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<td>Copy of Nixon family genealogy, family tree. Includes surnames Nixon, Milhous, Brady, etc. 1 page.</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>10/12/1971</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Note: Noble Melencamp to Diane Humes. Typed report on &quot;President Nixon's Hoosier Roots&quot; by Herbert R. Hill, Editor of Outdoor Indiana. 10 pages total. Note with 9 pages attached.</td>
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<td>09/10/1971</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>Nixon genealogy materials from Raymond M. Bell. Includes numerous surnames. 5 pages.</td>
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MEMOIR

LIFE AND SERVICES

COLONEL JOHN NIXON
THE
FAMILIES
OF
FRENCH
AND
NIXON.

1908.
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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>m 1825</td>
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<td>Hope Malmsbury</td>
<td>1804-1865 NJ OH IA</td>
<td>m 1823</td>
<td>James Hemingway</td>
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TO: Dame Henry - for your
fits - and your sedation!

Noble Melencamp
President Nixon's Hoosier Roots

Part 2
By Herbert R. Hill
Editor of Outdoor Indiana

The 1890s were a period of economic turbulence and unrest in many parts of America, and particularly in the rural Midwest. Frank and Almira Milhous saw a lot of trouble ahead as they prepared to shepherd their children into the 20th Century. Where were they to be educated? How were they all to be clothed and fed?

The nursery business was waning around Vernon. Joshua was dead, and Franklin Milhous was compelled to run Sycamore Valley Nursery by himself. Many folks in Southern Indiana were moving to better farmland in the Central or Northern counties of the state, or getting jobs in the rapidly industrializing counties to the North. And there were families making the big jump to the Far West.

Moreover, other Quaker nurserymen had pre-empted the tree-growing business in such larger Indiana communities as Indianapolis, and Frank Milhous was not about to challenge them. Had he done so he probably could have found both spiritual fraternity and economic stability in the Quaker communities which flourished in all directions from the State's capital.

Sand Creek Academy was available some miles to the North, and there was Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, where many Sand Creek graduates next enrolled. But much was being said throughout the Quaker world about the new Friends Preparatory School which had been established in 1888 in Southern California. In 1901 it was expanded into Whittier College although the Academy also continued.

Almira Burdg had taught school 10 years before marrying Franklin Milhous when she was 29. His first wife also had been a teacher. There was family as well as Friends interest in the desirability of education.

The town of Whittier, Southeast of Los Angeles, had been founded by Aguilta H. Pickering, a Friends attorney from Chicago. The first meeting of Whittier Monthly Meeting was held in December, 1887. It was subordinate to Pasadena Quarterly Meeting and Iowa Yearly Meeting. That Yearly Meeting, in turn, had been set off from Indiana Yearly Meeting in 1863.

In 1895 Whittier Quarterly Meeting was set off from Pasadena, and immediately those two Quarterly Meetings joined in organizing California Yearly Meeting after permission had been duly obtained from all Yearly Meetings, including London.

Hoosier-born Elias Jessup, an Earlham graduate, was the first minister of Whittier Monthly Meeting.

The congregation grew rapidly, augmented by newcomers from Indiana, Iowa and Kansas. So did the entire area, which was ostentatiously advertised as a New Eden in San Gabriel Valley, with superb climate and an unlimited economic potential. Frontier fares (one-way) on railway coaches cost only $1 from Chicago, with comparable fares for other Midwestern communities.

Rose Olive Milhous Marshburn (Mrs. Oscar O. Marshburn) and Edith Milhous Timberlake are the only surviving children of Franklin and Almira Milhous. Mrs. Timberlake was the oldest and Mrs. Marshburn the youngest. [See the picture on Page 11 of the October issue of Outdoor Indiana.]

Mrs. Marshburn recalls how in later years her parents told her of their incresling interest in Whittier as letters from relatives and friends continued to arrive. They recited the better educational and economic advantages in California and praised the bland climate. It seemed to benefit Franklin's "weak chest."

"My father and mother visited Whittier several times before deciding to make the break," Mrs. Marshburn wrote me recently. "Health, climate, and being closer to a Friends school were their reasons for coming.

"However, the setting for our old farm in Jennings County was very enticing when we were there last June."

This visit by Mr. and Mrs. Marshburn was only four days before the President made his unexpected trip to Vernon. She walked the fields at the farm, waded the creek, and tried to find the direct route the Milhous children took to the District schoolhouse.

Rose Olive Milhous came back to Indiana as a freshman at Earlham in 1913-1914. However, she was a graduate of both Whittier Academy and Whittier College. The other Milhous children had a similar close relationship with the Friends educational opportunities at Whittier.

Thomas Milhous, a brother of Hannah's grandfather Joshua, had moved to Richmond after living in Jennings County a short time. Thus Rose Olive, when an Earlham student, was a frequent overnight guest at the Thomas Milhous home. Thomas and his sister Hannah Milhous Mendenhall are buried in Earlham Cemetery just West of the campus. Some say that Hannah Nixon was named for Hannah Mendenhall.

Contrary to general belief, the decision by Franklin and Almira Milhous to move to Whittier was not a sudden one. When the die finally was cast, Hannah and her brothers and sisters had a farewell round of outings and visits with their Hoosier neighbors.

[Also, we are now able to identify those in the picture on Page 13 of the October issue as, from left to right: Franklin and Almira Milhous, Hannah, Martha, Ezra, Jane, Edith holding Elizabeth, Grandfather Oliver Burdg on the porch, and Griffith and Mary Alice near the fence.]

Franklin and Almira Milhous rented a railway boxcar and loaded
While he still owned the Indiana nursery he filled special orders for California neighbors. He also began growing orange trees from seed and gradually developed several fruit farms in Central California. 

Arriving Friends came to depend on him for business advice, and so he also engaged in a limited real estate business.

Mrs. Marshburn recalls that her parents had many guests from the Midwest, "who would stay for a few days or an entire Winter." The ties with Indiana continued, reinforced by that lively correspondence in which Quakers delight.

Francis Anthony Nixon was born in Vinton County, Ohio, on December 3, 1878. He died at La Habra, California, near Whittier, on September 4, 1956. Thus his widow, Hannah, survived him by 11 years, as her mother and grandmother in turn were widows for a considerable time.

Francis was the third son of Samuel Brady Nixon and Sarah Ann Wadsworth. Samuel had been born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on October 9, 1847, and Sarah was born in Hocking County, Ohio, on October 15, 1852. She died in Vinton County, Ohio, January 18, 1886, and he died there on April 28, 1914. They were married in Hocking County in 1873.

Samuel was age 6 when his parents, George Nixon III and Margaret Ann Trimmer Nixon, moved to Vinton County in 1853. George Nixon II, who was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1752 and died in Henry County, Illinois, on August 5, 1842. Just before the Revolution —on August 17, 1775—he had married a Delaware neighbor, Sarah Seeds, at Wilmington's Holy Trinity Church. (Earlier called Old Swedes' Church, it was Protestant Episcopal at the time. Yet Quaker weddings were sometimes performed there, a practice not permitted by Virginia's Episcopal Churches until after the Revolution.)

George Nixon III, the President's great-grandfather, died of wounds received during the Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863. He was a member of Company B, 73rd Regiment of Ohio Infantry, and was buried on the battlefield. On July 5, 1953—90 years after his wounding—Richard Nixon, then Vice-President, went to Gettysburg and placed flowers on his grave.

Another Nixon ancestor, Moses McElwain, was an Ensign in 1756 with militia from his native Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This was at the start of the devastating conflict which in Europe was called The Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and which in North America was called the fourth and last of the French and Indian Wars. Moses McElwain was the grandfather of Anthony Trimmer, whose daughter Margaret Ann married George Nixon III.

In addition to augmenting British Regulars and Virginia Militia as General Braddock prepared for his ill-fated campaign against the French outpost Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh), the sturdy men of Lancaster, York and Cumberland Counties provided the wagons, teams and drivers for hauling through the wilderness the considerable impedimenta which Europeans insisted were essential for any army. Braddock failed dismally, but the wagon industry centered around Conestoga became a robust business, thriving until advent of the railways around 1850.

These facts are set forth to show that there was in the Nixon family, as in many other Quaker families, a tradition of military service in time of national peril. It is a fallacy to expect...
anything else than individual decision by Quakers in such crises, although the Society of Friends, since its organization in England in the 17th Century under the guidance of George Fox, has advocated peaceful solutions to all problems.

Elizabeth Milhous (Mrs. Joshua, and Hannah Milhous Nixon's grandmother) was not only the minister of Hopewell Friends Meeting, but also Superintendent of the Friends Centennial Sabbath School, later called the Harmony Hill Sunday School. Thus she was a most familiar figure to all residents in Bigger Township as well as Campbell Township adjoining Bigger on the North. Both Hopewell Meetinghouse and nearby Grove Meetinghouse were in Campbell.

She was straight and slim as she presided firmly and preached impressively at Hopewell. That Meeting was Orthodox, and there were prolonged periods of silence at Sunday services until "the Holy Spirit moved" a member to speak or to pray. It was not pleasing to all members to have worship interrupted by singing. And in 1880 the Western Yearly Meeting, of which Hopewell was a unit, had admonished members "to avoid hymns that use other men's words."

At Sabbath School, however, she as well as the children could be more vocal. She was popular with the children for such graphic pronouncements as "Hell is like burning your tongue."

Joshua and Elizabeth Milhous did not entirely agree about music. Joshua argued that there was only a short distance between the schoolhouse and the Meetinghouse—that children were encouraged to sing together on weekdays and should not be deprived of that expression on Sundays.

He even secretly bought an organ on a trip East, and had it moved into his own house to the consternation of Elizabeth. This episode is an amusing chapter in the popular novel (made into a motion picture), *The Friendly Persuasion*. It was written by a cousin of Richard Nixon, Jessamyn West.

The Gurneyite reforms that were first introduced in Indiana in 1837-1840 not only proposed Bible study by Quaker families, but also music. It was not until 1737 that children were accepted as members of the Friends Society and thereafter, if born of Quaker parentage, were referred to as Birthright Quakers. In 1832 Indiana had its first Friends Sabbath Schools. Then, in 1859, the Indiana Yearly Meeting established a General Committee on First Day Scripture Schools.

Thus the Sunday School at last.
Franklin, oldest son of Joshua and Elizabeth, had learned both singing and evangelism from the Methodists when he attended Moores Hill College in 1867-68. Franklin encouraged his first wife, Sarah Emily Armstrong, to include music in her Friends Academy curriculum.

All of the neighborhood children—regardless of family faith—and many adults attended the protracted meetings (Winter revivals) held at Rush Branch Methodist Church. Thus the little Quakers got a glimpse of the way some others responded to the fervid entreaties of the evangelists.

That Methodist congregation at first worshipped at a church one mile East of its present location. Like the Friends, the Rush Branch Methodists observed the old custom of seating men and women on opposite sides of the Church. For a long time the Rush Branch Methodists were too poor to support a minister of their own. So they were served by the Dupont-Ebenezer-Batesville Circuit Rider.

Every Sunday the Milhous clan hitched up their buggies and carriages and drove to the Meetinghouse—going across Rush Branch at the edge of Franklin's property, on up the hill on what is now County Road 600E, past Rush Branch Methodist Church. Thus the little Quakers got a glimpse of the way some others responded to the fervid entreaties of the evangelists.

As it was noted in the first part of this article, Joshua Milhous, the nurseryman who was the father of Franklin, was buried at Rose Hill Memorial Park at Whittier, where he operated a grocer store called Nixon Market. From 1947 to 1950 they owned a farm in York County, Pennsylvania. You will remember she had always wanted to return to her girlhood rural way of life. Then, with Francis Nixon's health failing, they moved back to East Whittier.

Francis Anthony Nixon died at La Habra, between Yorba Linda and Whittier, on September 4, 1956, as his son Richard was campaigning for re-election as Vice-President.

He is buried at Rose Hill Memorial Park at Whittier, as are the President's mother and his brothers Harold and Arthur.

This cemetery is also the final earthly resting place of President Nixon's grandparents, Franklin and Almira Milhous; his great-grandfather Oliver Burdg (father of Almira); and his great-grandmother Elizabeth Price Milhous, the minister of Hopewell Meeting back in Indiana who was the mother of Franklin Milhous.

Others of the family buried at Rose Hill are Griffith Milhous, half-brother of Hannah Milhous; Griffith's wife Cora; and Mary Alice Milhous Cummings, half-sister of Hannah Milhous.

As it was noted in the first part of this article, Joshua Milhous, the nurseryman who was the father of Franklin, is buried in Hopewell Cemetery. Jane Hemingway Burdg (the wife of Oliver Burdg and mother of Franklin's wife Almira), is buried in Grove Cemetery, East of Hopewell in Jennings County, Indiana.

Grove Monthly Meeting was six years older than Hopewell Meeting. The Grove Meetinghouse and Grove Burying Ground were on the East side of Otter Creek just South of the Wick's Ford Bridge. Two of Joshua's sons, as well as numerous other members of the Burdg family, also are buried at Grove.
store at Gentryville, Indiana, learned 
for the study of human nature 
exacting mother without restricting 
and for development of a practical 
deliveries and failures. 
every stance and mood. Now young 
ing situations without surrendering 
indulgently 
ham Lincoln, clerking at the general 
philosophy that could adapt to vary-
principle or purpose. Young Abra-
vention at Chicago in 1952.

The Nixon Market provided a fine 
the study of human nature and 
for development of a practical 
that could adapt to varying 
situations without surrendering 
principle or purpose. Young Abra-
ham Lincoln, clerking at the general 
store at Gentryville, Indiana, learned 
to know his neighbors in almost 
the individual bent of each son. She 
the voice of authority. She never com-
plained about what she decided God 
Himself had decreed. But she did not 
accept Man-contrived reverses without 
out inquiry as to their justice or the 
reason for failure.

The President has put athletic 
sars in the front row of his gal-
ery of personal heroes. Foremost 
among these, it seems to me, is 
Johnny Unitas, whose quick and dar-
ing improvising, whose ice-water 
ervues and physical courage, have 
given guidelines for Richard Nixon's 
very own daily conduct.

Football coaches stress "ball con-
"To seize the initiative and retain 
it is a key Nixon tactic—in his own 
political progress and in his efforts as 
President to keep America ahead of 
all other nations.

This has never been more evident 
than in the news-making weeks which 
have followed his pilgrimage to Ver-
non. Indeed, it seems that the Hoos-
ier homecoming was a sort of hinge 
in his personal history—an inspira-
tion for dramatic and decisive action.

had young Richard grown up in 
Indiana it is probably that, despite 
the relatively small size which denied 
him a slot as tackle at Whittier, he 
could have made the football varsity 
of one of our numerous Hoosier col-
leges and universities. And if his great 
talent for managing men in motion 
could have been activated on the foot-
ball field, he certainly would not have 
been content to play tackle. He would 
have aspired to be the take-charge 
guy—the field commander—the quar-
terback.

But at little Whittier four decades 
ago you didn't get substituted unless 
a starting player broke a leg. And so 
it was not until he was in the White 
House that his alma mater thought-
fully—and finally—awarded him a sweater with an honorary W.

Nor was his mother a pushe

despite her turn-the-other-cheek man-
ner. The neighborhood boys, as did 
er own sons, recognized her quiet 
voice of authority. She never com-
plained about what she decided God 
Himself had decreed. But she did not 
accept Man-contrived reverses without 
out inquiry as to their justice or the 
reason for failure.

She had such high hopes for Rich-
ard! And he began to fulfill them 
when he was elected Freshman Class 
President at Whittier, and then Stu-
dent Council President in his Senior 
year. He was graduated in 1934, re-
ceiving an A.B. degree with high 
honors. He was second in his class. 
His major was history and he was 
outstanding in debating.

He won a scholarship from the 
Law School of Duke University and 
in 1937 received an LL.B. degree, 
again with high honors. And also he 
was President of his Law School Sen-
ior Class.

In June he came back West to be-
gin practicing law. He was elected 
as the youngest member of the Whitt-
ter College Board of Trustees and 
has been a Trustee ever since. On 
June 21, 1940, he married Thelma 
Catherine (Pat) Ryan, who was born 
in Ely, Nevada, on March 17, 1913.

Their daughter, Patricia, born Feb-
uary 21, 1946, married Edward 
Finch Cox on June 12, 1971. Their 
daughter, Julie, born July 5, 1948, 
moved Dwight David Eisenhower II
on March 31, 1968 (the bridegroom's birthday).

After 30 years as professor of history at Whittier, Dr. Paul S. Smith was made President of the College. In the ensuing 18 years it progressed and prospered under his leadership. Dr. Smith is a Hoosier who was graduated from Earlham. He is a member of the National Commission planning for the bicentennial of the United States in 1976. He is hoping to establish a Nixon Library at Whittier College similar to that organized for other recent American Presidents.

Pearl Harbor changed everything for everybody, and the West Coast finally was threatened with the possibility of enemy invasion. Richard Nixon decided he would enlist for Navy officer training. His mother searched her conscience but did not demur. The decision was his.

In August, 1942, he received a Navy commission as Lieutenant, Junior Grade. He was a Lieutenant Commander when he left the Navy in January, 1946. He had served in the Pacific with the Combat Air Force Command.

Looking around for a young candidate with a good war record who could carry the 12th California Congressional District in November, 1946, Republican strategists chose Richard Nixon. He upset the seasoned Democrat incumbent, and was re-elected in 1948.

His sensational disclosures in the Alger Hiss case gave Congressman Nixon worldwide prominence as an opponent of Communism and subversion. So did his successful campaign for the United States Senate in 1950, and then his election as Vice-President in 1952. But the record also shows that, as a member of the so-called Herter Committee, Congressman Nixon was one of the vigorous proponents of the Marshall Plan for American aid to postwar Europe.

If you will not forget these facts you may better understand some of the Right-of-Center views of President Nixon. Such a Centrist believes that somewhere between panic and com-
plete complicity is the realistic re-
response to any problem or situation.

His mother disdained veneration and
gloss as substitutes for substance. She
believed completely that knowledge is
power, and so she insisted that her sons' studies not be neglected regard-
less of chores at the store. She
cherished the family tradition for ed-
ucation. And so it was that Hannah,
or some Whittier librarian, placed in
the eager hands of young Richard
a copy of Woodrow Wilson's The
New Freedom.

The book was a clarion call for
genuine liberalism—for adaptation
and reform of existing institutions
rather than to lapse into radical or
nihilism. It was the guiding light for
many young people long after its first
publication in 1913. It painted bright
rainbows and illuminated vast new
horizons. It demanded American
progress and improvement. And it
chanted for a new nationalism a pat-
tern for persistent World leadership
by helping other peoples to attain
self-government and self-determina-
tion.

Richard Nixon approaches every
problem with the patient preparation
and meticulous thoroughness of a
bacteriologist who is confronted by a
long-anticipated epidemic. So he did
not stop with The New Freedom. He
proceeded to devour all of Professor
Wilson's writings, from his Congres-
sional Government (1889) to his
Constitutional Government (1908),
as well as all of his subsequent Public
Papers, covering his Governorship at
Trenton and his Presidency.

If you would try to plumb the
complex mind of Richard Milhous
Nixon perhaps the one best guide—
at least in published form—would be
the writings and addresses of that
determined son of a Shenandoah Val-
ley manse—Thomas Woodrow Wil-
son.

Princeton University's magnificent
stone edifices are a continent away
from Whittier's much younger and
less prestigious campus. The waves
and winds of Sea Girt are not the
same as those at San Clemente. Each
individual exercised his own prefer-
ences in choosing sites for quiet con-
templation and inspiration. But again
and again there have been amazing
parallels in the acts and goals of
Richard Nixon and our 28th Presi-
dent. They are so repetitious that to
understand Richard Nixon you also
should study Woodrow Wilson.

Others might think of the lively
author F. Scott Fitzgerald and his
This Side of Paradise in pondering
Old Nassau Hall. For Richard Nixon
the New Jersey university reflects the
studies of discipline of the Presbyterian
manse at Staunton where Woodrow
Wilson was born.

Both President Wilson and Presi-
dent Nixon were compelled by dire
international events, as well as a pro-
ducing desire for self-justification, to try
to bridge the deep chasm of internal
dissension which agitated the Ameri-
can people, and at the same time to
work desperately to salvage a peace
that could be enduring and which
would not compromise the honor or
the defense of the Nation which they
had been chosen to lead.

Both were never more eager to
advise than when they addressed
young Americans, and particularly
young athletes. President Nixon has
said repeatedly: "Play the game! Play
to win! Be proud of your team! And
always be proud of your Country!"

And then he warns: "America must
never stop trying to be Number One!
If we ever do stop trying we are
through as a free people."

While appreciating the necessity
for international trade and coopera-
tion, Richard Nixon also has recog-
nized the role of nationalism. He ad-
nounced completely the dedication to
his own nation's security and prog-
ress of Winston Churchill, and also
of Charles DeGaulle. So he was able
to put into focus their personal van-
ties, pecadillos and ideosyncrasies, and
to recognize the heroic leader
shining through. President Franklin
Roosevelt was less magnanimous,
particularly regarding France and De-
Gaulle.

Richard Nixon has lamented with
many of us who have concluded that
had Churchill been earlier in power
there would have been no Munich—
and had DeGaulle's warnings been
heeded when he was a professor at the
War College at St. Cyr the Mag-
inot Line fascio might have been pre-
vented. Instead, Churchill was sub-
merged until the Nazi invasion of
Belgium and Holland in July, 1940,
compelled his installation at No. 10
Downing Street. And DeGaulle was
banished to Algeria, finally to emerge
as the rallying voice for the French
underground resistance from his sanc-
tuary in Britain.

After eight years of loyal and re-
spectful service as Vice-President,
throughout which he seems to have
been underestimated by a President
Eisenhower who did not put as much
value on political maneuverability as
he had on military mobility, Richard
Nixon won the Republican nomina-
tion but was defeated for President
in 1960. It was his first defeat, and
it was followed quickly by another
when he ran for Governor of Cali-
forina in 1962.

His critics rejoiced: "Nixon is
done!" But throughout the clamor
his mother was confident of his des-
tiny and she was not dismayed.

"All my life I have been his cam-
paigner," she asserted. "I believe in
Richard's future." And she joined
his wife and young daughters in urg-
ing that he prepare, persistently and
even more thoroughly, for a come-
back in 1968.

And it was a comeback that was
rare in American politics. William
Jennings Bryan had been nominated
for President three times, and three
times he failed. Thomas Jefferson,
John Adams and John Quincy Adams
had received insufficient Electoral
College votes and then finally went
to the White House. Andrew Jackson
also prevailed eventually. However,
those rebounds were in the first years
of the Republic. Since the rise of the
party system Grover Cleveland in
1892 was one of the few to return to
the top after a Presidential election
setback.

Hannah Milhous Nixon did not
ever see her son's 1968 victory.
American families as the great new century was approaching demanded sure and steady income for the millions of Middle Class families who are the backbone of the Republic.

The Sun for centuries had beckoned Man in his migrations to travel along the course of its life-giving warmth. The quest to the West induced the rumblings of hundreds of Conestoga wagons through Indiana in the Great Gold Rush that began in 1848. Now the lodestone was the comforting California sunshine rather than high hopes for a mineral strike. A new megalopolis culture, with millions of recruits from the Midwest, was developing on the seaward side of the Sierras.

Yet (it seems to this Hoosier observer) the oranges and lemons of Yorba Linda and the Whittier neighborhood were not exactly a satisfactory substitute for the less exotic, but far more intimate nursery which the Milhous family had operated on Rush Branch. Certainly they did not abate in Hannah the poignant memories of her girlhood. There is undeniably an aura of pensive withdrawal in the old Quaker community. A visit to the neighborhood today brings a sense of slowed-down existence and of a sure serenity which never can come to a California coast thronged with anxiety-ridden and frustrated millions.

The Milhous homes are gone and the vast Jefferson Proving ground for 30 years has flanked their tenderly tended acres. The West boundary of the big Army compound is the East line of the old Franklin Milhous farm. The site of the Hopewell Meetinghouse is a virtually neglected quadrangle. Only the Old Hopewell Burying Ground remains much as it was when last a Milhous relative was laid to rest there.

Hopewell Acres, as the cemetery first was called, was deeded to the Quakers in February, 1867. The land for Hopewell Seminary, immediately North of the Meetinghouse, originally was owned by Joshua Milhous, father-in-law of the school’s Assistant Principal, Sarah Emily Armstrong Milhous.

for a long while she had been certain of its inevitability as she of the eternal presence of Divine peace. She died September 30, 1930. At the funeral at modest East tier Friends Meetinghouse the Billy Graham, a longtime friend of Richard Nixon, gave an eloquent eulogy.

I believed completely in Quaker idealism and the moderation of non-sectarian voluntarism. Her humanistic Republican liberalism—a liberalism which is spurned by extremists—was based on self-respect, self-regulation, self-restraint and self-attainment. Her conscience demanded that she take a stand, quietly but firmly, on every confrontation between right and wrong.

The moral and philosophical influence of Hannah Nixon and of Grandmother Elizabeth Milhous on Richard Nixon cannot be overestimated.

There were both beauty and abundance in the Southern Indiana of Hannah Milhous. But the abundance did not necessarily bring profit in an increasingly competitive marketplace. The expanding consumer needs of...
Like many another rural Indiana Cemetery, Hopewell seems almost forgotten. It appears to be visited only by a researching genealogist, or the man who is hired by Sand Creek Monthly Meeting to pass periodically through the low corner gate, mow the grass, and make sure that there has been no irreverent intrusion.

But unvisited or unnoticed, it is still sacred ground, and especially sacred to those who have loved ones there buried beneath the silent sod. It is as unassuming as a babe in arms or an old man sitting in the semi-shade. The headstones are not of glossy granite. There are no mausoleums. Even when he came to Vernon, President Nixon found it difficult for his helicopter pilot to identify Hopewell Cemetery.

Perhaps, now, more attention will rightfully be turned to it by the public, and particularly by Hoosiers.

One recent development is of more than passing interest. The old Franklin Milhous property, lying on both sides of Rush Branch and bordering the former Joshua Milhous farm, was bought two years ago by Harold and Frieda Crawford of Columbus, Indiana. He is a great-great-grandson of Thomas Milhous, who was a brother of orchardist Joshua and a great uncle of Hannah Milhous. Thus the tract, tilled this Summer for the first time in 10 years, is again "in the family."

Our map on Page 17 of the October issue could help you find the way. Vernon is 65 miles Southeast of Indianapolis, 75 miles West of Cincinnati, and 55 miles Northeast of Louisville.

Versailles State Park—second largest in the Indiana system—is 24 miles to the East. Clifty Falls State Park and historic Madison are 25 miles to the South. Jackson-Washington State Forest is less than 30 miles to the West. And spacious Crossley State Fish and Wildlife Area is just South of Vernon.

There are many days throughout the year when the Jennings County backroads are as beautiful and almost as uncluttered as in the days of little Hannah Milhous. If you would better understand her—and her distinguished progeny—a personal trip is recommended.

You might even find the sign which President Nixon observed when he stepped from his helicopter at North Vernon’s High School campus last June:

THIS IS MILHOUS COUNTRY
R.N.

Genealogy Materne
WILLIAM ALMY & (1813) AUDREY BARLOW
William b 1601 S Kilworth, Co Leicester, England; son of
(362) Christopher d Oct 1624; William at Saugus, near
Lynn, Mass by 1631; brought family from England 1635; to
Portsmouth, R I 1641; d Feb 28-1677; m Audrey b 1603;
they became Quakers
1. Anna Almy bap Feb 26-1627 d May 1709 m John Greeve
2. Christopher Almy (906)
3. John Almy d Portsmouth Oct 1-1676
4. Job Almy d Feb 1664
5. Catherine Almy m1 Bartholomew West, m2 Nicholas Brown
Source: The Almy Family (Historic Families of America)

THOMAS CORNELL & (1815) REBECCA BRIGGS
Thomas b c1595 Co Essex, England; to Mass c1638; to Ports­
mouth, R I 1640; d c1655 m Rebecca b 1600 d Feb 8-1673
1. Thomas Cornell d May 23-1673
2. Sarah Cornell m1 Thomas Willett, m2 Charles Bridges, m3 John Lawrence
3. Rebecca Cornell m George Woolsey
4. Ann Cornell m Thomas Kent
5. Richard Cornell d 1694
6. John Cornell d 1704 Cow Neck, LI m Mary Russell (ancestors of RMB)
7. Joshua Cornell
8. Elizabeth Cornell (907)
9. Samuel Cornell d 1715
Source: Genealogy of the Cornell Family, by John Cornell, 1902

Raymond M Bell
10 Sep 1971
(112) JOSEPH BURDG & (113) SARAH MORRIS

Joseph living Monmouth Co, N J 1777; m 1739 or before Sarah

1. Joseph Burdg b c1741 d 1782 Dover Twp, now Ocean Co m Jan 21-1765
2. Jacob Burdg (56) b 4m 5-1743 (Zelpha Gifford)
3. Lydia Burdg m Apr 7-1767 John Gifford

Source: Stuart P Lloyd

(224) JONATHAN BURDG & (225) SARAH ELLISON (?)

Jonathan b L I c1695; in Middletown, N J 1752; in Freehold 1754; living 1762; may have m Sarah

1. Joseph Burdg (112)
2. Deborah Burdg m Jan 21-1741 James Pew
3. Richard Burdg m1 Mar 24-1744 Susanna Wall b Sep 3-1725 d Feb 2-1754
   m2 Feb 22-1757 Hannah Huff
4. David Burdg d 1760 Middletown m Nov 14-1746 Patience Woolley
5. Jonathan Burdg m Nov 14-1746 Mary Morris

Source: Hist. & Gen. Miscellany, by J E Stillwell, vol IV

(226) RICHARD MORRIS

Richard b c1690 d 1763 Middletown, N J; m1
m2 Jun 19-1741 Mary Porter

1. William Morris d May 1777 m 8m 10-1739 Elizabeth Brewer
2. Sarah Morris (113)
3. Margaret Morris m 1739 or before John Morford
4. Joseph Morris
5. John Morris
6. Mary Morris m Nov 14-1746 Jonathan Burdg
7. Benjamin Morris
8. James Morris d 1769 m lic Jul 18-1753 Leah White
9. Henry Morris
10. Job Morris d 1786 m lic May 17-1760 Mary Ansley

Children of Richard & Mary

(1) Jacob Morris
(2) Lydia Morris
(3) Phebe Morris
(4) Richard Morris
(5) Anna Morris
(6) Lewis Morris
(7) Rebecca Morris
(8) Robert Morris
(9) Catharine Morris
(10) George Morris

Source: Hist. & Gen. Miscellany, by J E Stillwell, vol IV
(424) JOHN HUSSEY & (425) ANN INSKEEP
John b 1676 d 1733 New Castle Co, Del; m1 Grace d m2 1703 Ann

1. John Hussey (212)
2. Stephen Hussey
3. Nathan Hussey
4. Christopher Hussey
5. Mary Hussey m Henderson Housstown
6. Anne Hussey
7. Theodate Hussey
8. Content Hussey m John Garretson

(448) DAVID BURDG
David b c1670; witness Great Neck LI 1692; bought Middletown, Monmouth Co, NJ 1715; dead 1724

1. Jonathan Burdg (224)
2. Daughter m William Collard
3. Uriah Burdg - Middletown - living 1770
4. David Burdg - Middletown - living 1736

(450) RICHARD ELLISON & (451) ELSE
Richard b 2m 7-1660 Braintree, Mass d 1719 Freehold Co, N J; m Else

1. Ruth Ellison
2. Daniel Ellison
3. Mary Ellison
4. Richard Ellison
5. Susanna Ellison
6. Samuel Ellison
7. Sarah Ellison (225)

(452) LEWIS MORRIS & (453) ELIZABETH ALMY
Lewis b c1655 d 1695 Middletown, Monmouth Co, N J; Thomas Morris; m Elizabeth b Sep 29-1663 d m2 John Leonard

1. Lewis Morris
2. Richard Morris (226)
3. Thomas Morris
4. Rebecca Morris m John Chamberlain
5. John Morris b Jun 12-1695 d 1769 Farmingdale, N J (Mar 2) m 1716 Jacomintie White
(848) JOHN HUSSEY & (849) REBECCA PERKINS
John b Feb 29-1634 d 1707 New Castle Co, Del; m Sep 21-1659 Hampton, N H Rebecca; to New Castle Co 1692

1. Christopher Hussey
2. Jedediah Hussey d 1734 m Esther
3. Rebecca Hussey m Samuel Collins
4. Mary Hussey m Moses Swett
5. Ann Hussey m James Stanyon
6. Susanna Hussey m Richard Otis
7. Bathsheba Hussey m Thomas Babb
8. Charity Hussey m Garit Garitson
9. Content Hussey m Henry Land
10. John Hussey (424)

(896) JONATHAN BURDG
Jonathan b England; living 1681 & 1698 N Hempstead, L I, N Y; carpenter at Great Neck

1. David Burdg (448) and others

(900) RICHARD ELLISON & (901) THOMASINE
Richard b 1620 d 1683 New York, N Y; had seven children born 1642 to 1660 Braintree, Mass

1. John Ellison b Aug 20-1650
2. Richard Ellison (450)
3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

(906) CHRISTOPHER ALMY & (907) ELIZABETH CORNELL
Christopher b 1632 England; d Jan 30-1713 Portsmouth, R I; m Jul 9-1661 Elizabeth b 1636 d Jan 12-1714; Christopher owned land in Monmouth Co, N J

1. Sarah Almy b Apr 7-1662 d 1708 m1 Richard Cadman, m2 Jonathan Merihew
2. Elizabeth Almy (453)
3. William Almy b Oct 27-1665 d Jul 6-1747 Tiverton, R I m1 Deborah Cook m2 Hope Borden
4. Ann Almy b Nov 29-1667 m1 Richard Durfee, m2 Benjamin Jefferson
5. Christopher Almy b Dec 26-1669 d Jul 13-1746 Newport, R I, m1 Joanna Slocum, m2
6. Rebecca Almy b Jan 26-1671 d 1708 m John Townsend
7. John Almy b & d 1673
8. Job Almy
9. Child d yg

(1800) LAWRENCE ELLISON
Lawrence d Hempstead, L I 1665

1. Richard Ellison (900)
2. Thomas Ellison b 1622 d 1697 Jamaica, L I
3. John Ellison b 1624 d 1688 Hempstead, L I
4. Daughter m Henry Linington