Guide to the Nixon Family Collection
(1909-1967)

Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum

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Processed by: Meghan Lee
Date Completed: June 22, 2004
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Descriptive Summary

**Title:** The Nixon Family Collection, (bulk: 1909 - 1967)

**Creator:** The Nixon and Milhous Families

**Extent:** 20 boxes, 8 linear feet

**Repository:** Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum Archives
18001 Yorba Linda Boulevard
Yorba Linda, California 92886

**Abstract:** The Nixon Family Collection consists of correspondence, school papers and family history collected by the members of the Nixon Family, including Richard Nixon, parents Frank and Hannah Nixon, and brothers Harold, Donald, Arthur and Edward.
Administrative Information

Access: Open, exceptions have been removed for Personal Privacy and Attorney Client Privilege

Publication Rights: Copyright held by Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace Foundation

Preferred Citation: Folder title. Box #. Nixon Family Collection, Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace Foundation, Yorba Linda, CA.

Acquisition Information: Gift of Clara Jane Nixon and the Nixon Family

Processing History: The collection had been partially processed by Susan Naulty, prior to September, 2003. The collection was arranged and described, and fully processed with preservation work by Meghan Lee.
Biography

Francis Anthony Nixon was born on December 2, 1878 in Ohio. Frank’s mother died of tuberculosis when he was eight, and after the sixth grade, Frank was forced to quit school to work. After working jobs from a potato farmer to a sheep shearer, Frank moved to Columbus, Ohio, to work as a streetcar motorman. After suffering with frost-bitten feet due to the working conditions in Ohio, he moved to Southern California, where he became the motorman on the Pacific Electric Streetcar line that ran from Los Angeles to Whittier.

In 1908 Frank met and married Hannah Milhous. Hannah was born in southern Indiana on March 7, 1885. The Milhous family, including Hannah’s eight siblings and mother Almira Milhous, moved to Whittier, California in 1897 when Hannah was twelve. Hannah graduated from Whittier Academy and attended Whittier College. She was in her sophomore year when she met Frank Nixon.

The Nixons moved to Yorba Linda, where they owned a citrus grove. They had four children while living in Yorba Linda – Harold Samuel, Richard Milhous, Francis Donald, and Arthur Burdg (youngest son Edward Calvert was born in Whittier). The family moved to Whittier in 1922, where Frank Nixon opened a service station, later expanding it to a general store and market. The Nixon’s were active in the Quaker church. The Nixon’s lost their son Arthur to tubercular encephalitis in 1925 and their son Harold to tuberculosis in 1933.

After they retired in 1946, the Nixon’s moved to York, Pennsylvania. After a few years, they returned to California, living in Whittier and La Habra. Frank Nixon’s health suffered, and in September 1956, he passed away from complications after his abdominal artery ruptured. Hannah Nixon continued to live in La Habra. She passed away in September 1967, in a Whittier nursing home of complications from a stroke she had suffered two years earlier. Hannah and Frank, along with their sons Arthur and Harold, were buried at Rose Hills Memorial Park.

Harold Nixon, born on June 1, 1909, was the oldest son of Frank and Hannah Nixon. Harold, as described by his brother Richard, was tall and handsome with blue eyes and blond hair. When Harold got into some trouble in the neighborhood, Frank and Hannah sent him to Mount Herman School in Massachusetts. When he returned, his health had soured, partly due to a childhood infection, and soon he was diagnosed with tuberculosis. Harold was sent to several sanitariums in California before being sent to Arizona for the dry air. Hannah Nixon moved with her son to Pinecrest to care for him and several other TB patients. Frank and the other sons would visit their mother and brother every six weeks, and the boys spent their summer vacation in Arizona. They returned to Whittier in 1930, after Hannah Nixon became pregnant with Edward. Harold worked several jobs within the community, however his health worsened. Harold died on March 7, 1933, at the age of 23.
Richard Nixon was the only of the Nixon boys to be born at home. On January 9, 1913, due to a storm, Hannah Nixon gave birth to her second son in Yorba Linda, California. Richard Nixon attended Yorba Linda Elementary school starting in 1919, and would later attend East Whittier Grammar School and Lindsay Grammar School, which he attended while living with his maternal aunt Jane Beeson who assisted him in his study of music. He spent his freshman and sophomore years of high school at Fullerton High School, where he joined the Orator’s Club. After moving to Whittier High School, he continued his involvement in debate, and was the General Manager of the Student body in 1930. He graduated in 1930, first in his class.

Richard Nixon attended Whittier College, where he majored in history and government. He was President of his freshman class in 1930, Vice President of the student body in 1933, and President in 1934. He was also President of the Orthogonian Society. He graduated in 1934, second in his class. Richard Nixon then attended Duke University Law School, where he focused on Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and Federal Taxation. He was a member of the Order of Coif, a national scholastic fraternity for honor law students. He was president of the Law School Student Body in 1937, and graduated in 1937 third in his class.

After returning to California, Richard Nixon was admitted to the bar in 1937. He joined Wingert & Bewley, a small law firm in Whittier, and worked there from 1937 to 1942. After the first two years, he was made a junior partner, and the firm’s name changed to Bewley, Knoop & Nixon. In 1940, Richard Nixon joined with other local business men and formed the Citri-Frost Company, which manufactured frozen orange juice (the business failed in two years).

Richard Nixon met Pat Ryan in 1938 when both were part of the Whittier Community Players production of The Dark Tower. After dating for two years, they were married at the Mission Inn in Riverside, California. They spent two weeks in Mexico, before returning to Whittier.

In January, 1942, Richard Nixon took a position with the Office of Price Administration in Washington D.C. While working in the tire rationing section, in June of that year Richard Nixon volunteered for the Navy. He trained at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, served at Naval Air Base in Ottumwa, Iowa and was transferred to South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command (SCAT), serving at Lavella, Bougainville and Green Island. He then was transferred to Fleet Air Wing 8 in Alameda, California, and then transferred to Navy Department of Aeronautics in Washington, D.C. He received a Citation for Meritorious and Efficient Performance at Bougainville and Green Islands.

In 1946, Richard Nixon ran for the 12th Congressional district seat in the United States House of Representatives. His campaign with incumbent Jerry Voorhis was difficult, however Richard was successful, and in 1947 the Nixon family, now including daughter Trisha who was born in 1946, moved to Washington, D.C. Richard Nixon drew national recognition due to his work as the Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee to investigate whether government officials were former Communists. His reputation grew during the investigation of Alger Hiss. The Nixon’s second
daughter, Julie, was born in 1948. In 1950 Richard Nixon defeated Helen Gahaghan Douglas in a race for the open U.S. Senate seat from California.

In 1952, Dwight D. Eisenhower chose Richard Nixon to be his Vice Presidential running mate after securing the Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention. Soon after the convention, Richard Nixon was accused of having a secret slush fund of money taken from donors in exchange for political favors. He denied the charges during a televised speech on September 23, 1952. This speech became known as the “Fund” speech, the “Republican cloth coat” speech and the “Checkers” speech, after the dog Richard and his family received from a couple in Texas. The speech was a success, and Richard Nixon continued his campaigning. On November 4th, Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon were elected.

Richard Nixon embarked on many travels in his duties as Vice President. Throughout his eight years in that office, he and Pat Nixon traveled to Asia, South America, Africa and Europe. One of his most famous trips was to the Soviet Union, where he confronted Nikitia Khrushchev in what is known as the “Kitchen Debate.”

In 1960, Richard Nixon secured the Republican Party’s nomination for President. He ran against his former colleague in the House and Senate, John F. Kennedy. Richard Nixon lost the race by a thin margin and then made an unsuccessful bid for governor of California in 1962. After this loss, Richard Nixon wrote Six Crisis, practiced law in New York, and traveled extensively in Europe and Asia.


In his post Presidential years, Richard Nixon wrote his autobiography (RN) and several other books examining foreign policy and politics in general. He traveled to the Soviet Union, China and other locations he had visited as both Vice President and President. He conferred with other Presidents, including Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton.

Pat Nixon, Richard Nixon’s wife of 53 years, died on June 22, 1993, and was buried at the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace. Richard Nixon passed away after complications from a stroke on April 22, 1994 and was buried alongside his wife.

Francis Donald Nixon, known as Don, was born on November 23, 1914. Don attended the same elementary school as his older brothers. He married Clara Jane Lemke on August 9, 1942. Don and Clara Jane Nixon had three children, Lawrene May, Don Anthony, and Richard Calbert. Don owned several businesses, including restaurants in Whittier and in Fullerton, which he called “Nixon Family Restaurant.” From 1970 to 1974, Don worked for the Marriott
Cooperation as Vice President for Community and Industry Relations. Don Nixon died June 27, 1987 at age 73 from cancer.

Arthur Nixon was born on May 26, 1918. He contracted tubercular encephalitis and died at the age of 7 on August 10, 1925. His older brother Richard memorialized him in a college essay, My Brother Arthur.

Edward Nixon was born on May 3, 1930, the only Nixon son born in Whittier, and seventeen years younger than his brother, Richard. Edward attended Duke University, and received a degree in geology in 1952. He received a master’s degree from North Carolina State University, also in geology. He joined the Navy in 1955, and attended Naval Aviation Cadet School in Pensacola, Florida. He married Gay Lynne Woods on June 1, 1957. Ed and Gay Nixon had two children, Amelia and Elizabeth. Ed Nixon left the military to work on his brother Richard’s Presidential campaign in 1960. He worked for Bellcom Inc. of Washington, D.C, and Pacific Northwest Bell in the state of Washington. Ed Nixon was on leave from his job with Ecoforum Inc. in Seattle when he joined Richard Nixon’s 1968 Presidential campaign as a co-chairman. After a successful election, Ed Nixon received an appointment from the Department of Commerce as chairman of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. He is president of Nixon World Enterprises, a firm that specializes in developing international trade and investment opportunities. He is also a geologist at Great Circle Resources, a company he co-founded to help clients buy rare earth oxides from a Chinese refinery. He lives in Washington State.
**Scope and Content Summary:** The Nixon Family Collection consists of materials related to and collected by the Nixon and Milhous Families. It is divided into sub-series relating to family member.

**Series I:** This series consists of Nixon and Milhous family genealogical materials collected by family member.

**Series II:** This series is the material of Almira Milhous, mother to Hannah Nixon and grandmother to Richard Nixon.

**Series III:** Material belonging to Frank and Hannah Nixon that is arranged chronologically.

**Series IV:** The papers of Harold Nixon, older brother to Richard Nixon.

**Series V:** The materials of Richard Nixon, with sub-series arranged chronologically – school papers, elementary school, high school, 20/30 club, Whittier College, Duke University Law School, Law Practice, Citrifrost, O.P.A./Military, Congressional, and Senate Years.

**Series VI:** The papers of Donald Francis Nixon, brother to Richard Nixon.

**Series VII:** Relates to Arthur Burdg Nixon.

**Series VIII:** Belongs to Edward Calvert Nixon, youngest brother to Richard Nixon.

**Series IX:** Clippings collected by the family and arranged chronologically.

**Related Collections:**

Nixon Pre-Presidential Collection, National Archives and Records Administration, Laguna Niguel, CA.

Richard and Pat Nixon Collection, Department of Special Collections Whittier College, Whittier, CA.

Nixon, (Richard M.) Collection, 1934 – [ongoing], University Archives, Duke University, Durham, NC.

The Richard M. Nixon Project, Center for Oral and Public History, California State University at Fullerton, CA.
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