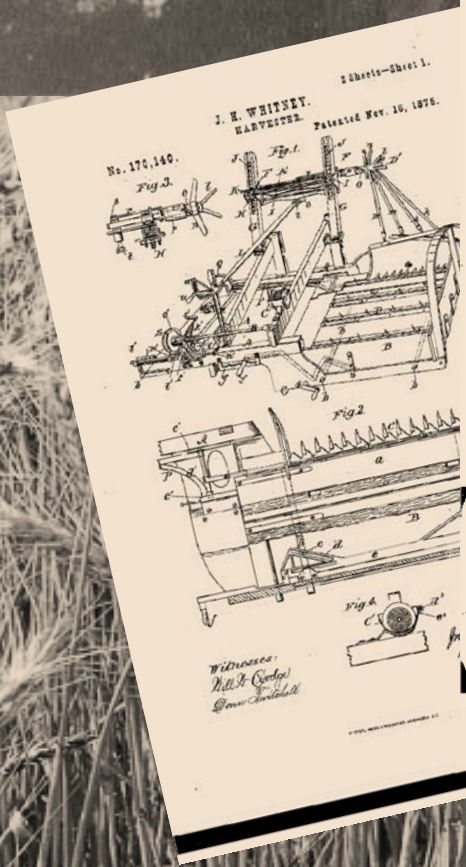
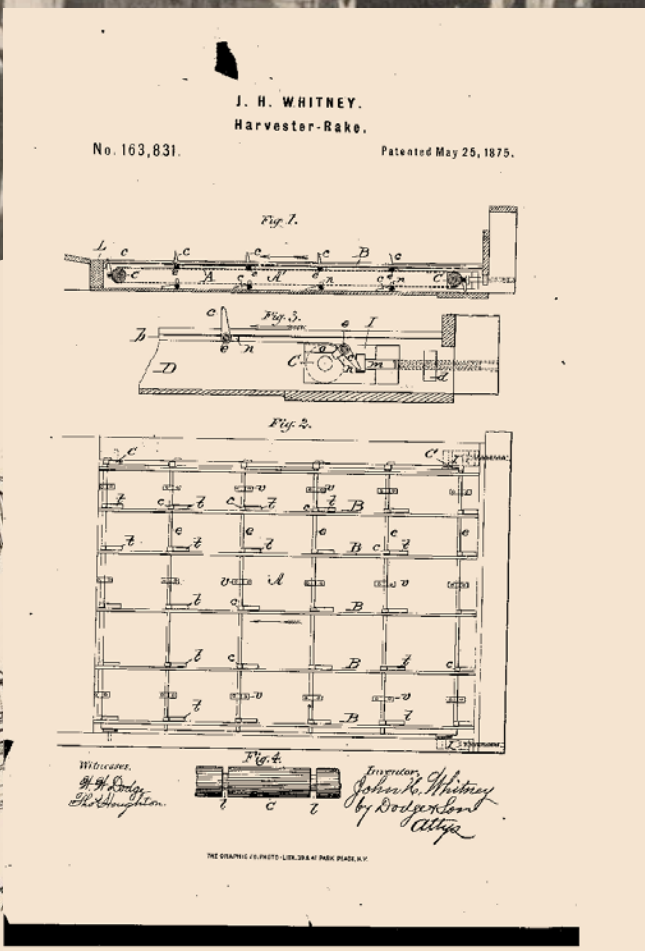
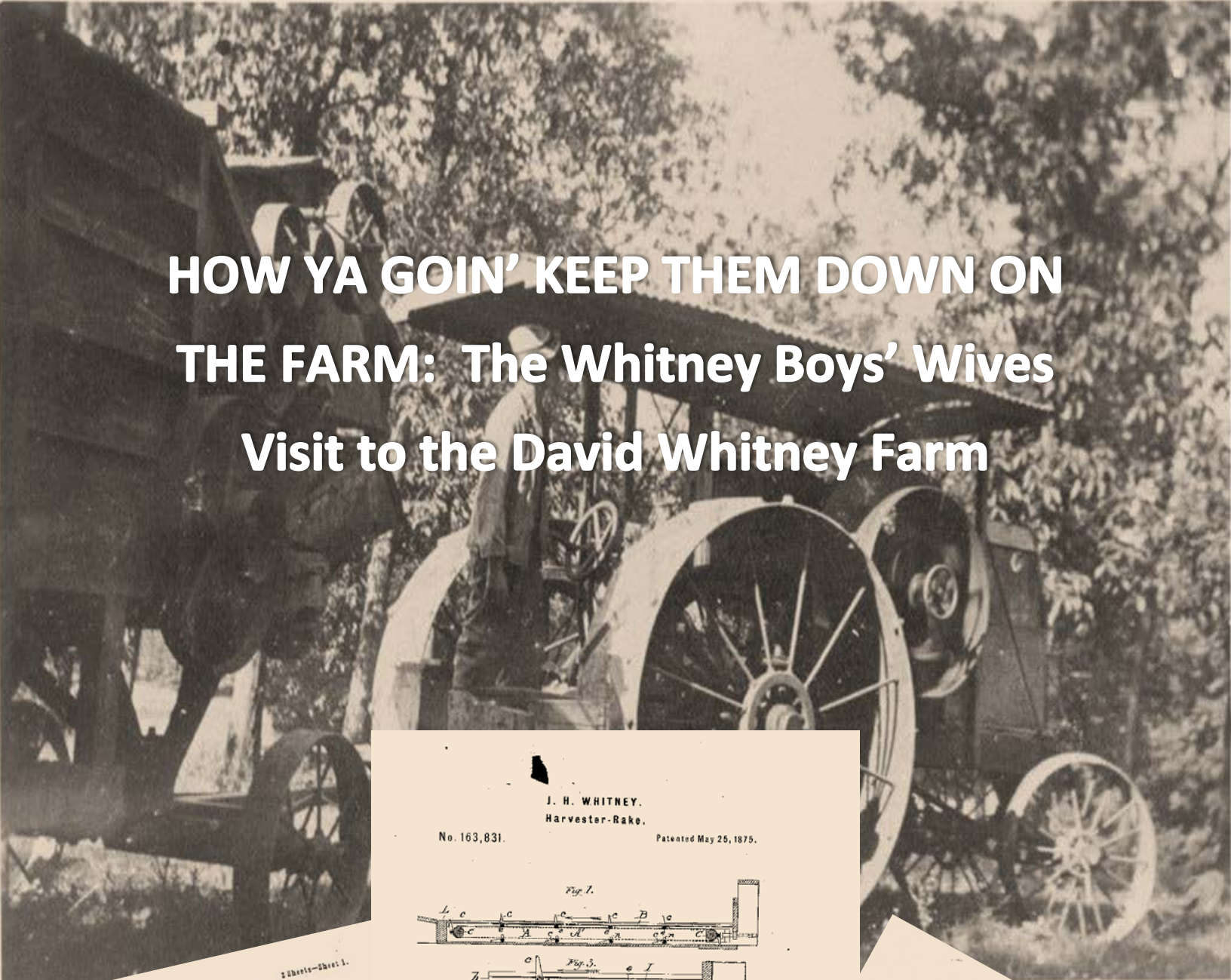


HOW YA GOIN' KEEP THEM DOWN ON THE FARM: The Whitney Boys' Wives Visit to the David Whitney Farm



The Whitney Boy's Wives

Family Story: While visiting the Whitney-Snyder Farm in Scotland, Jasper County, Missouri, the wives of John Hamilton Whitney and Charles Whitney, Sarah Louise Whitney (nee Baker) and Orrilla Louise Whitney (nee Paine) refused to get out of the hired surrey, as they were snooty. David Whitney invested and lost money in John and Charles' business, the Whitney Manufacturing Company, and the brothers used his money to support their high life style.

This event occurred between 1868 and 1874 due to the residences of the respective persons and ability to participate in the visit. David Whitney and his wife, Margaret Whitney (nee Karr), were living in Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota until sometime before July 12, 1870 after which they moved to Jasper County, Missouri. David did a property exchange with Dr. I. M. Westfall whereby he acquired the Doctor's house in Rochester for his farm which was located two and one half miles south of the city on or about May 30, 1868.¹ In Jasper County, Missouri, David Whitney wrote his will. His will is dated August 12, 1873, leaving a life estate to his wife with the remainder to his living youngest daughter, Caroline Louise Snyder (nee Whitney), in all his property, after providing ten dollars each to Charles, John and his living oldest daughter, Matilda Nearing (nee Whitney) and paying creditors.² David Whitney died November 10, 1876.

John H. Whitney married Sarah Louise Baker sometime after 1865 and before 1870. He died on March 21, 1876 in St. Louis, Missouri. Sarah Louise was in Waukesha, Wisconsin from sometime after 1857 until 1863.³ In the Minnesota Census of June 1, 1865, Louise appears as the wife of Francis Windsor⁴, living next door to her mother, Nancy. She next is listed in the US Federal Census in 1870 with John as "Louissa" living in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota.⁵ John Whitney appears on the 1865 Minnesota Census with David Whitney and other family members.⁶

Charles and Orrilla Whitney are listed on the 1857 Minnesota Census living in Township 106, Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota.⁷ On June 1, 1865, Charles and Orrilla lived in another part of Rochester (House 77, Ward 1)⁸. Charles was engaged in the business of manufacturing and merchandise of furniture with Z. J. Cowles from 1860 to 1869 when he sold out his interest. According to a narrative of Charles Whitney's life⁹, he continued to live and work with his brother, John, until 1871 in Rochester before moving to Saint Louis, Missouri. In a city directory for Saint Louis for 1876, Charles, John and Charles' two sons, Frederick and George, are living at 3614 Kossuth Street. Neither Sarah nor Orrilla are listed as sharing this dwelling.¹⁰

If the visit was to request David Whitney contribute monies for the business, it had to occur before David's move from his farm in Rochester in June 1868. Since Charles and John were not officially doing business together until 1869, it appears more probable that the two visited David's farm in Jasper County, Missouri. There is a possibility that the two sons did jointly request funding before June 1868 during a visit to David's farm as John had been working on marketing his patented binder for the harvester which was

ready for marketing in the “season of 1868.” Perhaps this was the reason David exchanged his farm for the land exchange he received two thousand six hundred dollars (\$2,600) cash in addition to the Doctor’s residence. The other more probable time would have been subsequently when the business incurred difficulties (1874). The official start-up was around 1869¹¹ when they formed Whitney Manufacturing Company. This may have been an inauspicious act as events heralding the Long Depression had already begun in 1870 leading to the collapse of the money market and sending many into bankruptcy, including George Head.¹²

However, if the visit was to the Whitney-Snyder Farm in Jasper County, Missouri, it would have taken place after July 12, 1870, the date of the 1870 US Federal Census in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota. It can be surmised that the brothers needed and



obtained some additional funding around the time that John Whitney assigned half his interest in his patent for a binder to Augustus Sumner on March 28, 1874 and Sumner & Whitney Manufacturing Company was formed. Due to the language of David Whitney’s will basically excluding the sons from any inheritance, it suggests that David believed that he had provided for his sons or his sons were not entitled to any additional largess from his estate.

The wives’ behavior cannot be substantiated except by an eyewitness account and of course, the basis of any refusal to get out of the carriage was only known to the two wives and possibly the husbands. However, Helen Baker (nee Snyder), one of David Whitney’s great grandchildren, reported that their refusal was based upon their unwillingness to associate with “country people.” We can review the background and families of each wife to see if there was any basis for this purported snobbery and rudeness. Their respective family history and lives are reviewed as follows:

SARAH LOUISE BAKER

The wife of John Hamilton Whitney was **Sarah Louise Baker**. Sarah was born in 1843 in New York, died in Corsicana, Navarro, Texas on April 3, 1927¹³ and was buried in the Oakwood Cemetery in the same city. Her father was Ephraim Baker (1816-1905) and her mother, Nancy Ann Head (1808-1887). The names, birth and death years of Nancy’s and Ephraim’s other children are Frances Marie (1840-1917), George A. (December 1845-1909), Maurice Cutler (January 1849- est.1913), Charles I. (b. 1852-unknown) and Clarence Edward (b. September 1855- est. 1916). All their children were born in Wisconsin except Sarah and Frances Marie



Sarah Louise Baker Whitney

who were born in New York. Ephraim and Nancy met in New York and married in Batavia in about 1837, when she was 19 years.¹⁴ In 1842, the Baker family moved to Prairieville or Waukesha, Wisconsin.¹⁵ Ephraim was a cabinetmaker or carpenter from Vermont, who apparently parted from Nancy and the children sometime after 1850 but before 1857. He settled in Topeka, Kansas with a new wife (“Mrs. Elmira McCarthy”) and two sons, George G. (b. December 1862) and Charles E. (b. 1865)¹⁶. Both these sons were born in Kansas.

While it is unclear to which Baker family Ephraim was attached other than being born in Vermont, Nancy’s family is prominently documented. It included George Head, who is given credit for founding Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota.¹⁷ The Head family came from Preston, Lancashire, England¹⁸. The family claimed connection to the Romantic poets, Williams Wordsworth, by blood, and Felicia Heman due to Nancy’s birth in “the very room that Felicia Heman saw first light.”¹⁹ Considering the latter situational and proximity claim, it is surprising that the Heads did not also claim a connect to Ralph Waldo Emerson because he traveled to Charleston, South Carolina on the Ship Clematis, departing on November 25th and arriving on December 7th of 1826. This was almost immediately prior to Ship Clematis’ departure to Le Havre and Liverpool and return to New York with the Head family members.²⁰

The patriarch of the Head family of Rochester was John Head (b. 1793) who was described by some as a typical British sailor who borne a dent in his head from a French saber²¹ and other “merchant sea captain.”²² Nancy’s mother was named Mary or Alice (b. 1794- est. after 1857)²³ and some researcher give her last name as “Inu,” or “Eno”.²⁴

John Head came to the United States on or before 1827 as his family arrived on May 8, 1827²⁵ on the Ship Clematis from Liverpool to New York. John Head is not on the passenger list; however, being a sailor or captain he may have traveled earlier or on a different ship. The captain of the Ship Clematis was David Lowe.²⁶

Both the Head Family and Baker Family lived in Wisconsin. In 1850, both families are living in Watertown, Jefferson, Wisconsin. Sarah is listed with her father, Ephraim, mother, Nancy, and siblings, Frances Marie, George A. and Maurice C.²⁷ Her uncle, George Head, grandparents, John and Mary Head, and other uncle, Jonathan²⁸ are nearby.²⁹ Sarah’s maternal aunt, Ruth (1821-1863), is living with her husband, Morris Derrick Cutler (1810-1897)³⁰ whom she married on April 8, 1845.³¹

Nancy’s occupation is listed as a “teacher” in the 1850 US Federal Census. She started the Waukesha Female Seminary in Waukesha, Wisconsin soon after the Bakers arrived in 1842. Her school was advertised in the “American Freeman,” and “Waukesha Advocate.”³² The Collections of New Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. II, sets out a newspaper advertisement in the “Waukesha Advocate” dated April 19, 1848:

“Waukesha Female Seminary Mrs. Baker, Principal
Mrs. Baker has now closed her second term and 4th quarter, and
having been sustained beyond her most sanguine expectations,

she would say to her numerous friends and patrons that she will open her school again on the 27th of March. Parents having daughters to send to school may feel assured that the pupils committed to her charge will receive the same care as those of her own family, and she will endeavor as far as possible to supply to them the protection and comforts of home. Wishing her school to become a permanent one, she will gather around it all the appliances required to give tone and finish to the education of a young lady as fast as the growing interests of the school require it. Requiring many thanks for past favors, she hopes by her experience in teaching and by her unremitting assertions, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The academic year will be divided into two terms of 22 weeks each, and four quarters of 11 weeks each. The first term and first quarter will commence on the 27th day of March, 1848. “

In the “American Freeman,” she assured her patrons of her ability to provide the following curriculum with the “cooperation of competent teachers.” However, Nancy appears to have been fully qualified to teach a number of the classes having received the classical curriculum of the noted Phipps Union Female Seminary in Albion, New York. However, Nancy may have been addressing concerns that arose from her hearing loss that eventually caused her to stop teaching.³³

The advertisement from the “Waukesha Advocate” continued with the costs and other terms:

“Departments -- terms per qr.
 Primary: First Principles of Orthography and Reading \$1.00
 With the above, Emerson’s First part Arithmetic \$1.50
 Middle: Orthography, Reading, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Writing,
 Primary History and Botany\$2.00
 Highest: Natural Philosophy, History, Ancient and Modern Botany, Astronomy,
 Chemistry, Rhetoric, and Physiology \$3.00
 Extra: Music on the Piano Forte, including use of instrument ...\$8.00
 French and Latin Languages, each \$5.00
 Drawing \$2.00
 Painting\$3.00
 Ornamental Needle Work \$2.00
 Worsted Flowers, Baskets, Birds, &c. \$1.00
 Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Criticism, Algebra, and Geometry
 \$4.00”

There will be no deduction except in cases of long continued illness. Pupils from abroad can be boarded at the Institution at a reasonable price. – Produce taken at market price in part payment if paid in advance. There will be charged in the winter 12 ½ cents extra in the winter additional for fuel.”

There was also another “Miss Nancy Head” who opened a competing school, with one newspaper editor from the “American Freeman,” (Vol. 4, Issue 5, Page 12) December 22, 1847) feeling compelled to distinguish between the two and giving the latter much praise: “It may not be out of place here to observe, for the benefit of persons at a distance, that Miss Baker’s school has no connection whatever with the ‘Waukesha Female Seminary,’ under the care of Mrs. Baker, some mistake having arisen from the name.”

In the same census, Ephraim’s profession is listed as “carpenter” with property valued at \$2,200. Advertisements in the “American Freeman,” Prairieville, and “Watertown Chronicle,” Watertown, newspapers, confirms that Ephraim Baker was a carpenter or cabinetmaker by trade in both Waukesha and Watertown, Wisconsin. In February 1847, Ephraim Baker apparently had some difficulties in Waukesha as his stock in trade was sold to Henry J. Whicher. Ephraim countered the advertisement of Mr. Whicher with one of his own on March 2, 1847.³⁴ He assured his clients of new stock after “his old stock being removed, **rubbish** and all... (*emphasis added*)... not depending on ‘qualified and experienced workmen’ ...but thinks his own thorough acquaintance with every branch of the cabinet business, from a foot stool to a billiard table, he cannot fail to make work that in style and finish will please the most fastidious.” By May 2, 1849 he had moved his business to Watertown across the street from the Head Bakery in Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.³⁵ As such, it appears that the Head family and Baker family “lived and worked” in close proximity.

In July 1854, John Head and his two sons, George and Jonathan came to the area which would become known as Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota from Wisconsin. The family consisted of John Head, “.... George Head, his son, a middle aged man; Jonathan, a younger son, and Mrs. George Head and her sister, Sophia Nelson (sic).”³⁶ By 1856, the Head family was able to move from the log cabin used as a tavern and inn to a new house on College Hill. They were joined by Henrietta’s parents and her three sisters, Sophia (1845 -1889), Dora (1837-1918) and Emma (1843-1926)³⁷. By September 21, 1857, the Minnesota Territorial Census listed the enlarged family group as follows: Household No. 50: John and Mary Head; Household No. 51: Sarah Louise, her mother, Nancy, and siblings: Frances Marie, George A. Maurice C., Charles I. and Clarence Edward.³⁸ There is no listing of Ephraim Baker³⁹; Household No. 52: George Head, Henrietta, Sophia and Emma. Dora is not listed with this family. George Head is described as a “speculator” from England. All the women are from Denmark. John Head and Mary Head are “at leisure” which apparently was the terminology for “retired.”⁴⁰ Dora Neilson married Andrew Nelson (1837-1901)⁴¹ and Emma, Jefferson Franklin Van Dooser (1834-1912) about 1860⁴².

The Head Family immediately established themselves as aggressive landowners by commencing to tear down a log shanty that was built by a group consisting of Edward S. Smith, M. Wheeler Sargeant, Charles Eaton and others (“Smith & Company”) and laying claim to the land on which it had been constructed. This resulted in a confrontation between the Heads and Smith & Company because Smith, with revolver in hand, drove them away. As a result of a law suit, Head paid Smith and Eaton each \$1,800 but Springer and Sargeant got nothing. George Head went on to lay claim to several other

parcels in the soon to be civil center of Rochester following a similar process⁴³. This first property, however, is significant to the Whitney story as the property was located at the South end of Broadway at College Street, near the location of the firehouse built in 1910. This is the same area of the David Whitney town property referenced in his will at College and Broadway.⁴⁴



The local history is Head marked Broadway, the main street of Rochester, by driving an oxen team linked to a log through the brush the length of the street with Mrs. Head dedicating the street by riding on horseback along its path. George Head constructed a log cabin type building that was used as a tavern, school and church during the early years of Rochester.⁴⁵ More than likely the Bambers and Whitneys visited this structure for one or another reason.

“Thus Head’s property included all of West College Street, East College Street continued on the other side of Broadway across a bridge spanning the Zumbro River and to Dubuque Street. In 1856 George Head’s Inn, its back to the river, looked straight up Broadway to the north, with East College Street to its right and West College Street to its left”.⁴⁶

Nancy Baker, John Head and Jonathan Head also were issued patents for land in Olmsted County, Minnesota. This was not the first land speculation venture for the Head Family and its extended members or the last. The Heads, Cutlers and Greene accumulated valuable land in Wisconsin, South Dakota and Minnesota. John and George Head had received patents for land in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Nancy’s daughter, Frances Marie’s husband, Heman C. Greene, also speculated on land development in Mitchell, Davidson County, South Dakota, acquiring over 400 acres. Nancy Baker acquired land near Mitchell in a community called Firesteel. Also Ruth Head’s husband, Morris D. Cutler was a “dealer in real estate.”⁴⁷ He and his brother, Alonzo, arrived on May 10, 1834, to claim land in the area of Prairieville, subsequently called Waukesha⁴⁸. He acquired over 1,360 acres of land throughout Wisconsin. Then the heirs fought over the accumulated wealth. See Appendix A for list of patents issued by the United States Land Office to the members of the families of Baker, Cutler, Greene, Head, Snyder and Whitney.

More importantly, Morris D. Cutler provided the funds to George Head to purchase Head’s property in Rochester, Olmsted and Fergus Falls, Otter Tails, Minnesota.

Ironically, narratives by local historians did not view Cutler as a “speculator”, claiming instead that Cutler became the wealthiest man in Waukesha by thrift and generosity.⁴⁹ Perhaps Cutler was a man of illusions as the value of his probate estate was reported to be only \$4,500 in personal property and \$55,000 in real estate.⁵⁰

In August 1888, Sophia Head (nee Neilson) and Jonathan Head, on behalf of himself and his sisters, Ruth and Nancy, and their heirs, commenced an action for an accounting and settlement against Morris D. Cutler and James B. Cutler, his nephew and wife. James B. Cutler had asserted ownership of the Head property in Fergus Falls, Otter Tails, Minnesota. He offered Sophia Head (nee Neilson) the house in which she was living and \$5,000 for all her interests in property that Cutler financed and remained in his name despite George Head satisfying the notes. The Estate of George Head had a calculated value of \$300,000 or \$7,500,000 in 2014 monies.⁵¹ Since George had no children, the monies went to his second wife, Sophia and his siblings or their heirs, which included Ruth and Nancy. Both Nancy and Ruth had died by the time of the dispute. Jonathan oversaw the claims of Nancy’s daughter, Sarah Louise. After Sophia’s death a settlement was reached in May 1890.⁵²

While the Head Family’s contributions to Rochester, Minnesota are noted in various historical narrative books, there are few references to Ephraim Baker. In one narrative, Nancy Baker and “her husband” arrived in Rochester in 1858⁵³; however on the 1857 Minnesota Territorial Census, Nancy has already arrived and Ephraim does not appear on any census for the area. What became of Ephraim Baker after the Head Family and Nancy Baker and his children moved to Minnesota is partially answered by a newspaper report in the “Mitchell Daily Republican,” Mitchell, South Dakota, dated December 9, 1891 that “Mrs. Heman C. Greene” or Frances Marie Baker, went to visit her father in Topeka, Kansas.

On the Kansas Census for the Topeka area, dated May 1865, an “Ephraim Baker” is listed showing his birth in Vermont and the approximate same age as Ephraim Baker herein with an occupation of “cabinet maker”. His wife is listed as “Elmira,” (45) and George E. Baker (2 years) and C.E. Baker (three months.) Both children are listed as being born in Kansas.⁵⁴ There is also a marriage certificate showing “Ephraim Baker” and “Mrs. Elmira McCartney” married on July 22, 1860⁵⁵. On October 31, 1877, the “Daily Commonwealth” of Topeka, Kansas reported that John H. McCartney, a son, from Wichita from Elmira’s first marriage had been attending to his mother for some time because she had typhoid. The article portended that her demise was anticipated by stating “....and daily grows weaker.”

On October 23, 1880, the Ephraim Bakers were in the news again⁵⁶. While hunting, George shot Charles in the foot. At first the doctor thought Charles’ foot needed to be amputated but another doctor advised otherwise. There are other references to Ephraim Baker as a candidate and delegate in 1876 and 1877. In 1881, there is a news article referencing his brother, Charles, who was not feeling well and expected to die.⁵⁷ Ephraim lists himself as a “widower” in the US Federal Census for 1880⁵⁸ and the Kansas Census for 1895⁵⁹. Ephraim Baker is reported to have died on February 25, 1905

in the “Topeka Daily Capital,” dated February 26, 1905. However, Nancy Baker lists herself as a “widow” in the 1880 US Federal Census.⁶⁰ In her obituary in the “Mitchell Daily Republican,” dated July 1, 1887, it reported that she moved to Rochester in 1856 “with her family” but there is no mention of her husband’s death. It can be assumed if this “Ephraim Baker” is the same as Nancy’s husband, Nancy and Ephraim ended their marriage prior to her departure to Minnesota or at the latest 1860. If so, Nancy wished to assert that she was a “widow” rather than a divorcee.

The members of the extended Head family returned to Wisconsin and also traveled to the Dakota Territory. In 1860, Sarah Louise Baker is living in Waukesha, Wisconsin with Nancy’s sister, Ruth Cutler. Some researchers state that John Head died in Dakota Territory in 1864, but others place his death in Rochester at the home of George Head on 315 Genesee Street in 1862.⁶¹ It is most probable that researchers have confused Jonathan Head who went by “John Head” in Mitchell, Davidson, South Dakota, with the father. Jonathan is listed as such in federal census from 1880 to 1900. In news publications, he is identified as “John” including his obituary. Jonathan Head died on October 27, 1891 in the home of his niece, Frances Marie Greene (nee Baker), in Mitchell, Davidson, South Dakota. He was buried the next day with the assistance of Odd Fellows.⁶²

While it is reported that Nancy moved to the Dakota Territory when her brother, Jonathan, moved there after selling his property in Rochester in 1870, she is listed on the 1870 Federal Census in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota.⁶³ Her obituary in the “Mitchell Daily Republican,” dated July 1, 1887 stated that she came to the Dakota Territory in 1873 and located in Firesteel, which was a proposed settlement area close to Mitchell. Nancy is listed in Yankton, Dakota Territory (South Dakota) on the 1880 US Federal Census with her daughter, Sarah Louise Whitney.⁶⁴

Nancy Baker’s daughter, Frances Marie, married Heman C. Greene in about 1858. In 1860 US Federal Census, the Greenes are living in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota with son, “Theo. J. “and Frances Marie’s uncle, Jonathan Head (32).⁶⁵ The Greenes moved to South Dakota to be some of the original settlers of Mitchell.⁶⁶ The South Dakota Census for 1915 provides the date of their arrival in South Dakota as 1870.⁶⁷

Sarah (“Louissa”) and John are shown on the 1870 US Federal Census in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota. By this time he had perfected his invention for the wire binder in 1868 and applied for and granted a patent in 1870.⁶⁸ In 1869, he won the first gold medal for this invention at the State Agricultural Society. During that same year, John and his brother start Whitney Manufacturing Company in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota and continued operations in Rochester until 1871 when they moved to Saint Louis, Missouri. By March 28, 1874, they had joined with Augustus Sumner to create Sumner & Whitney Manufacturing Company. In the business directory for Saint Louis, Missouri of 1876, John and Charles, his two sons, George, and Frederick Whitney, are all residing or using the address of 3614 Kossuth Avenue. The Sumner & Whitney Manufacturing Company offices were located at 3602 Kossuth Avenue.⁶⁹

On March 21, 1876, John Hamilton Whitney died of complications of diabetes. This apparently was the lingering illness referenced in some narratives about John. He was buried in Collinsville, Illinois, a suburb of St. Louis, Missouri.⁷⁰ On May 20, 1876, Sarah was appointed administratrix of John Hamilton Whitney's estate.⁷¹ The probate documents reference her living in the Dakota Territory. The Final Settlement of the estate on June 8, 1878, valued the estate at \$12,865.75, of which \$12,500 was the value of stock. Sarah claimed as a widow all of the assets of the estate. There are subsequent listings in the US Patent records of Sarah owning the patents as the administratrix of his estate and in Canada.⁷²

Charles Whitney continued to work on the binder following John's death, filing patents relating to the harvester and binder, in cooperation with C.W. Marsh and W.W. Marsh and Deering Company. However, there is no mention of Sarah receiving any interest in those patents or income from the companies. It is questionable that Sarah received royalties from the patents, as the mechanism described in the patents for the binder would have been used in the Marsh-Whitney harvester and binder machines. These machines had limited success being out-marketed and possibly functioning poorly compared to those produced by Cyrus McCormick and other manufactures of such machines.⁷³

In 1880 US Federal Census, Sarah L. Whitney ("S.L. Whitney") is listed as living with her mother, Nancy Baker, in Yankton County, Dakota Territory (South Dakota). Sarah is 34 years old. Her father was born in Vermont and her mother, in England. She is shown as being a "widow" and a music teacher. Sarah had received the benefit of her mother's teaching, no doubt, in mastering the piano. During this same time period, Sarah's performance as a pianist and composer were noted in local newspapers in Mitchell, South Dakota.⁷⁴

On the 1900 US Federal Census, Sarah L. Whitney was living with her brothers, Clarence Edward Baker and Maurice C. Baker, in Crowley, Acadia, Louisiana. The other occupants of the house were Clarence's wife, Frances Louise, daughter, Nancy C. and son, Russell H. Baker. Also living in the house were Maurice's two sons, Maurice John Whitney (J.W.) Baker (August 1882) and Lee N. (September 1885). Both of Sarah Louise's brothers worked as artesian well contractors in 1900.⁷⁵ It should also be noted that Sarah L. Whitney states in the June 1, 1900 Federal Census that she had one child with no child then alive.

By 1910, Maurice C. Baker and his sons are no longer with Sarah, Clarence and his family, who lived in Crowley Ward 1, Acadia, Louisiana. Clarence is shown as being a merchant. They are living in a house that Clarence owned. Sarah is listed as being a "pensioner."⁷⁶ Her pension may have related to John H. Whitney's service in the Civil War in the Minnesota Cavalry Regiment: 1 Company: C. Federal Pension records show that an application was made in July 1890.⁷⁷ Following the 1910 and the US Federal Census, Clarence and his wife, who was 25 years his junior, split up. Frances Louise's mother, Carrie Mogue (nee Stewart), after becoming widowed, married George A. Baker. Thus Frances Louise married her step-uncle, Clarence E. Baker. George A. Baker

purportedly approved such marriage. Frances Louise married Walter G. Guynes about 1916. Purportedly she filed divorce papers but Clarence died before the court acted.

In the 1920 Census Federal Census, Sarah L. Whitney is living with a nephew, Maurice John Whitney Baker, in Navarro County, Texas in Justice Precinct 1, Tenth Street Extension.⁷⁸ She is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, dying on April 2, 1927.⁷⁹ There are several photos of her with one bearing the mark of “J.H. Whitney Gallery,” suggesting that the photo was taken at John Whitney’s studio.

ORRILLA LOUISE PAINE:

The wife of Charles Whitney was **Orrilla Louise Paine** (1843-1913). Orrilla’s parents were Henry A. Paine (1805-1862) and mother, Ester Middleton (1811-1900).⁸⁰ On January 16, 1831, Henry and Ester were married in Sherman, Huron County, Ohio.⁸¹

In the 1850 US Federal Census, Henry A., Ester, Orrilla L., William H. (18-37-1864), Jane T. (1840-unknown), John G. (1843-unknown), Azelas (1846-unknown) and Esther A “Pane” (1849-unknown) are living in Middleton, Wood, Ohio. Henry is listed as a farmer from Vermont. Ester is shown as being from Ohio and the children are also shown as being born in Ohio.⁸² Middleton was the home of David Whitney and his family in 1840. By count, the Whitney household was comprised of one male, 5-9, one male, 10-14, one male, 15-19, one male, 20-29, one male, 40-49; one female, under five, one female, 5-9, one female, 10-14, one female, 30-19 (page 2 of census)⁸³ By 1850, David Whitney is listed under the township of Washington, Wood, Ohio.⁸⁴

Middleton, Wood County, Ohio was one of several, closely situated towns with which the Paine and Whitney families were associated. The Whitney family, and in particular David Whitney, served in various roles as community and county representative. David Whitney’s daughter, Matilda (1832-1904), married Henry O. Nearing (1827-1898). Henry O. Nearing’s father was Guy Nearing (1785-1840). Guy was one of the first settlers of the area. David Whitney’s other daughter, Lucy (1824-1855), married John Bamber (1814-1904) who with Guy were in the first count of adult, white men in the area in 1838.⁸⁵ While representing different townships, David Whitney, John Bamber and Henry A. Paine were Progressive famers, involved with the establishment (1851) and activities of the Agricultural Society for Wood County. Other positions held by related parties are⁸⁶:

- Guy Nearing was Trustee in 1833.
- In 1838, John Bamber was one of the men who petition for a road between Miltonville and Green Encampment or Bowling Green in that year.
- David Whitney was trustee in 1842 and 1844.
- David Whitney was treasurer in 1847.
- In 1853 John Bamber was Trustee for Washington Township and also was one of the clerks of the five districts of the Board of Education.
- Henry A. Paine was county assessor for 1853.

- Henry A. Paine was nominated for commission of Lake County, in September 8, 1859.⁸⁷

Thus these families were “neighbors.” Thus it is probable that the Whitney and Paine Families knew each other and through that association, Charles and Orrilla met and had formed a relationship before his departure to California in 1852, establishing a basis for their eventually marriage in 1855.

Based upon the narrative describing Charles Whitney’s life, Charles left Wood County in (18 years) 1852 and returned from the California gold fields in 1854, attended school in the winter and married the following spring (March 25, 1855) to Orrilla. In one write up it states that he “returned to the Buckeye State and was married on the 25th of March in 1855 in Waterville, Lucas County. He settled a claim in Rochester that he rented in the fall of 1855 and sold in the fall of 1858. He spent the following season in the mountains of Colorado.”

By November 1, 1857 Charles and Orrilla were living in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota, next door to John Bamber and his children, Archibald and Mary. Charles and Orrilla listed their sons’ ages as George, one year and Edgar C., one month, and birthplace as Minnesota on the Minnesota Territory census.⁸⁸ Thus they moved to Rochester at least by March 25, 1856, the date of George’s birth. At the time of Charles and Orrilla’s marriage, David Whitney was located in Washington, Wood County, Ohio with property also located in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota.⁸⁹ Henry A. Paine moved to Waterville, Lucas County, Ohio prior to his death in 1862 and appears on the US Federal Census 1860 with his family, without Orrilla.⁹⁰ Also Henry A. Paine’s son, William H. Paine, shows Waterville as his place of residence when he enlisted in the Army in July, 1863.⁹¹

In addition to the narrative about Charles Whitney, reference can be made to the narratives of Henry O. Nearing. Henry O. Nearing and Charles Whitney both traveled to California and returned in the same year where they worked in El Dorado area of California.

Charles Whitney: “left Wood County at age 18 years’ [1852]

Henry O. Nearing “....April, 1852, he started for California, a trip of 2,100 miles, which was made with an ox-team, and occupied seven months [October 1852]. There he remained for two years....” (October 1854)

Charles Whitney: “.... Made his way to the El Dorado of the Pacific coast”

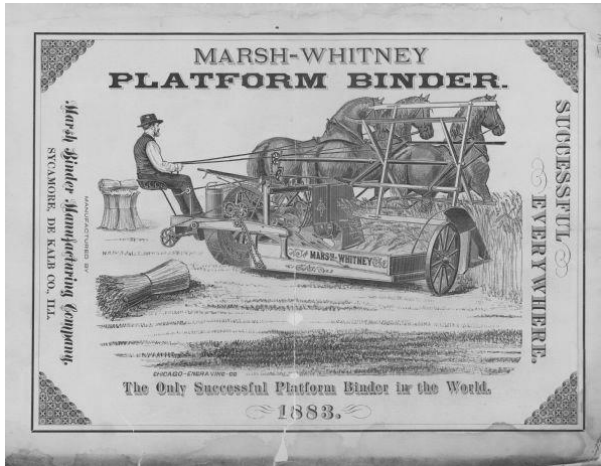
Henry O. Nearing “...the Bamber & Nearing Toll road near Deer Creek, California (El Dorado...”

Charles Whitney “... spending two and half years.... “

Charles Whitney: “....Returning home in the fall of 1854....”

Henry O. Nearing “On his return to Ohio, he came by way of the Nicaragua route to New York....”⁹²

On June 1, 1857, Charles and Orrilla are living in Township 106, Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota as shown in the 1857 Minnesota Census.⁹³ By the 1865 Minnesota Census, they had relocated to another area of Rochester (House 77, Ward 1, Rochester, Olmsted.)⁹⁴ By 1869, Charles and his brother John had entered into a business, Whitney Manufacturing Company, originally in Rochester but moved to St. Louis, Missouri in 1871.⁹⁵ In 1876, Charles and John, along with Fred (Frederick) (1858-1881) and George Whitney (1856-1909) are listed in the Saint Louis Business Directory at 3614 Kossuth



Marsh Whitney Binder Pamphlet

Street, which is also the address of the Sumner & Whitney Manufacturing Company. William Sumner is also listed as a resident of this address.⁹⁶ In 1880 US Federal Census, Charles is listed without Orrilla in Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois. This is apparently when Charles went to work with C.W. and W.W. Marsh to form Marsh-Whitney Binder Company. The census also listed “Catherine R. Whitney” as a boarder at the same residence. Charles profession is described as “Patentee of the Whitney Binder.”⁹⁷ By 1900 Orrilla is living in

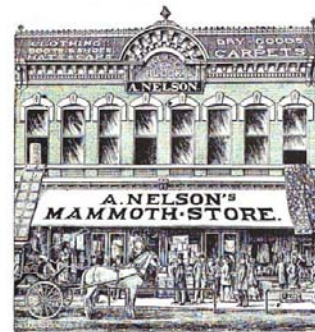
New Trier Township, Cook, Illinois⁹⁸ and was living there at Charles’ death on September 15 1899.⁹⁹ Orrilla died in 1913 at New Trier Township, Cook County, Illinois¹⁰⁰ but was buried in Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois.¹⁰¹

The two wives came from families that had some similar cultural, social and economic traits to the Whitney Family. The Whitney, Paine and Baker (Head) families lived in the same areas, engaged in land acquisition for speculation reasons served as community representatives and officials, experienced financial setbacks and victories, participated in the Civil War on the Union side, traveled to California during the gold rush fever days, had some hint of scandal and most likely held similar views on slavery and temperance. There were differences, however, in the degree of success and how that successes were achieved.

The Head-Baker family appears to have been better schooled and more closely associated with England and Europe than the Whitney or Paine families. Helen Baker (nee Snyder) wrote that Caroline Snyder (nee Whitney) was “very British”, having tea after doing chores. While connected to the Whitney family arising from John Whitney (1592-1673) from whom wealthy and famous individuals had emerged by Caroline’s time¹⁰², the connection with England was not as immediate as that of the Head-Baker Family who also asserted their more immediate relations with the Romantic poets. Again while both families could assert being founders and city-fathers of cities, the Head, Baker, Cutler and Greene families efforts were more contemporary to this event.

The Whitney-Harr families were Jeffersonian stereotypes of the ideal man and American citizen who broke the wilderness with the plow and spent their blood in the early wars of the republic. They retained their passion for education and ideas regarding proper social society and duty (or privilege) to hold public offices. If other families stories are true, both or either of Caroline Snyder's parents were critical of her marriage to a "common laborer," Oscar John Snyder (1828-1862). Thus suggesting that they believed themselves to be of a more elite class.

The Head family was connected to the mercantile industry. John Head was retired by the time the family arrived in Rochester, but a few years before he was a sailor or merchant sea captain. In Watertown, Wisconsin, the family ran a bakery. George Head not only acquired land, he ran businesses relating to the sale of goods and services. He helped his wife's sisters' respective husbands start up stores. A true "speculator", he financed his business development and operations by using the land as security. He was not a farmer.



Andrew Nelson's Store

Ephraim Baker was a carpenter or cabinetmaker that ran a business. Nancy Baker established and ran a school for young women. Others in the extended family did take on the business of farming but for the grander purposes of establishing towns and branched out into other areas. Sarah Louise's uncle, Morris D. Cutler, financed many of George Head's deals. Cutler is an acknowledged founder of Waukesha.¹⁰³ Sarah Louise's brother-in-law, Heman C. Greene, set out to establish a town, Mitchell, South Dakota, with his profession being a civil engineer or surveyor.¹⁰⁴ Her grandfather, uncles, aunts, and cousins were merchants. Only George's brother, Jonathan, appeared to emphasize an association with farming. As such, Sarah Louise's expectations were most likely that her husband would not be a dirt farmer or make his living by common labor.

On the other hand, there does not appear to be the same degree of difference between Orrilla's and Charles' families. However, her father died young. As such, her expectation may have been significantly different. Charles, however, appears to have rejected early on farming and willingly took on risks to become rich. His ambition was reinforced by the success of other members in his family, Henry O. Nearing, in obtaining financial rewards in other than physical exertion of farming and mining. Nearing's success was apparently from running hotels and toll road in the gold mining area rather than the sweat of panning for gold. Charles also appears to have tapped into that source of income before returning to Ohio.¹⁰⁵

Another likely basis of Sarah Louise's and Orrilla's disdain arose from the wives' view of their respective husbands' elevated status in the community or "achieved status". John Whitney had a reputation as a creative genius with a great future¹⁰⁶. He associated with other prominent members of Rochester, including the predecessor professional organization to the Olmsted County Medical Society. Even though not a doctor, he was invited to be an honorary member of a group, which included Dr. William Worrall Mayo,

Dr. E.C. Cross, Dr. and Hector Halloway¹⁰⁷. Charles Whitney appears to have benefited from others in prominent position in Rochester, including his business partner, Zalman J. Cowles, with whom he made and marketed furniture. Z.J. Cowles son, Augustus B., went on to be the Deputy County Clerk of Cook County, Illinois and then traveled to Washington State to settle. Sarah Louise uncle, George Head, sequentially married the sisters (Henrietta and Sophia) of the major of Rochester, Andrew Nelson¹⁰⁸. Sarah Louise Whitney's brothers, Morris Cutler Baker and Clarence Edward Baker, also filed a patent¹⁰⁹. The Whitney boys identified as "inventors" and correspondingly sought a higher status of a farmer, salesman and as with John and the doctors of Olmsted County Medical Society, may have even been considered to be on the same level as a lawyer or doctor.¹¹⁰

The 19th Century in the United States experienced tremendous change, including the Second Industrial Revolution, that teed up the country for the next wave of innovations and accomplishments that would propel the country ahead of other countries in the 20th Century. The popular agrarian myth of the yeoman farmer, most notably defined by Thomas Jefferson, where ownership of land lifted the individual farmer to the ideal man and true citizen was replaced by social Darwinism and the "self-made man".¹¹¹ While farming continued to be promoted as the main-stay of the everyday man under such laws as the Homestead Act of 1862 and the General Allotment Act or Dawes Act of Native Americans, actual farming by 1880 had decreased to 49% of the labor force from 69% in 1840.¹¹² The United States became more urbanized, industrialized and mobile due to the expansion of rail line across the continental USA. The entrepreneur was the most admired person in the public eye during the late 19th century. The "self-made" man was king. Social Darwinist provided the justification why some succeeded and other failed. If you were the fittest you would succeed, if not, you would fail. But at least everyone had a chance to become a Carnegie, or so the popular sentiment went. The backlash to this sentiment resulted in the Peoples Party or Populist who put forward William Jennings Bryant as a Presidential candidate in 1896 and unions.

Also the days of an individual obtaining a parcel of land, improving it, then selling it for a profit to move on to the next "free" land was no longer viewed as a smart business. Farming was a business not just for subsistence. A farmer could market his goods to the urban markets by way of the train. But there was no denying that farming remained back-breaking work even with the mechanization of some of the planting and harvesting.¹¹³ Due to the urbanization of the United States, more people lived and worked there. Even in the cities, more men were "going to work" away from their homes each day, as the home became just that. Women were left to do the work in the city and on the farm. As such, it was more predictable that Caroline Snyder (nee Whitney) was working the Whitney-Snyder Farm and her brothers, Charles and John, son, Oscar Augustus, and grandsons, Thaddeus Sobieski Snyder and John Charles sought other types of employment in inventing, manufacturing¹¹⁴ and mining. More money was to be had for less demanding physical work. The vicissitudes of farming (e.g. weather, crop failure, changing market prices, shipping rates) were replaced by a wage or lure of riches for the easily extracted ore. Never mind the resulting health consequences from mining or monetary crashes that devastated the economy during the 19th Century. The Whitney

and Snyder boys were part of the many whose lives were changed by innovation and industrialization of the United States in the 19th Century.

The business of inventions had also changed. In 1838, the US Patent Office modified its processes to address the filing of completing claims. A new business was formed for agents and attorneys that resulted in an increase of applications. From 1839 to 1900, 1,152,367 applications were filed compare to 11,000 filed from 1790 to 1838. The character of the inventor changed also. The 19th Century saw the creation of the professional inventor and can be best illustrated by examining the approximately one thousand patents filed in the Midwest harvester industry.¹¹⁵ Initially, the owner-inventor dominated and much like the Whitney boys were unsuccessful in implementing their respective inventions and running a business. There was little incentive for the entrepreneurs to hire inventors rather than associating with such owner-inventors. Overall, harvester equipment was complicated and required the equipment to be flexible and dependable to function within the variables that nature posed (e.g. wet, dry seasons and resulting growth of grain). However, it was the technological changes of the binding of wheat that motivated companies to hire inventors and thus creating a new profession. C.W. Marsh followed this practice. Charles Whitney also benefited from the Deering Company hiring inventors.

The US Patent Office published the patents, which practice differed from other in countries. The public read with interest reports of new patents in “Scientific American”¹¹⁶ and newspapers. John Whitney’s patent hit not only the English newspapers in 1870 but in the October 21, 1875, Vol. 6, Issue 48, Page 3 German newspaper, Die Washingtoner Post. As evidenced by current history, inventors who were successful in promoting and marking their products were idolized and sought out by captain of the financial world (e.g. Thomas Edison, Cyrus McCormick, George Westinghouse, and Charles Goodyear).

Americans also differed from Europeans as they focused on the practical inventions that made life better. They left theoretical science to the Europeans and ivory towers of learning. “True” scientist cried foul, yet some scientist trained in the conventional way, supported the individuals without the academic credentials. One such “True” scientist was Henry A. Rowland, an experimental physicist, of John Hopkins University, who best described the innovative world of the American mid-19th century in 1883 in a presentation to American Association of Advancement of Science as follows¹¹⁷:

“American science is the thing of the future, not of the present or the past....The proper course of one in my position is to consider what must be done to create a science of physics in this country, rather than to call telegraphs, electric lights, and such conveniences, by the name of science. I do not wish to underrate the value of all these things; the progress of the world depends on them, and he is to be honored who cultivates them successfully. So also the cook who invents a new and palatable dish for the table benefits the world to a certain degree; yet we do not dignify him by the name of a

chemist. And yet it is not an uncommon thing, especially in American newspapers, to have the applications of science confounded with pure science; and some obscure American who steals the ideas of some great mind of the past, and enriches himself by the application of the same to domestic uses, is often lauded above the great originator of the idea, who might have worked out hundreds of such applications, had his mind possessed the necessary element of vulgarity.”

Rowland’s recital was more than likely based upon his interaction with Thomas Edison who irritated many scientist of the day by breaking two important rules by seeking publicity for his accomplishments and keeping secret his discoveries from the scientific community. Yet, accomplished scientist of the day such as George F. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania, mentored, encouraged and accepted Thomas Edison and a scientist as an equal similar to John H. Whitney’s acceptance into the Olmsted County Medical Society.¹¹⁸

Yet there was no denying that on the one hand there was Rochester, Minnesota and St. Louis, Missouri and on the second, Joplin, Missouri, as representatives of different worlds. In population alone there was a big difference between Rochester in 1870 with 3,953 people,¹¹⁹ St. Louis, Missouri with 310,864 people and all of Jasper County Missouri with 13,928 people.¹²⁰ Then there was New York City with almost one million (942,292) people.¹²¹

Politically, there was the division between North and South. The story of Charles’ partner in the furniture business, T.Z. Cowles’s son, A.B. Cowles, marrying a Southern girl on her father’s plantation was viewed as exceptional due to “The wholesome hate that the Southerners had for the intruders...” Except for Saint Louis and some northern counties, Missouri was viewed as being the South, with a history of supporting slavery, guerilla warfare, lawlessness and bloodshed. The Whitney-Harr-Paine families were Union and anti-slavery. The Head and Baker families were more probably anti-slavery if not Abolitionists. Prairieville (Waukesha) became known as the “Abolitionists Hole” or station with an adamant commitment to freeing slaves. In 1842, the community resisted intense pressure to turn over Caroline Quarrels, a sixteen-year-old escaped slave, and successfully arranging her arrival in Canada. Not all citizens supported this effort and a few were enticed by the bounties offered for information.¹²² However, the Heads and Bakers were also English, on the one hand, and the other, from Vermont, a Union state. John H. Whitney and Sarah’s brother, George W. Baker, both had been prisoners at Andersonville. Orrilla’s brother, William H. Paine, died when a Union soldier.¹²³ In 1870, Jasper County, Missouri continued to have openly supportive Southern sympathizers. Living next door to the Whitney-Snyder Farm, and eventually to be in-laws to the Whitney, was Allen Scott, a slave owner¹²⁴ and his son, Washington L. Scott, the latter proud of his association with the Brown’s Regiment Missouri and Thomas R. Livingston.¹²⁵ Just how would these ladies converse with such people?

It may have been as simple as stated by Helen Baker (nee Snyder) that it was city dwellers verse the country folks. Newspapers used terms “county folk” or “country cousin” contrasting the examples of inane and laudable behavior in selection of hairdos, clothing, social events, and superstition as follows:

“This settlement (St. Cloud, Minnesota) is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. One thing we specially noticed, i.e. the tasteful, suitable dresses of the ladies. St. Cloud already assumes metropolitan airs towards country folks, and our ladies are trouble with a corresponding dressiness. Great stress is laid upon headdresses; but very few of the ladies out there had anything on their head except their hair or something we did not notice; something which did not keep dangling and fluttering and keeping up a great idea of figit (sic) and fuss. One young lady, who would be a belle anywhere, had her black hair brushed back smooth and glossy as satin; and not anything to break the outline of her finely formed Grecian head.” “St. Cloud Democrat”, Saint Cloud, Minnesota, February 9, 1860, page 2.

“County folks are in general so fully occupied with affairs that they have no time to discover how lonesome they really are. So far as this is concerned we think it is a misfortune. We are too busy. We work too hard. We take few or no holidays. We read and think too little, and do not spend sufficient time in social culture. There is no reason why those who plow the soil or ‘whose talk is of bullock’ should not experience the refinements which are the result of formal social life.... Rural New Yorker,” “The Saint Paul Globe”, Saint Paul, Minnesota, July 11, 1880, page 3.

From the “Chicago Daily Tribune”, Chicago, Illinois a more serious warning on November 15, 1874 about “country folks”:

“Speaking of our ‘city airs,’ there is one reason for it that I have not yet given. It is this: I notice on our streets every few days a blind man or woman led by a dog or child, asking alms, and Italian organ-grinders and violinists, who make melody for the ‘country folks’ and fun for the children. Usually they are well rewarded, and that only helps to perpetuate the nuisance. If people do not invent some way of stopping the beggars of all Christendom swarming over this country, we will soon be worse off than Constantinople even, if Mark Twain tells the truth about that city and its beggars.”

In the Saint Paul Globe, Saint Paul, Minnesota, November 16, 1879, page 3, the following story tells of the disastrous results of the superstitions of the country folks:

“Vaccination appears to have untold terrors for the country folks of Germany. A woman of Mellenberge, who was repeatedly notified to submit her child of 8 months to the operation and was threatened with arraignment in court if she did not comply, jumped with the baby into the Fulda. Both were drowned.”

Of course the press also commented unfavorably about the “city dwellers” as well but they still emphasized the difference between the two worlds. The “Social Folly” in the Alton Telegraph, Alton, Illinois on March 31, 1871 provides a chiding for elaborate diners and accompanying costs as follows:

“Scriber’s Monthly thus describes it. Let simple country folk read and be thankful. That the city folk who indulge in it will read and reform is hardly to be expected.

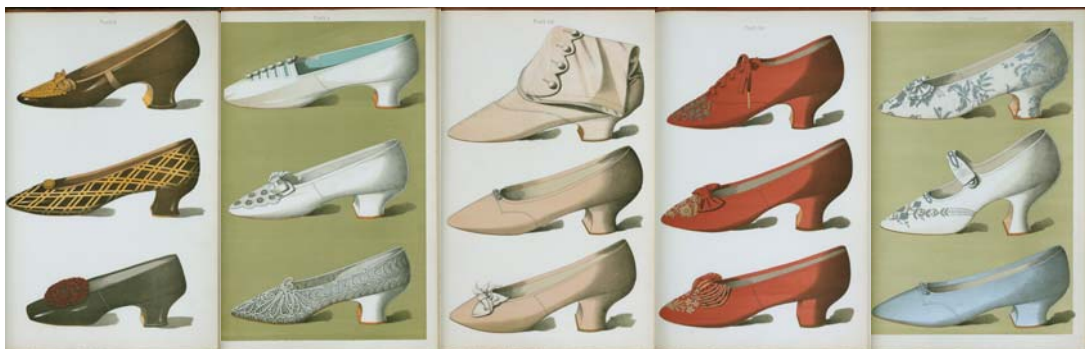
“If half a dozen friends are invited to dinner it is deemed necessary to crowd the table with superfluous viands and dainty and costly dishes. If the same number for tea, there is hardly less expense and trouble incurred....

“Now we protest that there must be some better way than this. The great multitude are those who, in some calling or profession, work for their bread. To furnish a dinner or tea as such as we described would be felt by them as a serve tax. No matter how intellectual or socially valuable these people may be they shrink from entering society that imposes such burdens. As they feel that it be impossible for them to return in kind the expensive civilities that a wealthy neighbor extends to them they shrink back into their own houses and go nowhere. Everywhere and all the time these costly entertainments, at dinner and teas and social assemblies, operate as a bar to social intercourse. In deed they have become, in full legitimate meaning of the word, a nuisance....”

This article gives insight into how David Whitney’s money may have been spent by the Whitney boys and their wives.

Fashion also may have had something to do with the ladies reluctance. While it was the custom for women to wear a more boot-like shoe outside than inside the home, the shoes of the farmer’s wife were sturdy and able to endure chicken poop and dirt. In the end, the ladies may have just objected to getting their shoes dirty.

Figure 1 Figure 8 Women's Shoes 19th Century



Research and Miscellaneous Notes

The following provides steps taken to identify individuals and spelling of names associated with the families. Also miscellaneous notes are provided on the individuals and times in which they lived.

- A. "Charles Whitney" is the name used for census, obituary notices, and multiple patent filings. However there was a reference to "Charles H. Whitney" in one publication that clearly is referring to the Charles Whitney, son of David Whitney. Other attempts to verify the use of the middle initial have not been fruitful if not confusing. There were multiple men named "Charles H. Whitney" or "Charles Whitney" who were contemporaries of Charles Whitney, herein. One finds these individuals in newspaper articles and census. Examples are an obituary in the "New Ulm Review," New Ulm, Minnesota, dated January 1, 1913, and in other sources, such as various articles about an appellate judge¹²⁶, postmaster¹²⁷, an inventor of a plow planter and cultivator from Tennessee¹²⁸, and a "true believer" of Schweinworth of the Church of the Triumphant¹²⁹. As such, "Charles Whitney" will be used in this narrative to refer to the son of David Whitney and brother of John Hamilton Whitney.
- B. "John Hamilton Whitney" or "John H. Whitney" is a documented name for the John Whitney, herein. There are several references to "John H. Whitney" and Sarah Louis Whitney (nee Baker) and "John Hamilton Whitney." One example is the probate of John H. Whitney's probate estate and the Canadian patent claim. However, there were other people named "John H. Whitney." See 1860 US Federal Census in the 3rd Ward of Hastings, Waskota, Minnesota and researchers who show "Sarah Alice Baker" married to John Whitney living in Wisconsin at same time John H. Whitney, herein, lived in Minnesota and Missouri.
- C. Some researchers show Charles Whitney having a second marriage to "Christine R." However, the listing of the Orrilla Louise Paine as administratrix for Charles Whitney, deceased, relating to his patent for a mowing and reaping machine (No. 660,519, date Oct 30 Monthly Vol. 3521 791 Vol. 93 page 773) in the January 1, 1901 US Patent Office publication suggest that Orrilla outlived her husband and that he had been married to her upon his death. A court would have appointed a wife as an "administratrix" rather than an ex-wife. See "Annual Report of Commissioner of Patent for the year of 1900," Serial Set Vol. No. 4041, Report S. Doc 138. After 1865, Orrilla is difficult to locate on any census and does not reappear until 1900 in New Tier, Cook County, Illinois in the US Federal Census. Meanwhile, in 1880, Charles is listed with Christine R. and his two sons, George and Fredrick, in Sycamore, DeKalb, Illinois in a boarding house. While Christine R. is listed as being married, there is some confusion over the description of her parents' and personal birthplace as well as that of Charles and his two sons. Charles lists his parents' birthplaces as New York and his sons, list their mother's birthplace as Michigan, which corresponds to that of Christine R.'s, and their own, New York. This confusion may have arisen from the census taker attributing "Rochester" to New

York rather than Minnesota. Also since they were staying in a boarding house, the landlord may have given the information leading to the mistakes. Of note is the mention of Orrilla as Charles' wife in an 1885 publication. See De Kalb County, Illinois Biographical Dictionary, herein. Orrilla is listed as the widow of Charles Whitney on several publications of the local directory for New Tier, Minnesota following his death.

- D. There are multiple spellings of "Orrilla" or "Aurilla" and "Paine", "Payne" or "Pane". In one instance there may be some confusion as to a "Orell Whitney" who is a "roomer" and "laborer" and "male" in the home of Fenton on West Madison Street, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois in 1880. There are also other "Orilla Paynes" of same age and general area. Death Certificate from Illinois lists her father as "Henry A. Payne."
- E. One "Ephraim Baker" from Vermont is shown with a father named "Ephraim" and mother, "Sally". It has not been confirmed if these two individuals are the parents of the "Ephraim Baker" father of Sarah Louise Baker. This may be an individual bearing the same name born in the approximately same year as the "Ephraim Baker" herein referenced but lived and died in Vermont. An "Ephraim Baker" is shown has receiving on February 10, 1848 and March 1, 1848, seven patents in Dane County, Wisconsin in sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11. The total number of acreage was over 500. However this person does not appear to be the "Ephraim Baker" who married Nancy Ann Smith nor was related to him. This Ephraim Baker was from Franklin County, Massachusetts, born on November 7, 1807. However, it does illustrate the commonality of the name "Ephraim Baker" at the time. There was also an "Ephraim Wood Baker" who was prominent in the Topeka community but died in 1874.
- F. The "Sarah Whitney" listed in the 1880 Federal Census in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota is the wife of Rodney Whitney, who is not related to David Whitney.
- G. In the 1900 US Federal Census, Sarah Louise Whitney (nee Baker) lists that she had one child who was not living. Is it possible that the "Mary" who is five years old, born in about 1865, was Sarah's daughter before her marriage to John Whitney?
- H. While the Heads are listed in "England & Wales, Quaker Birth, Marriage and Death Records" they were not members as shown on the birth record of George Head.¹³⁰
- I. Dated August 12, 1873, recorded in Jasper County, Missouri, Probate, Vol. B, Page 131, Reel 3362. Will of David Whitney at page 131: "I, David Whitney, of the County of Jasper and State of Missouri, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament. First, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Margret Whitney, all of my real estate situate in the Township Jackson County of Jasper and State of Missouri to Wit it being one hundred and fifty seven acres formerly owned by William Lewellen and others but now occupied by me as my home farm (?). Also, I give and bequeath to my beloved Wife a stone house building situated in the City of Rochester Minn., situated on the corner of Broad Way and Colledge (sic) Street and North Street seventy-five feet West Street 100 feet and joining a two-story frame building joining a two-story frame Livery Stable being in the City of Rochester Minn. to have and to hold the above described lands and stone house during her life time. Also, I give devise unto my wife all my personal property to have and to hold the same to her own use her lifetime and to have the sole control of the same so long as she may live there. All the above described property both real estate and personal property shall belong

to my beloved daughter Caroline Schneider and to her sole control forever and I further give and devise to my beloved son Charles Whitney ten dollars. Also I give and devise to my son John H. Whitney ten dollars also I give and devise unto Matilda Nearing the sum of ten dollars to be paid to each out of the estate leaving to Charles Whitney, Matilda Nearing, and John H Whitney their full share of all my property that they have sole control and as to all the rest and residue of my real estate and personal property whatsoever of__ after the payment of just debts shall be paid then the residue of all my real estate and personal property shall be and remain for the sole benefit and control of my beloved daughter Caroline Schneider forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal 12 day of Aug 1873. In the year of our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and seventy-three David Whitney {seal} Signed and delivered by the above named David Whitney to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us and by his request and in his presence have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses to the above Will and Testament. B.G. Fisk {seal} Isaiah Ferguson {seal}.”

- J. The market for the harvester and binder were highly competitive and marketed aggressively by Marsh, McCormick, Champion Machine Works, D.M. Osborne Company, Gammon and Deering and others. The use of a wire binder, John H. Whitney’s early contribution in 1868, had given way to the twine binder and in particular the one developed by John Francis Appleby (1840-1917), who patented his device on September 17, 1878 (No. 208, 137) and February 18, 1879 (No. 212,420). He licensed its use to Gammon and Deering. In 1880, Deering made a big market push of the equipment using this patent, outselling others. In 1881, Appleby sold his patent to Champion Machine Works, of Springfield, Ohio. Other companies also purchased the rights to the Appleby binder but C.W. Marsh could not financially afford such efforts. Marsh employed inventors to build a distinctly different approach. They looked to the Whitney’s non-canvas carrier for forcing grain directly from the platform to the binder. While having good success, the Marsh-Whitney Company continued to struggle financially from earlier losses and inability to collect on loans given to farmers to purchase the equipment. In about 1882, the company reformed and obtained financing to build and market Marsh-Whitney binders. The “ruinous mistake” according to Marsh was to proceed with the production of the standard machine and binder until the Marsh-Whitney binder could be more thoroughly tested. There were technical difficulties that hampered the effectiveness of the Marsh-Whitney harvester and binder on harvesting of grain produced in wet or dry seasons. While modifications were made, the other companies, such as Deering and McCormick, had also addressed issues in their respective models and decreased the cost of production allowing them to price their product at a level that Marsh could not meet. Marsh took on additional personal debt and sold certain bank interests to keep the company working. The Panic of 1884 caused by the collapse of Grant and Ward and the Marine National Bank of New York resulted in the weakening of the money market and inability of companies like Marsh-Whitney to get operating capital. Finally creditors doomed Marsh-Whitney requiring it finally to close operations on June 30, 1884.¹³¹

- K. Nancy Baker was the postmaster for Rochester. Also mentioned as to her daughter, Frances Marie, married Heman C. Greene in about 1858, that he married the “daughter of the postmaster”, Nancy Baker.¹³²
- L. In the 1860 US Federal Census, the Greenes are living in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota with son, “Theo. J. “and Frances Marie’s uncle, Jonathan Head (32).¹³³ On the South Dakota Census for 1915, Frances Marie Greene is listed as having had four children with two surviving. This census also provides the date of arrival in South Dakota (1870), father’s place of birth as Vermont and mother’s, England. The Greenes list their religion as “Episcopal.”¹³⁴
- M. While Nancy Baker was at one time associated with the Baptist Church, she joined with her Head and Greene family members in attending the Episcopal Church. (Mitchell Daily Republican, 1887) The Head family donated the land upon which the Calvary Episcopal Church was built. It is one of the oldest church buildings in Rochester, Minnesota.¹³⁵
- N. Morris D. Cutler is referenced as “Morris Derrick Cutler” on BLM patents issued on March 3, 1843 and assignment also of that date. Subsequent patents were issued to Morris D. Cutler of Waukesha in April 1, 1857. As such it appears that the “D” was for “Derrick.”
- O. On the 1840 US Federal Census, “Henry Paine” is listed in Sherman, Huron, Ohio with a family composed of one male 15 to 19 years, one male 44 to 49; one female under five, one females five to nine; two females 10 to 14 and one female 30 to 39. The ages do not necessarily match with Henry and Ester; however the location and time of the census results correspond to the marriage information. There are seven “Heads of Family” in the 1840 US Federal Census named “Henry Paine” in Ohio.
- P. In 1880, the population was 50,155,783; approximately 49% were farmers; 4,009,000 acres in agriculture with average of 134 acres. Most humid land already settled; heavy agricultural settlement on the Great Plains begins. 1860 Total population: 31,443,321; farm population: 15,141,000 (est.); farmers 58% of labor force; Number of farms: 2,044,000; average acres: 199; Total population: 38,558,371; farm population: 18,373,000 (est.); farmers 53% of labor force; Number of farms: 2,660,000; average acres: 153; 1840 Total population: 17,069,453; farm population; 9,012,000 (est.); farmers 69% of labor force¹³⁶
- Q. William H. Paine died in hospital at Fortress Monroe on July 5, 1864. Apparently the family thought he had died of “wounds” as the application for pensions for his wife, Louisa Paine (nee Wickham), and his son, Frank Paine, stated that as a cause for his death rather than chronic dysentery. William married Louisa Wickham on March 15, 1864 by A. Reuberson, JP. Frank born on December 29, 1864 in Haskins, Wood County, Ohio. Guardian for Frank Paine was his grandfather, William Wickham. Louisa re-married on January 6, 1867. She drew a pension as widow under Pension No. 59115 until that time. Frank received \$8 per month until 1880.



Calvary Episcopal Church, undated watercolor by Harold Crawford. *History Gates of Olmsted County.*

- R. George Head moved his family to Fergus Falls, Otter Tails County, Minnesota, just across the border from South Dakota in 1871 after his bankruptcy. With financing from Morris D. Cutler of \$2000 he commenced and did rebuild his fortune before he died in 1883 in Bermuda, where he had traveled on doctor's advice to rebuild his health. "There [Fergus Falls], George would recoup his fortune by following the same process of land preemption and development that had worked for him in Rochester. Brother-in-law Morris Cutler still provided the financial backing. Another fine house was built, and the Heads became pillars of another new community. George again became active in local politics and also served as a partner in a bank." (Allsen, 2012) p. 22
- S. John Head, George Head and Henrietta and Sophia Head (nee Neilson) , Dora Nelson (nee Neilson), her three children who died as infants, and her parents and husband are buried in unmarked graves at the Oakwood Cemetery. Eventually, Andrew Nelson and, Dora's daughter, Nora Nelson Rowley, erected a central monument many years later.
- T. Jefferson Franklin Van Dooser married Dora Neilson. He was born in Randolph, New York on November 17, 1834. His father migrated to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where J. Franklin Van Dooser attended Allegheny College. J. Franklin Van Dooser came to Rochester in 1858 establishing a drug store. During the Civil War, he raised Company I of the 1st Regiment Mounted Rangers and served for 18 months on the frontier as a Lieutenant. Upon his return, he established a store selling agricultural machinery with Dennis H. Williams in 1868. A question needs to be answer if this store was in competition to the Whitney enterprise started in that same year. In 1883, he sold his business to Behrend Clausen and H.F. Adler. The Van Doosers then moved to Ashland, Ashland, Wisconsin where he was a real estate dealer.¹³⁷ It appears that Van Dooser had some discontented clients as someone attempted to murder him by firing into his home on April 18, 1895¹³⁸. He also experienced a financial loss with a fire that destroyed his lumber on May 10, 1896¹³⁹.
- U. Morris Cutler Baker and Clarence Edward Baker also held a patent (350,339 A)¹⁴⁰ filed on for October 8, 1886, a Machine for Operating Drills, that they filed in Mitchell, Davison, South Dakota.

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¹ *Rochester Post*, May 30, 1868, page 3.

² See Research and Miscellaneous Notes for contents of will.

³ See "Semi-Weekly Wisconsin," Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 24, 1863, page 2: "The Ladies of Waukesha organized a Ladies' Union League, of which Miss S.L. Baker is Secretary. Many of the principal married and single ladies of the village are members. They announce their special object to be 'the relief of family of volunteers.' That is a platform of which even Cooperheads must approve." Also in (Leonard, 1910) p. 197 "Miss S.L. Baker" and "Mrs. Herman Green" are described as starting the Rochester Seminary for Young Ladies in 1863 and conducted for about one year.

⁴ Tracing Francis Windsor is difficult due to the common naming and little known particulars. He was living in Rochester in December 1863 as he is mentioned in connection with a Christmas party and also served as a secretary to the Democratic Country Convention in September 1864.

⁵ See Census Place: Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota; Roll: T132_8; Page: 858; Image: 531; Family History Library Film: 830428 Minnesota census schedules for 1870. NARA microfilm publication T132, 13 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. 1870 U.S. census, population schedules. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

⁶ John lived with David and Margaret Whitney, Caroline and her two sons, John and Augustus Snyder or (Oscar) John, her husband and son, on the 1865 Minnesota Census. See Line 50, MNSC_2 of the Minnesota Historical Society. *Minnesota State Population Census Schedules, 1865-1905*. St. Paul, MN, USA: Minnesota Historical Society, 1977. Microfilm. Reels 1-47 and 107-164. Ancestry.com. *Minnesota, Territorial and State Censuses, 1849-1905* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2007.

⁷ See Line 12, MN1857_3 of 1857 Minnesota Territorial Census, Minnesota Historical Society. *Minnesota State Population Census Schedules, 1865-1905*. St. Paul, MN, USA: Minnesota Historical Society, 1977. Microfilm. Reels 1-47 and 107-164.

⁸ See Line 47, MNSC_2 of 1865 Minnesota Territorial Census, Minnesota Historical Society. *Minnesota State Population Census Schedules, 1865-1905*. St. Paul, MN, USA: Minnesota Historical Society, 1977. Microfilm. Reels 1-47 and 107-164.

⁹ (Brothers, 1885) p.665.

¹⁰ (Gould, 1876) p.934.

¹¹ “At this stage of the invention, John H. Whitney of Rochester, evolved the idea of a wire binder and in the season of 1868 had so perfected it that he put it in the field in competition with other binders.” (Leeson, 1897) page 103. Also “About 1868 John H. Whitney of Rochester evolved the idea of a wire binder that would gather and tie bundles ...” (Jarchow, 1949) p.148. And the following relating to Charles Whitney: “Went into manufacturing and merchandising in the spring of 1860 in Rochester, Minn.; sold out in 1869, and together with his brother John organized the Whitney Manufacturing Company, to perfect and make automatic grain binders, and in connection with him went to St. Louis, and organized the Sumner & Whitney Manufacturing Company, for perfecting and making grain binders. He operated in this until 1876, and in 1877 entered into an arrangement with C.W. and W. W. Marsh, of Sycamore, Ill., to operate in inventing and perfecting harvesting machinery.” (Leeson, 1897) p.104.

¹² George Head’s debts, which were secured by his property and other assets, were reported in the “Rochester Post”, dated May 28, 1870, as being \$52,436.99 or \$967,384 in 2014. He left Rochester to start over in Fergus Falls, Otter Tail, Minnesota which was financed by Morris D. Cutler.

¹³ See File No. 13730 Ancestry.com. *Texas Death Index, 1903-2000* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2006. Original data: Texas Department of Health. *Texas Death Indexes, 1903-2000*. Austin, TX, USA: Texas Department of Health, State Vital Statistics Unit.

¹⁴ (Mitchell Daily Republican, 1887).

¹⁵ (Mitchell Daily Republican, 1887)

¹⁶ See Line 20, Roll ks1865_7 of 1865 *Kansas State Census*. Microfilm reels K-1 – K-8. Kansas State Historical Society. Ancestry.com. *Kansas State Census Collection, 1855-1925* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009. Also marriage certificate at Kansas State Record, Topeka, Jul 28 Kansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. 21, Summer 1955

¹⁷ (Western Historical Company, 1880). Various references throughout this book. Also (Excelsior Publishing & Excelsior Publishing, 2010) p. 553.

¹⁸ Ancestry.com, Liverpool, England, Quaker Registers, 1635-1958 (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011), Ancestry.com, Liverpool Record Office, Non-Conformist Registers; Reference Number: 289 QUA/LMBI.

¹⁹ (Mitchell Daily Republican, 1887).

²⁰ (Rusk, 1941)

²¹ (Leonard, 1910) p.185

²² (Allsen, 2012)

²³ Allsen attributes “Alice” to George and Nancy’s mother. (Allsen, 2012) at Note 19, page 111.

However, the immigration manifest by David Lowe, Captain of the Ship Clematis list “Mary”, age 33, with Francis, George and Ann (Nancy) when they arrived on May 8, 1827. Also the 1850 Minnesota Territorial Census shows John Head living with Mary, both “at leisure.”

²⁴ “Ino” can also be spelled “Eno”, “Ani” or “Ana”. “Eno is derived from the French Huguenot surname “Hennot”. The English “Eno” is a nickname of the German personal name “eginhard” containing the elements “awe” and “hard” or the Irish surnames Ennos, Enos etc. and earlier form “Ennis. For sources see (Eno, 1961), (Fennell, 2001), and (Richardson, 1973) p. 303

²⁵ Source is “New York, Passenger List, 1820-1957,” <http://Ancestry.com>. Also listed on “Irish Emigration Database” at dippam.ac.uk. On this site, the ship traveled from Liverpool to New York.

²⁶ The Ship *Clematis* was built by Sampson in about 1812, yet it is referenced as the “new” ship in narratives about Ralph Waldo Emerson’s trip to Charleston, South Carolina on November 25, 1826. Emerson’s trip had been funded by his uncle, Samuel Rippley in hopes of helping Emmerson recover his health. (Rusk, 1941) The ship was described as a “fully rigged ship” which sailed the circuit of Charleston, South Carolina to Boston to Harve. It also made a stop in Liverpool. The ship combined transport of goods and passengers. It was noted for bringing the news of the French revolution and ironically was succeeded by the *Napoleon* of New York. During the reports collected during the 1820s, only Captain David Lowe is mentioned as captain. (The New England Magazine, 1893).

²⁷ See Family 150, Census Place: *Watertown, Jefferson, Wisconsin*; Roll: *M432_1000*; Page: 9A; Image: 23; Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch, *Original Source*: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

²⁸ Allsen spells name “Jonathon”; however, no official document has been located with that spelling. (Allsen, 2012)

²⁹ Census Place: *Watertown, Jefferson, Wisconsin*; Roll: *M432_1000*; Page: 6A; Image: 17; Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

³⁰ Census Place: *Waukesha, Waukesha, Wisconsin*; Roll: *M432_1009*; Page: 282A; Image: 93; Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

³¹ (Excelsior Publishing & Excelsior Publishing, 2010), p. 553.

³² One example is “American Freeman,” *Waukesha, Wisconsin*, dated August 4, 1847, Vol. 3, Issue 39, p.3
³³ (Mitchell Daily Republican, 1887)

³⁴ One example is “American Freeman,” *Waukesha, Wisconsin*, dated March 10, 1847

³⁵ One example is “Watertown Chronicle,” *Watertown, Wisconsin*, dated August 1, 1849

³⁶ (Leonard, 1910), p.p. 185-186

³⁷ (Allsen, 2012)

³⁸ See Line 7 Roll MN1857_3, Ancestry.com. *Minnesota, Territorial and State Censuses, 1849-1905* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007, Original Source: Minnesota Historical Society. *Minnesota State Population Census Schedules, 1865-1905*. St. Paul, MN, USA: Minnesota Historical Society, 1977. Microfilm. Reels 1-47 and 107-164. Minnesota. *Minnesota Territorial Census Schedules, 1849-1855*. St. Paul, MN, USA: Minnesota Historical Society, 2000. Microfilm. Minnesota. *Minnesota 1857 Territorial Census*. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN, USA.

³⁹ Nancy and “husband” arrived in 1858 and moved in with Jonathon Head on his farm. Census documents do not support this statement. (Allsen, 2012)

⁴⁰ Census Place: Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota; Roll: *M653_572*; Page: 634; Image: 221; Family History Library Film: 803572; Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

⁴¹ (Allsen, 2012)

⁴² See US Federal Census 1910 for Ashland, Ashland Ward 3, Wisconsin.

⁴³ (Leonard, 1910), pp 184-185. (Allsen, 2012)p. 17 and Note 9 on p. 110.

⁴⁴ See Research and Miscellaneous Notes for copy of will.

⁴⁵ (Leonard, 1910), p. 185

⁴⁶ (Allsen, 2012) p. 19.

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- ⁴⁷ Morris is shown as “real estate dealer” and known as one the wealthiest and eccentric men in the community. (Excelsior Publishing & Excelsior Publishing, 2010), p. 553. Also 1860 U.S. Federal Census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.
- ⁴⁸ Morris received patents on March 3, 1843 for the 4th PM-1831 MN/WI, T6N R19E in Section 3 for the SE/4 (Accession Nr. W12490_044) and in Section 11 the NE/4 (Accession Nr. W12590_045). His brother, Alonzo received a patent on March 3, 1843 for the NE/4 of Section 3 (Accession Nr. W12380_436). BLM General Law Records.
- ⁴⁹ See cited reference to “The Real Estate Journal” of January 1879 in (Western Historical Company, 1880) p. 348-349.
- ⁵⁰ “Waukesha Daily Freeman”, dated March 29, 1949, “Death of Cutler Marks End of Era”.
- ⁵¹ (Allsen, 2012) p. 112: “It was the younger Cutlers who made the move against the Head estate, based on Morris’ name appearing on the various deeds in Fergus Falls. They offered Sophia Head only the house she was living in plus about \$5,000 cash. Jonathon Head, George’s brother in South Dakota, was outraged by this treatment of his sister-in-law and filed a countersuit in her name.”
- ⁵² See “Mitchell Daily Republic,” Mitchell, South Dakota, August 13, 1888; “Saint Paul Globe,” Saint Paul, Minnesota, May 9, 1890; “Saint Paul Globe,” Saint Paul, Minnesota, August 11, 1888.
- ⁵³ (Allsen, 2012)
- ⁵⁴ See Line 20, Roll ks1865_7 of 1865 *Kansas State Census*. Microfilm reels K-1 – K-8. Kansas State Historical Society; Ancestry.com. *Kansas State Census Collection, 1855-1925* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2009.
- ⁵⁵ See Kansas State Record Topeka July 28 Kansas Historical Society Vol. 21, Summer, 1955.
- ⁵⁶ “The Daily Commonwealth,” Topeka, Kansas
- ⁵⁷ February 5, 1881 in the “Daily Commonwealth,” Topeka, Kansas
- ⁵⁸ See 1880; Census Place: *Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas*; Roll: 397; Family History Film: 1254397; Page: 159A; Enumeration District: 008; Image: 0218, Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- ⁵⁹ See Line 4, Roll v115_143, 1895 *Kansas State Census*. Microfilm reels K-1 – K-169. Kansas State Historical Society
- ⁶⁰ Census Place: Yankton, Yankton, Dakota Territory; Roll: 115; Family History Film: 1254115; Page: 465B; Enumeration District: 106; Image: 0138. Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1880 United States Federal Census (Online publication - Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010. 1880 U.S. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copyright 1999 Intellectual Reserve, Inc., Ancestry.com, Year: 1880 Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls).
- ⁶¹ (Allsen, 2012).
- ⁶² “Mitchell Daily Republic”, “Death of a Pioneer” and “Odd Fellows Attention”, Mitchell, South Dakota, October 27, 1891.
- ⁶³ Jonathon sold 80 acres of his land to Dr. William Worrall Mayo who established a farm called “Mayo Homestead”. (Allsen, 2012) p. 119.
- ⁶⁴ Census Place: Yankton, Yankton, Dakota Territory; Roll: 115; Family History Film: 1254115; Page: 465B; Enumeration District: 106; Image: 0138. Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1880 United States Federal Census (Online publication - Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2010. 1880 U.S. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copyright 1999 Intellectual Reserve, Inc., Ancestry.com, Year: 1880 Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls).
- ⁶⁵ Census Place: *Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota*; Roll: M653_572; Page: 643; Image: 230; Family History Library Film: 803572; Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.
- ⁶⁶ (Allsen, 2012) p. 209.

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- ⁶⁷ See Film No. 2283395 Sheet 962, Ancestry.com. *South Dakota, State Census, 1915* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. Original data: *South Dakota, State Census, 1915*. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.
- ⁶⁸ Patent No. 109985, patented December 6, 1870 (US Patent Office, 1872).
- ⁶⁹ Gould's Saint Louis Directory for 1876, Publisher: David B. Gould, Publisers, No. 320 North Third Street, Saint Louis, Missouri.
- ⁷⁰ (Missouri State Archives, 1834-1910) p.86.
- ⁷¹ (Missouri State, 1878) Missouri Judicial Records Historical Database, Series Probate Estate Files, Term of Court, Year 1878, County St. Louis, Court Type Probate, Date of Filing 1876, Microfilm 35557.
- ⁷² (Canadian Intellectual Property Office) See Patent CA 6239, Improvement on Grain Binding Machine, Inventor, Whitney, John H. and Owner, Whitney, Sarah L. Issued on June 21, 1876. Sarah signed claim on May 30, 1876 in Saint Louis, Missouri.
- ⁷³ (Marsh, 1910), Chapter XXXI, pp. 211-215.
- ⁷⁴ See "Mitchell Daily Republican," Mitchell, South Dakota, February 12, 1886, November 18, 1886, March 14, 1890, August 24, 1887, September 7, 1888, October 24, 1888.
- ⁷⁵ Census Place: *Crowley, Acadia, Louisiana*; Roll: 556; Page: 35B; Enumeration District: 0009; FHL microfilm: 1240556: Ancestry.com. *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.
- ⁷⁶ *Census Place: Crowley Ward 1, Acadia, Louisiana*; Roll: T624_507; Page: 15A; Enumeration District: 0010; FHL microfilm: 1374520: Ancestry.com. *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910 (NARA microfilm publication T624, 1,178 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. For details on the contents of the film numbers, visit the following NARA web page: NARA
- ⁷⁷ Publication Number: T289 Publication, Publication Title: Organization Index to Pension Files of Veterans Who Served Between 1861 and 1900. Publisher: NARA National Archives Catalog ID: 2588825 National Archives Catalog Title: Organization Index to Pension Files of Veterans Who Served Between 1861 and 1900, compiled 1949-1949, documenting the period 1861-1942, Record Group: 15 Short Description: NARA T289. Pension applications for service in the U Army between 1861 and 1900, group according to the units in which the veterans served. Collection Title: Civil War Pension State: Minnesota Arm of Service: Cavalry Regiment: 1 Company C Name: Whitney John Rank: (Blank) Date: 05-JUL-1890 State/Arm of Service: Minn. Cav. Company/Regiment: C,1 Roll Number: 255
- ⁷⁸ Census Place: *Justice Precinct 1, Navarro, Texas*; Roll: T625_1836; Page: 10A; Enumeration District: 140; Image: 128: Ancestry.com. *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. (NARA microfilm publication T625, 2076 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. For details on the contents of the film numbers, visit the following NARA web page: NARA. Note: Enumeration Districts 819-839 are on roll 323 (Chicago City).
- ⁷⁹ See File No. 13730, Ancestry.com. *Texas Death Index, 1903-2000* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. Original data: Texas Department of Health. *Texas Death Indexes, 1903-2000*. Austin, TX, USA: Texas Department of Health, State Vital Statistics Unit.
- ⁸⁰ Death Certificate from Illinois lists her father as "Henry A. Payne. See Ancestry.com, Cook County, Illinois, Deaths Index, 1878-1922 (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011), Ancestry.com.
- ⁸¹ Original image posted at Ancestry Family Trees (Online publication - Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com. Original data: Family Tree files submitted by Ancestry members.), Ancestry.com, Database online. Record for Amasa Franklin..
- ⁸² Census Place: Middleton, Wood, Ohio; Roll: M432_741; Page: 169A; Image: 338; Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National

Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁸³ Ancestry.com, 1840 United States Federal Census (Online publication - Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data - Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. (NARA microfilm publication M704, 580 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record G), Ancestry.com, Year: 1840; Census Place: Middleton, Wood, Ohio; Roll: 434; Page: 391; Image: 797; Family History Library Film: 0020179. Record for David Whitney. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1840usfedcenancestry&h=3351745&indiv=try>.

⁸⁴ Census Place: Washington, Wood, Ohio; Roll: M432_741; Page: 166B; Image: 333; Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁸⁵ (Leeson, 1897) p. 812.

⁸⁶ (Leeson, 1897) pp. 311-312, 407, 409

⁸⁷ "Cleveland Leader," Cleveland, Ohio, September 8, 1859

⁸⁸ Minnesota, Territorial and State Census, 1849-1905 (Ancestry.com. Minnesota, Territorial and State Census, 1849-1905 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.), Ancestry.com.

⁸⁹ Henry O. Nearing reported that he took care of his father-in-law's property after his return in at the end of 1854 from California until June 17, 1857, when he traveled to Minnesota. As such, David Whitney travelled to Rochester, Minnesota to establish his rights in property before selling his land in Wood County, Ohio. (Leeson, 1897).

⁹⁰ Census Place: Waterville, Lucas, Ohio; Roll: M653_1003; Page: 301; Image: 606; Family History Library Film: 805003

⁹¹ Publication No. M552 Publication Title: Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Ohio Content Source: NARA Content Partner: NARA Source Publication Year: 1965 Fold3 Publication Year: 2011 Record Group: 94 National Archives Catalog ID: 654530 National Archives Catalog Title: Indexes to the Carded Records of Soldiers Who Served in Volunteer Organizations During the Civil War, compiled 1899 - 1927, documenting the period 1861 - 1866 Fold3 Job: 11-051 Language: English Country: United States State: Ohio Short Description: NARA M552. This is an alphabetical card index to the compiled service records of volunteer Union soldiers belonging to units from the State of Ohio. Roll: 0082 Military Unit: 52nd Infantry Given Name: William H Surname: Paine Company: A, Enlistment Rank: Pvt. Discharge Rank: Pvt.

⁹² (Leeson, 1897) p. 748.

⁹³ 1857 Minnesota Territory Census, *supra*.

⁹⁴ 1865 Minnesota Territory Census, *supra*.

⁹⁵ (Brothers, 1885)*supra*

⁹⁶ (Gould, 1876), *supra*

⁹⁷ Census Place: Sycamore, DeKalb, Illinois; Roll: 202; Family History Film: 1254202; Page: 271C; Enumeration District: 044; Image: 0785

⁹⁸ *Census Place: New Trier, Cook, Illinois; Roll: 293; Page: 7B; Enumeration District: 1173; FHL microfilm: 1240293; Ancestry.com. 1900 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900. T623, 1854 rolls.*

⁹⁹ Daily Register Gazette, Rockford, Illinois, September 16, 1899. "Charles Whitney, inventor of the Marsh-Whitney binder died at Sycamore Friday, age 64 years."

¹⁰⁰ Ancestry.com, Cook County, Illinois, Deaths Index, 1878-1922 (Name: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.; Location: Provo, UT, USA; Date: 2011;), www.ancestry.com, Database online. Record for Orrilla Whitney.

¹⁰¹ "Lake Shore News" (Wilmette, Illinois), March 6, 1913, p. 6. "Mrs. Orrilla Whitney, 903 Elm street, Winnetka, died at her home Monday, March 3, at 12:05 a. m. and was taken to Sycamore, Illinois for burial, Wednesday, March 5. Mrs. Whitney was 78 years old."

¹⁰² A Whitney Vanderbilt union (Henry F. Whitney and Gertrude Vanderbilt) of distant relations was covered in various newspapers such as the “Alton Evening Telegraph”, Alton, Illinois, June 22, 1896.

¹⁰³ (Western Historical Company, 1880)

¹⁰⁴ (Leonard, 1910)p. 204

¹⁰⁵ (Leeson, 1897)pp. 748-749

¹⁰⁶ “He had unusual inventive ability and prospects of great distinction.” (Leonard, 1910) p. 104

¹⁰⁷ Selections from (Shugg, 1965).

¹⁰⁸ (Allsen, 2012) p. 44.

¹⁰⁹ See Research and Miscellaneous Notes “U” and Endnote 130.

¹¹⁰ For a review of this topic see (Nader, 1994).

¹¹¹ However it should be noted that articles in newspapers about the “self-man” rising to new social levels was plentiful in newspapers earlier in the 19th century. Examples of such men were Daniel Webster, Nathan Mayer Rothchild. Even a representative of the Sac and Fox Tribe called himself the “Self-made Man” (Nar-Nar-he-keit) when signing the treaty between Martin Van Buren on October 21, 1837, as reported in “The Evening Post,” New York, March 6, 1837.

¹¹² In 1880, the population was 50,155,783; approximately 49% were farmers; 4,009,000 acres in agriculture with average of 134 acres. Most humid land already settled; heavy agricultural settlement on the Great Plains begins. 1860 Total population: 31,443,321; farm population: 15,141,000 (est.); farmers 58% of labor force; Number of farms: 2,044,000; average acres: 199 ; Total population: 38,558,371; farm population: 18,373,000 (est.); farmers 53% of labor force; Number of farms: 2,660,000; average acres: 153; 1840 Total population: 17,069,453; farm population; 9,012,000 (est.); farmers 69% of labor force

¹¹³ For contribution to national capital see (Vandenbroucke, 2008) pp. 81-110.

¹¹⁴ For an interesting early study of the characteristics of inventors see (Winston, 1937) pp. 837-849.

¹¹⁵ Also 1,000 of the 6,600 patents filed between 1857 to 1858 were for agricultural and farm equipment.

Nader, *supra*.

¹¹⁶ Founded by an inventor, Rufus M. Porter in 1845, that was originally devoted to new inventions. The extended title of the magazine was “The Advocate of Industry and Journal of Mechanical and Other Improvements”. The parent company had a circulation of 40,000 by 1880 and nearing 50,000 before the economic problems of the 1890. It rebounded due to the high demand. (Mott, 1934).

¹¹⁷ (Hounshell, 1980).

¹¹⁸ (Shugg, 1965) *supra*

¹¹⁹ (Fletcher, 1947) pp. 143-151

¹²⁰ “Historical Resources of Joplin, Missouri Jasper and Newton Counties, Missouri National Register of Historical Places,” US Department of the Interior, National Park Services, p.10.

¹²¹ Table 10. Population of the 100 Largest Urban Places: 1870, Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Internet Release date: June 15, 1998

¹²² (Western Historical Company, 1880) starting at 458.

¹²³ Fold3: Publication No. M552 Publication Title: Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Ohio Content Source: NARA Content Partner: NARA Source Publication Year: 1965 Fold3 Publication Year: 2011 Record Group: 94 National Archives Catalog ID: 654530 National Archives Catalog Title: Indexes to the Carded Records of Soldiers Who Served in Volunteer Organizations During the Civil War, compiled 1899 - 1927, documenting the period 1861 - 1866 Fold3 Job: 11-051 Language: English Country: United States State: Ohio Short Description: NARA M552. This is an alphabetical card index to the compiled service records of volunteer Union soldiers belonging to units from the State of Ohio. Roll: 0082 Military Unit: 52nd Infantry Given Name: William H Surname: Paine Company: A, Enlistment Rank: Pvt. Discharge Rank: Pvt.

¹²⁴ Ancestry.com. 1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA:

Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Eighth Census of the United States, 1860*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1860. M653, 1,438 rolls.

¹²⁵ (Mills & Company, 1883)p. 773

¹²⁶ “Daily Register Gazette,” “Judge Whitney Very Ill,” May 19, 1910, Rockford, Illinois,

¹²⁷ “The Inter Ocean,” July 22, 1874, Chicago, Illinois, p. 3

¹²⁸ (Canadian Intellectual Property Office)CA61853, Issued on November 26, 1898.

¹²⁹ “Chicago Daily Tribune”, July 31, 1896, Chicago, Illinois, p.3

¹³⁰ Ancestry.com, Liverpool, England, Quaker Registers, 1635-1958 (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011), Ancestry.com, Liverpool Record Office, Non-Conformist Registers; Reference Number: 289 QUA/LMBI.

¹³¹ (Marsh, 1910)_Chapter XXXI, pp. 211-215.

¹³² (Mitchell Daily Republican, 1887) and (Leonard, 1910) p. 204

¹³³ Census Place: *Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota*; Roll: *M653_572*; Page: *643*; Image: *230*; Family History Library Film: *803572*; Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Original data: 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.

¹³⁴ See Film No. 2283395 Sheet 962, Ancestry.com. *South Dakota, State Census, 1915* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. Original data: *South Dakota, State Census, 1915*. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013.

¹³⁵ (Allsen, 2012)

¹³⁶ <http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/blfarm4.htm>

¹³⁷ (Leonard, 1910) page 1022

¹³⁸ “Daily Inter Ocean”, “Assassin Fires Through a Window,” April 14, 1895, Vol. XXIV, Issue 25. Page 1, Chicago, Illinois

¹³⁹ “St. Paul Globe”, “Lumber and Lives”, St. Paul, Minnesota, May 10, 1896

¹⁴⁰ (Baker, 1886), See Vol. 37, Issues 1-4, page 65, in 1887 Official Gazette of the US Patent Office. Note that the St. Paul Daily Globe of October 9, 1886, incorrectly lists E.C. Mitchell as co-inventor while patent lists Clarence Edward Baker.