue cared for him for several years before she died rather suddenly in November 2011. Grief-stricken, Bob moved back to Illinois, but his health deteriorated and he joined Sue in heaven the following July.



The family of Bob and Susan Milligan at the wedding of their son Rob



The Milligan family (without Warren) on Aunt Edy's ranch near Story, Wyoming
Left to right: Robert Sr., David, Alice, and Robert Jr.

David Vaughn, usually called Dave, grew up in Evanston and, in 1958, graduated from Evanston High School, where he met Susan Lind during his junior year. After his high school graduation, he headed to Princeton University. Dave and Sue married in 1960 and lived in Princeton until Dave graduated in 1963. Dave and Sue actually share a common ancestor, Thomas Robert Fairbanks of Illinois, in much earlier branches of their family tree. Dave majored in chemistry and graduated summa cum laude with Phi Beta Kappa membership. During the years the couple spent in Princeton, they welcomed a son, John, and a daughter, Mary. The family then moved to Champaign, Illinois, where Dave completed his PhD degree in organic chemistry. The family then moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where Dave joined the 3M Company. During their stay there, Dave and Sue had two more children, Scott and Christine. Dave rapidly advanced to become research manager for X-Ray products, and soon thereafter became Quality Control Manager for 3M's photographic

products manufacturing facility. After he served two years in that role, Dave and the family moved to Libertyville, Illinois, when his lifelong mentor George Rathmann, who had hired Dave at 3M, convinced him to join Litton Medical Systems. In 1979, George lured Dave to Abbott Laboratories, and George soon left Abbott to become a founder of Amgen. After a number of promotions at Abbott, Dave retired at age 56 as Senior Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer. Sue was active in local efforts, including presidency of the Condell Hospital Auxiliary. She also was the founding chair of Main Street Libertyville. By that point, their children had all graduated from college and were living independently. Dave joined Bay City Capital of San Francisco and held numerous board directorships. He and Sue were able to establish a winter residence in Monterey, California, while maintaining a summer home in Illinois. All four of the Milligan children are happily married and have provided Dave and Sue with 11 grandchildren.



Bird's-eye view of Princeton University, 1906



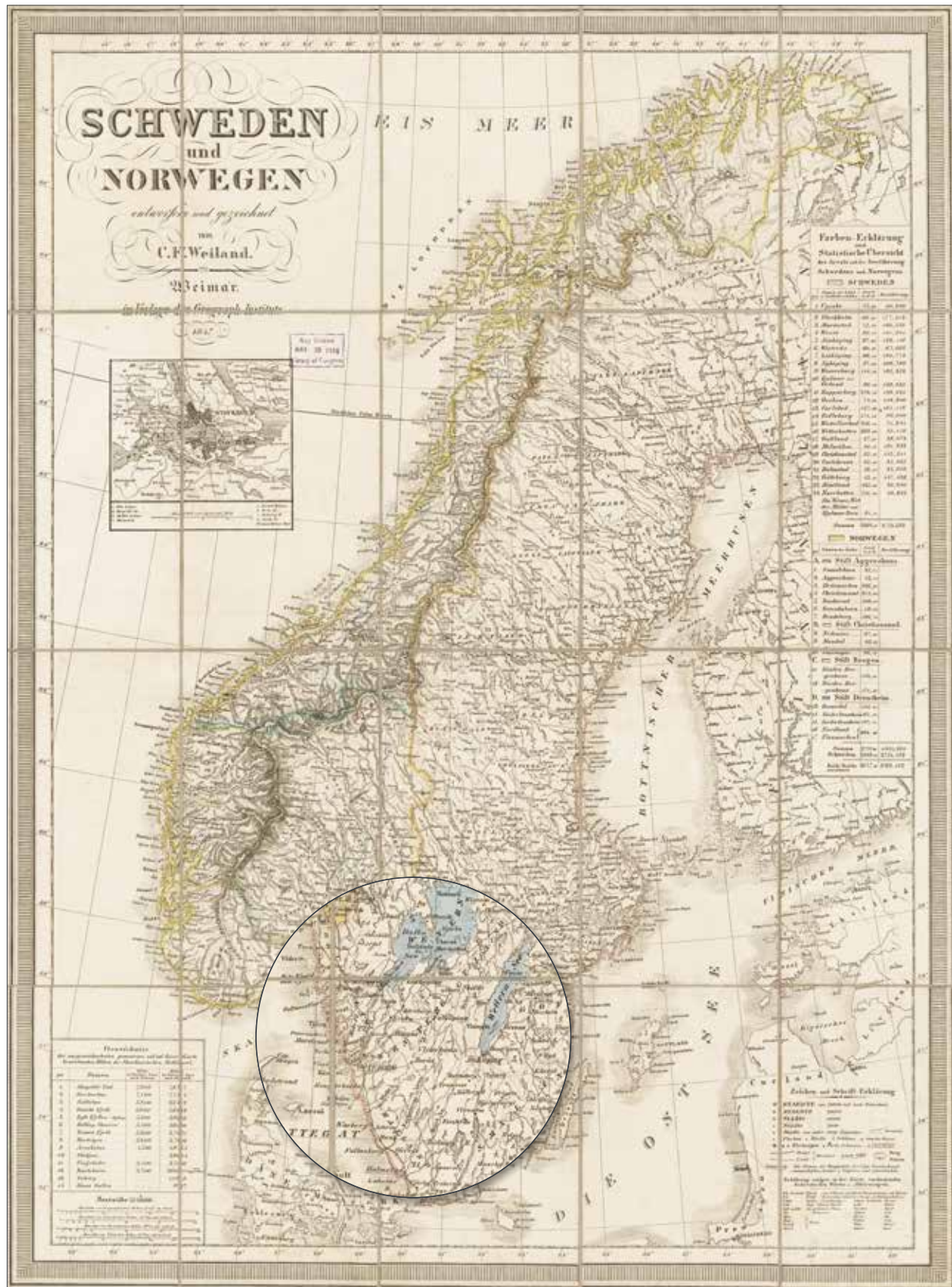
The family of David and Susan Milligan. Each branch of the family is dressed in a different Hawaiian pattern: Crissy Lefort (red), John Milligan (blue), Mary Funk (black), and Scott Milligan (pink), while David and Susan are on the far left and far right, respectively.



Dave and Sue Milligan



Dave and Sue Milligan together at his 70th birthday celebration.



The Lind family hailed from southern Sweden.

The Lind Family Line

Now that we have traced the Milligan family line to David Vaughn Milligan, we turn to the details of some of the ancestors of his wife, Susan Mary Lind. With roots in Sweden on her father's side and very early immigrants from England to the earliest American colonies on her mother's side, Susan's ancestry also tells an intriguing story. The story of her Fairbanks ancestors is collected in a separate document.

Johan Andersson Lind

Few details are known about Johan Andersson Lind, the father of John Lind, except that he hailed from Sweden. Since his son John was born there in September 1870 and remained in Sweden at least long enough to complete the 4th grade, it is possible the Lind family lived in Sweden until at least 1880. Johan's son John would later report that he arrived in America in 1892, when he was about 21 years old, but no records have surfaced to prove that his father or mother joined him in the U.S.

During the second half of the 19th century, in the years leading up to John's birth, Sweden enjoyed a period of rapid industrial growth.⁸⁰ In 1850, its economy was 90 percent agriculture-based, but that all changed within five decades. The construction of the country's first railroads in the 1850s provided a new transportation network that connected Swedish cities, allowing for the rapid flow of goods and people. As the country's population boomed and the middle class grew, there was a new market for luxury goods and a new labor force to manufacture them.

By 1900, Sweden was home to 10,000 factories. While millions of yards of

cloth were produced annually for domestic consumption, Sweden also harvested and exported its vast natural resources for profit. Its high-quality coal and plentiful timber fueled Europe's factories. Although work in the factories was grueling and dangerous, consistent wages and the promise of material comfort inspired 1.5 million Swedes to become industrial workers by the century's end. Sweden's coastal cities quickly became commercial epicenters from which processed and raw materials were exported to Europe and North America. Swedish timber was also used in shipyards across the Scandinavian country. Vessels were built at rapid speed to keep up with the growing demand for the country's exports across the world.

Despite these developments, many Swedes flocked to America in the last two decades of the 19th century. Emigration gave young, rural Swedes a way to improve their lives. Farm land and higher wages—in construction, factory work, timber, mining, and housekeeping—in America's Midwest lured Swedish families, while single men and women often sought higher wages in cities, especially Chicago, Minneapolis, New York, and Boston. Mormon Swedes, mainly from southern

Sweden, also immigrated to Utah at the end of the 19th century.

An improved economy in their homeland—and World War I—slowed Swedish immigration to America by 1920. And as less land became available in the United States, many members of the Swedish community moved to urban centers like New York City, Minneapolis, and Chicago. In fact, Chicago currently has the second largest Swedish population of any city in the world.

John Anderson Lind and Elvira Wilhelmina Bredberg



John Anderson Lind
1870–1958
b. Västra Götaland, Sweden



Elvira Wilhelmina Bredberg
1875–1955
b. Junction City, Kansas

John Anderson Lind was born to Johan Andersson Lind and his wife, whose name is not yet known, in

Sweden, likely on 16 September 1870. At least one official document, John's death certificate, indicates he was born in Uasterjoland [*sic*], which was likely a phonetic spelling of the region called Västra Götaland in Sweden. This is a region of southwestern Sweden created by parts of three counties: Göteborg och Bohus, Skaraborg, and Älvsborg.

John went to school through the Swedish equivalent of the 4th grade, but likely entered the woodworking trade after that. He would spend his life making cabinets for various employers.

Very little information about the Lind family's life in Sweden has turned up, likely because Swedish emigrants often did not use a surname like Lind until after they arrived in America. If John's father was named Johan Andersson Lind in Sweden, he could have had the surname Johansson or Andersson rather than Lind in emigration records. John and his father may have used other variations of their first name, too, including Johan, Jan, Johannes, Jonas, or Hans, and may have also gone by a compound name, such as Johan Adolph.

However, the best clue about their immigration came from John himself, who later reported that he arrived in America in about 1892, when he was about 21 years old.⁸¹ If that date is correct, he arrived just months before a financial downturn called the Panic of 1893 crippled the U.S. economy.⁸² During this economic crisis, which lasted from 1893 to 1896, the unemployment rate ballooned to at least 25 percent. Homelessness and starvation followed



Swedish emigrants boarding a ship bound for America

State of Kansas, Riley County, ss:
IN MATTER OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE FOR
John Lind } Copy In Probate Court of said County.
Elvira Bredberg }
TO MARRY.
being duly sworn, say that I am the above named first party; that I am 29 years of age, and
said Miss Elvira Bredberg is 23 years of age; that we are both unmarried and capable of entering into any civil contract
and that we are not within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity in which marriages are prohibited by the laws of Kansas, and that there is no legal disability to our marriage.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1899.
John Lind
A. M. Sherry Probate Judge

State of Kansas, County of Riley.
Office of Probate Judge of said County.
Be it Remembered, That on the 1st day of Nov. A. D. 1899, there was issued from the office of
said Probate Judge, a MARRIAGE LICENSE, of which the following is a true copy:
MARRIAGE LICENSE, No. 115,
Riley County, State of Kansas, Manhattan, Mo., 1st A. D. 1899.

To any Person Authorized by Law to Perform the Marriage Ceremony, Greeting:
You are hereby Authorized to join in Marriage John Lind of Kansas City, Kansas, aged 29, and
Miss Elvira Bredberg of Leonardville, aged 23, and of this License you will make due return to my office within thirty days.
(Seal.) A. M. Sherry Probate Judge

And which said Marriage License was afterwards to-wit: On the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, returned
to said Probate Judge with the following certificate endorsed thereon, to-wit:
State of Kansas, County of Riley, ss:
I, John A. Hemborg, do hereby certify, that in accordance with the authorization of the within License, I did on the 1st
day of Nov. A. D. 1899, at Leonardville, in said County, join and unite in Marriage the within named
John Lind and Miss Elvira Bredberg.
Witness my hand and seal of the day and year above written.
Attest: John A. Hemborg, Minister of the Gospel.
Probate Judge.

Marriage license for John Lind and Elvira Bredberg, 1899

for the working-class people of both industrial cities and depressed farms. The bankruptcy of the Reading Railroad led to the cascading failure of banks and businesses associated with the railroad. President Grover Cleveland's lack of action to alleviate working-class distress inspired a protest march on Washington in 1894 by a group of unemployed laborers known as Coxe's Army. It also liked caused a backlash against the Democratic Party in the 1894 election.

John married Elvira Wilhelmina Bredberg in Leonardville, Riley County, Kansas, on 1 November 1899.⁸³ Elvira was born to Benedict (or Benedigt) Leonard Bredberg and Wilhelmina Christina Johnson in Junction City, Kansas, on 31 January 1875.⁸⁴ See page 49 for more on Elvira's parents and paternal grandparents, who also hailed

from the same part of Sweden, Västra Götaland, as the Lind family. John and Elvira were married by a Lutheran minister named John A. Hemborg at the Walsburg Lutheran Church, which was located in Leonardville—likely Elvira's hometown then.

John and Elvira had three children but it appears one, whose name is not known, died at a very young age.

The Known Children of John Lind and Elvira Wilhelmina Bredberg

1901

Lenore Wilhelmina
(11 November 1901–
October 1973)

John Harold (Ancestor)
(26 May 1906–
25 September 1995)

1995

Unknown child
(birth and death dates
unknown)

Central Coal & Coke Co.

Successor to
Keith & Perry Coal Co.
Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City, Mo.
**Miners and Dealers in all kinds of
Coal and Mfrs of Coke.**

LILLIS * HOYE'S 1900 DIRECTORY. LINDER 603

Lillis Benj F clk Simpson & Groves r 102 Forest
 Lillis Frank lab r 559 Charlotte
 Lillis Harry M mess r 412 Charlotte
 Lillis Jas F switch r 1423 w 25th
 Lillis Jas H police r 715 Campbell
 Lillis Jas J bkpr r 1026 Forest
 Lillis John R pres Kansas City Paving Brick & Tile Co 310 K & P bldg r 1026 Forest
LILLIS J S pres Western Exchange Bank 900 Walnut r 1026 Forest
 Lillis Mamie A tailor 530 Nelson bldg r 412 Charlotte
 Lillis Margaret r 715 Campbell
 Lillis Margaret wid Jas r 1026 Forest
 Lillis Martin died Mch 21st 1900
 Lillis Michael boilermrk r 412 Charlotte
 Lillis Thos F Rev pastor St Patrick's Church r 806 Cherry
 Lillis Thos J r 715 Campbell
 Lillpop Ella clk r 1311 e 8th
 Lillpop Fred A r 1311 e 8th
 Lillpop John A cond r 1311 e 8th
 Lilly Almira J wid Walter H r 1415 Wabash
 Lilly Bettle (c) r 207 Cherry
 Lilly Eli & Co mfg chemists 818 B'way J A Rensis mgr
 Lilly Fred fireman K C S B R R East 14 C rms 623 Tullis pl
 Lilly Geo W Dr 28 Brady bldg r 3326 Matthews
 Lilly Hattie Mrs r 410 Landis ct
 Lilly John cook Benj Lewis r 1018 Union av
 Lilly Levi (c) team U S Ex Co b 519 Gillis
 Lilly Nathaniel W r 3326 Matthews
 Lilly P Foster clk Swift & Co r 1415 Wabash
 Limberg Rudolph mach rms 109 w 13th
 Limburn Mary dom 514 Wabash
 Limegrover Elva R b 2300 Park
 Limerick John M b Vorpahl
 Liming Geo W carp r 2801 Penn
 Liming Wesley r 2801 Penn



1030 MAIN ST.
Eyes Tested Free. Tel. 456.

LINCOLN J EDWIN clk K C Southern Ry Temple blk (formerly K C P & G R R) r Liberty Mo
 Lincoln League The 117 w 6th
 Lincoln Sadie E Mrs r 911 Wyandotte
 Lincoln School (c) Campbell nw cor 11th S R Bailey (c) prin
 Lincoln Wm (c) porter r 421 e 6th
 Lincoln Wm B clk Iowa Development Co r 922 e 21st
 Lind Chas hostler Blue Front L & B S r 404 e 18th
 Lind Emily A Mrs dressmkr 2110 Jefferson
 Lind Frank L moved to Lawrence Kas
 Lind Geo tailor J A McMahon r K C K
 Lind Harry (c) printer b 554 Grand av
 Lind John carp r 1742 W Prospect pl
 Lind John helper K C Show Case Wks
 Lind John F shoes 1714 Holly r 1306 Cliff
 Lind John M constable 207 Whitney bldg r 1319 Jefferson
 Lind Marie dom 1430 Balt av
 Lind Matilda C G Mrs dom 512 w 14th
 Lind Wm F clk C & A R R 1st cor Locust r 1004 Virginia
 Lind Wm T printer r 2110 Jefferson
 See also Linn, Lynd
 Lindberg Alex coach 200 e 36th
 Lindberg B Waldemar Dr 3 w 12th r 4100 e 9th
 Lindburg Pearl marker Woolf Bros Ldry Co r Argentine

BONDS.
U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.

HUNTER, RIDGE
400 NEW RIDGE BLDG. INSURANCE

1900 Kanas City directory showing John Lind working as a carpenter and living on Prospect Place

John and Elvira lived in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in 1900, the year after their marriage.⁸⁵ He was a carpenter and the couple lived at 1742 West Prospect Place.⁸⁶ They moved frequently in the first decade of their marriage, and the 1901 city directory for Kansas City shows their home was located at 532 Charlotte Street.

The Linds lived at 5036 East 9th Street in Kansas City by 1910, and

John worked as a cabinet maker for a furniture factory.⁸⁷ He would continue this work for many years. Indeed, the 1920 census reports this as his occupation and shows the family living in Kansas City, including John and Elvira's two surviving children, Lenore and Harold, who were teenagers by then.⁸⁸ The whole family could speak English by that time. Two other native Swedes lived with the Linds: Gust

Johnson, a widower, and his 10-year-old son Carl. Gustwas also a cabinetmaker who had immigrated in about 1891.

Elvira's brother Ernest had joined the Lind family in their home at 5244 Brookwood Avenue by 1930.⁸⁹ Ernest was 48 years old then and worked as a piano tuner for a music company. John was still employed as a cabinet maker for a furniture company, and his and Elvira's 23-year-old son, Harold, lived at home with them. The Linds owned their own home and continued to live there through at least 1940. John was 69 years old in 1940, but still made cabinets for the furniture store.

John was fortunate to have a steady job as a cabinetmaker through the 1930s, when working-class and rural Americans were tightly in the grip of the Great Depression. Forty percent

of the nation's banks failed between 1929 and 1933, and almost four million manufacturing jobs were lost as consumption and production became locked in a downward spiral.⁹⁰ It was common to see people waiting in long lines for bread and soup as they looked for any kind of work available.

The first "New Deal" created by President Franklin Roosevelt and his cabinet was aimed at providing relief and recovery to those hit hardest by the depressed economy. Public work projects offered some Americans steady work, while financial reforms and regulations addressed the economic problems.⁹¹ The Civilian Conservation Corps provided young men with jobs in natural resource development projects, and the National Industrial Recovery Act helped people gradually get back on their feet.

Elvira died in Kansas City, Missouri, on 19 March 1955.⁹² The cause of her death was gangrene of the left leg, a result of her battle with diabetes, high blood pressure, and heart disease.

John survived to the age of 88 but suffered from heart failure and kidney disease in his final years. He died on 5 September 1958 in Kansas City, Missouri.⁹³ He was buried with Elvira in Memorial Park Cemetery in Kansas City.



Crowds gathered at New York's American Union Bank shortly after the stock market crashed in 1929.

John Harold Lind and Marvel Fairbanks



John Harold Lind

1906–1995
b. Kansas City, Missouri



Marvel Fairbanks

1909–2000
b. Grafton, North Dakota

John Harold Lind was born to John Anderson Lind and Elvira Wilhelmina Bredberg in Kansas City, Missouri, on 26 May 1906. He grew up in Kansas City, where his father worked as a cabinet maker. He still lived with

his parents at the age of 23, when the 1930 census was taken.⁹⁴

John married Marvel Fairbanks, a North Dakota native who was born on 16 February 1909,



John and Marvel Lind



Bob and Judy Reinsberg

The Children of John Harold Lind and Marvel Fairbanks

1934

John Fairbanks

(8 October 1936–
5 November 1954)

Judith Marvel

(11 October 1938–)

Living

Susan Mary

(17 July 1942–)

and they had three children. Marvel was part of a long lineage of Fairbanks ancestors who first arrived in America from Scotland in 1636 and took part in many of the significant events of early American history. See page 52 for more on Marvel's parents and paternal grandparents.

Sadly, John and Marvel's first child, John Jr., was killed in an automobile accident during his senior year at Depauw University in Indiana.

Judith Marvel, their second child, married Robert Reinsberg of Evanston in 1960. They had three children: William (born in 1961), Susan (born in 1963), and Kathleen (born in 1965).

Susan Mary, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1942, later married David Vaughn Milligan, and their life together is described in further detail starting on page 34.

John died on 25 September 1995 in Evanston, Illinois, at the age of 89. Marvel died in Evanston on 15 October 2000.

A Backward Glance



Parents of Priscilla Thrapp

John and Elizabeth Thrapp



John Thrapp
1761–1844
b. Baltimore, Maryland



Elizabeth Thrapp
birth and death dates unknown
birthplace unknown

Priscilla Thrapp's father, John Thrapp, was born in the Gallows Hill area of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1761. Gallows Hill was a plot of land at

the intersection of Chase, Asquith, and Harford roads where hangings took place many years ago. Today it is a small park with some trees bearing no signs or monuments to mark the spot of its violent history, according to Maryland archivist Edward Papenfuse.⁹⁵

John was born 14 years before the start of the American Revolution, but he did not enter a peaceful world. For decades French and English settlers had been fighting over land in the



Baltimore, Maryland, 1752



Native Americans trading with settlers.

as foreign—also made Americans desire greater control of their own affairs.

Though the British defeated the French in 1763—when John was 2 years old—and effectively pushed them off the continent, the stage was set for revolution just a decade later. After the French left North America,

New World. These increasingly violent clashes culminated into a nine-year fight for continental domination starting in 1754, and it was known thereafter as the French and Indian War.⁹⁶ The brutal conflict united British troops and American colonists against the French and Native Americans, who relied on trade with the French.

Settlers were vulnerable during the war and their houses were often burned and their property stolen. Though Native Americans were blamed for most attacks on civilians during the French and Indian War, the British and French were equally guilty. Food staples and British goods were taken for the war effort, leaving colonists empty-handed. As ties to their communities and cities began to be more meaningful than ties to Britain, the presence of British soldiers on American soil caused settlers to question their connection to the Crown. The uncertainty of a war led by British troops—increasingly seen

Native Americans lost their main trading partners. And as American colonists—including the Thrapps in later years—pushed westward, deeper into Native American homeland, already fragile British-Indian relations were weakened.

Two years after the war ended, another upsetting development related to taxation made colonists ponder revolution once again. “If taxes are laid upon us in any shape without our having a legal Representation,” wrote Boston leader Samuel Adams, “are we not reduced...to the miserable state of...slaves?”⁹⁷ In 1765, the Stamp Act put colonists over the edge, requiring a tax on most paper goods—everything from newspapers to playing cards. The colonists prided themselves on their literacy and their blossoming print culture: the plethora of daily newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets that kept them informed. Because the Stamp Act taxed paper, the colonists feared it would lead to the death of journalism.



In 1765 Boston, people took to the streets to protest the Stamp Act, a tax on newspapers and other printed goods.

The tax felt like a violation of constitutional rights because the colonists had no representative in Parliament voting for laws that were impacting them directly. They responded by mobilizing. While leaders of the 13 colonies organized an assembly, the people took to the streets. In Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, hundreds of shopkeepers, printers, and other professionals intimidated tax collectors with tar-and-feather

attacks that ultimately led to their resignations. In New York, merchants boycotted British goods and other port cities soon joined. The combined efforts of the colonists convinced Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act in little over a year.

John likely married his wife, Elizabeth, in the 1790s, and the couple were known to have lived in Loudoun County, Virginia, although details on when John left Maryland are not known. John and Elizabeth had at least one daughter, Priscilla, who was born in Loudoun County on 20 March 1796, although they almost certainly had other children whose names are not yet known. Priscilla always took great pride in her Dutch ancestry and Virginia birthplace.

At some point, the Thrapp family moved farther west to Ohio, but again, specific dates and details of their relocation are not known. The family was likely drawn by the promise of land on what was then the American frontier.

Family members believe Elizabeth died on 7 December 1837, when she was about 77 years old.⁹⁸ John died in Bearfield, Perry County, Ohio, in 1844, when he was about 83 years old. This is the same area where their daughter Priscilla and her family owned a farm.

A Backward Glance



Father of Rachel Iliff

Thomas Iliff

Rachel (Iliff) Milligan's father, Thomas Iliff, was born in Pennsylvania in April 1803.⁹⁹ His parents' names are not independently confirmed, but his descendants believe he was the son of James F. Iliff and Ann Persley.¹⁰⁰ Family members say Thomas married Salome Reed, the daughter of Jeremiah Reed and Jerusha Strong, on 3 April 1827, when he was about 24 years old. They had at least ten children;

many of the birth and death dates shown in their family list come from documents compiled by the family.¹⁰¹

A family history written by his grandson Melvin Milligan describes the pioneering Thomas:¹⁰²

"He was noted for his industry, thrift, and sound judgement. He began life like other pioneers with nothing but an indomitable determination to succeed, and having a hardy constitution and untiring industry he accomplished his ambition to a marked degree. He accumulated more than 1,200 acres of land along and on both side[s] of Jonathan Creek between Crooksville and McLuney."

—Melvin Milligan



The countryside between Crooksville and Bearfield Township, Ohio, where Thomas Iliff owned a significant amount of land. Milligan, Ohio, an unincorporated town just south of Crooksville, Ohio, may have connections to the Milligan family.



Thomas also served as a justice of the peace in Harrison Township and was “noted for his judgement and wise decisions,” according to Melvin Milligan.¹⁰³ He also was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as an officer of the congregation. He donated the property for the church and helped finance its construction.

The Iliffs lost an infant son named James in August 1845, according to a compiled family history.¹⁰⁴ This document also reports that Robert, their youngest son, later enlisted in the Union Army as a drummer boy but was captured. He was held as a prisoner of war in Richmond, Virginia, at the famous Confederate prison known as Libby Prison, which was notorious for its overcrowded and harsh conditions. Many prisoners got sick or died in this prison, and Robert’s health deteriorated so dramatically that he died shortly after he arrived home after the war. Family members remember him as “a happy, carefree, and charming young man.”



A depiction of the horrific conditions at Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia.

The Known Children of Thomas Iliff

1828

Rebecca (Possible)
(20 January 1828–
27 January 1913)

Mary
(15 October 1829–
28 April 1865)

John Wesley
(18 December 1831–
9 February 1878)

Jeremiah Reed
(3 November 1833–
2 April 1906)

William Harrison
(4 January 1836–7 June 1902)

Juliet
(15 November 1837–
9 May 1900)

Rachel (Ancestor)
(16 February 1840–
10 May 1917)

Thomas Corwin
(4 March 1842–
28 December 1909)

James (possible)
(6 January 1845–
6 August 1845)

1917

Robert
(13 October 1846–
17 July 1865)

Salome died on 1 December 1848, according to family members, who say Thomas married Harriet Holcomb on 31 May 1849.¹⁰⁵ Thomas and Harriet and his eight children lived in Harrison Township, Perry County, Ohio, in 1850.¹⁰⁶ He had real estate valued at \$23,600 that year, the equivalent of about \$706,000 in modern currency.

Thomas gave generously to charitable causes. When the Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, was

organized, Thomas made a significant donation and two of his sons, a nephew, and his grandson Melvin Milligan all received scholarships to attend the university in later years.¹⁰⁷

Stories passed down through the family reveal that Thomas cherished his large family:¹⁰⁸

“Thomas Iliff delighted in gathering about him in the home at Christmas all his children and their families, and during the last years of his life this was an occasion when he manifested his affection and interest in the welfare of his children by substantial gifts. He was then the wealthiest man in his county and when he died he left a substantial fortune for that community and county. He was the leading citizen and most influential man of that country and his death was a great loss to the community and church, as was evidenced by the enormous crowd which attended his funeral. He was short in stature, of great indurance [sic], and weighed almost 300 pounds.”

—Melvin Milligan

The date of Thomas’s death has not been found on official documents, but family members record that he passed away on 10 October 1874.¹⁰⁹



Thomas Iliff

A Backward Glance



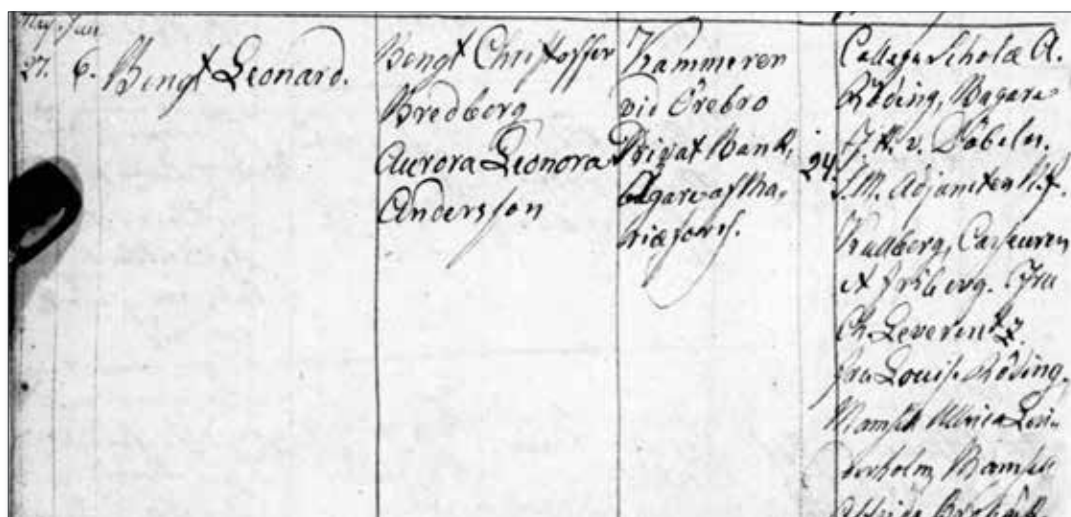
Ancestors of Elvira W. Bredberg

Benedict Leonard Bredberg and Wilhelmina Christina Johnson

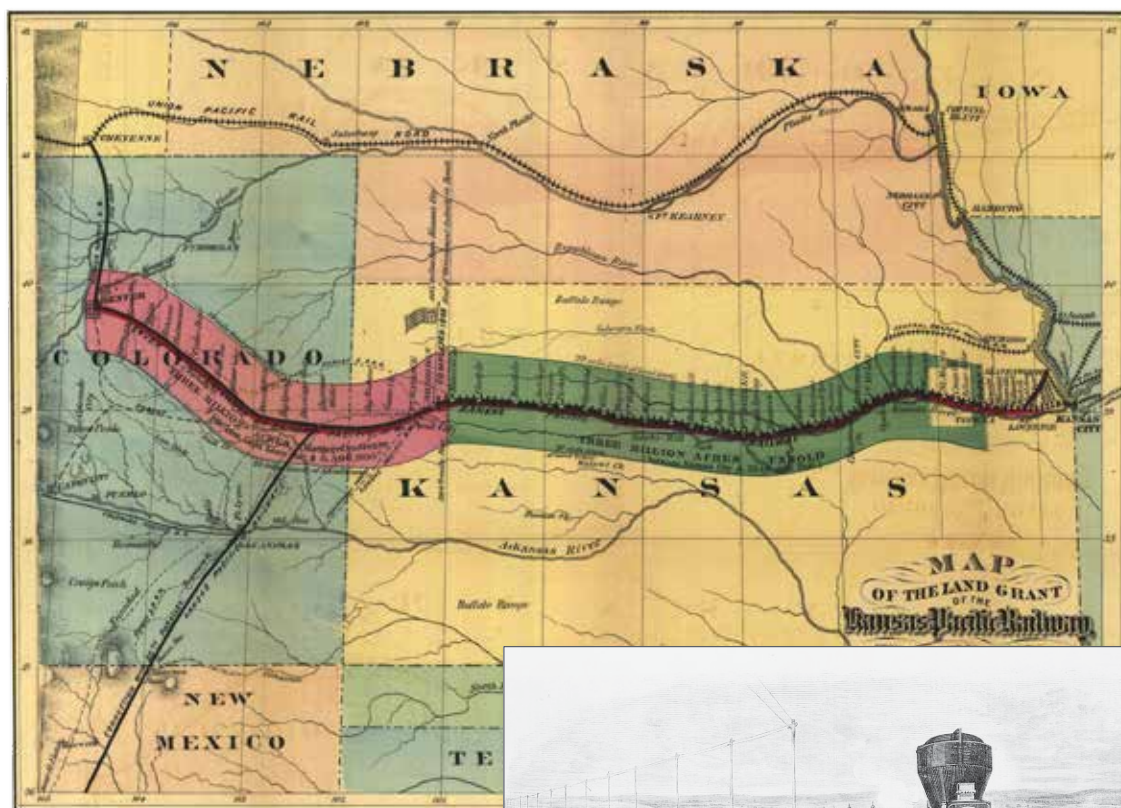
Elvira Bredberg's father, Benedict Leonard Bredberg, was born to Bengt Christoffer Bredberg and Aurora Leonora Andersson in Leksberg, Skaraborg County, Västra Götaland, Sweden, on 27 May 1848.¹¹⁰ Bengt worked at the Örebro Privat Bank (private bank), according to his son's birth record, and also owned an estate in Sweden. However, little else is known about Benedict's parents.

When he was almost 21 years old, on 22 March 1869, Benedict left Mariestad, Skaraborg County in Västra Götaland, Sweden, to emigrate to the United States.¹¹¹ Like many other emigrants from that part of Sweden, he headed for the American Midwest and had settled in Junction City, Kansas, by 1870. He worked as a clerk in a store that year.

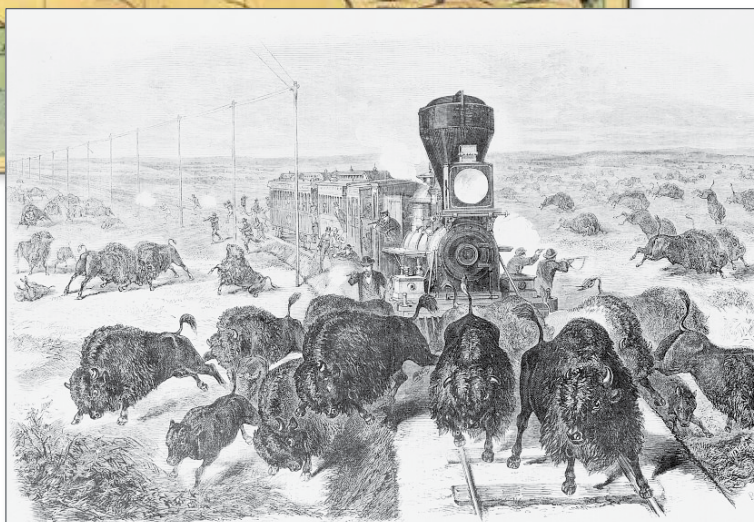
Benedict and the rest of his community of Swedish immigrants may have seen great potential in this part of Kansas because Junction City was along the Kansas Pacific Railway. It had just begun operating in 1866, opening up transportation to western markets.¹¹²



Birth record for Benedict Leonard Bredberg



Above: Map of Kansas Pacific Railroad
Right: Hired guns cleared buffalo off railroad



The railroad stretched all the way from Kansas City to Colorado. When the Kansas Pacific line opened for business, most of Kansas still qualified as the “Wild West;” passengers shot and killed migrating buffalo from the windows of the train. The railroad advertised to the growing market of American tourists who wanted to see the Rocky Mountains in the 1870s. Travelers collected hides and meat as a memorable souvenir of the journey.

The Kansas Pacific continued operation until 1880, when it was consolidated with Union Pacific Railroad.

Benedict married Wilhelmina Christina Johnson, who was likely the daughter of John Johnson, in 1872. She was born in Sweden on 25 August 1848.¹¹³ Benedict and Wilhelmina had at least five children whose names are known, although a *Find A Grave* record for them shows they had a total of ten children.¹¹⁴ Their oldest

daughter, Elvira, was born in 1875 and attended school in Junction City through at least the eighth grade.

Benedict became a naturalized U.S. citizen in Junction City on 19 October 1893, although he had declared his intent to become a citizen many years earlier on 7 November 1870, just a year after he arrived in America.¹¹⁵

Benedict lived about 25 miles north of Junction City in the unincorporated township of Bala in 1895. He worked as a merchant. When the 1900 census was taken five years later, the census taker noted that Benedict worked in a bookstore. The family would move about 145 miles east to Kansas City in

The Known Children of Benedict Leonard Bredberg and Wilhelmina Johnson

1875

Elvira Wilhelmina (Ancestor)
(31 January 1875–
19 March 1955)

Ernest
(born about 1882)

Rowland A.
(born October 1885)

Royal P. S.
(born September 1890)

1955

Clifford B.
(born March 1895)

the years that followed. About 2,000 Swedish immigrants lived in Kansas City at that time.¹¹⁶

Wilhelmina died of heart failure in Kansas City, Missouri, on 16 December 1917, about eight months after the U.S. entered World War I.¹¹⁷ She was 69 years old.

Benedict remained a grocery store merchant after his wife's death, and lived in Kansas City in 1920. He also suffered from heart disease which, along with a severe case of bronchitis, caused his death in Kansas City on 17 February 1923 at the age of 76.¹¹⁸ He was buried in Leonardville, Riley County, Kansas, where he and Elvira had spent so much of their lives.

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH
City, Town, or Village, Jackson
County, Law
State, Kansas

2. FULL NAME
(a) Residence, No. 701 Brighton Ward, 10
(b) (Usual place of abode)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred, 10 yrs. mos. ds. (If deceased give city or town and State)

3. SEX Male 4. COLOR OF RACE White 5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED Married

6. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) May 27, 1846

7. AGE (YEARS, MONTHS, DAYS) 76 8 21

8. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Farmer
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)
(c) Name of employer

9. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) Sweden (STATE OR COUNTRY)

10. NAME OF FATHER Anders Bredberg

11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (CITY OR TOWN) Sweden (STATE OR COUNTRY)

12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Anders Bredberg

13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (CITY OR TOWN) Sweden (STATE OR COUNTRY)

14. Informant H. Bredberg (Address) 2072 Gray Ave

15. Filed 2/18/23 M. M. Blaine

16. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) Feb 17, 1923

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Jan 10, 1923 to Feb 17, 1923, and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 7:15 P. M.

18. CAUSE OF DEATH
As stated by Arthur Schtueris M.D.
Contributing Cause Chronic Bronchitis
Do not fill in

19. WHERE WAS DISEASE CONTRACTED
If not at place of death, state of death Age of death
1. Did the patient breathe death? No
Was there an autopsy? No
What test confirmed diagnosis? Physiologic Diagnosis
2/17/23 (Address) 1003 E-15th City Mo

20. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL
Where the Deceased was buried, or to which from the place of death, state (1) Name and address of the funeral home, and (2) whether Anatomical, Medical, or Burial. (See reverse side for additional space.)
Leonardville, Kansas
The Freeman Mortuary
3146 Main

Death certificate for Benedict Leonard Bredberg

A Backward Glance



Ancestors of Marvel Fairbanks

Thomas Robert Fairbanks and Mary Louisa Burfield

Thomas Robert Fairbanks, the paternal grandfather of Marvel Fairbanks, was born in Illinois in August 1847. His parents were Thomas Fairbanks Sr., who had moved west to Illinois from his birthplace in Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York, and Catherine Orr, who was born in Ireland. Incidentally, Thomas Robert Fairbanks was also the ancestor of David Vaughn Milligan, who would later marry Marvel's daughter, Susan Mary Lind.

Thomas lived with his family on their farm in Mendon, Clayton County, Iowa, by the time he was 3 years old in 1850. The Fairbanks family lived in Union, Houston County, Minnesota, by 1860, when Thomas was 13 years old. He continued to live on the farm until at least the age of 23. However, his obituary reports that, during the Civil War, he enlisted in the 6th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He joined the military in 1863 and served until the end of the war in 1865. The 6th Minnesota spent much of the war fighting the Dakota tribe of Native Americans in the northwestern United

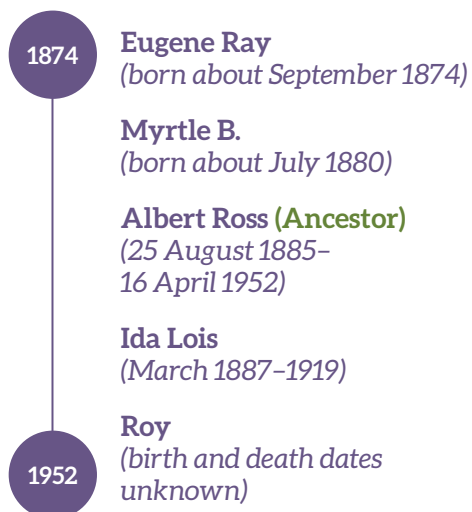


The battle of New Ulm, Minnesota, 1862

States rather than participating in battles against the Confederate Army.¹¹⁹ The soldiers of the regiment pushed these tribes west across the Missouri River and north into Canada after they attacked white settlers in Minnesota, taking advantage of the fact that most able-bodied defenders were away fighting the war.¹²⁰ Most members of the Dakota tribe were opposed to this uprising and some even helped protect the settlers, but the Dakota were all expelled from the state to calm the nervous residents.

Thomas married Mary Louisa Burfield in about 1874 and they had five children. Mary was born to Whatley Barrett Burfield and Janet Elva Williams in Toulon, Stark County, Illinois, on 17 May 1852. She moved with her parents to Houston County, Minnesota, where she likely met Thomas.

The Known Children of Thomas Robert Fairbanks and Mary Louisa Burfield



Sometime between 1879 and 1881, Thomas and Mary moved their family to Valley City, Barnes County, North Dakota, which was then still called Dakota Territory. They were truly pioneers, because this was before either of the Dakotas joined the Union. It was not until 2 November 1889 that both North and South Dakota achieved statehood.¹²¹

Thomas died of heart failure at his home there on 30 November 1914, when he was 67 years old.

Mary Louisa lived with her sister in Seattle, Washington, in her final years. She died on 25 March 1922.

Albert Ross Fairbanks and Annie Charlotta Darellius

Albert Ross Fairbanks was born to Thomas Robert Fairbanks and Mary Louisa Burfield in Valley City, Barnes County, North Dakota, on 25 August 1885.

Albert married Annie Charlotta Darellius in Cass County, North Dakota, on 5 October 1907. Annie was born to August H. and Johanna Charlotta Darellius in Od Elfsberg, Sweden, in December 1884, but moved to the United States by the time she was 15 years old. She lived in Liberty, Ransom County, North Dakota in 1900. Her family was part of a wave of Swedish immigrants during that period. Sweden in the late 19th century was full of hard times as famine struck and the economy suffered as a result.¹²² Despite



Many rural Swedish farmers bid farewell to friends and family to seek a better life in America.

a large anti-immigration movement in Sweden, thousands of Swedes (especially farm families) bought their tickets on steamships and headed to the United States. Emigration agents gave them glowing accounts of perfect farming country in the Midwest, easy land procurement, and opportunity to achieve their dreams. The steamships made the journey much faster, but most emigrants faced poor conditions onboard—many of them with just a spot on deck. But the journey was just the beginning of their hardships. The “easy” life promised by emigration agents was actually a struggle to tame the wilderness of the American Midwest.

But still, they came. In 1865, the Swedish-American community was only about 25,000 people. Within 25 years, the U.S. census reported 800,000.

Albert and Annie had one child—a daughter named Marvel Mary who was born in Grafton, Ward County, North Dakota, on 16 February 1909. Albert worked as a manager of a telephone company in Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, by 1920, a job he continued through at least 1930.

Albert and Annie lived in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, by 1940, and Albert did clerical work. He died on 16 April 1952. Annie died in Minneapolis in the summer of 1971.

Final Thoughts

Each document discovered on this search for information about the Milligan, Iliff, Lind, and Bredberg ancestors has revealed more details, shining a light on the indomitable spirit of those immigrant families. This story has attempted to imagine what may have motivated them to leave their homes in Scotland and Sweden to try to build a better life in America. After arriving in the U.S., they weathered various wars and economic depressions, but continued to learn the language and customs of their new homes in order to persevere in their chosen occupations. These pieces of the puzzle, combined with historical details collected by the family over the years, have revealed this story about the many generations of the family and the lives they led.



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Erika Manternach, *Writer*
Melyssa Ferguson, *Graphic Designer*

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By From the Boston Athenaeum - <http://www.nga.gov/feature/shaw/s3203a.shtm>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8099834>

1880 census showing Alfred Miligan and household

1880 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), Bearfield, Perry County, Ohio, ED 207, Sheet 7, Dwelling 72, Family 72, A. R. Milligan household; digital image, "1880 United States Federal Census," Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com>), accessed March 2017.

Masonic Square Compasses

Public Domain, <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35001949>

Death certificate for Alfred Milligan

Springfield (Clark County, Ohio) Probate Court, Death, Certificate 20091, Alfred P. Milligan, dated 21 April 1914; digital image, "Ohio Deaths, 1908-

1953," FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>), accessed March 2017.

Gravestone for Alfred Milligan

Brenda Sunday, grave marker of Alfred P. (September 1, 1831 – April 21, 1914), Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery, Deavertown, Morgan County, Ohio, photograph, uploaded 2011; digital image, "Alfred P. Milligan," memorial 5959118, Find A Grave (<http://www.findagrave.com>), accessed March 2017.

Ohio Wesleyan University Elliott Hall

By Christopher L. Riley - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=69998352>

Roosevelt-Fairbanks

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William Brewster

By Alfred Stevens "A.S." Burbank - Published in The Romantic Story of the Mayflower Pilgrims: And its place in the life of to-day, 1911 by A. C. Addison; cropped from File:William Brewster.gif by User:Dcoetzee., Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6332462>

Princeton University, 1906

By Richard Rummell - Princeton University, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=41374636>

Sweden and Norway Map

Weiland, C. F., -1847, Millard Fillmore, and Geographisches Institut. Schweden und Norwegen. Weimar: Im Verlage des Geograph. Instituts, 1847. Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593350/>.

Marriage license for John Lind and Elvira Bredberg, 1899

United States, Pension Office, US Veterans Administration Pension Payment Cards, 1907-1933, Alfred P. Milligan, A 62 OV Infantry, Certificate 376184, and Rachel Milligan, widow; digital image, "United States Veterans Administration Pension Payment Cards, 1907-1933," FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>), accessed March 2017.

1900 Kanas City directory showing John Lind working as a carpenter and living on Prospect Place

1870 U.S. Federal Census (Population Schedule), Bearfield, Perry County, Ohio, p. 3, Dwelling 22,

Family 22, George Milligan household; digital image, “1870 United States Federal Census,” Ancestry (<http://www.ancestry.com>), accessed March 2017.

American Union Bank

Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=374093>

Baltimore, 1752

By Edward Johnson Coale (Life time: 1776-1832)
- Original publication: Unsure Immediate source: <http://collections.prattlibrary.org/>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=32716557>

Native Americans Trading Goods with Settlers

By Bacqueville de La Potherie - Image description / full source information, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=486160>

Burning of Stamp Act

Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=16080409>

Moxahala Creek Bearfield Township

By Nyttend - Own work, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=26178153>

Milligan, Ohio Map

Google Maps; Map data 2018 Google

Libby Prison, David Gilmour Blythe, 1863

By David Gilmour Blythe - <http://www.mfa.org/collections/object/libby-prison-33168>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11022194>

Thomas Iliff

Ancestry.com

Birth record for Benedict Leonard Bredberg

“Ohio, County Marriages, 1789-2013,” FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>), George Milligan and Pricilla Thrapp, married 14 February 1822 in Perry County, Ohio, digital image, “<https://familysearch.org>,” FamilySearch (<http://www.familysearch.org>), accessed March 2017.

Kansas Pacific Railway

Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=75517>

Buffalo Hunters

The far west - shooting buffalo on the line of the Kansas-Pacific Railroad / Bghs. Great Plains, 1871. Photograph. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2004669992/>.

Death certificate for Benedict Leonard Bredberg

Missouri, Division of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, Certificate 5048, Benedict Leonard Bredberg,

died 17 February 1923, in Jackson County; digital image, “Missouri Death Certificates, 1910-1966,” Collections, Missouri Digital Heritage (<http://s1.sos.mo.gov>), accessed July 2017.

The battle of New Ulm, Minnesota, 1862

By Anton Gag - <http://mn.gov/admin/images/attack-on-new-ulm.jpg>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=44212734>

Many rural Swedish farmers bid farewell to friends and relatives in order to seek a better life in America

Homeland Swedes and Swedish Americans, 1840—1940, Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis, 1994 Public domain by reason of age., Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1709898>