

Tribute to our ancestors by
Sarah Buell Jones.

Hancock Wisconsin - 1905.

"On piercing thorns our fathers trod,
In this fair land of ours,
To soften for their sons the sod,
Now strewn with fruits and flowers"

Felicia Hemans

History of The Buell Family.

The establishment of the Mayflower pilgrims at Plymouth, Anno Domini 1620, was soon followed by sundry emigrations from the Fatherland.

In 1630 a company was formed in England, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Wareham, and settled in Dorchester, near Boston.

In this company of emigrants, was, William Buell, probably the common ancestor of all the Buell name in this country.

In 1632 the settlers at Dorchester, were visited by, Wah-qui-macut, an Indian Chief, living at what is now the town of Windsor, on the Connecticut

River, [in Indian pronounced
Luin-nicht-ti-cut] who in-
vited them to establish an
English settlement on the
banks of his beautiful river.
The territory now forming the
state of Connecticut being
covered by the Charter, grant-
ed by King James 1st in
1620 to the Duke of Lenox
and his associates.

No settlement could be le-
gally formed therein with-
out permission from the
General Court of Massachusetts.
In 1633 permission being
granted, a company was form-
ed. William Buell being
one of the company, and in
October set out on their
journey.

The company consisted of sixty persons, men, women and children.

The journey was performed on foot.

Their route lay through a trackless wilderness, they passed through swamps, and streams and over mountains, exposed by day and by night to the storms of an inclement season, and when their journey was accomplished, an early winter set in with unusual severity.

Their food through winter consisted principally of wild game, malt and acorns.

A short time before the company left Dorchester, a small vessel left Boston for Windsor, with

materials for a trading house, and passing up the Connecticut River, arrived at Windsor about the same time, as the land party.

A house was soon erected, and fortified which was the first house built by the Pale Faces, in Connecticut.

The Windsor records show that William Buell assisted in laying out the town, and that he was one of the original proprietors of the township.

William Buell and Mary Post, were married at Windsor in November 1640.

I must here fall back in my narrative.

When the company of emigrants.

assembled at the English port, they took passage in two vessels, which designed to accompany each other in the voyage.

In the emigrating party, there was a family by the name of Post.

In the confusion of a hurried embarkation, a girl of the Post family was placed in the wrong vessel.

The vessel in which the parents sailed was lost in its passage, and William Buell and Miss Post were united in marriage, ten years after they arrived in America.

His children were two sons and five daughters.

<u>Samuel</u> ,	Born	Sept. 2 - 1641
Mary,	"	Sept. 30 - 1642
Peter,	"	Aug. 19 - 1644
Hannah,	"	Jan. 4 - 1646
Hepsibah,	"	Dec. 11 - 1649
Sarah,	"	May. 21 - 1653
Abigail,	"	Feb. 12 - 1655

William Buell was, by profession and occupation an architect and house-builder.

The time of Williams death is unknown.

Peter the younger son of William removed to the town of Simsbury, was prominent in the business of the town, and represented it twenty times in the Colonial Assembly.

Samuel, the elder son of William, married Deborah Griswold, of Windsor. September 13 - 1662

In October, 1663, the Colonial Assembly resolved, that there should be a town at the mouth of the Hammonasset River on the shore of Long Island Sound.

Twenty eight planters, (Samuel being one of them) commenced a settlement, said settlement being known in the early records as the Hammonasset Plantation.

The town was divided into thirty shares or rights, each settler being entitled to one Right.

One Right, being reserved for the first minister that should

settle there.

Another Right for the support of the ministry forever.

Each Right containing one thousand, twenty three acres.

The town was not surveyed into lots as in modern times, but into sixteen divisions, each settler having a proprietary interest in each division.

A committee of three was chosen by the town, and when a proprietor wanted a piece of land for his own use, or for the use of his children, or to sell to others, it was surveyed by the committee and recorded in the town record.

Some of the land was subsequently

sold to meet town expenses.
Back of the settlement, the town-
ship extended more than nine
miles, over the hard rocky
hills.

Much of it unsuited to com-
mon agricultural purposes.
The settlement was formed
near the Sound on a level,
fertile, strip of land about
half a mile or mile in
width.

The houses near each other
that the men might quickly
unite their strength in case
of an attack by the Indians.
Samuel was appointed Commis-
sioner of the Peace, soon after
the settlement was made.
In 1667 The name of the place
was changed to Kennilworth.

after a town in the County of Warwick, in England: but by corrupt spelling and pronunciation the name of Killingworth was finally adopted.

Samuel Buell died July 11-1720

Children of Samuel and Deborah

Buell.

<u>Samuel</u>	born	July 20-1663
Deborah,	"	Oct. 18-1665
Hannah.	"	Sept. - 6-1667
Mary.	"	Nov. 28-1669
John.	"	Feb. 17-1671
Hannah.	"	May- 4-1674
William,	"	Oct 18-1676
David,	"	Feb. 15-1678
Josiah,	"	March. 17-1680
Mehitabel,	"	Aug. 22-1682
Peter,	"	Dec. - 3-1684
Benjamin	"	— - 1686

Samuel the eldest son of Samuel and Deborah Buell, married Judith Stephens.

Samuel was commissioned Captain, in the local Train Band.

Children of Samuel and Judith Buell.

Samuel,	born,	May 29-1687
Samuel,	"	March 8-1690
Josiah,	"	March 7-1692
Deborah,	"	Jan. 24-1694
Mary,	"	May, 17-1696
<u>Daniel,</u>	"	June, 14-1698
Nathaniel,	"	Sept. 29. 1700
Lydia,	"	March-9-1703
Mehitabel,	"	May-8-1705
Lucy,	"	May-25-1708
Joseph,	"	Aug. 24-1710

Samuel Buell died Nov. 2nd 1732. Judith Nov. 4th two

days after her husband.

I copy a part of his will.
We learn from it his religious
Faith.

In the name of God Amen.

The 19th day of June, Anno Dom-
ini 1728.

I, Samuel Buell of Killing-
worth, in the County of New
London, and Colony of Connect-
icut, in New England,

Yeoman:— being aged and
decaying in nature, but of
perfect mind and memory,
thanks be given unto God.

Therefore calling to mind the
mortality of my body, and
knowing that it is appointed
unto all men once to die, do
make and ordain, this my last
will and testament; that is to

say. Principally and first of all,
I give and recommend my Soul,
into the hands of God that
gave it.

And my body I recommend to
the Earth to be buried in
decent and Christian manner.
nothing doubting but at the
General Resurrection, I shall
receive the same again by
the mighty Power of God.

And touching such worldly es-
tate wherewith it has pleased
God to bless me within this
life.

I give, devise and dispose of
the same in the following
manner, and form.

I give to my beloved wife Judith
one third part of my personal
or movable estate, to be at her.

disposal forever.

I give and bequeath to my said loving wife, Judith, all my housing, barn and orchard, where I now dwell, and all the land adjoining and all my upland and meadow in the neck-field.

I also give my beloved wife Judith, one horse, two cows, two oxen, also all my tools and utensils to husbandry, all which my will and meaning is, that she shall have the improvement of them during the time of her widowhood.

I give unto my son Samuel, all my land lying in the old Saw-mill pond, in consideration of his Birth Right.

My will and meaning is,
that all my lands with the
housing and barn, be equally
divided amongst my five
sons, to equalize among them,
my five sons, with what they
already received, as will by
my book of accounts appear,
allowing my wife improve-
ment as aforesaid

I give to my two married
daughters Deborah and Mary,
also to my unmarried
daughter Mehitabel, each of
them, half as much as each
of my five sons, to be receiv-
ed out of my movables.

We find that Samuel gives his
eldest son, a larger portion,
than he gives to the younger,
in consideration of his Birth Right.

The English law of primogeniture and descent was never in full force in Connecticut, but there were municipal regulations by which the eldest son received more than one equal share of the paternal inheritance.

The settlement of the town extended but slowly, the settlers remaining near the Sound.

In 1716 Daniel Buell the third son of Samuel 2nd, and nine others, settled in the central part of the township which from this time was called North Killingworth.

In 1720 Daniel received from his father a deed of the land on which he had settled.

I copy a few lines from the deed.

To all Christian people, to whom these presents shall come;
I Samuel Buell, of Killingworth in the County of New London, in the Colony of Connecticut, for and in consideration of the love and good will which I have and do bear towards my loving son, Daniel Buell, do by these presents give and grant to the said Daniel Buell, one half of the division of land that was laid out to my father on the hill called Roast-meat Hill, in the town of Killingworth.

The instrument ends as follows.
In whereof I here put my hand and seal, this 12th day of December.

in the sixth year of the reign
of our Sovereign Lord George,
King of England.

Roast-meat Hill derived its
name from this circumstance.
Early in the settlement of the
Hill, Daniel killed a buck,
roasted it whole, and gave
a feast to all the families
in the settlement.

The Hill retains its early name
to the present day.

Daniel built a house on his
farm, on Roast-meat Hill.

I do not know the year, in
which it was built, but
guess it might have been
about 1730.

The house was probably rather
extra for the times, it was
large. Two stories high in

front, with a long sloping roof in the rear.

It was designed for a farmhouse and tavern.

The front door was honored with iron trimmings of english manufacture, but every other door in the house had a wooden latch and the latch string.

The windows were so high above the floor, that it was difficult for children to look out of them.

The house was painted red when new, but when I was a child not a vestige of paint could be seen.

The house looked old and weather-beaten.

The location was good, said by

some, to be the most beautiful in the town.

From the house on the highlands, five miles from the waters edge, we enjoyed a panoramic view of Long Island and Long Island Sound, as far as the eye could reach.

Every vessel passing through the Sound could be seen.

I remember standing in the door-way and counting forty two vessels at one time.

In this house, the children of my Great Grand-father Daniel Buell and of my Grand father Nathan Buell were born and reared.

And here my parents children were born.

Daniel Buell was appointed

Captain of Militia in 1748.

Daniel Buell was elected Deacon of the Congregational Church in 1759.

Daniel Buell and Elizabeth Post of Saybrook. were married in 1722.

Their children were.

Daniel.

Elizabeth,

Adron,

Freelove,

Nathan,

Lucy.

He made his will January 5th 1782

He died May 9th 1782. aged

84 years.

I copy the legatee part of his will.

As to my eldest son Daniel

late deceased, and his heirs,
I have heretofore given him
and them, by deeds of gift,
otherwise a full double por-
tion of my estate.

I give and bequeath to my
son Aaron Buell, and his
heirs forever, all my wearing
apparel, and my walking-stick
with its silver head, in addi-
tion, to what I have hereto-
fore given.

I give and bequeath to my
daughter Elizabeth, now the
wife of Josiah Hull, and
her heirs forever, the feather-
bed, bedstead and cord which
I usually sleep on, with the
bolster and pillows thereunto
belonging: also two of my best
linen sheets and two spotted

cover-lids, commonly upon my bed; also one black trunk, two black chairs, a small square table, a cedar keeler, one cedar barrel, one cedar pail, best milk bowl, best candle-stick, one case-knife and fork, one trencher and one spoon. one foot glass. one pewter-plate and also one iron kettle.

I give and bequeath to my daughter Lucy, now the wife of Abner Parmelee, and to her heirs forever, my under bed, on which I usually sleep. one black chest, two black chairs, one square table, second milk bowl. second best water-pail, one cedar washing tub. second best

pewter plate. one case knife
and fork, one candle-stick.
one trencher, one pewter spoon
one foot-glass. also one large
iron pot, and one cedar barrel.
I give and bequeath to my
daughter Freelove, now the
wife of Jeremiah Nettleton,
and to her heirs forever, one
feather bolster, one pillow,
one blue cover-lid, one pewter
quart cup. also my largest
pewter platter, one pint
pewter basin, two pewter
plates. one case-knife and
fork, one pewter spoon, and
my smallest looking-glass,
and also one copper kettle and
also one pair of linen sheets.
I give and bequeath to my
grand-son Surden Buell and his

heirs forever, a certain tract of land lying in the township of Newport and state of New Hampshire containing one hundred acres. it being the first hundred acres. which was laid, originally belonging to Moses Gemmens, and is situate at a place called the last mountain in said town. Also a small tract of land lying on the ledge north-east of The Cream-pots, so called.

I mean the whole of said tract more or less.

I give and bequeath to my grandson, Asa Buell, and his heirs forever, the whole of my homestead, that is, the lands, buildings and fruit-trees thereof, with the reserve only as

hereafter, mentioned, and also my firelock and my saddle and bridle, and also all my salt meadow.

I give and bequeath to my grandson Nathan Buell and his heirs forever, the whole of the land, that maybe hereafter laid out upon my right which was originally, the right of Moses Gemmens, which lyeth in Newport, in the state of New Hampshire, also the whole of my land lying in Bear Swamp, also the whole of my land adjoining Abner Parmelee's homestead.

I give and bequeath to my grandson, Asa Buell, all the land which I am now possessed of which I purchased of Samuel Baker

also a small tract of woodland; lying near Samuel Smiths grist mill.

I give and bequeath to my daughter-in-law, Thankful Buell, the improvement of my lands and buildings and fruit-trees, as here-to fore mentioned, during her present widowhood, and all the north tier of lots on my homestead, it being part of the lands, which are willed to Asa Buell also one third of my orchard fruit, also the two west rooms, of my now dwelling house, with the chambers, and with the cellar under them, also one fourth of the barn, to be set off the south-west corner thereof.

I also give and bequeath to my said daughter-in-law, Thankful Buell, and her heirs forever, all my movable estate, which is not given away by this will.

And I do hereby ordain and appoint my grandson Asa Buell of Killingworth to be executor, and my daughter-in-law Thankful Buell to be executrix of this my last will and testament.

Nathan, the third son of Daniel and Elizabeth Buell, was born September 24. 1728. He married Thankful Griffin^{in 1753} and remained on the homestead, with his father.

He died June 12 = 1770 aged 42 years.

He left six children.

Gurden,

Mary,

Amanda.

Asa,

Sibe,

Nathan.

Asa the second son of Nathan and Thankful Buell, was born January 10 - 1760.

In February 1777, he enlisted for three years in the Continental Army, and was engaged in the battles at Germantown and Monmouth. He was commissioned Captain in the militia in 1795, and in 1802, was elected member of the state legislature.

Asa Buell was born Jan. 10 - 1760
Mercy Porter " " May 3 - 1759

Asa Buell and Mercy Porter,
were married in Haddam,
Connecticut, by Rev. Mr. May,
December 30 - 1784.

Their children were -

Thankful,	born.	Jan. 22 - 1786
Daniel,	"	April - 7 - 1787
Elizabeth,	"	Sept. - 6 - 1788
Asa Porter,	"	Jan. 27 - 1790
Lucretia,	"	Oct. 6 - 1792
Clorinda,	"	July 26 - 1794
Wyllys,	"	March 30 - 1796
<u>Jeremiah Griffin</u>	"	Jan. - 1 - 1798
Heman Alden,	"	July, 31 - 1800

Near the close of the last and
early in the present century,
many were moved, by an

emigrating spirit, and turned their eyes toward the western world.

The state of Connecticut offered in market, several tracts of land in western New York.

Many townships owned by New England capitalists which they had purchased some years before at a few cents per acre, were offered for sale.

The newspapers gave glowing descriptions of the western country, of its beautiful lakes, its noble rivers, its grand forests, its natural meadows, and its fertile soil, that abundantly supplied the wants of the husbandman.

Ports lent their aid and sang
in enchanting strains of the
beauty and grandeur of the
Genesee Country.

I remember the closing lines of
a stanza in one of the songs,
sung by the school-children.

"And the little lambs they
skip and play,
On the pleasant plains
of the Genesee."

Many left on horseback and
on foot, to explore the Genesee
Country, and making a favorable
report, a wide-spread emigrat-
ing spirit prevailed, and soon
thousands were leaving the
rough, rocky hills of New
England, for the land of
promise.

Sylvanus Franklin who had

married Elizabeth Buell, had a strong desire to try his fortune in the west.

In December 1805 my father took Sylvanus, Elizabeth and their infant child, and also a few small boxes of goods in his sleigh, and starting westward stopped in Ganison's Settlement, town of Southampton, now Le Roy, New York.

My father purchased two hundred acres, two miles east of the present village, on which was twenty-two acres of improved land, a log-house with two rooms, and a barn thatched with straw.

Mr. Franklin purchased fifty

acres, five miles north of the village.

My father returning to Killington, prepared for moving west, by selling the old homestead, ninety years after it was settled by his grand-father, Daniel Buell, and disposed of a part of his effects at public auction.

An ox-cart heavily laden with boxes, and house-furniture, was covered by an awning made of linen sheets, sewed together to shield from the sunshine and storm.

The cart was drawn by two yokes of oxen, and a horse for a leader.

My Father taking a good saddle horse for his own convenience.

He took Daniel and Wyllys to work the farm and Lucretia for house-keeper. They left Killingworth, May 1806.

The length of their journey was four hundred miles. Nothing occurred to impede their progress, until they reached the Genesee River, twelve miles from their journey's end.

The bridge over the river having fallen two days before they arrived, their progress was checked.

There was a large accumulation of drift-wood in one place.

which enabled persons on foot, to pass from one bank of the river to the other, but no boat for ferrying teams or carriages.

The only craft on the river were Indian canoes.

The Indians offered to swim the horses and oxen and one cow [which my father had purchased in Bloomfield] for eight dollars.

Deeming the demand exorbitant, he obtained the services of an interpreter and applied to Hot-bread the chief of the Canawaugus tribe of Indians. Hot-bread said that his Indians should swim the animals across the river for two and one half dollars in silver and

a bottle of rum.

Three Indians were placed in a canoe, two to paddle, and one sitting in the stern holding a rope, the other end of the rope was tied to the horns of an ox, which was then driven into the water and guided to the western shore.

The animals were all taken across the river in this manner.

The cart was unloaded and separated into parcels, and with the assistance of several hired men, the cart and cargo were carried over the drift-wood to the western bank.

After a detention of two or three days, the journey was resumed, and they soon reached their

western home.

My father purchased a span of horses and wagon, and in August returned to Killingworth, for the remaining part of his family.

A cart drawn by two yoke of oxen, was packed with chests, boxes and house-hold furniture.

Parter and a young man hired to go with us through the journey drove the ox team.

Near the fore end of the wagon was placed a provision chest which gave a seat to my father, Heman and myself.

Farther back was a seat for my mother, Thankful and Glorinda. The rear part was

filled with family effects.
On the eighteenth of September
1806, we left the old family
home-stead on Roastmeat Hill
and after a toilsome journey of
twenty-six days, our family
re-united in their log-cabin
home.

My father built a large
farmhouse in 1811.

Asa Bull, died, May-24-1827-
Mercy Porter Bull, " Dec.-19-1843.

Conclusion.

Nationality of our ancestors.
Having as far as practicable
given a history of our ances-
tors, from William the
emigrant down to the present
time. I now purpose looking

into the distant past to find the nationality of our early English ancestors.

First we find the native Britons.

Second. the subjugation and occupancy of Britian by the Romans, before the commencement of the Christian Era.

Third: the Saxon conquest followed by the Danish invasions.

Lastly. the conquest of England by William the Conqueror.

I am aware that any attempt to look into this commingling and intermingling of nations for a long period of sixteen centuries, to find the nationality of our family, may be deemed the purest Quixotism but I think

that facts may be drawn from the history of the past, which point unmistakably to the nationality of our earliest English ancestors, and also their civil and social condition.

I think they were Normans. In the eleventh century William the Prince of Normandy, conquered England, and reduced the entire population to the condition of serfs.

He divided all the land among his principal followers, established several orders of nobility and classified the lower rank of his Norman subjects.

Below the nobility was a class denominated Gentlemen.

This class was composed principally of tradesmen, educated

persons and artisans.

The Gentlemen held no office either military or civil, but were permitted to bear arms and enjoy some other privileges not granted to common labourers and serfs.

The privileges of the Gentlemen were legally inherited by the eldest son.

When a nobleman gave an entertainment to his fellow nobles, the neighboring Gentlemen were courteously invited; but not admitted to a social equality. The Gentlemen occupied a separate apartment.

When the nobles had dined and indulged in a carousal some hours in length, they were led from the festive hall.

The table was replenished.

The gentlemen were seated at the second table and probably were soon as drunk as their betters.

William the Emigrant was a gentleman.

Samuel his eldest son died in 1720.

His will is on file in the Probate office in the city of New London, Connecticut, and is signed Samuel Buell, gentleman.

Samuel Buell 2nd made his will in 1728. a copy of his will I have given.

In his will he styles himself Yeoman, thereby manifesting a pride of position characteristic of Englishmen.

Having received a military commission from the English Crown.

he attained a more honorable position than that enjoyed by his gentlemen ancestors.

The Buell name.

In civilized nations at the present time surnames mean nothing.

Centuries ago they were significant of something in the birth, occupation or profession of the individual, or were expressive of his character or condition.

Surnames were not used in England before the Norman Conquest; They were introduced by the Norman Conquerors.

Buell is a Norman word signifying, plenty, happiness.

Jeremiah Griffin Buell.
February, 1875. Hancock Wisconsin.

Jeremiah B. Bull was married to Sarah Emmendike -
(born April 5 - 1808)
November 11th 1834 - by Rev -
James Hemmingeray - at Chili
New York - Their children
were, John Emory born January
18 - 1836 -

Daniel - Oct 15 - 1840 -

Sarah Elizabeth - August 12 - 1846 -

Jeremiah B. Bull died at Hancock Wis -
Oct 15 - 1880 - Sarah Emmendike Bull
died at Hancock Wis - April 26 - 1888 -

Daniel Bull died at the age of 10 months -

John Emory Bull died in San Diego
Cal - Sept 12 - 1913 - His wife Emily

Davis Bull - died Aug. 22 - 1892 -

They were married in Utica New York
June 3rd 1856

Sarah Elizabeth Bull - was
married to Frederick Rossiter
Jones - at Spencerport New York -
by Rev. ^{Samuel} Church - May 29th 1867.

To them were born -

Edith Rossiter - Nov. 2 1868 -

Emory Bull - Feb. 19 1872

Infant daughter - ^(Lafella Jones) born 2 days March 31 - 1877

Dora Maria Sept 2 - 1883

Frank LeRoy June 25 1885

Frank LeRoy died April 14 - 1906 -

Frederic Rossiter Jones - died Aug 30 - 1912

Edith Rossiter Jones died Oct. 5 - 1924

at her home at Hanesock, Wis.

Sarah Elizabeth Bull Jones died
at her Home Home at Hanesock, Wis

Mar. - 17 - 1929

Buried Mar 19 - 1929 in Family Lot
in Hanesock, buried beside of her
Husband. Buried Jones Her Daughter Edith Jones
Her Daughter Lafella Jones Her Son Frank Jones

Emory Buell Jones and Minnie
Hankins - (born Sept 7 - 1872) were mar-
ried at Hancock Wisconsin - by Rev-
ls. Lupton - December 4th 1894 -

To them were born -

Clifford Buell	Sept. 22 - 1895
Lota Maria	June 6 - 1897
Russell Maynard -	July 23 - 1904
Carrie Emily	January 24 1906 -

Emory Buell Jones
died at Hancock Wis.
June 17th 1934

Minnie Ellen Hankins Jones
died on November 4, 1949

Dora Maria Jones and Herbert
John Hair - (born Dec. 19 - 1879 -)
were married - at Hancock, Wis -
by Rev. Price - Sept 7 - 1904
To them were born -
Frederic Herbert Jan. 13 - 1906
Gertrude Patricia April 26 - 1909

Frederick Herbert Haire
married

Gwendolyn Thompson
at Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Dec 28th 1927

Suzanne Haire born at Dumbied
P. I. Mar 29 - 1928

John Bull Haire born at
Dumbied P. I. Nov 16th 1933

Clifford Bull Jones - Son of Emory
and Minnie Jones -

Marrried Frances Rozell Bound (born
July 29 - 1898) at West Plainfield
This - by Rev. A. W. Cook - August 6 -
1919 -

To them were born -

Garth Bull -

June 28 - 1920

Frank Bound -

Nov. 28 - 1921

Ruth Ellen

April 20 - 1923

Lota Maria Jones - daughter of
Emory and Winnie Jones - married
Emil Storzbaech (born Oct. 3, 1894)
at Hancock, Wis. by Rev. A. W. Cook -
May 7-1918.

To them were born
Clifford Emil.

Donald Kenneth

Arnold Allen

Rex Gerald

Feb. 27-1919

April 8-1920

Sept 11-1922

May 22-1924

Carrie Emily Jones - Daughter of
Emory and Minnie Jones. Married
Clarence Poad (Born at Linden Wis -
May 23 - 1906) at Hancock, Wis. June 1 -
1927 by Rev. A. W. Cook.

To them were born -

Claire Monte Poad at Hancock Wis Aug 12 1928
Clarke Maynard Poad at Hancock Wis Aug 23 1930

Russell Maynard Jones - Son of Emory
and Minnie Jones was married
to Mae Marie Persons, (born at
Wild Rose, Wis Sept. 15-1904) at St Paul,
Minn. March 16-1929.