

Descendants of Aaron Van Cleave, jr

Generation No. 1

1. AARON⁵ VAN CLEAVE, JR (AARON⁴ VAN CLEEF, ISABRANDT³, JAN CORNELISEN² VAN KLEEFF, CORNELIUS¹)^{1,1} was born 1745 in NJ^{2,2,2,2,2}, and died 1813 in Washington Co., KY^{2,2,2,2,2,2}. He married RACHEL BRENT^{3,3} in Rowan Co, NC, daughter of JOHN BRENT and ELIZABETH DEAL. She was born 1747 in Rowan, NC, USA³, and died 1823⁴.

Notes for AARON VAN CLEAVE, JR:
While it is believed that Aaron served in the Continental Army during the Revolution, like his brothers did there has been no record found to substantiate that he did.

The actual dates of settlement in KY of the Van Cleave brothers Jo

Green Co., KY Review, Vol XI-No 2; Jan 1988.
"Abstracts Green Co. Circuit Court Suits (page 29)"

Joseph VanCleave vs. Cary A. Vancleave
"Green County Circuit Court Packet #5580, May, 1826 - Aaron Vancleave made a will in Washington Co, KY, on 11 Nov. 1813. He died shortly thereafter. Exec: Joseph Vancleave. His widow was Rachel Vancleave, who died in 1823.
CHILDREN: (1) Joseph Vancleave (2) Elenor Bailey m. Robert Bailey (3) John B. Vancleave, died since his father. His wife, Sally, is Admx. (4) Samuel B. Vancleave (5) Burditt A. Vancleave (6) Cary A. Vancleave (7) Mary Love, m. Joseph Love, Oldham Co., KY (8) Wm. D. Vancleave (9) Rachel Chaudoin m. John W. Vancleave (10) Elizabeth Vancleave, dec'd, unmarried.

At the time of Aaron's death there was a lawsuit for the land on which he lived and died. In Item #10 of Aaron's will he gave his 2 youngest sons, Samuel & Cary, the plantation where he lived. After their mother's death. No land was lost in the suit. However, in a survey, part of the land fell into a tract belonging to John Lancaster."

More About AARON VAN CLEAVE, JR:
Burial: Thomas Cemetery, Loretto, Marion Co, KY^{5,5}

Notes for RACHEL BRENT:
I got an offer from Ancestry to research one ancestor as a Christmas present from this fine organization. I asked for help on Rachel Brent Van Cleave's parents, who they do not appear anywhere on the 23 other family trees maintained on A
Brent, Capt., 1652, by Mrs. Mary Brent, Northumberland Co.

11. i. JAMES WALLACE⁸ VAN CLEAVE, b. 15 Jul 1849, Washington (Marion) County, KY; d. 15 May 1910, St.Louis, Missouri.
 ii. LAURA ALICE VAN CLEAVE, b. 20 Aug 1851, Washington (Marion) County, KY; d. 31 Jan 1854, Washington (Marion) County, KY.

Notes for LAURA ALICE VAN CLEAVE:
 died at age 3 buried in KY.

More About LAURA ALICE VAN CLEAVE:
 Burial: Thomas Church Graveyard Cemetery

- iii. SARAH(SALLIE) VAN CLEAVE, b. Sep 1854, Washington (Marion) County, KY; d. 07 Feb 1926, Louisville, Jefferson Co, KY.

Notes for SARAH(SALLIE) VAN CLEAVE:
 One of 3 in the family that survived the raid of Union Officers after the Civil War.

More About SARAH(SALLIE) VAN CLEAVE:
 Burial: 08 Feb 1926, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis County, MO

- iv. LUELLA HENRY VAN CLEAVE, b. Aug 1856, Washington (Marion) County, KY; d. 15 Aug 1933, Winona Lake, Indiana.

Notes for LUELLA HENRY VAN CLEAVE:
 One of 3 that survived the raid of union officers after the Civil War.

More About LUELLA HENRY VAN CLEAVE:
 Burial: Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis County, MO

Generation No. 4

11. JAMES WALLACE⁸ VAN CLEAVE (*HENRY MASON⁷ VAN CLEAVE, CARY ALLEN⁶ VAN CLEAVE, AARON⁵, AARON⁴ VAN CLEEF, ISABRANDT³, JAN CORNELISEN² VAN KLEEFF, CORNELIUS¹*) was born 15 Jul 1849 in Washington (Marion) County, KY, and died 15 May 1910 in St.Louis, Missouri. He married KATHERINE LOUISE JEFFERSON 23 Mar 1871 in Louisville, Jefferson Co, KY, daughter of THOMAS JEFFERSON and ELIZABETH CREAGH. She was born 03 Oct 1849 in Kentucky, and died 01 Jun 1928 in Memphis, TN.

Notes for JAMES WALLACE VAN CLEAVE:
 James Wallace Van Cleave was "Pretty much a National Figure" quoting his son Brenton.

Born on a farm near Lorretto, KY, He Volunteered to fight for the Confederates at age 14.

After the Civil War James supported his mother and 2 survi

~ Finally, on January 28, 1908 the National Council of Industrial Defense was established with Van Cleave as chairman. The council became the chief spokesman for the anti-union employing interest on legislative matters, and the

~ Year Book of the Holland Society of New York 1911
 page 119-120 In Memoriam James Wallace Van Cleave

James Wallace Van Cleave, a member since December 8,1904, was born July 15, 1849, in Marion County, Kentucky, and

James Wallace Van Cleave was "Pretty much a National Figure" quoting his son Brenton.

Born on a farm near Lorretto, KY, He Volunteered to fight for the Confederates at age 14.

After the Civil War James supported his mother and 2 surviving sisters, but the finances were in ruins after the Union Army raided their holdings.

Married Catherine Louise Jefferson of an important Louisville family of high social standing.

served seven years in the employ of L.S. Lithgow & Co. as a traveling man. Moved to St. Louis became General Manager, Sec /Tres, then Vice President, then President of Buck's Stove and Range Company, taking it from a small nucleus to one of the largest of its kind, nationally.

Became President of the National Manufacturers Association 2 terms.

Vice President of Citizen Industrial Association of America & president of the St. Louis Association.

then 3 terms as President of that organization.

Founder of the National Council for Industrial Defence

He was not only a very able, energetic and intelligent man in his own business and in his performance of civic duty, but was exceptionally broad minded, just and conscientious.

He always attended his party's national convention

Was mentioned as a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

He will be remembered for his long fight with trade unions on the principal of the boycott, he successfully won an injunction against the AFL's do not Patronize action, so enraging Samuel Gompers that he and two of his officers were sentenced to contempt of court prison terms when he ignored the court continuing the boycott. On appeal it was upheld by the Supreme Court of the US, but it was never served since James Wallace died in 1910. And the board of directors arranged a settlement. He was my great grandfather.

During the life of James Wallace Van Cleave 1849 to 1910 the Region was Rent Asunder by the Civil War. He enlisted by age 13, in 1862.

Considered essential by Southerners but increasingly opposed by Northerners, slavery became a catalyst for disintegration, and the Ohio Valley was a seam along which the young nation ripped apart west of the mountains. Beginning with South Carolina in December 1860, seven deep South States seceded by February 1861, soon followed by Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee. The slave state of Kentucky -neutral at first -and Missouri remained in the Union but were riven by guerilla warfare. Oriented toward the Ohio Valley, 48 northwest Virginia counties entered the Union as West Virginia in June of 1863. There upland subsistence farmers, long at odds with powerful Tidewater planters, had opposed Virginia's secession.

In the vast western theatre, rivers and railroads dictated strategy. Union troops coursed down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to battlegrounds in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. The early loss of Forts Henry and Donelson cost the Rebels the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, Gateways to the deep South. Confederate Generals rallied troops at major rail centers. After Nashville fell, Corinth, Memphis, and Chattanooga capitulated, cracking the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the "Vertebrae of the Confederacy." The surrender of Knoxville along the Chattanooga gave the Union another key rail line, the Virginia and Tennessee. Meanwhile, the Union had won control of the Mississippi through victories at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, splitting the Confederacy and choking off its lifeline to the West.

Although it reached its final conclusion in the East, the Civil War was largely won west of the Appalachians, where Union General William Tecumseh Sherman had predicted that whoever "gets the control of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers will control the continent.

7. James Wallace Van Cleave 1849 to 1910

born July 15, 1849, in Marion County, Kentucky died May 15, 1910, in St. Louis, Missouri.

married to Catherine (Kate/Katie) Louise Jefferson (born October 3, 1849 in Kentucky, died June 1, 1928, in Memphis, Tennessee) the daughter of Thomas Lewis Jefferson and Elisabeth Ann Creagh.

James attended Springfield Academy. While a student he joined the Confederate Army to fight in the civil War, at the age of 13. He enlisted September 10, 1862, at Springfield, Kentucky, as a Private, in Company K, 8th Calvary Regiment, under General John H. Morgan ("Morgan's Raiders").

His mother learned of this and drove her buggy to Springfield and took him home, as the story is told, by his EAR!

From 1868 to 1888 he worked for J.S. Lithgow & Company, a stove manufacturing firm in Louisville. He is listed in the 1880 Federal Census for Kentucky as living in Jefferson County, Middletown District, Town of Anchorage.

In 1888 James moved to st. Louis, Missouri, where he became one of the most successful and prominent businessmen of his day.

He worked for the Buck's Stove and Range Company, as vice-President and General Manager, and later as President of the Company.

James was President for some years of the National Association of Manufacturers. He gained national prominence due to the long fight against labor unions, which ended in the conviction of Samuel Gompers (President), John Mitchell (Vice-President). and Frank Morrison (Secretary) of the American Federation of Labor; for contempt of court under the Sherman Anti-Trust laws. This long and strenuous fight was nationally acclaimed in the business circles.

James was a Democrat until 1896, from then until his death he was a Republican supporter.

He is listed in the 1900 and 1910 Federal Censuses for Missouri as living in st. Louis County, city of st. Louis.

James was a member of the st. Louis Businessmen's League and the st. Louis Manufacturers Association. In 1903 he pioneered the formation of the citizens Industrial Association of America, becoming the President of the st. Louis branch and Vice-President of the national organization.

James is mentioned in the Encyclopedia of History of st. Louis, published in 1899, and in st. Louis the Fourth city, published in 1909.

James traced his family lineage for the needed application support in submitting it for membership in the prestigious Holland Society of New York, circa 1890. Much of the history of this branch of the family is due to his work.

His will was probated May 27, 1910 in st. Louis

Kate died at the home of her daughter Edith. Her will was probated June 6, 1928, in st. Louis.

James and Catherine are buried in the Bellefontaine Cemetery, in st. Louis County.

Children:

Edith Corrine Van Cleave Fisher 1872 to 1930 Hiram Van Cleave 1874 to 1875

Giles Bell Van Cleave 1877 to 1929

Lee Wallace Van Cleave 1879 to 1939

Harry Fones Van Cleave 1883 to 1937<=====my ancestor

Wilhelmina Born Van Cleave Howard 1883 to 1906 twin to my ancestor

Brenton Gardner Van Cleave 1889 to 1972

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Chapter 17

Organized Labor in American History

Philip Taft Copyright 1964 1st ed. Harper & Row, Publishers

Employers Take the Offensive

LOCAL GROUPS

Opposition to Labor organizations had "expressed itself in local organizations of employers manufacturers' associations, industrial associations, employer associations citizens' alliances. The names had been different in different parts of the country, but they always had one common purpose, and that was organized resistance, either to some demand of organized labor or to some practice of organized labor, for the immediate purpose of protecting the individual interest of the members of such an association of employers or citizens against such encroachment."1.

A call to arms was sounded by John Kirby, Jr. an industrialist operating in Dayton, Ohio. Unions had expanded in the metal trades of that city and under Kirby's inspiration the Dayton Employers' Association was established in 1900. In St. Louis, James W. Van Cleave became the chief of the Citizens' Alliance, and under his aggressive leadership, the city became an important center of open-shop propaganda. The Chicago Employers' Association, organized by Fredrick w. Job, was another active opponent of unionism. Made up of vigorous open shoppers, these organizations rallied employers against the closed shop and what they described as evils of unionism.

CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

The diverse groups came together in the fall of 1903, and formed the Citizens' Industrial Association with David M. Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers as chairman of the executive committee. The 250 delegates from 124 organizations listened to warnings of the power of unions and called upon the employing interests to defend the true principles of the American government, free competition.

In February 1904 a constitution and by-laws were drawn up, and the Citizen's Industrial Association began its short and active existence.

It sought to assist the authorities of the state and nation "in maintaining and defending the supremacy of the law and the rights of citizens," to encourage harmonious relations between employer and employee, and to assist associations of employers "to establish and maintain industrial peace, and to create and direct a public sentiment in opposition to all forms of violence, coercion and intimidation." I also established a Bureau of Organization to assist in the formation of employer's groups, and a Bureau of Education for the publication and distribution of literature promoting its

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objectives. 2

The association urged employers to organize in associations in their industries to forestall the spread of unionism. Under the leadership of C.W. Post a wealthy dry cereal manufacturer, the Citizens' Industrial Association carried on propaganda through public meetings and in paid advertisements in the press. In some communities, the citizens' alliances resorted to stronger tactics in support of employers during strikes and lockouts. As a result, union organizing was impeded not only by the active support given to employers but by a community effort that was sometimes rallied to take action against organized labor. The Citizens' Industrial Association survived for three years.³

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

"It seemed to be the consensus of opinion of the organizations participating that it ought to concentrate more attention among the organizations on the effort being made through legislation to put the principals of the closed shop onto the statute books, and to make it difficult for those who undertook to run an open shop to secure protection for themselves and their workmen against the encroachments of organized labor."⁴

The chief promoter of the new alliance was the National Association of Manufacturers. Organized in 1895 its first years were devoted almost entirely to reform of the tariff and the promotion of foreign trade. Under the leadership of President David M. Perry, the association launched its campaign against unionism. In a bitter attack, Parry charged the unions with being socialistic and countenancing violence, restriction of output, and the boycott. "Organized labor," he accused, "does not place its reliance upon reason and justice, but on strikes, boycotts and coercion. It is, in all essential features, a mob knowing no master except its own will. Its history is stained with blood and ruin It denies to those outside its ranks the individual right to dispose of their labor as they see fit--a right that is one of the most sacred and fundamental of American liberty."⁵

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE

The Manufactures' Association conducted active campaigns against unionism among employers and developed effective propaganda materials against union labor and its activities. At the twelfth annual convention (1907) President Van Cleave called for the raising of a fund of \$500,000 a year, for three years, to form a combination of employers' groups to combat organized labor.

At the second meeting in New York, on October 28, 1907, James Van Cleave, the unanimously elected chairman, reported that "some cooperative action should be taken on the part of the Association of Manufacturers to keep themselves well informed and ready for prompt action where legislation is threatened contrary to their best interests.

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Finally, on January 28, 1908 the National Council of Industrial Defense was established with Van Cleave as chairman. The council became the chief spokesman for the anti-union employing interest on legislative matters, and the National Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Industrial Association each "agreed to contribute for the prevention of the passage of injurious class legislation the sum of \$500 a month for one year. "National employers' associations were requested to contribute \$50.00 a month."

The council maintained divisions dealing with legislation, legal questions, publicity and education.⁷ Calling for joint effort among all employer groups combine "to show [their] strength and ...teeth if necessary" their power is imme~surably increased.⁸

The effective activities of the council were exposed by the investigation which followed the revelations of Colonel Martin Mulhall, who had been a principal go-between of the National Association of Manufacturers and politicians, members of Congress, and other public figures. It showed the effectiveness of the lobby in Washington, and of its ability to defeat legislation touching the vital interest of organized labor.

However, the investigation itself revealed that the power of the anti-employer combine was weakening, and the rise of the Progressive movement under Theodore Roosevelt, as well as the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, were in part the result of the dissatisfaction with the labor policies of the Republican administration. Nevertheless, the council from its outset was extremely effective. Under the leadership of James A. Emery, counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers' and chief Washington lobbyist, the anti-union employers were able to delay the enactment of much legislation favorable to organized labor. Only with the Wilson administration was labor able to get long-sought relief.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION

Steps to organize the American Anti-Boycott Association were the out-growth of the campaign of the United Hatters of North America against manufacturers who refused to deal with it. Initiators of this project were Charles H. Merritt and Dietrich E. Loewe, who managed non union hat making plants in Danbury, Connecticut. Both of them had operated under union agreements in the 1880's and early 1890's. During the severe decline in business in 1893, Danbury hat manufacturers requested the union to consent to a wage cut. The national officers of the Finishers' Union, with which the workers were affiliated, advised its members to agree. They refused. Thereupon, nineteen manufacturers, D. E. Loewe and Company and C. H. Merritt, among them, decided on a lockout.¹⁰ The two firms were among those which broke the power of the Hatters Union. In 1901 the Hatters began an aggressive campaign to organize the plants outside of the union fold. Strikes and boycotts were used to bring unwilling employers to terms. A number of employers decided on counteraction. A meeting of open-shop firms in the hatmaking industry, held in New York in February 1902 decided to initiate the American Anti-Boycott Association and hired Daniel Davenport, a Bridgeport lawyer, as counsel and secretary. Organization was completed in December, and the preamble to the constitution declared: "The undersigned, aware of the far-reaching consequences and dangerous extent of the boycott, threatening capital by arbitrary proscription and labor by tyrannical persecution, form themselves into an association."¹¹

Field men and solicitors were confidentially employed to recruit members "because men were afraid that the union machinery would be turned against them if their membership were disclosed. Outspoken views, such as one hears today from businessmen on this subject, were exceptional in these early days. "¹²

The association was endorsed by President Charles W Elliot, president of Harvard University, who noted that it "has already proved to be an effective combatant, all people of good will may wisely wish it success in defeating and ultimately eliminating the boycott as conducted by the American Federation of Labor or numerous bands of unionist."¹³

THE DANBURY HATTERS' CASE

Inevitably, the association played an important role in the Danbury Hatters' Case. The Hatters' Union had sought for almost a decade to recoup the losses it suffered in the lockout of 1893, and it gradually succeeded in the Danbury area. In 1901 it tried to gain recognition from D. E. Loewe and Company, but the firm refused. The union waited until it had ended the successful boycott against Henry Roelf and Company, and then decided a strike against Loewe and Company on July 25, 1902. Almost all of the 230 employees left their jobs.¹⁴

A boycott on the products of the struck firm was imposed, and union agents toured the country to discourage purchases of Loewe's hats. The company took defensive measures and announced in a paid advertisement in the local newspapers "that each and all members of all labor unions, individually and collectively"..."would be held responsible for damages sustained by Loewe and Company." The warning was unheeded. According to the attorneys, the boycott was effective and a profit of \$27,000 in 1901 was turned into a loss of \$17,000 in the next year, and a slightly smaller loss in 1903. In September 1903 a suit was begun against 248 members of the Danbury Hatters' Union in the federal court of Connecticut under the Sherman antitrust law for treble damages totalling \$240,000. It was the first suit against a labor union under the Sherman law, and to protect themselves, Loewe's attorneys started a companion action in the Connecticut courts.

According to Loewe's attorneys, the boycott was part of a general scheme to unionize all hat factories and to prevent the interstate movement of nonunion goods in interstate commerce. The second contention of the lawyer's was that union members as individuals were liable for the acts of their officers. In pursuance of the latter doctrine, the sheriff of Fairfield County, accompanied by the federal marshal attached bank accounts of 248 union members. In defense, the Hatters' Union claimed that unions were not engaged in trade or commerce and were therefore not subject to the provisions of the Sherman law. The view was sustained by Federal District Judge James P. Platt, who dismissed the complaint. There upon, Loewe and Company was paid \$20,000 by the hat manufacturers, and the Anti-Boycott Association took over the suit.

An appeal was immediately taken to the Court of Appeals, which referred the issue to the U.S. Supreme Court. In a lengthy decision by Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, the court held that "Congress did not provide that one class in the community could combine to restrain interstate trade and another class could not." Justice Fuller stated that Congress had not exempted labor unions from the Sherman law as evinced from the debates when the act was being considered, and he noted that a specific exemption of organized labor which had been voted by the Senate had been rejected by the conference committee of the two Houses.

PROTEST MEETING

It was a stunning blow to organized labor and a "Protest Conference" was called by the executive council for March 18, 1908. Representatives of many international unions, railway brotherhoods farmers organizations joined in demanding immediate amendment to the Sherman antitrust law. The Supreme Court decision applying the Sherman law to labor activities, according to the conference, 'makes the crisis an especially grave one, for under that decision every normal, peaceful and helpful activity of the worker whether exercised individually or in association may be construed as a 'conspiracy' or a combination in restraint of trade and commerce and punished by fine and imprisonment or both and damages may be inflicted to the extent of every individual's possessions."¹⁶

An appeal was presented to Congress which argued for an amendment to relieve organizations "not for profit and without capital stock and their members from the penalties of the Sherman law."¹⁷ The Danbury Hatters' case was returned to the lower court and the trial began on October 4, 1909. After eighteen weeks of testimony, the judge ordered a verdict for the plaintiffs, but left the decision on the fixing of damages to the jury. It brought in a verdict for the Loewe Company and assessed damages of \$232,240.¹² against the union. The verdict was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, on the ground the the trial judge had improperly decided all issues except the amount of damages.

Another trial opened before Judge James L. Martin in August 1912. This time a verdict of \$252,130.90 the full amount requested, was returned. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the verdict was upheld, in a decision written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes for a unanimous court. In January 1915, Gompers and Alton B. Parker, chief counsel for the union, petitioned Congress for the settled--of course, without prejudice to the power and right of the court to punish for contempt by proper proceedings. ²²

The defendant were again brought before Judge D. T. Wright, who had found them guilty in the first contempt

trial. When they refused to apologize, the original sentences were reimposed. On appeal the U.S. Supreme Court found the statute of limitations had barred punishment, and the case was dismissed.

The defendants were displeased because the issues involved were not settled. On the other hand, C. W. Post, a leading opponent of organized labor and a stockholder in the corporation, tried to prevent a peaceful settlement of the original controversy between the unions and the company. When he failed, he brought an unsuccessful suit against the AFL and the new management.

The Danbury and the Buck's Stove and Range cases were serious defeats for organized labor. The AFL was forced to end the publication of the "unfair list." The two cases were evidence of the success of the offensive against organized labor, and raised the question whether the moderate policies of the AFL could ever succeed. In fact, the victories of business on the picket line and in the courts strengthened the hands of Gompers' opponents within the AFL. 23

This Chapter continues:

THE UNION THE NATIONAL ERECTORS' ASSOCIATION COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DYNAMITE
THE OPEN SHOP IN LOS ANGELES DYNAMITING OF THE TIMES BUILDING THE INDIANAPOLIS
DEFENDANTS COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION

notes:

1. Statement of James A. Emery, "Maintenance of a Lobby," in Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on S. Res 92, 63rd Cong. 1st sess., 1913, iv, p.3715.
2. Violations of Free Speech and Rights of Labor, Senate Report 6, Part 6, 76th Cong., 1st sess., Pursuant to S. Res. 266 (74th Cong.), pp.7-8.
3. Selig Perlman and Philip Taft, History of Labor in the United States 1896-1932 (New York: Macmillan Co., 1935), IV, pp. 129-137.
4. Testimony of James Subcommittee..., p. 5720. A. Emery, in Hearing Before a
5. Quoted from the speech of President David M. Parry to the New Orleans Convention in 1903 in Albion. Guilford Taylor Labor Policies of the National Association of Manufacturers (Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois, 1928), pp. 35-36.
6. Hearings Before a Subcommittee... on S. Res.
92,p. 3736.
7. Ibid., p. 3737.
8. Ibid., p. 3733.
9. Ibid., pp. 3762-3816, contains a list of documents and letters connected with these activities.
10. Donald B. Robinson, Spotlight on a Union (New York: Dial Press, 1948), pp. 74-75.
11. Walter Gordon Merritt, History of the League for Industrial Rights (New York: League for Industrial Rights, 1925), p. 11.
Ibid., p. 14.
13. Quoted in *ibid.*, p. 14
14. Robinson, *op.cit.*, pp. 86-87
15. Walter Gordon Merritt, Destination Unknown (New York: Prentice- Hall, Inc., 1951), pp.15-16.

American Federationist, April 1908, p. 268.

Ibid., p. 262.

American Federationist, February 1915, p. 116.

19. Report of the Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1916, p. 78.

20. Robinson, op. cit., p. 94.

21. American Federationist, September 1910, pp. 807-808

22. Samuel Gompers, et. al. v. The Buck's Stove and Range Company. On writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia (May 15, 1911). opinion of Mr. Justice Lamar, Senate Document 33, 62d Cong., 1st sess., p. 16.

23. Philip Taft, The A.F. of L. in the Time of Gompers (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1957), pp. 262-271.

Harold C. Livesay

Internet source....

SEE: <http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/cgi-bin/getcase.pl?court=us&vol=221&invol=418>

This site is a complete brief of all the proceedings as reviewed in the U.S. Supreme Court under the title GOMPERS v. BUCKS STOVE & RANGE CO., 221 U.S. 418

Reproduced below

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Samuel Gompers and Organized Labor in America
1978 Little, Brown and Company * Boston * Toronto

Chapter VIII The Populists Go Under, Big Business Digs In, Small Business Goes to Court 1893-1906

In 1903, the National Association of Manufacturers mounted an antiunion drive on a national scale. The NAM was not as the name might suggest an organization of corporate moguls; it was, rather, a small businessmen's group, a kind of antilabor chamber of commerce and Lions Club combined. Decrying the closed shop (a shop that hired only union members) as un-American, the NAM attacked in industry after industry and inflicted major defeats on the building trades', meat cutters', and teamsters' unions. Not content with these tactics, the NAM decided to use the legal weapons unleashed by the Pullman case. James Van Cleave, president of the Bucks Stove and Range Company of Saint Louis and of the National Association of Manufacturers, ordered members of the stove polishers' union to work a ten-hour day instead of their accustomed nine hours. The stove polishers went on strike, declared a boycott of Van Cleave's products, and asked the federation to put Van Cleave's company on the "We Don't Patronize" list published regularly in the American Federationist. After some hesitation, Gompers agreed. In addition, Gompers sent circulars to all affiliates, asking their members to publicize the boycott.

Van Cleave responded by obtaining an injunction in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The order forbade the AF of L and its officers to interfere with the sale of Bucks Stove's products "in any manner," including "declaring or threatening any boycott... or in any manner assisting such boycott." Gompers then decided to make the Bucks injunction a test case, "as it contained practically every phase of the abuse we wished to remedy." Accordingly, he defied this injunction as he had so many before. The federal court, however, did not view such cavalier behavior with the indulgence shown by many state tribunals. Gompers and two other AF of L officers were cited for contempt. Gompers received a one-year sentence. Once again the appeals dragged on. In the midst of them Van Cleave died, and his successor asked that the case against Gompers be dropped. Although Sam thus avoided a term in jail the case inflicted another stinging defeat on the federation because it sustained the use of the injunction against an established union practice.

AS a result of the combination of corporate intransigence and the counterattack by small employers, the AF of L's growth leveled off in 1904. Shorn of its cherished weapons of direct economic action, the federation faced a bleak

future unless it could find a way to strike back. Not only did there seem little hope for further expansion, but the existing organization might be wiped out. By 1902 Gompers had gone over almost entirely to the defensive. The defeats in the steel industry 1892 and in 1901, together with The Danbury Hatters and Buck Stove and Range cases persuaded him to seek new methods to deal with both classes of employers. His strategies, coupled with his iron will and tireless energies, preserved the organization he built, but like him, the AF of L passed into cautious middle age.

Labor in America A History

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Foster Rhea Dulles
1966 Thomas Y. Crowell Company

The Progressive Era, p. 197

The Danbury Hatters' case particularly awoke the resentment of labor because of its effect in bringing secondary boycotts under the ban of the Sherman Act and subjecting individual members to damage suits. But even while it was making its tortuous way through the courts, the American Federation of Labor itself became involved in another dispute which had even wider repercussions. In 1906 the metal polishers employed by the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of Saint Louis, went on strike for the nine-hour day and appealed for aid. The AF of L responded by putting the company on its "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist and advising all union members to boycott its products. J. W. Van Cleave, president both of Bucks Stove and Range Company and of the National Association of Manufacturers, a bitter enemy of all unions, promptly secured an injunction not only restraining the officers and members of the A.F. of L. from placing his firm on the "We Don't Patronize" list, but also from in any way calling attention to the metal polishers' strike either in writing or orally.

The A.F. of L. refused to heed this sweeping court order. While the offending company was taken off its unfair list, Gompers continued to state that union men could not be coerced to buy Buck stoves and ranges. He was thereupon found in contempt of court and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, two other officers of the federation also being adjudged guilty and given somewhat lighter sentences. He was never to serve this sentence. Court proceedings continued even after the death of Van Cleave and withdrawal of the original injunction, but the case was finally dismissed by the Supreme Court. Although the A.F. of L. leaders consequently escaped jail, their conviction was nevertheless a shock that aroused labor even more against injunction law than its earlier defeats on this score. Gompers could not be reconciled to the position in which he found himself--a conservative, friend of employers, the arch foe of labor radicalism, attacked by the government as though he were a revolutionary or an anarchist.

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Year Book of the Holland Society of New York 1911

page 119-120

In Memoriam

James Wallace Van Cleave

James Wallace Van Cleave, a member since December 8, 1904, was born July 15, 1849, in Marion County, Kentucky, and was a descendant of Jan Van Cleaf, who came to this country prior to 1650. He spent the first eighteen years (until 1867) of his life on the paternal estate. During the Civil War he fought on the side of the South and his father was killed. At the close of hostilities, the resulting alteration in circumstances forced the family to Louisville, where he completed his education and entered the employ of L. S. Lithgow & Co., stove founders, with whom he remained seven years. He then removed to St. Louis, where he became connected with the Excelsior Manufacturing Company as a traveling representative. In 1880 Mr. Van Cleave returned to Louisville to become the Secretary of the Lithgow Manufacturing Company successors to the firm with which he first engaged. Subsequently, in connection with his work, he organized the James W. Van Cleave Company, which became one of the largest stove concerns in the South. Eight years later he accepted the managership of the Bucks Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, and had been with them in various capacities of general manager, secretary-treasurer, vice-president, and president. The concern meanwhile grew from a small nucleus to one of

the largest of its kind in the country. Mr. Van Cleave became first vice-president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America and president of the St. Louis association. Of the latter he was for the third time elected to the presidential chair. He was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers refusing the re-election for the third time, partly on account of ill health. Two years ago (1909) the Manufacturers' Association, with the co-operation of Mr. Van Cleave, organized the National Council for Industrial Defense. its object being to watch legislation affecting manufacturing interests. He was not only a very able, energetic and intelligent man in his own business and in the performance of civic duty, but was exceptionally broad-minded, just and conscientious. He will be remembered for his long fight with the trades unions on the principle of the boycott in connection with the Bucks Stove & Range Company, a contest in which he expended money and labor without limit. While contending for public and private rights in this matter, he was always in close sympathy with the workmen in their struggle. "The cause of equitable administration of public affairs, purified from the evil influence of personal or class interests, loses by his death an able and honorable supporter." He died May 15, 1910, at his boy's home in St. Louis, leaving a wife and family.

Addendum to James Wallace Van Cleave

American Directory of Organized Labor page 203 editor -Cynthia Russell Spomer

1894 The American Federation of Labor Chartered the Stove Mounters International Union in response to a request from Stove Mounters Locals in Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis, Mo.; Evansville, Indiana and Belleville, Illinois.

Growth was slow reaching 2,000 in 1904 but falling again to less than 1,000 by 1910 although gains were made during World War I, membership dropped to almost the original number by 1937.

During the 1930's the union's affiliation with the AFL became controversial.

A lawsuit involving AFL President Samuel Gompers, Stove Mounters International Union and James Wallace Van Cleave, owner of Buck Stove and Range Co. and President of the National Association of Manufacturers resulted in Samuel Gompers and other AFL leaders being sentenced to prison.

Membership peaked in the 1950's at 15,000 and began a decline. In 1960 the Union was renamed the Stove, Furnace & Allied Appliance Workers International Union of North America.

James Wallace Van Cleave served under General John Hunt Morgan beginning September 10, 1862 at Springfield, Kentucky as a Private in the 8th Calvary Regiment known as "Morgan's Raiders".

Who Was Who in America Historical Volume 1607-1896

Morgan, John Hunt: Army Officer; b. Huntsville, Alabama June 1, 1825; son of Calvin Cogswell and Henrietta (Hunt) Morgan; married Rebecca Bruce, circa 1857; m.2nd, Miss Ready, Dec 4, 1862
Served as enlisted man during the Mexican War, organized Lexington Rifles, 1857; scout Confederate Army, 1861, commissioned Captain 1862; began raids in Ky., Ohio, Indiana, harassed Federals; commissioned colonel, 1862 headed brigade which raided extensively in Ky.; captured Federal force, Hartsville, Tennessee, took over 1,700 prisoners 1862, for which action he was commissioned Brigadier General in command calvary division; a raid on Ky and Ohio resulted in his surrender, 1863, however he saved Tennessee for the Confederacy for several months; escaped, 1863; commanded Department of South West Virginia, 1864. Killed in action Greenville, Tennessee, Sept. 4th, 1864; buried Lexington, Ky.

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The following pages represent Biographies as found in Who Was Who of the principals in a Labor Dispute over a Boycott against the Buck Stove & Range Company, of St. Louis, Missouri

Who Was Who in America -A Companion Volume to Who's Who in America Historical Volume 1897 to 1942 A Third Printing

Van Cleave, James Wallace -Manufacturer, born Marion County, Ky., July 15, 1849; Son of Henry Mason and Eliza Jane (Burks) Van Cleave; educated Springfield Academy (Ky); served in Confederate States of America

(C.S.A.) under General John H. Morgan 1862-1863; married Katie L. Jefferson, March 22, 1871. Began stove manufacturing business, 1871; president The Buck Stove & Range Co. President National Association of Manufacturers. Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis; Chairman National Council for Industrial Defense, Republican. Home: St. Louis, Mo. Died 1910.

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In the same Book
Who Was Who in America

Gompers, Samuel, president American Federation of Labor; born England, January 27 1850; son of Solomon and Sarah (Root) Gompers; married Sophia Julian, Jan 27, 1867 (died 1920); married second Gertrude Gleaver Neusebeler, Apr 16, 1921. Cigarmaker for the Trade; has been advocate of the rights of labor, and connected with the efforts to organize the working people since his 14th year.: helped develop the Cigarmakers International Union becoming an officer, 1887; one of the founders of the Federation of Trades and Labor Union, organized in 1881, of which (he) was president 3 yrs; one of (the) founders (of the) American Federation of Labor, 1886 and has continually served as president excepting 1895, also editor of the American Federationist: has written a number of pamphlets on the Labor question and the Labor Movement; 1st Vice President National Civic Federation; member Advisory Commission Council National Defense, 1917-19; representative of the American Federation of Labor at the Peace Conference, Paris France, 1918-19; president International Commission on Labor Legislation at the Peace Congress; chairman of delegates from AF of L Amsterdam, 1919; member Unemployment Conference 1921 President's Advisory Disarmament Commission., 1921, President's Agricultural Conference 1921. President Pan American Federation of Labor; member of Sulgrave Institute. Author; Labor in Europe and America; American Labor and the War: Labor and the Common Welfare; Labor and the Employer; Out of Their Own Mouths. Home: New York, NY
Died Dec 13, 1924.

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John Mitchell, Labor official; born Braidwood, Will County, Ill., February 4, 1870; Son of Robert and Martha (Halley) Mitchell; educated Braidwood, from 6 until 10 years of age; subsequent education obtained by night study; studied law 1 year; Read on economic questions; gathered information on questions of organization etc. by connection with organized Labor from 16 years (of age); married Katherine O'Rourke June 1, 1891. Worked in Coal mines 1882; joined Knights of Labor. 1-8-85; traveled in the West, mining coal 1885-90; Sec/Treas sl. lb-district of J-United Mine Workers of America, 1895; Organizer 1897 -, National Vice President 1898, appointed acting national president, Sept 1898; President; 1899 to 1908, United Mine Workers of America; Chairman Trade Agreement Department of National Civic Federation; 1908-11; on lecture platform, subject trade unionism, 1911-13; Second Vice President A F of L 1900-1914 (4th VP 1898-1900); directed strikes of anthracite coal workers 1900, 1902; member State Workmen's Compensation Commission, NY; 1914-15; Chairman NY State Industrial Commission 1915-~ President NY State Food Commission., Chairman Federal Food Board of NY State, President NY Council of Farms and Markets. and member Federal Milk Commission for Eastern States 1917. Home Mount Vernon, NY. Died Sept 9, 1919.

The other man involved in Contempt Proceedings against James Wallace Van Cleave, Frank Morrison was not included in Who Was Who (he was Secretary of the A. F. of L.)

JAMES WALLACE VAN CLEAVE Holland Society "de Halve Maen" obituary

JAMES WALLACE VAN CLEAVE, a member of our Society since December 8, 1904, was born July 15, 1849, in Marion County, Kentucky, and was a descendant of Jan Van Cleaf, who came to this country prior to 1653. He spent the first eighteen years of his life on the paternal estate. During the Civil War he fought on the side of the South and his father was killed.

At the close of hostilities, the resulting alteration "in circumstances forced the family to Louisville, where he completed his education and entered the employ of L. S. Lithgow, Lithgow & Co., stove founders, with whom he remained seven years.

He then removed to St. Louis, where he became connected with the Excelsior Manufacturing Company as travelling representative. In 1880 Mr. Van Cleave returned to Louisville to become the Secretary of the Lithgow Manufacturing Company, successors to the firm with which he first engaged. Subsequently, in connection with this work, he organized the James W. Van Cleave Company, which became one of the largest stove concerns in the South.

Eight years later he accepted the managership of the Bucks Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, and had been with them in the various capacities of general manager, secretary-treasurer, vice-president and president.

The concern meanwhile grew from a small nucleus to one of the largest of its kind in the country. Mr. Van Cleave became first vice-president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America and president of the St. Louis association. Of the latter he was for the third time elected to the presidential chair. He was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, refusing the re-election for a third time, partly on account of ill health. Two years ago the Manufacturers' Association, with the co-operation of Mr. Van Cleave, organized the National Council for Industrial Defense, its object being to watch legislation affecting manufacturing interests.

He was not only a very able, energetic and intelligent man in his own business and in the performance of civic duty, but was exceptionally broad-minded, just and conscientious. He will be remembered for his long fight with the trades unions on the principle of the boycott in connection with the Bucks Stove & Range Company, a contest in which he expended money and labor without limit. While contending for public and private rights in this matter, he was always in close sympathy with the workmen in their struggle. "The cause of equitable administration of public affairs, purified from the evil influence of personal or class interests, loses by his death an able and honorable supporter." He died May 15, 1910, at his boy's home in St. Louis, leaving a wife and family.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY

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U.S. Supreme Court
GOMPERS v. BUCKS STOVE & RANGE CO., 221 U.S. 418 (1911)
221 U.S. 418 SAMUEL GOMPERS, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, Petitioners,
v.
BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE COMPANY. No. 372.

Argued January 27 and 30, 1911.

Decided May 15, 1911.

[221 U.S. 418, 419]

This is a proceeding to reverse a judgment finding that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison were guilty of contempt in violating the terms of an injunction restraining them from continuing a boycott, or from publishing any statement that there was or had been a boycott against the Buck's Stove & Range Company. The contempt case grew out of litigation reported in 33 App. D. C. 80,-L.R.A. (N.S.)-, 516. It will only be necessary to briefly refer to the facts set out in that record.

The American Federation of Labor is composed of voluntary associations of labor unions with a large membership. It publishes the American Federationist, which has a wide circulation among the public and the Federa- [221 U.S. 418, 420] tion. Samuel Gompers is president and editor of the paper. John Mitchell is vice president of the Federation and president of the United Mine Workers, one of the affiliated unions. Frank Morrison has charge of the circulation of the paper. The Federation had a difference as to the hours of labor with the Buck's Stove & Range Company, of which J. W. Van Cleave was president, who was also president of the American Manufacturers' Association. This controversy over the hours of work resulted in a boycott being declared against the Buck's Stove & Range Company, and it was thereupon declared 'unfair' and was published in the American Federationist on the 'Unfair' and 'We Don't Patronize' lists. The company filed in the supreme court of the District of Columbia its bill against the Federation, the defendants above named and other officers, alleging that the defendants had entered into a conspiracy to restrain the company's state and interstate business, in pursuance of which they had boycotted it, published it on the unfair lists, and had by threats also coerced merchants and others to refrain from buying Buck's products for fear that they themselves would be boycotted if they continued to deal with that company. The result of the boycott had been to prevent persons from dealing with it, and had greatly lessened its business and caused irreparable damage.

After a lengthy hearing, the court, on December 18, 1907, signed a temporary injunction, which became effective when the bond required was given on December the 23d. The order is published in the margin. 1

<<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/cgi-bin/>>

1 Ordered that the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, . . . John Mitchell, . . . their

and each of their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates, and any and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them or any of them, be, and they are hereby, restrained and enjoined until the final decree in said cause from conspiring, agreeing, or combining in any manner to restrain, obstruct, or destroy the business of the complainant, or to prevent the complainant from carrying on the same without interference from them or any of them, and from interfering in any manner with the sale of the product of the complainant's factory or business by defendants, or by any other person, firm, or corporation, and from declaring or threatening any boycott against the complainant or its business, or the product of its factory, or against any person, firm, or corporation engaged in handling or selling the said product, and from abetting, aiding, or assisting in any such boycott, and from printing, issuing, publishing, or distributing through the mails, or in any other manner, any copy or copies of the American Federationist, or any other printed or written newspapers, magazine, circular, letter, or other document or instrument whatsoever, which shall contain or in any manner refer to the name of the complainant, its business or its product in the 'We Don't Patronize,' or the 'Unfair' list of the defendants, or any of them, their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates, or other person or persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them, or which contains any reference to the complainant, its business or product, in connection with the term 'Unfair' or with the 'We Don't Patronize list, or with any other phrase, word, or words of similar import, and from publishing or otherwise circulating, whether in writing or orally, any statement or notice term 'Unfair' or with the 'We Don't Patronize' attention of the complainant's customers, or of dealers or tradesmen, or the public, to any boycott against the complainant, its business or its product, or that the same are, or were, or have been declared to be 'unfair,' or that it should not be purchased or dealt in or handled by any dealer tradesman, or other person whomsoever, or by the public, or any representation or statement of like effect or import, for [221 U.S. 418, 421] Thereafter testimony was regularly taken, and on March 23d, 1908, the injunction was made permanent, with provisions almost identical with the temporary order of December 17, 1907

From this final decree the defendants appealed, but before a decision was had, the Buck's Stove & Range Company began contempt proceedings by filing in the supreme court of the District a petition entitled 'Buck's Stove & Range Company, plaintiff, v. The American Federation of Labor et al., defendants, No. 27,305, Equity,' alleging that petitioner had 'filed in this cause its original bill of complaint, naming as defendants, among others, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell.' All of the record and testimony in the original cause was made a part of the petition, as follows:

'Reference is hereby made to the original bill and exhibits filed, the answer and amended answer of the defendants, the testimony taken on both sides, the original order restraining and enjoining the defendants pendente lite, and the final decree in the cause, and each and every other paper and proceeding in this cause from the institution of the suit to the filing of this [221 U.S. 418, 423] petition, and it is prayed that the same may be taken and read as a part thereof at any and all hearings on this petition, whether in this court or on appeal from its decision herein rendered.'

Some of the publications were charged to be in violation of the terms of the temporary injunction, dated December 23, 1907, and others were alleged to be in violation of the final decree dated March 23, 1908.

The petition set out in nine distinct paragraphs the speeches, editorials, and publications made at different times by the several defendants, charging that in each instance they continued and were intended to continue the boycott, and to republish the fact that the complainant was or had been on the 'unfair list.' It concluded by alleging that by the devices, means, speeches, and publications set forth, and in contempt of court, the defendants had disobeyed its orders and violated the injunction. The prayer was (1) that the defendants be required to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt, and adjudged by the court to be in contempt of its order and its decree in this cause, and be punished for the same. (2) And that petitioner may have such other and further relief as the nature of its case may require. Signed: Buck's Stove & Range Company, by J. W. Van Cleve, president. It was also sworn to by the president of the company and signed by its solicitors.

A rule to show cause issued, requiring each of the defendants to show cause why they should not be adjudged to be in contempt and be punished for the same. Each of the defendants answered under oath, and, as treating the contempt proceeding as a part of the original cause, admitted the allegations as to the history of the litigation in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the petition, but 'for greater accuracy refer to the record in this cause.' Publications were admitted, but explained. Each of the defendants denied under oath that he had been in disregard or [221 U.S. 418, 424] contempt of the court's order, and denied that any of the acts and charges complained of constituted a violation of the order. There were several issues of fact on which much evidence was taken. This related to the question of intent, and whether there had been a purpose and plan to evade any injunction which might be granted. There was also an issue as to whether John Mitchell had put a resolution to the convention of the United Mine Workers; whether Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison had rushed the mailing of the January issue of the

American Federationist, on December 22, so as to avoid the injunction dated December 17, which became operative on giving bond by complainant on December 23; and also whether they had thereafter sold and circulated copies of this issue containing the Buck's Stove Company on the 'Unfair' and 'We Don't Patronize' lists. Evidence was taken partly by deposition, partly before an examiner in chancery. Each of the defendants was called as a witness by the complainant, and each testified as to facts on which the allegation of intent or evasion was based, and as to the publications, speeches, and resolutions which he was accused of having made, and which the petition alleged constituted an act of disobedience and contempt of court.

'The court made a special finding as to two of the nine charges, and then found that all three of the defendants were guilty of the several acts charged in paragraphs 17 and 26; that respondents Gompers and Morrison were guilty of the several acts charged in the 16th and 20th paragraphs; that respondent Morrison was guilty of the acts charged in the 25th paragraph; and that respondent Gompers was guilty of the several acts charged in the paragraphs 19, 21, 22, and 23. The finding concluded:

'The court, being fully advised in the premises, it is by it, this 23d day of December, A.D. 1908, considered that the said respondents, Samuel [221 U.S. 418, 425] Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell, are guilty of contempt in their said disobedience of the plain mandates of the said injunctions; and it is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said respondent Frank Morrison be confined and imprisoned in the United States jail in the District of Columbia for and during a period of six months; that the said respondent John Mitchell be confined and imprisoned in the said jail for and during a period of nine months; and that the respondent Samuel Gompers be confined and imprisoned in the said jail for and during a period of twelve months; said imprisonment as to each of said respondents to take effect from and including the date of the arrival of said respective respondents at said jail.'

On the same day the defendants entered an appeal, which was allowed, and bail fixed. After notice to the defendants the complainant moved 'the court to amend or supplement its decree by awarding to it its costs against the defendants under the proceedings in contempt against them.' This motion was granted in an order which recited that 'upon consideration of the motion of complainant, filed in the above cause, for award of its costs in the contempt proceedings in said cause against the defendants Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, and after argument by the solicitors of the respective parties, the motion is granted, and it is ordered that the complainant, the Buck's Stove & Range Company, do recover against the defendants named, its costs in the said contempt proceeding, to be taxed by the clerk, and that it have execution therefor as at law.'

The parties also entered into a stipulation, the material portions of which are as follows: 'For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary cost in the matter of the appeal by the defendants Samuel H. Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison from the judgment against them under the contempt proceedings in the above entitled cause, it is stipulated that, . . . with [221 U.S. 418, 426] the approval of the court of appeals, the record in the above cause [Buck's Stove & Range Co. v. American Federation of Labor et al.] . . . may be read from by either party to the appeal in said contempt proceedings, in so far as the same may be relevant and material, with like effect as if the said record of the original cause were embraced in the transcript, in the appeal from the said contempt proceedings.'

This stipulation was signed by counsel for the defendants and for the Buck's Stove & Range Company.

The petition in the contempt proceeding, the answer, orders, final decree, amended decree, and stipulations, were all entitled in the original cause, 'Buck Stove & Range Company v. The American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, et al.' The appeal papers in the court of appeals of the District were, and those here on certiorari are, entitled 'Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, appellants, v. The Buck Stove & Range Company.'

On December 23d, 1908, the defendants were found guilty of contempt, and on the same day they appealed. On March 26, 1909, the court of appeals rendered its decision in favor of the Buck's Stove Company on the appeal from the decree of March 23d, 1908, and found that the decree was, in some respects, erroneous, and modified it accordingly. From that decision both parties appealed to this court,-the Buck's Stove Company contending that it was error to modify in any respect; the American Federation of Labor et al. contending that the court of appeals erred in not reversing and setting aside as a whole the decree granting the injunction.

There subsequently came on to be heard in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia the appeal from the decree in the contempt proceeding. On that hearing the Buck's Stove & Range Company moved to dismiss the appeal, because the evidence had not been incorporated [221 U.S. 418, 427] in a bill of exceptions, claiming that

it was a criminal proceeding and was governed by the practice applicable to law cases. This motion was resisted by the defendants, who contended that the contempt proceedings were a part of the equity cause, and that the case was to be governed by equity practice, in which the whole record could be examined on appeal.

The court of appeals held that the proceeding was for criminal contempt, and that for want of a bill of exceptions it could not examine the testimony, but must treat the findings of fact by the judge as conclusive, and limit its consideration to the question whether, as a matter of law, the petition charged and the finding found acts which amounted to a violation of the injunction. It held that some of the facts alleged did constitute a good charge of contempt, and as each of the defendants was found to be guilty of at least one of such acts of disobedience constituting a violation of the injunction and a contempt of court, it held that the conviction must be sustained. This ruling was put on the ground that on a general verdict of guilty, the conviction and sentence on an indictment containing several counts, some of which were bad, must stand, if those which were good would sustain the sentence. It therefore not only refused to examine the evidence, to determine whether the proof was sufficient to sustain the conviction, but it also declined to consider the sufficiency of the other charges in the petition, of which the defendants were also found guilty. If affirmed the judgment of the supreme court of the District. The defendants thereupon applied for and obtained a writ of certiorari.

The appeal and cross appeal in the original cause of the Buck's Stove & Range Company v. American Federation of Labor were heard here together. During the argument it

More About JAMES WALLACE VAN CLEAVE:

Burial: 17 May 1910, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St.L.County MO

Notes for KATHERINE LOUISE JEFFERSON:

I have no personal recollection of my Great great grandmother Catherine Louise Jefferson. She was born in Louisville KY on Oct 3 1849 of an affluent family in high social standing. Her father was Thomas Lewis Jefferson a except in my fat

More About KATHERINE LOUISE JEFFERSON:

Burial: 02 Jun 1928, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St.L.County MO

Children of JAMES VAN CLEAVE and KATHERINE JEFFERSON are:

- i. EDITH CORRINE⁹ VAN CLEAVE, b. 21 Jun 1872; d. 01 Jul 1930; m. JAMES HUMPHREY FISHER, 05 Dec 1895, KY; b. Feb 1870, KY.

More About EDITH CORRINE VAN CLEAVE:

Burial: Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis County, MO

More About JAMES HUMPHREY FISHER:

Burial: Danville, Boyle County, KY

- ii. HIRAM VAN CLEAVE, b. 05 Aug 1874, Jefferson County KY; d. 02 Apr 1875, Jefferson County KY.

Notes for HIRAM VAN CLEAVE:

Hiram died as an infant.

More About HIRAM VAN CLEAVE:

Burial: Apr 1875, Hobbs Cemetery, Anchorage, Jefferson County KY

- iii. GILES BELL VAN CLEAVE, b. 15 Jul 1877, KY; d. 28 Jul 1929, Louisville, Jefferson Co, KY; m. FLORENCE RICHARDSON, 08 Sep 1908; b. 1887, Georgia.

More About GILES BELL VAN CLEAVE:

Burial: 30 Jul 1929, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis County, MO

- iv. LEE WALLACE VAN CLEAVE, b. 12 Mar 1879, Louisville, Jefferson Co, KY; d. 02 Aug 1939; m. (1) ALICE VIRGINIA MEYSENBURG; b. 1883, Butler County, Missouri; d. 14 Nov 1960; m. (2) NANCY BELLE BLAIR, 06 Apr 1921; b. 21 Jan 1893, Butler County, Missouri; d. Unknown, St. Louis, Mo.

Notes for LEE WALLACE VAN CLEAVE:

Lee was president of the Bucks Stove and Range Compny like his father before him and also President of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers, He lived in St Louis at his death in 1939 and is buried in the

Bellefontain Family Pl

More About LEE WALLACE VAN CLEAVE:

Burial: 04 Aug 1939, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis County, MO

More About NANCY BELLE BLAIR:

Burial: Unknown

- v. HARRY FONES VAN CLEAVE, b. 05 Nov 1883, Louisville, Jefferson Co, KY; d. 10 Oct 1937, Louisville, Jefferson Co, KY; m. HAZEL ALMA JOHNSTON, 26 Apr 1911, St. Louis, Missouri; b. 12 Dec 1885, St. Paul, MN; d. 04 Oct 1965, Webster Groves, Missouri.

Notes for HARRY FONES VAN CLEAVE:

I never knew my Grandfather but from letters he wrote to his son Bill, and letters he wrote in the depths of despair, to the height of his joy. Letters written about him by his beloved, estranged wife. and by his brother Uncle Brenton, I feel I know him better than than I would have otherwise.

Most of the entry here will come from my Uncle Brenton's recollections and my Grandmother's written history later on. See also the notes attached to Hazel Alma Johnston Van Cleave.

Harry Fones Van Cleave -1883 to 1937

Harry Fones Van Cleave was born November 5, 1883. His father was James Wallace Van Cleave (1849 to 1910) and his Mother was Catherine Louise Jefferson Van Cleave (1849 to 1928). He had a twin sister named Wilhemina Born Van Cleave (1883 to 1904) .

The twins were born during the period after James Wallace had returned to Louisville to become Secretary of the Lithgow Manufacturing Company. My Grandmother Hazel Alma Johnston Van Cleave used to tell me that Catherine was embarrassed about the fact that she had twins as she felt it was like having a litter.

The twins were the sixth and seventh children of James and Catherine. Seven years later in 1889 they would have their last- child, # eight, a son named Brenton Gardner Van Cleave. As children the twins were known as "Jack and Jill" .

The family lived in Louisville until The twins were 4 & 1/2 nearly 5 when Harry's father accepted an offer to manage the Bucks Stove and Range Company in St. Louis and in 1888 they moved the family to St. Louis Missouri.

Harry did well in school first in St. Louis public schools and then he attended the Manual Training School which was a private preparatory school for Washington University. He graduated in 1900.

He wanted to go to West Point but his father was opposed and wanted him to go to work. He worked as a draftsman for several concerns. Then, he wanted to be in the new automobile business and he worked at that for a while.

About 1901, George Gannet introduced my Grandmother Hazel Johnston to Harry, she described him as: "6'4" tall and slim as a bean pole." He had blond hair. He had a twin sister that was just the opposite, short and dark! Well, Harry and I dated a lot, and when he brought me home from a dance one night, he leaned over and kissed me good night, and I slapped his face. The next time he came to call, I was not at home and it was Christmas eve. he brought a beautiful volume of Long fellow's Evangeline in a brown suede cover.

In 1903 he got the idea he wanted to be a farmer. There is some difference of opinion on this point and I can recall my Grandmother expressing the opinion on some occasions that Harry was sent down to an Alberta Peach Farm to recover his health, and on other occasions, that James Wallace sent him down there because he thought he was getting too serious about my Grandmother.

Harry himself said in a letter to my dad when Dad was about 19, "When I was just your age, my father sent me down in Arkansas on a farm where I had even no neighbor closer than 2 miles, and many is the time I have told and retold the stories connected with my 3 lonely yet happy years down there, contact with life in its gloomy aspects makes life much brighter as dire want disappears and little things accomplished are all much more worthwhile for such contact.

Harry's younger brother Brenton spent some time with Harry down on this farm he wrote: "It was an Alberta Peach farm a God forsaken place (about 15,000 trees) with a log house of four rooms, dirt roads were all there were into town, seven miles (away)."

In 1904, Harry's twin sister "Mena" had been married to M. Frank Howard, but died in childbirth with the birth of her first child. Brenton's letter expressed his feelings, "Mena, was the favorite child in the family and (she) had everything, looks, character, popularity, friends, etc. It was a shame for her to have to be taken so young. I shall never forget my sorrow."

In the Fall of 1905, Harry returned to St. Louis and began working for the American Mors Auto Company learning how to put Automobiles together. He had asked my Grandmother to marry him before and at this point he asked again, finally in 1911 they were married quietly at home on Morgan Street in St. Louis. (This street is now called Enwright, it was changed during WWII).

James, before he died in 1910, bought Harry an agency with the Speedwell Company and they tried to make a go of it. Harry had a showroom in the Langdon Taylor Building near Delmar and Euclid in St. Louis.

The couple lived free with Hazel's Mother and Father for 6 months, before they established an apartment with 4 rooms and got along pretty well for a year.

Early in 1913, the Speedwell Agency went broke, and on July 7, 1913 my Dad, William Wallace Van Cleave was born. Hazel did not permit anyone to take her to the hospital and had a very difficult birth at home.

William Powers Johnston, Hazel's father got a job with the Art Metal Construction Company in Cleveland and persuaded Harry and Hazel to go along with them, Hazel's Mother's, and her Mother's Mother who they called "Granny Huffer", and a seamstress named Mrs. Hume pulled up and moved to Cleveland with the extended family.

They found a beautiful apartment, but Harry couldn't find a job. W.P. Johnston quit his job at the Art Metal Construction Company and he and his wife, and his mother-in-law moved to Chicago where he bought a stationary printing business.

Harry and Hazel returned to St. Louis where Harry went to work selling trucks for a man named Sam Breadon.

They moved right next door to their first apartment, but since this apartment was on the second story and Hazel found it difficult to pull the baby carriage up the steps, Harry found another apartment and they moved again to Debaliver and Pershing,... on the first floor!

I was not able to find out what happened to the Sam Breadon job but my Grandmother simply said "we had bad luck again."

Harry and another man who put up the capital, worked out a plan to start a trucking business in Nashville. The roads in the territory were privately owned and one man might own 10 miles and the next 5 might be owned by another, and the next 10 by yet another. They had a lot of little bridges and the trucks weighed 5 tons and carried another 5 tons in cargo. Bridges kept breaking down,... and the company went out of business.

Harry and Hazel and Bill moved back to St. Louis and Harry went back to work for Sam Breadon again, but it wasn't long before Harry got a line on the going to work for the Packard Motor Car Company. He went to Chicago interviewed for the job and got it. It was to manage the Packard Agency in Grand Rapids Michigan.

Then to Grand Rapids where they lived in a Hotel. This all took place around 1919 when Bill was 6 years old and was ready to start school. They moved from the Hotel to a flat and sent for their furniture which was in a warehouse in St. Louis.

The day the furniture arrived, Harry came home at noon and announced he was being transferred to Detroit with Packard. Since the family was so unsettled, Hazel who was pregnant decided to return to Chicago to have the baby (Jocelyn).

In 1920 when Hazel was strong enough, Hazel, "G. Mommy", Bill and baby Jocelyn took the train to Detroit, to join Harry. "G. Mommy" returned to Chicago as Granny Huffer was ill.

I do not know what happened with Packard, it was probably a pretty steady job, but Brenton suggested that Harry learn the Furniture business. He said he could travel to Danville, Illinois to learn the business and then they could look for a store to buy. They rented a furnished house for the summer, and got it into shape about the time they needed to give up the house to the family returning from vacation. In the Fall of 1920 they moved into another furnished rental and Harry contracted for a furniture store in Sidney, Ohio.

Add more as time allows...

Harry's brother Brenton suggested Harry buy a furniture store and settle down. He said he could go to

Danville, Illinois and learn the business in the Rhodes Burford Furniture Co. Then look for a store to buy. He did just that. Danville was the chosen spot. One of the Rhodes Burford Stores was there and Mr. Griffin was the manager. I became very fond of Mrs. Griffin and still hear from her occasionally. We called them Ma and Pa Griffin.

We rented a furnished house for the summer and by the time I had it cleaned up it was time for the family to come home from vacation!

That fall we moved into another furnished home and by the following Spring, Harry had contracted for a furniture store in Sidney, Ohio. We moved into a 2 story house, 4 rooms downstairs and 4 upstairs and a bath. It was old and I guess one family had built it for there was 2 more houses and a garage in a group that went all around the corner. We lived their 3 years, I think.

Harry did fairly well in the store.

Giles Van Cleave, one of Harry's brothers came to see us and brought a man from Chicago to install a radio he had brought as a present for Bill. Well, first thing we had to find a place to instal the antenna. The roof was slate so he could not install it there. So he chose a barn down the alley. The alley really was a canal that ran all the way to Dayton. He chose a place half way down the block but I told him we would have to get permission from the owners who were a couple of old maids. He came back and said they said NO! They thought radios were the work of the Devil and thought something was being taken out of the air that should be left in. He finally found a place and connected the antenna. While he was working, I went downtown and every friend I told about Bill's radio was so excited for they never heard one. So I invited them to come over that night as a man was going to run it. When I got home that night I had 35 people invited, and all accepted and came. Then I remembered I would have to have chairs so I called the undertaker and rented them. I thought it would be pretty silly if I did not serve anything so I made sandiches and got some bottled drinks.

I prepared all that and everybody came. But all he could tune in was a howl and a roar that sounded like someone going up the scale. The radio never worked there but when we moved up the street the next year we installed it and it was wonderful.

Then we moved to Main Street near the point as it was called. But by that time, Harry was paying more attention to outside interests than he was to business.

We had our third and last child, Marcia, on March 17, 1924.

Children: William Wallace Van Cleave 1913 to 1992
Married Catherine Isabella Streiff 1914 to 1992
Children: William Wallace Van Cleave, Jr. 1942 -
Lynn Van Cleave 1944 -
Peter Wallace Van Cleave -1949 -
Jocelyn Van Cleave Silver 1920 to 1997
married Frank Harper Silver
Children: Susan Silver
Frank Van Cleave Silver
Jocelyn Silver

Marcia Van Cleave 1924 never married, and died
Nov 2003

Brenton wrote in a letter to my Aunt Jocelyn, dad's sister:

Your Dad as a boy was most attractive, tall, sandy haired, and liked by everyone. He and I were more or less pals although there was 7 years difference in our age. He made things for me in his shop. He was very handy with tools. He would fix my toys , make me a coaster on wheels for going up and down the sidewalk on Morgan Street (Note that Brenton lived there from age 4 until he was 21).

He grew out of his clothes faster than my Mother could buy them. I remember him as I look back, as a tremendously tall individual with his trousers and his coat sleeves too short. I think he could outgrow a suit in two months. He was slow to move, his actions were on the slow side, inclined to be so opinionated that at times it was a hiderence to him in his relations with my father. My father was a leader and he expected his boys to do as he said right or wrong. Your Dad could not see this and there were arguments, but to my knowlege your Dad never changed his mind. (A good trait if you are right in your judgement.)

He did well in school, first in St.Louis Public Schools and then in Manual Training School. A school that

corresponds to The Country Day School here now. It was a preparatory School for Washington University. The Manual training part was a wonderful thing and included carpentry, machine tooling, wrought ironwork etc. Your Dad was good naturally at all these things as was his brother Lee. (Lee went to the same school.) I followed in their footprints as far as manual training was concerned.

Add this to my letter:

Your (Jocelyn's) Dad was

A fair tennis player
Good Baseball player
Excellent Skater
Fairly good golfer
A good dancer
Liked Rural Things
Soft Hearted, and Big hearted
Generous to a fault
Had no desire to accumulate money
Made friends easily and kept them
An excellent swimmer

We did a lot of things together in spite of the age difference

You can be very proud of him as he lived a good life and only made one mistake.

Harry's kid brother, Brenton, (7 years his junior) writing to Jocelyn Van Cleave Silver (his niece) in response to her questions about her Dad. c. 197? Brenton's letters were not dated.

Your Dad after he finished school wanted to go to West Point. My Dad (James Wallace) did not think so, but wanted him to go to work. My dad as smart as he was, did not want his boys to go to college. I could never understand this as he did not go, and one would think he would want his sons to be better educated than he was. Anyway your dad had jobs as draftsman for several concerns, this was another course he took at school. He was good at it. The auto age came along about that time and he wanted to be in the automobile business.

He did this for awhile, and then got the idea he wanted to be a farmer. My dad bought a five hundred acre farm outside of Ft. Smith Arkansas for your dad. It was an Alberta Peach farm (about 15,000 trees). He went down there about 1903 (age 20). A godforsaken place with a log house, four rooms. A dirt road was all there was into town. seven miles. I used to spend my summers down there more because I felt sorry for your dad than any other reason. I too was homesick. I thought at times I couldn't stand it. I learned to swim, ride horseback, shoot a gun, cook, cleanhouse and raise chickens while I was there, to say nothing of learning to fight with some of the neighborhood boys. The natives were illiterate and tough.

Your dad stayed down there until father died, I think this is correct, this was about 1910 (Harry age 27, and Brenton was 20),... a few years earlier than that I guess, as he was married in 1911.

The farm was sold and is now one of the most beautiful golf courses in the south. It was fifty year since I had been there. It is the Hardscapple Country Club. The old house was a part of the first clubhouse. It all burned down some years ago and all that was left that I remembered was the big oak trees in the front yard.

Your dad was a favorite of the ladies. They all liked him. He had a St. Louis girl while he was there and I think he spent a lot of time mooning and dreaming of her. There was a tremendous fire place with a big rocking chair, your dad's. He spend many hours in the rocker dreaming.

We did most of our own cooking, rabbits, squirrel, chicken and occasionally a neighbor would butcher a hog so we ate high on the hog a while.

Your dad and I once rode horseback 70 miles in one day, to see and inspect another fruit farm. Your dad had many friends in Ft. Smith. It was a little western type town in those days, no paved street and a canopy over the sidewalks for every store. It was really a country town and tough. I was amazed a few years ago how it had grown up.

Your dad and I went swimming one time in an abandoned strip coal mine. A wonderful spot. On the way home something jumped off the road. I thought it was big frog and it was. I hit it with the hitching strap and stunned it. We had shot a few doves and a rabbit. We took it all home Frog leggs, rabbit,doves, cornbread and gravy and milk. I think this was the most food that ever appeared on the table at Hardscapple. Too, there was always a pot of beans on the table and before every meal the pot was heated. I still like baked beans.

We would go to town on Saturday in the wagon. A two horse farm wagon. We would get the weeks supply of groceries and a few bottles of beer which we would drink on the way home.

We both had passable voices. Harry would carry the tune and I would attempt tenor. We thought we were good. The more beer we had the surer we were we were good. I could go on for ever telling you about the things that happened at the farm. Your dad was a wonderful companion and I loved him as did most people.

When he came back to St. Louis he met your mother and fell in love with her. She was a beautiful girl, one of the prettiest I ever knew. They were married about 1911 I think. He was a devoted father and I'll never forget when we would go to lunch I would have to listen to every happening at home and the children. We used to kid him about it. Bill his first, came in for most of the early praise. He loved all his children and it was a shame this did not hold the family together.

More About HARRY FONES VAN CLEAVE:

Burial: 12 Oct 1937, Bellefontain Cemetery, St. L Co. MO

Notes for HAZEL ALMA JOHNSTON:

Hazel Alma Johnston Van Cleave 1885-to-1965 (written 1961) dedicated to my children William Wallace, Jocelyn and Marcia

My Mother was Christian Blanche Myers Johnston Born in Shelbyville, Illinois -June 7, 1863

My Father was William Powers Johnston Born in Bellefontain, Ohio -December 28, 1863

My Mother's Mother was Mattie Lytle Huffer (Nee Myers) My Mother's Father was Dr. Christian Myers (Dentist) My Father's Mother was Elizabeth Tarbutton Johnston

My Father's Father was James Wesley Johnston (Horse Trader) My Mother's Sister and Brother -Etta and Charles My Father's Sisters -Rose and Mame

The Johnston's lived in St. Louis. The Myers family lived in Kentucky and Mother's Mother lived in Kentucky and moved to Illinois later.

My father met my mother on a visit to Shelbyville, Illinois to see a girl friend of his, but his second trip was to see my mother. He then invited her to visit his family who then lived in St. Louis. One evening while she was there, he took her walking across the Eads Bridge, which was the thing to do at that time and proposed to her. She accepted and they were married December 26th; 1880.

Dad was working for the George D. Barnard Blank Book and Stationary Co. and shortly thereafter, they went to St. Paul, Minnesota. He traveled through Minnesota and the two Dakotas selling to banks and court houses in the county seats of the three states. Mr. Barnard is the man who built the Free Skin and Cancer Hospital in St. Louis one block west of Grand Avenue on Washington Avenue and it was to be known as Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital. He was a wonderful man and expressed his love for my brother and me in many ways to remembering me with \$1000 in his will and \$1,000 when I was married.

His nephew George Gannett used to call on me often, ...A little later in my life when we moved to St. Louis. But to go back several years ---when Mother and Dad went to St. Paul to live they rented a house on 8th Street just back of the Golden Rule, a department store. In a couple of years, my brother Paul Barnard Johnston, was born (September 8, 1883). I came along December 12, 1885 to be a member of the family.

When I was about 2 years old and could climb on a chair, I did just that, then on to the kitchen table where there was a box of strawberries. So I proceeded to eat them hulls and all. Needless to say, I was a very sick little girl with what was termed the bloody flux. I lost weight till I was nothing but skin and bones and had to be carried on a pillow. I was named Hazel Alma. Hazel was for the play "Hazel Kirk" and Alma for my father's sister Rose Alma. "

Mother had a horse drawn, one seated vehicle and she would take me riding for my fresh air. In due time we needed more room so found a place on Ashland Avenue across the street from Miss Jennings who was a teacher of china painting. Mother took lessons from her and I am the proud possessor of many beautiful pieces of her art work. She was very artistic and also painted in oil, hammered brass, played the guitar and piano and was ravishingly beautiful. I loved her intensely and she loved me too. It is wonderful to have such memories.

I do not mean to imply that I was a favorite of my mother's. My brother, Paul, had just as much love as I did and he was a charming beautiful boy-6 foot tall at 14 years.

In due time mother felt cramped for space so we found a 10 room house on the corner of Inglehart and St. Albans. The only convenience there was our Doctor who lived just one half block away.

Next door to us was a family of three by the name of McNamee whose son, years later, became the very famous Graham McNamee, radio announcer. He and my brother Paul were the same age so that was nice for both of them and Mother and Mrs. McNamee became very fast friends.

Well, by this time, my Dad had gone to work for Pioneer Press. They printed a daily paper and also had a printing company similar to Mr. Barnard's... printing blank books for bookkeeping and stationery. An old gentleman by the name of George Colgrave worked there. He and Dad became fast friends and he used to come to our house every Sunday. My brother and I just adored him and he would do anything for us.

It was during this time that my brother and I came down with Scarlet Fever and we were certainly a pair of sick children. It kept Mother busy day and night so she put us in the front room - one in a double bed and the other in the alcove bed. Eventually, we got well but I just escaped having a stiff knee and my brother escaped a stiff neck.

When we were allowed to go out of doors, Mother admonished us to come home if we saw a sign on anybody's front door. We ran from "For Rent" and "For Sale" signs because we did not want to take any chances.

Oh, I forgot to tell you about two girls -one Swedish and one Norwegian -who came to Mrs. McNamee's front door one evening. They were fresh from the Old Country and wanted work as housemaids and cooks. Mrs McNamee took the Swedish girl and Mother took the Norwegian. They were with both families for years but I do not remember why they left. Perhaps to go home. The pay those days was \$12.00 a month and the help did everything even to sprinkling the yard after dinner and shoveling coal in the furnaces in the winter.

We had a telephone -one of the kind we turned a crank beside the box, then took down the receiver. I remember so well because Mother would talk so long and I would want to ask her something so I would get so tired waiting I would lie down at her feet on the floor till she finished talking.

My Granny Huffer (Mattie Lytle Huffer) came to visit us so the next excitement was when she turned a gas jet til it caught a thin material which Mother had draped over the mirror on her dresser and it went poof and was gone. It scared us though.

Oh yes, when we had Scarlet Fever, Uncle George Colgrave came to see Paul and Me and brought each one of us a box (50 packages each) of chewing gum. We had a circus with it but would chew all the sweet out and then paste it on the bed or chair bottoms.

At Christmas time Uncle George gave me a perfectly beautiful doll almost as big as me with a French Bisque head and real hair which was curly and long enough to do up in a knot on the back of her head.

Mother made clothes for her just like mine about six different sets, then bought a doll carriage and a trunk for its clothes.

Christmas morning came and so did the milk man with his can of milk and measuring cup. The milk man poured the milk into a bowl which was put into the ice box uncovered. These days people would be horrified at such a procedure. Well, he asked me if Santa Claus had come to our house yet, so I said yes and ran upstairs, put the trunk and doll in the carriage then started down the back steps so the carriage was over balanced and the buggy, trunk, doll and I went tumbling down the steps. It is a wonder, but for a few scratches I was unhurt but the beautiful doll's head was broken. Uncle George bought a new head for it but I never played with her. Somehow I thought the doll was to blame for my fall.

Another Christmas season I wanted Santa to bring me some leggings which came over my knees and buttoned up the outside of the leg. Of course, it was winter and near Christmas so a package came and I opened it and was simply overjoyed. I put the leggings on and my hat and coat and went across the street to show them off. Mother sent for me and when I got home, she took the leggings off me, wrapped them up and sent them back to the store. I never got leggings like that again but I never opened a package again unless it was addressed to me.

I think I was about eight years old when we were on the move again. This time we moved on Shelby Avenue which was on a car line and was more convenient for my Dad when he came home from a trip and had to carry heavy luggage. He had gone back to work for Mr. Barnard and was traveling again. This new location was also within a block of a bakery, grocery store, drug store, shoe repair shop and several more. Oh yes, one was a candy shop. Imagine me forgetting that.

Our house was quite unusual. We had an entrance into a vestibule with a coat rack in it. The hall was circular with a stair case up to a landing which had a long box on it. A window at each end and a perfectly huge

painting was over the long box and a leaded glass window over the painting. In the hall between the vestibule and front stairs was a book case. Under the stairs a coat closet then a door going to kitchen, then another door into dining room. After that an open door way to the living room then a fire place. The another doorway into the parlor, a reception room and then the vestibule door.

The parlor had a white carpet with large pink roses in it. The Hall was carpeted in maroon carpet and the living room and reception room in cream white carpet with hi roses in different shades of pink in each rose.

Between the living and dining rooms, mother had chinese portiers made of glass beads all colors which formed a picture of beads. It was pretty and effective. We had a big pantry for china and a kitchen closet for pots and pans, flour bins and shelves for every day china and a room off the back for the refrigerator and back porch.

There were four Bedrooms upstairs, a bathroom and a large linen closet. The cellar was under the whole house and had a coal furnace which burned 6 to 7 tons of hard coal during the entire winter at \$6.00 a ton and the house rent was \$35 a month. The landlord painted the outside every second year. Our winters were 40 degrees below zero most of the time. We had storm windows on all winter.

The house was on a cable car line. The motorman stood in the center of the car with a long lever handled control. When it was moved forward, it would release the hold on the cable which ran below ground and stop the car and when pulled backwards would grab it would grab the cable and the car would go forward. The seats ran crosswise and were not upholstered.

My mother's cousin Florence Myers Fraser had married a wealthy banker in Minneapolis named Thomas Wilso and they had a beautiful home on Hennepin Avenue. He had a nephew named Will Wright and his daughter Florence and I were great chums and we would alternate spending weekends together. She just celebrated her Golden Wedding Anniversary this year.

When we lived on Selby Avenue, I took piano lessons from a man who was a professor in music. While taking a lesson one day, I made the same mistake the second time and he rapped me over the hand with his wooden pointer. I was only about 12 years old but I told him to get out and I never took another lesson from him nor did I ever see him again.

Ella Richards, a very fine pianist who studied abroad lived two houses down from us and it was quite a treat to go to her house and sit as quiet as a mouse while she practiced. She had a darling little mother who wore her hair parted in the middle with flat waves all around and would slick it back with a knot at the nape of her neck.

Her father was a cute little white haired gentleman. He was a bit lame so always carried a cane, wore grey striped trousers and a frock coat and high silk hat, white shirt and tie. I was 12 then but I am 75 now and can see him as vividly as if he were here. The Thompsons lived between Ella's house and ours. They had a son named Joe who was a wonderful boy. he was killed when the seats at the University of Minnesota Football Stadium collapsed. He was brilliant, it was a great loss. He was so nice to me always and so willing to play croquet with me at any time he was home. Mrs. Thompson had been married before and had an older daughter named Jane Larkin who was my sixth grade school teacher. She painted in water colors real well and I tried my luck at it one summer but realized I would never amount to anything so I did not continue. I have heard from her at least once a year ever since we moved from St. Paul. This past Christmas she had bad news. She must be between 85 and 90 years old now so her Dr. told her she must go in a home and give up housekeeping and I have not heard from her since.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived across the street from us on Selby Avenue. She was French and gave me French lessons one summer. Mr. Brown was an artist and he is the one who painted the picture I told you was on the landing of our stairs. They were sort of funds and raffled the picture. I took a chance on it and won it for a dollar. We had to remove the handsomest part of the frame in order to hang it at all so I gave that part back to them and they were delighted. They had a white poodle dog which they both loved dearly but the poor little fellow died so they had him stuffed and placed him on a pillow in a lying down position in front of the fireplace. He was named Boo Booz and their cat was named Kee Kee.

Mrs. Brown was married to Mr. Epsy first and he was a very fine artist too. Their walls were literally lined with paintings and they had a room up stairs with painting unhung and standing on edge allover the room. A few years ago I read in the paper where some one was asking if anyone knew where the painting of Mr. Epsy were but that was after we had been away from St. Paul many years and I had lost track of the (something left out)

Every place we moved, we could use the picture till we went to Sidney, so Harry put it in the basement of the store and some workman ran into it with a board over his shoulder and ripped it all to pieces.

The winters in St. Paul were so terribly cold, sometimes 40 degrees below zero and snows 6 feet deep. Since we lived on the car line, they would send the snow plow to clear the tracks and sometimes we never saw out of the first floor windows in the front of the house all winter long.

Perhaps it would be interesting to tell how we dressed in the winter. First long woolen underwear, woolen stockings, woolen petticoat, woolen dress then high laced shoes of black kid which reached up to the knee, then white starched panties and petticoat a white starched apron over the woolen dress. You see we did not have dry cleaners so could not send the dresses to be cleaned. When we went out, we put on galoshes with buckles for fasteners, a sweater the heavy wool coat and a stocking cap. Then double thickness mittens. Even when walking down the street, someone would say to you "You better rub your nose, it is freezing. They could tell because it was turning white but you could not feel ~t. THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

Wheels were taken off everything and runners were put on. Was fun because we could hitch a ride and we did.

We had a long sled that would take 4 children and Dad had a harness made for our two wonderful dogs and they would pull us all over the neighborhood. I think the dogs had as much fun as we did for they were always anxious to go.

We had a wonderful maid. She could fix up the most glorious dishes you ever saw and Mother only had to tell her how many guests there would be and what she wanted served, turn her loose to do it and rest assured it would be done right. She would market, cook the meal, and serve it perfectly. Mother had sent her to cooking school to learn her trade and she could do anything to perfection. She kept the whole house clean (9 rooms) sprinkled the lawn, tend the furnace and never was upset or cranky.

We had two dogs, Felix, a Lewellyn Setter and Fritz, a Chesapeake Bay retriever. Felix was the bird dog and Fritz the duck hunter, besides they were both good watchdogs to protect us. Dear old Felix used to watch out an upstairs window every noon to see my brother and me come home. Then he would run to the door to get out so he could run down the street to meet us, take our hand in his mouth and escort us home safely. He was such a Dear. Fritz was gentle too, but he wanted to be sure no one was going to do us any harm so would stand on the front porch and bark at everyone who came. Mrs. McNamee would stand on the front walk and call "Oh Mrs. J., Mrs. J. come and get this beast away from me. He won't let me in." He never acted that way with anyone else but her. He would not have harmed her if she had just walked up the steps. I think he was just glad to see her.

In December of 1897 I reached 12 years of age and my brother was 14. One day on Friday, he came home from school crying with a pain in his right eye and nose. Those days they had not heard of sinus infection so they put a leach on his temple to draw the blood out and wrapped him in sheets rung out in ice water to try and reduce the fever but nothing helped and he only lived until Monday noon. We buried him in an 8 grave lot. It seemed like everyone in our part of town came to offer condolences. The Motorman of the streetcar did not even clang the bell just slid their cars past the house. A few years ago I gave the rest of the cemetery lot to the Shriners to do with as they saw fit. Mother and Dad are buried in Daytona Beach, Florida.

Our doctor in St. Paul whom we saw on one of our visits there said that they just did not know what to do and he never had anything affect him so terribly as Paul's death. My Mother and Dad grieved so much over Paul that for a time they overlooked the fact that L was still with them and needed some love and attention too. I felt pretty forlorn and I guess I showed it when they found me prostrate on my bed crying my eyes out from the lack of attention I was used to.

So at Christmas time they showered me with gifts. I was only 12 and that is a little young to understand fully. They gave me a new birds eye maple dressing table, desk and chair, and a stool, a new brass bed with a point bedspread lined in blue, and a fox fur neckpiece which made me feel very grown up.

In 1901 I was 16 and had had two years of high school at Baldwin Seminary. A couple of boys had walked me home and had come to call. It was then that Mother and Dad felt it was about time to give me a party, so they hired the hall in connection with Baldwin Seminary and gave me a dance.

It was pretty tough going for my DAD to travel so much in that frigid climate so Mr. Barnard sensed it and called my Dad to St. Louis and made him one of the directors of the company. So then we went to St. Louis. It was hard to leave our two dogs but we had no choice but to leave them until we found a place to live where we could have them. Dad sent them out to a farmer he knew. Felix was too old to run away so he adjusted to it but Fritz would walk 10 miles to our house to lie on the porch. I guess he was expecting us to come home. The people next door fed him and after the farmer had come after him several times, our neighbors wrote to us to ask if they could adopt him. So he got a nice home and we never saw either of them again. I wonder how a dog feels in a case like that. We were just sick about it too.

After a couple of months in St. Louis, we moved into the Franklin Hotel where we had only two rooms expecting to find a house that would be comfortable. Finally, Mr. Barnard told Dad about his brother in law's home on Morgan Street but before we moved in there, it was nearing Christmas time so Dad sent us to Houston, Texas to spend Christmas with Uncle Thomas Foster and Aunt Florence Foster.

Her brother's son who was living with her there, and another man had started the Houston Chronical Newspaper. We had a delightful visit in their gorgeous new home and Charlie beaux'd me around every night and weekend. I had a ball but it all had to end just after Christmas, in order that I might finish my schooling at Hosmer Hall on Pendleton and Washington Avenue.

Shortly after we home we moved into 4175 Morgan Street in a house which had 5 bedrooms on the second floor, 3 rooms on the third floor and the fourth floor had a living room, back parlor, dining room, kitchen and hall. I met Mr. Barnard's nephew George Gannett while we lived here and he was very nice to me. The first boy he brought over to meet me later became my husband. His name was Harry Fones Van Cleave. He was six feet four inches tall and Slim as a beanpole. He had blond hair. He had a sister who was just the opposite, short and dark. Her name was Wilhemina.

The night George brought Harry over, he invited me to go on a hayride the following Thursday. We met at Lillian Hulbert's home and when we climbed in the hayrack and the driver was ready to go, she was still standing on the porch. Everyone had thought that Harry would invite Lillian so none of the boys had asked her. It was very embarrassing to me because I did not know they had been going steady but when the crowd realized what had did not know they had been going steady but when the crowd realized what had happened they had the driver stop the horses and 2 of the boys ran back and got her and she came along. She was always a good friend of mine in spite of the embarrassment. Did not know they had been going steady but when the crowd realized what had happened they had the driver stop the horses and 2 of the boys ran back and got her and she came along. She was always a good friend of mine in spite of the embarrassment. Did not know they had been going steady but when the crowd realized what had happened they had the driver stop the horses and 2 of the boys ran back and got her and she came along. She was always a good friend of mine in spite of the embarrassment.

Well Harry and I dated a lot and when he brought me home from a dance one night, he leaned over and kissed me good night. And I slapped his face. The next time he came to call, I was not home and it was Christmas Eve. He brought a beautiful volume of Long fellow's Evangeline in a brown suede cover.

Shortly after that his family sent him to Fort Smith, Arkansas To manage a Peach Farm, on account of his health. His twin sister had married during the time he was there and died when her baby was born.

The World's Fair started the second spring on Morgan Street and our house was filled all the time. We had so many people come during the fair and there was so much work to be done and even though Dad could afford to pay a high wage to help, we just could not get the help to stay. It would be quite a rest for the poor tired feet of our guests, to come home for lunch, go back to the fair and return for dinner, that Mother hardly got out there at all. We had set dates for them so we would not have a crowded house, but they kept coming anyway. People began arriving unannounced and many times several sleeping on the floor. We had seven people drop in on us in one day!

Mother was exhausted, so in June 1905 Dad made up his mind and we gave up the house and went to live in the West End Hotel where we lived for nearly a year. My cousin Ethel Burgoldt was married from there and that night Mother turned her ankle over a low step in the doorway of the hotel. She was laid up about six weeks. We lived there until after I graduated from Hosmer Hall in 1906.

Oliver Morard came along to take me to the World's Fair one afternoon. As we were walking across DeBalivere Avenue and were right in front of the building where Jai Halai was played, I felt something falling and of all things, the button in the back had popped off my panties. I had to pull my skirt tight around me and run up near the building and just let them drop. I picked them up, rolled them into a bundle, put them under my arm and went on. Oliver was so sweet and considerate about it. We walked over to Forrest Park and I wiggled into the panties, found a safety pin in my purse, fastened them on and we went merrily on our way again to the fair. I believe this was my most embarrassing moment and Oliver had turned his back to me to put me at ease.

While we lived at the West End Hotel, I had my first auto ride in a Doris car. It did not have a top but had a door in the back and steps that let you down so you could get in the back seats. We took an umbrella and it did rain before we got back to the Hotel and we all were very wet. Another young man, Fred Cambell, took me for a ride out south of town and we had to go up a steep hill. We got up half way and had to back down several times and the engine would die. There was no way to pump the gas to the engine in front in those days

but we finally turned around and Fred backed the car up the hill.

I loved living in the vicinity of the Hotel where I was only a few houses away from my dear friend Marguerite Christian. We always thought she might have been related to my mother, as her name was Christian Blanche Myers. I am beginning to feel lonesome already for Marguerite lives just 3 short blocks from me now (1960) but in a couple of weeks she is moving to Fort Smith, Arkansas to spend the rest of her days near her nephew, her sisters boy, his wife and 3 children. I surely will miss her but I know it is best for her as she is not at all strong or well.

After a little less than a year at the West End Hotel, we held a wedding ceremony for my cousin Ethel Burgoldt and her husband Paul and then moved to the Kenilworth Hotel on Lindell and Sarah. It was a nice place to live. They had lovely people living there.

Mother and Dad took a short trip of three days so I asked Marguerite to stay with me. We slept in our back bedroom and a little closet was at the end of the room with a washbasin in it and there was a door from there to the room in back of it. A very nice young man lived in that room but, of course, the door was always locked between them. He never locked his door leading into the hall so Marguerite and I put our heads together and concocted

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One night he took me to the theatre and our seats were in the balcony. When we went in, I saw many of my friends and they all were going to the first floor. I asked him why he took me to the balcony when he had sent me flowers and candy the same day. I knew he wasn't a poor boy. He explained he had made up his mind as to the price he would pay for theatre seats and no more. I told him he should not have sent me candy and flowers then, and taken me downstairs I never will forget, we saw "Fritzi Scheff" that night. I never was much of a talker but I always felt at ease with him and a friend of mine whom I had introduced to him, an old lady by the way visited him and his wife in their home and said that 2 peas in a pod could not look more alike than his wife and me. I am glad he found a nice girl.

In the fall of that year, (1906) Harry and George Gannett came to see me. Harry had left the farm and was working at the American Mors Auto Company learning how to put automobiles together. He asked me again to marry him but it was about 5 years before we were married. So I never did announce the wedding formally. I was married at home very quietly (April 26, 1911).

Harry came to see me a lot before we were married, but whenever I had a nice invitation to go someplace or do something, I told him about it and accepted the invitation. He agreed it was only fair. I finally told him I thought he knew enough about the automobile business and if he did not expect to spend the rest of his life as a mechanic, he had better start doing something to make a living, because he knew how to change tires and put on wheels, and I was not waiting much longer.

I suppose he talked it over with his father and his father bought him an agency with the Speedwell Company. He had his showroom in the Langdon Taylor Building near Delmar and Euclid.

In St. Louis, Harry went in with my friend Marguerite's brother- in-law, Sam Breadon selling trucks and we moved right next door to our first apartment.

Bill got Spring Conjunctivitis of the eyes and I had to keep him in bed with gloves on his hands so he would not rub his eyes and I kept the window blinds closed. We took him for his airing at night when it was dark and cool.

It was so hard to live on the second floor and pull a baby carriage up the steps that we moved to DeBaliviere and Pershing on the first floor. It had a folding double bed in the closet, which was handy when Mother and Aunt Florence came to visit. Whenever those two got together they just sat and sewed all the time.

They were both beautiful women and they were knockouts when they were all dressed up. Mother was a pink blond with great big blue eyes and skin like a rose petal. Aunt Florence had olive skin and dark auburn hair. She had gorgeous clothes because she went to Europe often and had plenty of money and diamonds galore.

Aunt Florence had one son by her first husband. He is Bruce Frazer of Dallas, Texas. Her second husband was Thomas Wilson and her third was Thomas Foster whom I have mentioned before (On our visit at Christmas time just after we moved to St. Louis from Minneapolis.)

Now we had bad luck again, Harry and another man whose name I cannot recall formed a partnership. With the other man's money and Harry's know how they started Trucking Company. We moved to Nashville, Tennessee. It did not last long though, as the trucks weighed 5 tons and they carried 5-ton loads. It was a peculiar situation, as individuals owned the roads. One man would own, maybe 5 miles, another would own 10 miles and probably the third would own 5 or 10 or any number of miles. They had a lot of little bridges over creeks and the bridges were always breaking down under the weight of the trucks and loads. The men who owned the roads got injunctions against the trucking company going across the bridges and naturally they could not continue in business.

While they were still in business, I went to Chicago to see my Mother and Dad and took Bill. It was a surprise for the folks but we did not realize what a surprise it would be for them. My cousins, Mother and I went to a picture show that night and I went to bed perfectly well. In the morning, I was so ill I had to have a doctor and he said appendicitis, but I told him I did not believe it so he bunched his fingers together and gave me a jab over the appendix. I screamed with pain. He said "Well, I'll go now and you can call me later or better still, I will come back later."

I had a couple of thousand dollars and after we had lived free with Mother and Dad for about 6 months we got a 4-room apartment. Harry's younger brother had given us some furniture for the living room and dining room and I used my own birds eye maple set for the one bedroom. We had to buy a table and some chairs for the kitchen. Mr. Barnard gave me \$200 as a gift and so with Dad's gift of a thousand we got along pretty well for a year. Then the business went broke and shortly after that Bill was born (July 7, 1913). I would not go to the Hospital (no reason offered) and had a terrible time.

When Bill was three months old, Dad had gone to Cleveland with the Art Metal Construction Co. and had persuaded us to go too. We took my Grandmother Huffer and Miss Hume our seamstress. We had a tremendously big and beautiful apartment but Harry had no luck finding a job so we returned to St. Louis after about 6 months. Dad quit the Art Metal Construction Co. and he and Granny Huffer went to Chicago, where he bought a stationery printing business.

In St. Louis, Harry went in with my friend Marguerite's brother- in-law, Sam Breadon selling trucks and we moved right next door to our first apartment.

From Nashville, we came back to St. Louis and Harry went to work with Sam Breadon again.

One day I went out to a party given by Jesse Leonore. When I came home, I went in the back way and as I came in view of our apartment, I noticed all the lights were on and people were moving about in the bedrooms. When I went in, my maid met me. She told me that Bill had climbed on a chair while the janitor was fixing the hot water faucet. He had neglected to turn the hot water off in the basement so when he took the faucet off; the water spurted out and scalded Bill on his knee. The woman and her daughter next door were in the bedroom and were waiting for the doctor across the street. I ran to the phone and called my doctor who had attended me at Bill's birth. He was very fond of Bill and Bill knew him. This is most important when a child is sick or hurt. He bandaged the knee and told me what to do. He wasn't to walk at all. Keep him in bed or wheel him in his go-cart. It was about 6 weeks before the knee was well. He still carries the scar but it is halfway between his knee and hip now.

Not long after, Harry lost his job again and said next week he would go to Chicago and try for a job with Packard Company. He got the job and they were sending him to Grand Rapids to manage their branch there, but they asked him to stay in Chicago for a while. He phoned and said he would meet me in Chicago but for me to get the packers in and store the furniture until we got settled. Well, I had a luncheon all set for the next day so it Was Saturday night before we had all the furniture on the truck.

With Mother Van Cleave's (Katherine Jefferson Van Cleave, James Wallace Van Cleave's widow) Grandfather Clock on the back of the truck. I was waiting for instructions from her as to what I was to do with it. I had telegraphed her to ask her instructions but she answered by letter which I did not get until I walked out of an empty apartment at 4 P.M. that I should send it to Dorsten's Jewlery Company. The truck was in the middle of the street and the men could not start the truck. I gave them instructions to put the clock where they could get it easily to Leonori storehouse.

Then I phoned Brenton and told him the arrangement and asked him to take care of it on Monday. He said he would but promptly forgot all about it. He did nothing about it until I phoned him from Chicago after I had received a letter from Mother Van Cleave much later. She wanted me to write her immediately and tell her what I had done with her clock that I understood perfectly well that she had not given it to me and she did not think I was the kind of girl that would steal anything that did not belong to me. I phoned Brenton and told him the story and he said he was sorry I had replied to her letter as I did (for I wrote quite a nasty letter back to her).

I never saw or heard from her again until her funeral service. I should not have written as I did but I was so deeply hurt that i guess I lost my sense of proportion and acted too hastily. Speak in haste, repent at leisure.

I spent some time in Chicago and Harry went to Grand Rapids Hotel. Mother took sick and Harry grew impatient and had someone at the Hotel phone me and tell me he was very sick in bed. Of course I was not hilarious when he met me at the station and had sent for me under false pretenses, he had not been sick at all.

World War I began in 1914, and ended on Armistice Day November 11, 1918.

We stayed in Grand Rapids a month or two. Bill was a little fellow about five. It was during war times. The hotel was full of soldiers and all of the women were knitting. Everybody was busy doing something. The soldiers all thought Bill looked so cute in his little khaki outfit. They gave him buttons and pins and caps and would give him money. He liked the money the best and began to ask for it so I told Harry we would have to move someplace out of the hotel. We inquired and found this hotel owned a large house across the street, so we took 2 rooms there and ate at the hotel.

I became pregnant again so we moved to a large boarding house one block away. We had 2 large rooms and bath on the first floor, and they allowed me to get our meals in our rooms on two grills and a lрге toaster and keep my food in their refrigerator. Bill started school and for Easter, April, 1919 one of the boarders gave him a white rabbit. He had a box with a screen on top and a ravenous appetite for ahead of lettuce every day. One day Bill let him out and he ran between some doors that were piled up in the yard next door. Bill grabbed one of the doors and it fell on the rabbit and killed it. We had a funeral for it and buried it underneath a tree. Bill would dig it up every few minutes to show someone it really was dead and we had to find a new hiding place for it.

When it was time to go to the hospital and have Jocelyn, I went back to Chicago. But before I left, we found a flat and sent to St. Louis for our furniture. The day it arrived by train, it was put on the station platform and when Harry came home at noon, he said we were being transferred to Detroit. Into the warehouse went the furniture again.

I went to Chicago to have the baby and when I was strong enough, we put Jocelyn in a market basket. I took Bill and Mother and we went to Detroit by train. We put Jocelyn in the basket and placed it on the floor back of the back seat. She was an angel all during the trip and everyone who passed by would say "Oh, it's a baby

in there". Just like they had never seen a baby before. It was after dark when we arrived in Detroit and Harry met us in a one seated coupe automobile. We put Bill on a box back of the driver and the basket with Jocelyn in it beside him. Mother and I sat next to Harry and then Harry started to drive. We drove and we drove and drove. Finally, I said, well how far is this apartment from civilization? He said "Not too far from the station." I said that we had been travelling all day so let us please go home.

We had a 5 room apartment and I never saw such small rooms and on the second floor. He had everything in the wrong place and pictures hanging from the curtain rods. There were 3 people in the kitchen trying to get dinner with barrels sitting in there and nothing had been washed. So they found what they needed, and they washed it. It was 10 p.m. when we sat down to eat.

Mother had only been there about 3 days when Dad phoned and said Granny Huffer was sick so she had to go right back. Jocelyn was a beautiful baby and even in her first few months she adored music and now has a perfectly beautiful voice. She sings in Church every Sunday and at many of the town musicals. It is a God given gift to her for she has had very little instruction -just enough to learn to place her tones and has never learned to play the piano.

While we were in Detroit, Harry bought a very fine Victrola Phonograph and one night Jocelyn awakened and while she was taking her bottle, Harry turned on the phonograph. The tune was Isle of Golden Dreams. She settled down and listened so intently when the record was on. When Harry turned it off though she set up a howl so we played it again and again and again until almost time for the sun to come up. What a night! Our downstairs neighbors were the owners of the flat and were a delightful young couple. They did not have any children and adored Jocelyn. She was a beautiful child and nothing pleased her more than to ask them to babysit for me. They were insulted when I offered to pay them. They loved to come upstairs every morning and put her in her little chair and set it on their breakfast table while they ate and played with her.

Harry bought me a washing machine and an ironer so I did all my washing, carried it to the attic to dry, then back to the basement to iron, then back to the second story to put away. It does seem that if there was a hard way to do things I did it that way.

One day Harry came home with a touring car and said he had joined a Country Club 25 miles away. Then to have someone to play golf with, he loaned one of the other auto salesmen \$500 to join the club. He never saw the \$500 again.

He bought me a lovely Hudson Seal coat with Martin collar and cuffs and a beautiful black taffeta dress to wear with it. I felt like a Queen, but I didn't get to wear them much.

Harry's brother Brenton suggested Harry buy a furniture store and settle down. He said he could go to Danville, Illinois and learn the business in the Rhodes Burford Furniture Co. Then look for a store to buy. He did just that. Danville was the chosen spot. One of the Rhodes Burford Stores was there and Mr.Griffin was the manager. I became very fond of Mrs. Griffin and still hear from her occasionally. We called them Ma and Pa Griffin.

We rented a furnished house for the summer and by the time I had it cleaned up it was time for the family to come home from vacation!

While we were there, Bill came home from school one noon day to get some cookies. The Griffins and the Van Cleave's had been on a picnic the day before and brought the cookies home. Jocelyn followed Bill to the kitchen and when she saw Bill taking some, she set up a squawl and Bill gave her one to keep her quiet. It was a coconut macaroon and she broke out in eczema from the top of her head to her waistline. I had to put masks on her face with holes cut out for her eyes and mouth over a salve of some kind and fix jackets on her out of muslin and pin them up the side of her underarms and down to her waist. I spent about 3 months of that and one day she collapsed in my arms so I took her to Chicago and put her in the hospital. Dr. Monash put her on a diet and she finally got well but it took another 3 months.

That fall we moved into another furnished home and by the following Spring, Harry had contracted for a furniture store in Sidney, Ohio. We moved into a 2 story house, 4 rooms downstairs and 4 upstairs and a bath. It was old and I guess one family had built it for there was 2 more houses and a garage in a group that went all around the corner. We lived their 3 years, I think.

Harry did fairly well in the store.

Giles Van Cleave, one of Harry's brothers came to see us and brought a man from Chicago to install a radio he had brought as a present for Bill. Well, first thing we had to find a place to instal the antenna. The roof was slate so he could not install it there. So he chose a barn down the alley. The alley really was a canal that ran all the way to Dayton. He chose a place half way down the block but I told him we would have to get permission

from the owners who were a couple of old maids. He came back and said they said NO! They thought radios were the work of the Devil and thought something was being taken out of the air that should be left in. He finally found a place and connected the antenna. While he was working, I went downtown and every friend I told about Bill's radio was so excited for they never heard one. So I invited them to come over that night as a man was going to run it. When I got home that night I had 35 people invited, and all accepted and came. Then I remembered I would have to have chairs so I called the undertaker and rented them. I thought it would be pretty silly if I did not serve anything so I made sandwiches and got some bottled drinks.

I prepared all that and everybody came. But all he could tune in was a howl and a roar that sounded like someone going up the scale. The radio never worked there but when we moved up the street the next year we installed it and it was wonderful.

Then we moved to Main Street near the point as it was called. But by that time, Harry was paying more attention to outside interests than he was to business.

We had our third child, Marcia on March 17, 1924.

During the summer of 1926, I went to Chicago on a trip and took the children and Dad suggested he would pay all expenses if I would drive all of us to Minneapolis for a vacation. We were to see some friends who had a cottage at Lake Minnetonka. They acted as if they were overjoyed to see us but as I look back I wonder why. For it isn't much fun to have 6 people descend on you. We had a delightful visit for a week even though the youngest boy did push Marcia off the dock and she was lying on her back in the water when Jocelyn rescued her. Maybe it was a good act though, for Marcia just loves the water now and can swim like a fish as the saying goes.

Shortly after we moved to the point, in 1928 the furniture store failed.

We went back to St. Louis to an apartment halfway between Union and Belt on Cabanne. Harry went with Packard Company for a while, then tried insurance for a while but did not work very hard at either one. I could write on and on about trouble after trouble but there is no use in bringing that up.

My family's Chicago apartment was pretty small so we made a move into a larger apartment which was very nice. Dad and Mother went to Daytona Beach for a trip, and when they came home in the Spring Dad had decided to go to Florida to live and had already rented a house. I was not in favor of it because the doctor had told me that it was not a good climate for Dad to live comfortably. Anybody who knew my Dad would know he would do just as he pleased, regardless. He loved to play golf, so what he wanted, he did. And in a short time we all drove down there and settled in Daytona.

Mother was very confused mentally and it got worse and worse. One day, she pushed me all around the upstairs and shook her hand in my face. I never said a cross word to her. She would run away when I would leave the spot where I was. One day I found her a block away. Poor dear, she did not know what she was doing for I had always been the apple of her eye.

Marcia was a skinny little thing and I was afraid Mother might get so bad that she might do something to her so I spoke to Dad and he agreed it was not safe, so the girls and I came back to St. Louis.

By 1932, Harry had gone to live in Louisville with his cousin Annie Howe. He asked me if I would let Marcia and Jocelyn come to visit him as cousin Annie had gone east for vacation. I agreed that Marcia could go, but Jocelyn was working at Wagner Electric to help with expenses and I was working at the Robbins Jewelry Store in the Arcade Building.

While I was working there, I received a telegram about mother being critically ill, and to please come. When I arrived in Daytona, she was flat on her back, did not know me and could not talk. It was Christmas time and the doctor advised me he could not say how long she would linger and as I had left the children alone, shortly after New Years Day 1938, my Dad said I had better go home to them.

But in two weeks (Jan 24, 1938) I was on my way back for her funeral and gave up my position at Robbins Jewelry Store. I stayed with my Dad four and a half months until the middle of April, 1938. Bill was to be married to Catherine Streiff in May.

Dad broke up housekeeping and sent everything I could use to me. We moved to 859 Goodfellow. Bill was married and later had to go into military service for 2 years. He was in Camp Roberts in California first and then moved to Texas Fort Sam Houston. He would get home every once in a while. Catherine lived with her sister Nancy at her parents home at 6239 Rosebury for a while and then moved in with us at 859.

The girls and I went to Chicago and Bill stayed in St. Louis. We lived with Mother and Dad and finally, in August of 1931, Harry and I were divorced.

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Eventually Bill got home, they sold the small 4 room house they had built at 1011 Oakland, Oakland Mo. 63132 and bought a larger house at 423 Belleview in Webster Groves, Mo. 63119. Catherine rented the house in Webster for six months while she was living with us. Eventually they moved into their house. Bill and Catherine had three children, William Wallace, Jr. born in 1942, Lynn born in 1944, and Peter born in 1949.

I decided to move to a smaller house on Cates Avenue. We were on the third floor and very crowded with all our furniture.

We had just been there about a month when Dad wrote and told us he wanted to come to live with us. This was September 1939. So we looked and looked and nothing seemed suitable but the one we had moved out of at 859 Goodfellow. Dad waited 2 months before he came. He had a colored boy drive him to St. Louis and the boy took the train back. This was December 1st, 1939. On January 1st, 1940 he told me he wanted to go back to Daytona Beach. He told me that even though I had done so many kind things and he loved me but he could not get out enough and he wanted to go back. Well, I drove him there in two and a half days and stayed with him for 2 days when he announced he had to come back to St. Louis. So we started back. We were here just one day when he wanted to go downtown to attend to some business. So what did he do? ...he cashed in all of his life insurance and right after that he insisted on going back to Daytona Beach, so I took him back by train. He moved into a hotel right across from the Elks Club.

In the hotel when he came out of his door, if he turned one way he went, to the office. Another way there was a set of steps. One night when he got up to go to the bathroom, he opened the door to the hall and went in the direction of the steps. He fell up the steps and rammed his leg bone into his hip socket. Somebody found him and I was advised by the Elks Club that they were not sure he was going to live. So I took a train and went down.

Since we did not know how long he would be sick, although he seemed better at the time, I put him in a nursing home. He was there three years. He got confused in his mind and wondered why Blanche (my Mother) who had died 5 years before, and Hazel di/d not come to see him. I could not leave the only income I

had and not know when I could come back, so I never saw him again until I went down for his funeral. He died on July 3rd, 1943. He was 83 years old.

We lived on Goodfellow Avenue for 17 years. When the apartment was sold, they divided four apartments into eight. In the interim, Jocelyn was married to Frank Silver in 1947 and continued to live at home for a while before they moved to Collinville, Illinois. They later moved to Havre de Grace Maryland and built a large home. Jocelyn and Frank had three children, Susan born 1950, Frank Van Cleave Silver born 1955, and Jocelyn born 1958.

Marcia and I moved to the Harlan Court where we expected to stay only until we could find a more suitable location, but that stretched out to 3 years. Then we moved to 7559 Hoover, Richmond Heights in July of 1961.

After all this I don't know if I would have the strength or will to move again but we are in an inconvenient location as far as transportation is concerned for me. However, our life has been very pleasant and peaceful. I worked for Scruggs for 17 years and have been retired from there for 6 years. After that I worked as a receptionist for the Academy of Science for one year.

Here Hazel stopped with the single word

AMEN!

As time went on Marcia began to notice her mother becoming more forgetful and confused and became afraid to leave her alone. My Dad decided to add an addition to the house in Webster and when it was complete in 1964, Hazel and Marcia moved into an upstairs two room apartment with bathroom and the full use of the house while Bill Jr. was finishing up at Drury College and Lynn was away at Culver Stockton College. Pete was still at Webster High. Hazel died of arteriosclerosis on October 4th, 1965.

More About HAZEL ALMA JOHNSTON:

Burial: 06 Oct 1965, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. L Co. MO

- vi. WILHEMENA BORN VAN CLEAVE, b. 05 Nov 1883, twin to my ancestor; d. 1906; m. FRANK F. HOWARD, 15 Jun 1904.

Notes for WILHEMENA BORN VAN CLEAVE:

Harry's twin sister was known as Mena in the family and she was pretty and popular and when she died at an early age from complications of pregnancy, Brenton could not describe his sorrow.

I did not hear many stories of Mena until Bren

- vii. BRENTON GARDNER VAN CLEAVE, b. 1889, Saint Louis, Missouri; d. 1972, Ladue, Missouri; m. (1) IRENE SAVAGE; m. (2) RICHARD MALTBIE; b. Jan 1888, McKinney, Texas; d. 01 Aug 1923, St. Louis, MO.

Notes for BRENTON GARDNER VAN CLEAVE:

I met Uncle Brenton only once when he went to my Grandmother's funeral in 1965, when I was a Senior at Drury College. I shook his hand and accepted an invitation to go to his home in Ladue for a Iced Tea after the burial. He was a tall man

More About BRENTON GARDNER VAN CLEAVE:

Burial: 26 Jun 1972, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis County, MO

More About IRENE SAVAGE:

Burial: 26 Oct 1972, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis County, MO

More About RICHARD MALTBIE:

Burial: 04 Aug 1923, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. L Co. MO

Endnotes

1. VanCleave.ged.
2. Cleta Terrell, cterrell@juno.com.
3. OneWorldTree, Ancestry.com. One World Tree (sm) [database online]. Provo, UT: MyFamily.com, Inc.
4. Green Co, KY Review, Vol XI-No 2 Jan 1988.
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