

**AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY**



**James and Cena Kitchen Mock Family  
Amelia A., Margaret Ellen, Mary  
Charles, James, Frank**

**Mock Sisters  
Amelia A. Mock  
L: Mary  
R: Margaret Ellen**



**Amelia A. Mock  
b. July 22, 1858  
m. February 6, 1879  
d. November 23, 1929**



## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY



**Amelia Mock White**  
c. 1879

**b. July 22, 1858**  
Monroe County, Iowa

**m. February 6, 1879**  
Home  
of  
**James and Cena Kitchen Mock**  
Monroe County, Iowa

**d. November 23, 1929**  
Blythedale, Harrison County, Missouri



**Elwood White**  
c. 1879

**b. August 6, 1852**  
Monroe County, Iowa

**d. December 19, 1929**  
Blythedale, Harrison County,  
Missouri

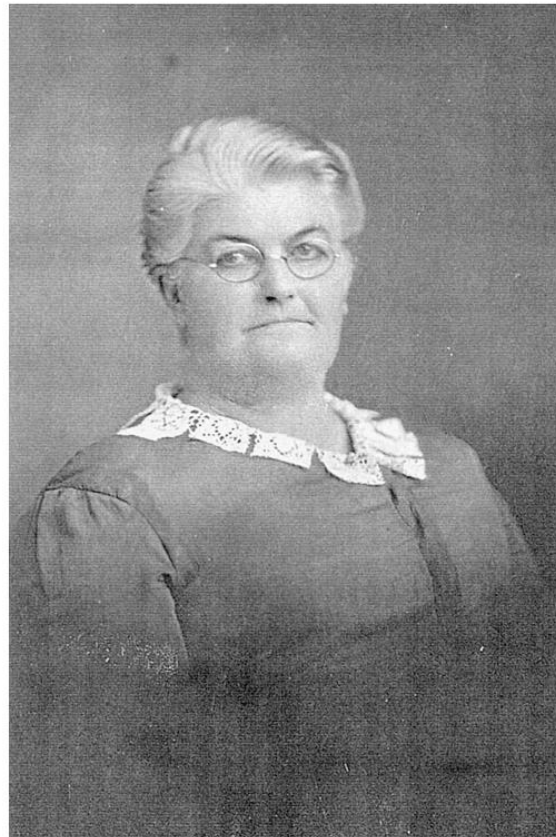
**AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY**



**Elwood White**  
1851-1929

**Back: Leroy Earl, Nella Alice, Adra Clare**  
**Front: Frank Marion, Amelia, Lena Marie and Elwood**  
c. 1905

**Amelia Mock White**  
1868-1929



## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY

**Amelia A. Mock** was born July 22, 1858 in Monroe County, Iowa the daughter of James William Mock and Cena Ann Kitchen Mock and died November 23, 1929 in Blythedale, Harrison County, Missouri. On February 6, 1878 she married Elwood White at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James William Mock home in Monroe County, Iowa.<sup>1</sup>

Family records provided by Anne Lee Smith Feldman include letters<sup>2</sup> from suitors to Amelia Mock. Three such notes are as follows.

Gilman Iowa  
May 26, 76

*Miss Mellie,*

*Dear friend*

*Your interesting letter was received in due time And it is for the purpose of answering that I now take up my pen The morning is fine and I have just come to the school house. I have the window up and the breeze comes in oh so nice. You said you did not know how I could be shut up in the school house I enjoy it so much better than I should being out in the sun at work as a farmer. In regard to coming to your County to teach I would come down there this winter if I can get as good wages there as I can here I should like very much to teach in your district and board at your house.*

*I was by the place where we use to live the other day It made me feel sad when I thought how often I had entered there tired and hungry and had been received by a kind father and mother and when I thought such would never be the case again I almost wept. but then I thought that each must fight the battle of life alone and so I determined to make the best of it.*

*I will send you a photograph in this letter and will expect one of you in return. Mine is not very good but it is the best I have so I will send it Hoping to hear from you soon I remain as ever*

*Your friend*

*A. M. McAlsin (sic. ?)*

*Grinnell*

*Nov 19th 1877*

*Compliments of A Foster to Miss Melie Mock extending her an invitation to a Sing at Mr. Buffingtons Wednesday Eve the 21st Pleas answer by return Female,*

*A Foster*

*Grinnell Nov. 25th 77*

*Miss Mock*

*May I have your company to an oyster supper at Mr. Turnbulls Thanksgiving evening, Please answer as soon as possible and oblig your humble servant--*

*W.A. (Warren) Foster,*

The railroad went from Albia to Oskaloosa to Grinnell and on to Gilman, Iowa so the trip for

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Amelia Mock would have been easy. It is not known if she attended these events but ultimately she married Elwood White who lived near Selection, Iowa which was also on the railroad line to Albia, Iowa.

Monroe County Marriages, Book V, December 1877-March 1882, page 35, lists the following:

Elwood White     age 26  
Amelia A. Mock   age 20     married February 6, 1879.

Amelia Mock's family came from Virginia to Rush County, Indiana and then to Monroe County, Iowa. The 1856 Iowa Census lists Perissima (Amelia) as living the household of James William Mock. Amelia Mock is also listed as Pamelia on the 1870 Iowa Census and Pamillia in Monroe County Marriages, Book, V, page 35. Her grave stone in the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Blythedale, Missouri is marked as Amelia.

Amelia Mock was also called Melia, Mellie and Melie by close friends. A letter written by Amelia Mock White to Mrs. L. L. Smith (Lena Marie White Smith) in 1925 lists her return address as "Mrs. Melia White, Blythedale, Missouri". She was called Perissima (1856), Pamelia (1870), Mellie (1876), Melie (1876), Pamilla (1880), Melia (1925) and Amelia (1929).

Amelia Ann Mock White and Elwood White moved to a farm near Mt. Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa after their marriage.

The IOWA CENSUS 1880 RINGGOLD COUNTY, RILEY TOWNSHIP, page 30 lists:

	age	birthplace	occupation	parents birthplace
Elwood White	28	IA	not listed	not listed
Pamilla White	21	IA	not listed	IN

Riley Township of Ringgold County is immediately adjacent to Fayette Township of Decatur County, Iowa and the Missouri state line. The family needed more land and moved to a farm one mile north of Lamoni, Decatur County, Iowa. When the family needed more room they moved March 1, 1901 to a farm two and one-half miles northeast of Blythedale, Missouri which was in Harrison County, Missouri immediately south of Lamoni, Iowa.<sup>3</sup> Photos of this home are in the family scrapbook. Elwood and Amelia Mock White retired to a home in Blythedale, Missouri.

The children of Elwood and Amelia Mock White included:

Frank Marion  
Nella Alice  
Leroy Earl  
Lester  
Adra Clare  
Lena Marie (Lena Marie White Smith appears later as a family biographer).

Truman Ben White lived with his paternal grandparents, Elwood and Amelia Mock White after

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Ollie Pryor White's death in 1908. In 1911 he then moved to New Mexico with his father, Frank White. Truman Ben White returned to Blythedale and lived with his maternal grandparents, Horace Varner and Sarah Odell Pryor, from 1920 until Sarah's death in 1924.

Amelia Mock White was ill for many months before her death. She was cared for by her daughters, Adra Clare White Harrison and Lena Marie White Smith, in her home.<sup>4</sup> The daughters would alternate in providing someone in the home to assist Amelia and Elwood. Adra White Harrison lived in Ridgeway, Missouri and Lena White Smith lived in Albany, Missouri at that time. Lena Marie White Smith and her husband, Lovell Lloyd Smith, operated a soft drink bottling plant in Albany, Missouri until World War II. Mr. Smith died and Lena Marie White Smith and her daughter, Anne Lee Smith, moved to the Kansas City, Missouri area. In her later years Lena White Smith lived with Anne Lee Smith Feldman and husband, John Howard Feldman in Overland Park, Kansas.<sup>5</sup>

Amelia A. Mock White died of senile dementia and chronic interstitial nephritis<sup>6</sup> on November 25, 1929 with services in the Christian Church, Blythedale, Harrison County, Missouri conducted by the Rev. William Stanley, at 2:30 p.m. on November 28, 1929. She is buried in the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Blythedale, Harrison County, Missouri. The funeral was attended by the only surviving member of her family, Mrs. Ellen Turner, of Tina, Missouri. The children attending the funeral were Frank M. White of Capulin, New Mexico, Leroy E. White of Blythedale, Missouri, Adra White Harrison of Ridgeway, Missouri, and Lena White Smith of Albany, Missouri.

A letter written by Aunt Myrtle on December 4, 1929 to Lena Marie White Smith after the death of Amelia Mock White states:

*“ Your mother was so good. Always helping others. I like to remember her and her flowers She made many happy with her gifts of flowers. It was her pleasure. She will be your inspiration always.”*

A letter written by Mrs. C.B. (Nellie) Seville on December 1, 1929 to the Elwood White family states:

*“ Mrs. White is no longer infirm among us but we know her beautiful spirit life lives on in our neighborhood and church and we will miss her oh so much when we come home to live among you once more”.*

On December 11, 1929, her obituary in the Bethany Republican-Clipper reports *“She was a faithful wife, a good mother and a kind neighbor, always striving to do a kindness for her loved ones. She became a Christian in early girlhood and united with the Christian Church. She loved the church and its services, was faithful in attendance as long as her health permitted”.*

## THE MOCK FAMILY

**Rudolph (Mauck) Mock, Sr.** was born about 1700 in Virginia and died in 1750 in Frederick County, Virginia. He married Mildred who was born about 1704 near Bern, Switzerland and died

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about 1750, perhaps in the "Carolinas." Mildred moved to "Carolina" after Rudolph Mock, Sr. died.

Rudolph Mock, Sr. was an early pioneer whose immigration record or connection to another earlier family has not been established. He was first located in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1736 when his daughter was baptized, as noted above. It is not known for certain who all his children were, but they are thought to be Rudolph, Jr., Daniel, Henry, Richard, and Elizabeth.<sup>7</sup>

Rudolph was born before 1714, and appears in the records of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1730. The first record of Rudolph appears on August 4, 1730 in Conestogue, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania when he was found guilty of assault and battery and fined one shilling. Rudolph's last name was spelled Mauck, Mauk, and Mauks in this record.<sup>8</sup>

The first record of Rudolph, Sr.<sup>9</sup> (Rudi Maag) in Virginia appears in the records of the Lutheran Minister John Casper Stoever when Stoever baptized Rudolph's daughter Elizabeth at Opequon on May 2, 1736. Opequon later became part of Frederick County, Virginia. Elizabeth is the sister of Rudolph Mauck (Mock) Jr. James Deay notes that the location of the baptism is of interest because Opequon is the area where Peter Mauck owned land and this may show a connection between the Rudolph Mauck and Peter Mauck families.

In November of 1738 all of the territory of Orange County, Virginia located west of the Blue Ridge was divided and formed into Frederick and Augusta Counties by an Act of the Assembly. There were not enough inhabitants to justify the establishment of courts and justices. As early as 1734, however, the inhabitants, including Jost Hite, had appointed magistrates to settle matters west of the mountains. After being petitioned by the inhabitants in 1739, Governor Gouch established Frederick County with records beginning in 1743 and Augusta County in 1745. This area was part of a huge grant given to Lord Fairfax by King Charles II to generously reward his seven major supporters after the defeat of Cromwell and Charles II's succession to the throne of England. It was in this area of Frederick County, Virginia (present Page County, Virginia), that Rudolph Mauk, Sr. was given patent to 400 acres of land by Lord Fairfax.

Rudolph, Sr. purchased 400 acres on Mill Run in Augusta County, Virginia on January 17, 1749. This area later became Frederick County, then Dunmore County in 1772, was renamed Shenandoah in 1778, and was included in Page County when it was formed in December 1831. It was part of Orange County, prior to the formation of Augusta County.

Rudolph Mauck, Jr. eventually moved to Rockingham County, Virginia before 1782, then to Bourbon County, Kentucky about 1787. He changed the spelling of their surname to Mock. Rudolph Jr. owned land on Mill Run in what later became Page County, Virginia, adjacent to Daniel Mauck. Daniel is believed to have been a son of Rudolph, Sr. and lived at Hamburg, where he died in 1803. Some of his descendants moved on to Gallia County, Ohio and others remain in the Shenandoah Valley to this day. Daniel's descendants retained the surname spelling of Mauck, with one exception, those descendants currently spelling their surname as Mouck. Living adjacent to Daniel Mauck was Henry Mauck, who is also believed to have been a son of Rudolph Mauck, Sr. Henry died intestate in 1787 in what would later become Page County,

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Virginia. His probate identified five daughters but no sons.

An inventory of the estate of Rudolph Mock, Sr. was drawn by Mathias Seller, Daniel Stover, and Jacob Bornet and recorded on November 27, 1750 in Will Book 1, page 267, Frederick County, Virginia. His estate included a valuable book collection. The inventory is written in old German script with many of the words reflecting more knowledge of the German language than English.<sup>10</sup>

Rudolph Mock, Jr. made a quit claim deed to Christian Maggert for 400 Acres less 49 Acres in 1754 four years after the death of Rudolph, Sr.<sup>11</sup>

**Rudolph Mock, (II)**<sup>12</sup> was born in Augusta County, Virginia and died April 18, 1817 in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He married Catherine Ulrich on August 30, 1763. This marriage date or the baptismal day of Catherine Ulrich may be in question as Catherine Ulrich was reported to have been baptized on October, 8, 1752 in the Hill Evangelical Lutheran Church, Annville, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.

The children of Rudolph, Jr.(II) and Catherine Ulrich Mock as compiled by James Deay follows.

### JAMES MARTIN DEAY LIST<sup>13</sup>

Jacob	m.	Mary (Polly) * (Eugenia Mock McElwee line)
Barbara		Phillip Kiplinger
Rudolph		Margaret
Andrew		Margaret Rush <sup>14</sup> (Betty White Baker line)
Catherine		Rowland Sutton
Mary (Polly)		Garret Byrne (Burns in the will of Rudolph Jr.)
Margaret (Peggy)( ? member of line)		George Bowman
Joseph		Betsy Ruddell (Barbara Dittig family line)
George		Elizabeth Cain
William		

\* The DAR # 502889 of Rudolph Mock, Jr. (II) was established by Eugenia Mock McElwee of Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa in 1964. Eugenia is a descendant of Rudolph's son, Jacob.<sup>15</sup>

The Mock family moved from Rockingham County, Virginia to Bourbon County, Kentucky between the years 1784 and 1792.<sup>16</sup>

Rudolph Mock, Jr. served as magistrate for Dunsmore County (Shenandoah County) in 1772 according to Barbara Dittig, who cites *26 Chapters on Shenandoah County*, page 31. His Revolutionary War service is mentioned in Chalkley's *Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement*. Barbara Ward comments that the spelling of his name as MACK and MACKKE probably led to his inclusion in the book since he was not Scotch-Irish.

Rudolph, Jr. sold the land patented by his father and moved to Brock's Gap, Rockingham County, Virginia. Rockingham County was formed from Frederick County in 1784. Rudolph, Jr.



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and Catherine Ulrich Mock patented 335 acres of land on the head of Fort Run and the foot of North Mountain, Rockingham County, Virginia. Rockingham County and Shenandoah Counties were formed from Augusta and Frederick Counties. In 1786, Rudolph Mauck and his wife Catherine Mauck are noted in *Brocks Gap Miscellaneous Research* by Lewis Yankey, 1992, page 225 deeding land to John Rudale proved by George Dove, Conrad Kester, and William Dunlap.

Rudolph, Jr. and Catherine Mock became the parents of ten children. Rudolph's eldest daughter Barbara, was married to Philip Kiplinger in Virginia in 1784. The marriage bond shows that Rudolph gave his consent.

Rudolph Mock is on the 1789 and 1790 Tax Rolls of Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Rudolph Mock, Jr. (II) was called Rudolph Mock, Sr. when his own son, Rudolph (III) was born. The children were; Andrew, Jacob, Barbara (Kiplinger), Rudolph III (Jr.), George, Mary "Polly" (Byrne), Margaret "Peggy" (Bowman), Joseph, Catherine, and William.

His will dated April 14, 1817 was proved in court in 1818 and is listed in Probate F:205 Bourbon County Will Book F, page 183 records the following:

### Rudolph Mock, Sr. (II) Will

*"I Rudolph Mock Senr of Bourbon County and State of Kentucky being far advance in life and fast approaching my latter end do make and ordain this my last will and Testament in the manner and form following "viz" First is my will and desire that as soon as convenient after my death that what personal property I may have shall be divided and distributed in the following manner that is four shares one share to my daughter Barbara Kiplinger left in trust with my son Andrew Mock and to be paid to my said daughter when he may think proper to do so and I will and devise that Philip Kiplinger my daughter's husband who now lives separate from her in consequence of ill treatment toward her shall never receive any of said legacy either in law of equity one share to my daughter Catherine Sutton, one share to my daughter Peggy Bowman, and one share to my Daughter Polly Burns children to wit Betsy Burns John Burns Catherine Burns William Burns and Polly Burns which is to be equally divided amongst them my said grandchildren the above legacies is to be in part paid out of the following assets due me by my sons to wit Jacob Mock one mare at twenty dollare Andrew Mock one old waggon at twenty dollars Rudolph Mock one old still containing sixty four gallons and vessels belonging to it at sixty dollars three calves at ten dollars Joseph Mock one horse at twenty plough clevice double trees at ten dollars one piece of wollen cloth seven dollars. I also do will and devise that my sons Andrew and Rudolph do pay or cause to be paid to my son William Mock three hundred dollars in the coiun of three years after my death.*

*I do also constitute and appoint my sons Andrew Mock and Rudolph Mock executors of this my last will and Testament hereby revoking all other former wills or Testaments by me heretofore made in witness I have hereunto set my hand affened (?) my seal this 14th day of April 1817."*<sup>17</sup>

his

Rudolph seal

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mark

The will was signed (his mark) by Rudolph Mock and witnessed by Elijah Smitt and Adam Smeltser. The will was produced into Bourbon County Court in October 1818 and proved by the oath of Elijah Smitt and Adam Smeltser and sworn by Rudolph Mock, one of the Executors, and ordered to be recorded by Att. Tho. P. Smith, C.B.C. A copy of the will was obtained for verification by the author from Bourbon County, Kentucky.

There was another child of Rudolph Mock by the name of George Mock. George Mock married Elizabeth Cain on August 20, 1793. He died in 1793 and Rudolph Mock, Sr. (actually Jr. or II) disputed the division of George's estate. The case dragged on in the courts for years. Elizabeth Cain Mock then married Uriah Humble on December 13, 1794.

Catherine Ulrich Mock, Rudolph's wife, and Mary Mock (Mauk) Burns, his daughter, were already deceased when Rudolph, Jr. (II) made his will on April 14, 1817 in Bourbon County, Kentucky. It names a daughter Barbara (Kipplinger), a son Andrew, daughters Catherine (Sutton), Margaret (Bowman), Polly "Mary" Burns's children Betsy, John, Catherine, William, (great-grandfather of Evelyn Carothers), and Polly. The will includes four books valued at six dollars which may be the same books in the estate of Rudolph, Sr. Mock's valued at one pound, ten shillings.<sup>18</sup> (Evelyn Staats Carothers is a descendant of Rudolph Mock, Jr.'s daughter, Mary Mock)

Andrew Mock had been named executor of his father's estate, Rudolph Mock, Sr., (II) but died before his father in early 1818. Rudolph Mock's, Sr. (II) estate was probated in October of 1818.

**Andrew Mock** was born about 1780 in Augusta County, Virginia and died after April 1818 in Bourbon County, Kentucky. He married Margaret Rush, born in 1780, in Bourbon County, Kentucky on January 24, 1799 and she died on November 20, 1864.

The 1810 Kentucky Census, Bourbon County, page 99 lists the following.

Andrew Mock	male	female
	1 1 1 1 1 1	2 0 0 1 0

Andrew was about 40 years old when he died, but seems to have known that he was dying because he states in his will that he was "*being weak in body*".<sup>19</sup> His Bourbon County, Kentucky land was near the confluence of the Stoner and the Licking Rivers. This site is near the present town of Ruddles Mills.

Little is known about Margaret Mock, who at times used the old spelling of Mauck. She is listed in the 1850 and 1860 Census of Monroe County, Iowa. Both Census records state that she was born in Virginia. She spent the last years of her life in the home of her daughter, Sarah Gray, who was widowed on the way to Iowa. Sarah Mock Gray was the wife of Frank Gray who died on the way to Iowa from Indiana and was buried at Milton, Iowa. Margaret, the daughter of Frank and Sarah Mock Gray married Theophilus Hickenlooper in Monroe County, Iowa. Their children, including Frank, Harry, and Mary, were friends of the Allen White family. Mary

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Hickenlooper married John Wesley Hayes, the son of Hillah and Sitha White Hayes. Sitha White was Allen White's sister. Margaret Rush Mock was said to have encountered an Indian while walking alone down a county road. She removed her pipe from her mouth and cordially said "Howdy." "How," grunted the Indian and passed by without incident. Margaret Rush Mock died in Monroe County, Iowa after going to live there with Sarah Mock Gray, her daughter and she is buried in the Selection Cemetery near Albia, Iowa.

The 1850 Iowa Census, Monore County, Monroe Township, page 320 lists the following:

Sarah Gray	38	KT
William Gray	21	KT
John Gray	18	KT
Margaret Gray	17	IN
Mary Gray	13	IN
Amanda Gray	11	IN
James Gray	8	IN
James Gorden	27	KT
Margaret Mauch	70	VA (Margaret Mock was Andrew Mock's wife)

The will of Andrew Mock was dated January 30, 1818 and probated in April 1818. The will of Andrew Mock is recorded in the Bourbon County Will Book F, page 121 as follows:

### Andrew Mock Will

*In the name of God, Amen. I Andrew Mock of Bourbon County and State of Kentucky being weak in body but sound and perfect mind and memory blesed be Almighty God for the same do make this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say I will and bequeath to beloved wife Margaret the sorrel mare and one-third of the land so long as she remains his widow my son **John** to have the bay mare my daughter Betsy to have the young sorrel mare my son Reuben to have a young sorrel horse my daughters, Kaity Sally and Rachel each to have a colt out of the mare already named that is to say Kaitey to have a colt from Johns mare, Sally to have a colt from Betsays mare and Rachel to have a colt from my wife Margarets mare and they are to be as good as the ones already willed or the price be made up in money my son John is to have the big gun and Rueben is to have the little one my children is to be raised out of the products of the plantation and when they are all of age if they did not agree to live together on the farm the farm it is to be sold and the price to be divided equally and my widow is to have one-third of the price and his six children were to have the remaining two thirds the farming utensils is to be kept by the family for their own use on the farm the household and kitchen furniture is to be kept by my wife the cattle and sheep is to be sold except for eight head of cattle and ten head of sheep In witness wherof I have hereunto set my hand and seal thei thirtieth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.*

*his*  
Andrew X Mock  
mark

The will was signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses, John Smeltzer, Adam Smeltzer, and

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A. McClintock.<sup>20</sup>

### *Inventory of Andrew Mock Estate<sup>21</sup>*

<i>One mare willed to widow</i>	\$80
<i>One mare willed to John</i>	\$65
<i>One sorrel mare willed to Betsey</i>	\$85
<i>One sorrel horse willed to Reuben</i>	\$70
<i>One colt from widows mare</i>	\$25
<i>One colt from <b>Johns</b> mare</i>	\$15
<i>One brown horse at \$15 twelve shoats at \$8</i>	\$23
<i>Twenty two head of sheep \$28 seven hogs at \$14</i>	\$42
<i>One white and brindle cow at \$11 one black and white heifer \$10</i>	\$21
<i>Three steer calves at \$12 three small calves \$5.50</i>	\$17.50
<i>One red cow at \$11 one black and white cow \$12</i>	\$23
<i>One wheat fan and pitchfork at \$9 waggon and geer \$60</i>	\$69
<i>One loom and geer at \$10 barrels at \$8.50</i>	\$18.50
<i>One half bushel old churn and tub</i>	\$8.50
<i>One old sythe and sneed 75 cents</i>	\$.75
<i>One old wheel</i>	\$.50
<i>Three ten gallon kettles and one fifteen gallon</i>	\$3
<i>One washing tub .75 one shovel plow \$2</i>	\$2.75
<i>One Barshare ? plough two stretcher and clevers</i>	\$7.75
<i>One old plow share and coulter</i>	\$2.25
<i>One log chain and one piece of old chain</i>	\$2.25
<i>One weeding hoe at 12 four chopping axes</i>	\$10
<i>One old saddle at 12 one iron wedge 4/6 pounds of wool at 4/6 per pound</i>	\$2.75
<i>Three cedar buckets 7/6 three sickles at 9/9</i>	\$2.87 1/2
<i>One yankee cotton wheel at 18/2</i>	\$3.00
<i>One sifter and one pair of wool cards</i>	\$.50
<i>Two augers at 3/ two buckets at 3/</i>	\$1.00
<i>One gun shop pouch and horn willed to John</i>	\$20.00
<i>One gun shop pouch and horn willed to Reuben</i>	\$18.00
<i>One hand saw 13/6 one table \$8</i>	\$10.25
<i>One table w/ four chairs (of pourcelain)</i>	\$2.00
<i>Thirty seven and a half gallons cyder at 1/6 p. gal</i>	\$9.37 1/2
<i>One spinning wheel and reel</i>	\$3.25

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<i>One wheel one sugar desk at \$5.25</i>	\$6.75
<i>One cupboard and furniture \$20</i>	\$20.00
<i>One old Bureau \$10 one bedstead of furniture at \$20</i>	\$30.00
<i>One Trundle bed bedstead of furniture</i>	\$7.00
<i>Bedstead and furniture \$22 one Ditto \$18</i>	\$38.00
<i>One Ditto Dirro at \$22 twelve blankers at \$17</i>	\$39.00
<i>One tin blowing horn fire shovel</i>	\$1.50
<i>Two pots and dutch oven pail bucketts and churn 41.50</i>	\$4.00
<i>One looking glass at 7/6</i>	\$1.25

*Appraisers: A. McClintock  
Henry David  
Adam Smelser  
Rudolph Mock, Adm. (Rudolph III)*

The 1800 “Second Census of Kentucky” compiled from tax lists of July 13, 1800 show Andrew, Jacob, Rudolph, Jr., and Rudolph, Sr. in Bourbon County.

The 1810 Census lists Andrew, Joseph, and Jacob in Bourbon County. Also listed is Ralph and Ralph, Sr. which may have been Rudolph, Sr. and Rudolph, Jr.

The 1820 Census shows Margaret, widow of Andrew, on page 142, in Bourbon County.

The 1830 Census lists John Mock, probably the future Iowan, on page 297, Bourbon County.

There is a Margaret Mock in the 1840 Census of Bourbon County but this is probably the widow of Rudolph III and not Margaret Rush Mock, the widow of Andrew Mock. All of the other Mock’s who would later go to Iowa had left for Rush County, Indiana.

Margaret (Mock) Mauck is listed in the 1850 Iowa Census, Monroe County Census, Monroe Township, page 320 as being seventy years of age. Margaret was living with Sarah Mock Gray, her daughter, at the time of the Census. Margaret (Mauch) Mock was eighty years of age and still living with Sarah Mock Gray at the time of the 1860 Iowa Census, Monroe County, Monroe Township, page 385. She died in 1862, spending the last years of her life in the home of her daughter, Sarah (Mock) Gray, who was a widow. Margaret Mock used the older spelling of Mauck for her name in 1850 and Mock in 1860.

Land records<sup>22</sup> from Bourbon County, Kentucky lists land that was signed from Andrew to three of his brothers. All of this land was originally from Rudolph, Sr. and Catherine Mock.

Following the death of Andrew Mock, Margaret honored a commitment that her husband had made with his father (Rudolph, Sr.) and transferred a tract of land to Rudolph III, his grandson. The family then made plans and moved on September 7, 1831 from Bourbon County, Kentucky

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to Rush County, Indiana. On October 10, 1833 the heirs of Andrew Mock received money from the Kentucky land sales that was attested to in Rush County, Indiana.

The children of Andrew and Margaret Rush Mock include John, Elizabeth (Daubenspeck), Reuben, Catherine (Deay), Sarah (Gray), and Rachel.

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**John Mock**

**b. February 19, 1880  
Bourbon County, Kentucky**

**m. July 18, 1821  
Harrison County, Kentucky**

**d. June 8, 1874  
Monroe County, Iowa**

**Mary Ann David Mock  
b. October 9, 1799  
Harrison County, Kentucky**

**d. May 20, 1863  
Monroe County, Iowa**

**Parents of James William Mock**



**Malinda Womack Kitchen**

**b. August 4, 1812  
Kentucky**

**m. January 29, 1829  
Decatur County, Iowa**

**d. July 18, 1893  
Mahaska County, Iowa**

**Wife of Clark Kitchen  
Mother of Cena A. Kitchen**

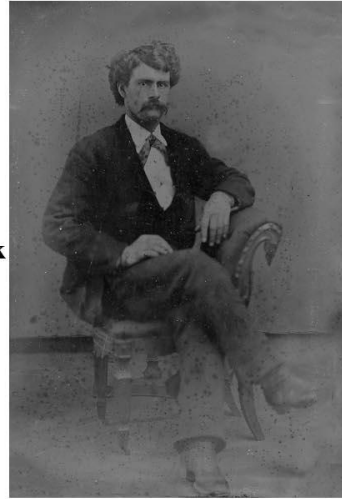
# AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY



**Frank Mock Family**  
son of James William Mock

## MOCK FAMILY

**Right**  
**John Mock**  
Father of  
James William Mock



**Left**  
**James William Mock**  
**Cena Kitchen Mock**  
Parents  
**James K.**  
**Frank**  
**Charles**



**Bert Mock**  
Son of Charles Mock



**James K. Mock family**  
Son James William Mock



## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY

**John Mock** was born February 19, 1800 in Bourbon County, Kentucky the son of Andrew and Margaret Rush Mock and died on June 8, 1874 in Monroe County, Iowa. On July 18, 1821 in Harrison County, Kentucky, he married Mary Ann David, who was born before 1804. Mary Ann David was the daughter of William and Mary David. The Mocks lived in the northern part of Bourbon County and it may have been closer to go to Cynthiana, the county seat of Harrison County to get married. Mary David Mock died on May 20, 1863 in Monroe County, Iowa.

On September 7, 1831 the heirs of Andrew Mock began selling their land in preparation for the move to Rush County, Indiana.<sup>23</sup> The land on the Stoner and Licking Rivers was transferred to George Rush.<sup>24</sup> This transfer was signed by John Mock and Mary, his wife; George Day and Catherine, his wife; Francis Gray and Sarah, his wife; and Margaret Mock, widow of Andrew Mock. The mortgage<sup>25</sup> was recorded. On October 10, 1833 the family received \$2622 dollars for the land.

John and Mary David Mock apparently moved to Rush County, Indiana in 1830 as his first homestead certificate is listed on November 15, 1830.<sup>26</sup> The first five children, Margaret, James, Zerelda, Andrew, and Jacob, were born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, while Sarah, Henry, Joseph, Robert Moffett, and Simon D.(Dailey), were born in Rush County, Indiana. Oliver is listed as having been born in Monroe County, Iowa.

John Mock is noted on page 61 of Holmes's *Original Rush County Landowners* as having purchased eighty acres on September 28, 1831. This tract was in Center Township, Rush County about two miles south of Mays, Indiana. (E SW quarter, Sec. 28, T 15 N R10 E). This date would indicate that John Mock was the first of the family to come to this area. John then bought 160 acres in Union Township on January 6, 1832. (Sec. T 14 R10) about a mile and one-half north of Gings, Indiana. The towns of Mays and Gings are only five to six miles apart so these farms were close to each other. John Mock homesteaded in 1830 and is listed with Certificate No. 10,318 in Township fifteen and in 1834 on certificate No. 12,062 in Township fifteen.<sup>27</sup>

A school<sup>28</sup> was established near Ben Davis Creek in Rush County, Indiana as early as 1822-23 according to a book on Rush County by James S. Cott. The Ben Davis Church was located about three miles south of where the John Mock family lived. This school was known as the Mock School and large numbers students were taught there. One of the teachers was Clark Kitchen, who was locked out on Christmas Day which was the universal custom at that time. Instead of creating a conflict with other pupils, he went home, shelled some corn, and took it to the mill.

Ben Davis, an Indian chieftain, and his followers lived on the banks of a river that the Indians called Mahoning. The river was called the Ben Davis River by the settlers. Ben Davis and his followers lived in wigwams among the settlers. Hundreds of beech trees were reported to be in the area of the encampment. One day after Ben Davis had been drinking in Widow Adair's tavern he began boasting about killing a lonely Kentucky settler and his family except for one young boy who escaped. One of the tavern patrons listening intently to his story and recognized that this was his family that Ben Davis was talking about. This patron, a Mr. Young, followed Ben Davis home and shot him in the head but no trial was ever held.

The Church of Christ formed in the home of John Morris about one mile south of Fayetteville,

## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY

Indiana, but the organization was quickly moved to Fayetteville to a church called Little Flat Rock. The Church of Christ began in 1827 by splitting from the Baptist Church. The Church of Christ was based on the Bible, and the Bible alone, as the basis of the religion; the church ritual, their discipline, their faith, and their order of worship must come from the teaching of the apostles. The church was strongly missionary. A cooperative effort with other churches of Rush County resulted in fourteen local church of Christ organizations. One of these local churches was located near the Ben Davis River and named the Ben Davis Church.. The Church of Christ employed an evangelist who spent his time in the smaller churches. Jacob Daubenspeck was credited with founding the Ben Davis Church and was one of its early ministers. Jacob was married to Andrew and Margaret Rush Mock's daughter, Elizabeth. He was described as having had no schooling, but being self-taught. He learned to read and write and maintained an extensive library. Jacob was reported to be wild and profane in his early years, but after joining the Church of Christ he became a well-respected leader of the church.<sup>29</sup>

The John Mock family went to the Ben Davis Church. There was a David School (one wonders if this was a "Ben Davis school" as schools and churches were often placed close to each other-- Author) in this area and one of the teachers was Clark Kitchen. His daughter Cena (Sena) later married John Mock's son, James William Mock, on September 18, 1851. The teachers usually boarded with the pupils' families. Margaret Mock married Elisha Hollingshead and Zerelda Mock married Isaac Watson both on October 19, 1841. The ceremony was performed in the John Mock home by Jacob Daubenspeck, husband of Elizabeth Mock Daubenspeck, who was an aunt of the sisters.

The Hymn "*Bringing in the Sheaves*" was written in 1874 in Rush County, Indiana by Knowles Shaw, an evangelist, but Gordon Minor wrote the tune that is used most universally.

George Mock reported that "*At Lexiton (sic) Grand pap (John Mock--Author) made whiskey, he had a big distillery. Grand pap was well off. He farmed in Indiana and Iowa. He was dean of the Christian Church.*"<sup>30</sup>

John and Mary David Mock were early pioneers in Monroe County, Iowa. The family moved to Monroe County, Iowa in 1844 before the birth of their son, Oliver. This area of Iowa was called Kishkekosh at that time. The Mocks settled in Troy Township, Monroe County, Iowa and part of this land later became Mock's First Addition to Albia, Iowa in 1859. Initially the town was called Princeton but later this was changed to Albia. Reuben Mock, John Mock, and George Day (Deay) signed a successful petition to keep the name Princeton.

Mary David Mock was described as "*a small woman and proud. So was Grandfather. She was bent over when she walked. She died when I was small. I just remember her. I was just past 3.*"

31

The 1850 Iowa Census, Monroe County, Troy Township, page 313, dwelling 176 lists the following:

Age	Occupation	Per. Prop.	Birth Pl.	Read/Write under 20
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## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY

John Mock	52	farmer	\$4000	KY	
Mary Mock	50			KY	
James	21	farmer		KY	x
Ruben	18	farmer		IN	x
Henry	16	farmer		IN	x
Joseph	14			IN	x
Robert	12			IN	x
Samuel	11			IN	x
Oliver	4			IA	
Sarah	16			IN	

Elisha Hollingshead and Margaret Ann Mock Hollingshead and their children lived in the dwelling next to John and Mary Ann David Mock, Margaret's parents.

There is a Sarah Mock in the 1850 Iowa Census who later married James L. Murphy, in November 1853 in the home of John Mock. This Sarah Mock was listed at the bottom of the Census list as age 16 and born in Indiana. It is doubtful that she was the daughter of John and Mary Ann David Mock as neither Lena White Smith or Dean Mock mention her in their lists of family members. Lena Marie White Smith and Dean Mock were great-grandchildren of John Mock. (Dean via Reuben T. Mock and Lena via James William Mock)

John was a charter member of the Christian Church in Monroe County in 1847<sup>32</sup> along with his mother Margaret Rush Mock, the wife of Andrew Mock, "Old Jimmie" Robinson and wife, Peter Robinson, Miss Cornelia Robinson, Miss Zerelda Robinson, Miss Martha Robinson, and Miss Helen Robinson. Aaron Chatterton, a Christian or Cambellite minister, held revival meetings in an old school house and in homes. Later, Joseph Caldwell was the minister.

The children of John and Mary David Mock included the following: James William, Zerelda (Watson), Andrew, Jacob David, Reuben T., Henry Russell, Joseph, Robert Moffett, Simon (Samuel)("Dailey"), Oliver H.S., and Margaret Ann (Hollingshead). There are two lists of family members, one by Dean Mock and one by Lena White Smith. The lists are similar.

### DEAN MOCK'S LIST

Andrew  
 John Jr.  
 David  
 William (James William)  
 Reuben  
 Russell  
 Dailey (Simon/Samuel)  
 Moffett (Robert)  
 Joseph  
 Oliver  
 Zerelda  
 Margaret

### LENA MARIE WHITE SMITH'S LIST

Margaret Mock Hollingshead  
 Zeldra Mock Watson  
 Andy Mock  
 Will Mock (James William)  
 John Mock  
 Reuben Mock  
 Russell Mock  
 Moffett Mock (Robert)  
 Dailey Mock (Simon/Samuel)  
 Ollie Mock  
 David Mock

## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY

Both Dean Mock and Lena White Smith list a John Mock, Jr. but Barbara Ward states she had no evidence that he was a son of John Mock. She further states that she believes this person was the son of Reuben Mock, a son of Andrew and Margaret Rush Mock. This John Mock,"Jr." would thus be a grandson of the older Andrew Mock. Lena Marie White Smith does not list Joseph Mock in her records nor does George Mock, Haxtun, Colorado in 1932.

### JAMES MARTIN DEAY'S LIST of JOHN MOCK FAMILY

		Spouse
Margaret Ann	1822	Elisha Hollingshead
Zerilda	1823	Isaac Watson
Andrew	1825	Angeline Herter
Jacob David	1827	Elizabeth Hitchcock
James William	1829	Cena Ann Kitchen
Reuben T.	1833	Ruth Bailey
Henry Russell	1835	Eliza J. Watkins
Joseph Q.	1836	Susan McCord
Robert Moffett	1838	Sarah Callen
Samuel/Simon/Dailey	1839	
Oliver H.S.	abt 1847	Sarah E. Hollingshead

The list of James Martin Deay seems to be the accurate list using marriage records and 1850 Iowa Census, Monroe County. Oliver Mock was the only child born in Iowa. He married his step-sister, Sarah Hollingshead, the daughter of John Mock's second wife, Francis, and her first husband Elijah Hollingshead in the John Mock home on April 25, 1870.

The 1850 Iowa Census lists the John Mock family in building # 176; Elisha Hollingshead and Margaret Mock Hollingshead, daughter of John Mock, in building # 177; Isaac Watson and Zerilda Mock Watson, the daughter of John Mock, in building # 180 and Clark and Malinda Womack Kitchen in building # 185.

The 1850 Iowa Census, Monroe County, Monroe Township, dwelling 280, family 280, page 320 lists the following:

	Age	Sex	Occupation	Real Estate	Br.Pl.
Sarah Gray	38	F		800	KY
William "	21	M	Farmer		"
John "	18	M	Farmer		"
Margaret "	17				"
Amanda "	11	F			"
James "	8	M			"
James Gordon	27	M	Farmer	600	"
Margaret Mauch	70	F			VA

## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY

Sarah Mock Gray was the wife of Frank Gray who died on the road to Monroe County from Indiana and is buried near Milton, Van Buren County, Iowa. Sarah Mock Gray and John Mock were siblings. Margaret Gray, daughter of Frank and Sarah Mock Gray, married Theophilus Hickenlooper in Monroe County, Iowa. Their daughter, Mary, married John Wesley Hayes the son of Hillah and Sitha White Hayes. Frank Hickenlooper, son of Theophilus and Margaret Gray Hickenlooper, wrote the *History of Monroe County, 1896* that records much information about the White's, Hayes, Hickenlooper's and Baldwin's.

The 1850 Iowa Census, Monroe County, District # 13, dwelling # 185, page 314 lists the following:

	Age	Occupation	Per.Prop.	Bir.Pl.
Clark Kitchen	45	farmer	2000	VA
Malinda Kitchen	40			KY
Alfred Kitchen	21	farmer		IN
Mariah Kitchen	19			IN
Sena Kitchen	17			IN
Willis Kitchen	11			IN
James Kitchen	8			IN

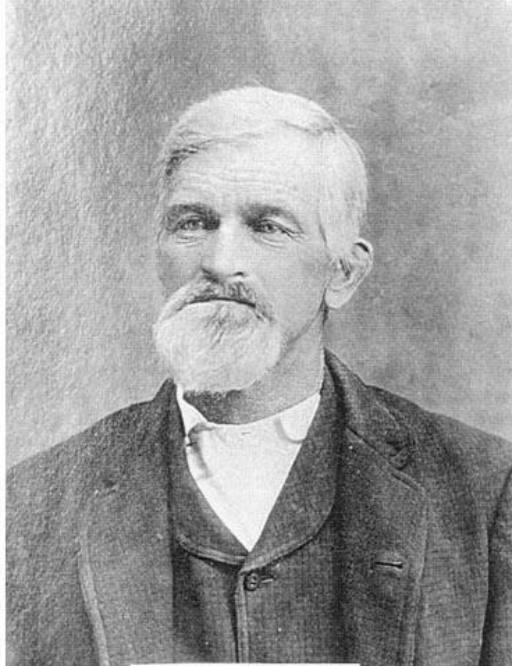
The Kitchen family lived close to the Mock family in Monroe County as they had in Rush County, Indiana. Sena (Cena Ann) Kitchen married James William Mock in 1851 in Mahaska County, Iowa. Clark Kitchen was a teacher in the Mock School of Rush County, Indiana,<sup>33</sup> but was listed as a farmer in the 1850 Iowa Census. The school closed because of the measles.

The Hayes, Baldwins, Hickenloopers, Mocks, Whites, Robinsons, Grays, Hintons and Hallers were neighbors in Monroe County, Monroe Township at the time of the 1860 Iowa Census.

Mary Ann David Mock died in Monroe County, Iowa on May 20, 1863. John Mock then married Frankie Hollingshead, widow of Eliza Hollingshead on March 9, 1865. John Mock's eldest daughter, Margaret Ann, had married Elisha Hollingshead, the brother of Eliza Hollingshead. Frankie Hollingshead Mock survived John Mock. John Mock and Mary Ann David Mock are buried in the Albia Cemetery, Row 3, Lots 7 & 8. Mrs. Frankie (Elijah) Hollingshead Mock is buried in the same plot, but Elijah Hollingshead is buried in Row 4, Lot 22.

In 1859 a portion of John Mock's land became Mock's First Addition to the town of Albia, Iowa. John Mock owned a large amount of land in Monroe County and gave 80 acres to each child.

## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY



**James William Mock**

**b. May 5, 1829,  
Bourbon County, Kentucky**

**m. September 18, 1851,  
Mahaska County, Iowa**

**d. April 15, 1901,  
Monroe County, Iowa**



**Cena A. Kitchen Mock**

**b. July 24, 1833,  
Kentucky**

**d. September 13, 1903,  
Monroe County, Iowa**

**Parents of Amelia A. Mock**

## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY

**James William Mock** commonly called “Will,” was born May 5, 1829 in Bourbon County, Kentucky the son of John Mock and Mary Ann David Mock. He died on April 17, 1901 in Monroe County, Iowa. He married Cena A. Kitchen on September 18, 1851 in Mahaska County, Iowa. Mahaska County is immediately north of Monroe County. The Clark Kitchen family went to Mahaska County, Iowa after the 1850 Census and before the 1852 Census. James Mock farmed, made wagons and was a blacksmith. He was described as a good-looking man with light blue eyes. He was also an excellent shot and liked to fish and hunt. James Mock also built bridges in Monroe County with his three brothers. He was described as “*pretty well off*”. “*He wore those tall plug hats—stove-pipe.*”<sup>34</sup> John and Cena Kitchen Mock lived three miles south of Albia, Iowa.<sup>35</sup>

Cena Kitchen Mock was a very fine writer as her letters showed excellent penmanship and organization. A letter of March 28 1899 from Albia, Iowa is addressed to “*Dear Melie,*” Amelia Mock White, wife of Elwood White.<sup>36</sup>

The 1860 Iowa Census, Monroe County, Troy Township, page 247, family 174, dwelling 172 lists the following:

	Age	Sex	Occupation	Real.Est.	Per.Prop.	Bir.Pl.
William Mock	31	M	Farmer	1000	100	KY
Ceny A. Mock	27	F	Domestic work			IN
Mary Mock	8	F				IA
Margaret	6	F				IA
Permelia Mock	2	F				IA
Percilla Finley	7	F				IA

It is not known why Percilla Finley is living with the James William Mock family. Moffett, son of John and Mary David Mock, and Sarah Mock and their family live in dwelling 174. Zacheus Finley and wife Sarah and family live in dwelling 171.

The 1860 Iowa Census, Monroe County, Monroe Township, dwelling 1154, family 1080 lists the following:

	Age	Sex	Occupation	Real Est.	Per.Pro.	Bir.Pl.
Sarah Gray	48	F	Farming	3000	500	KY
William Gray	30	M	Farming			KY
John Gray	27	M	Farming	1600	300	KY
James Gray	18	M	Farming			IN
Margaret Mock	80	F				VA

James William Mock (J. W. Mock) is listed in the 1863 Monroe County Militia, Troy Township, page 22, as being thirty-four years old and a farmer.

James William and Cena Ann Kitchen Mock are buried in the Oak View Cemetery, Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, Perry’s First Addition, Lot 33. He is listed in *The History of Monroe County, 1878*. Cena Kitchen was the daughter of Clark Kitchen, a school teacher in the David

## AMELIA A. MOCK and the MOCK FAMILY

School in Rush County, Indiana. Children of James Mock and Cena A Kitchen include:

1. Amelia A. Mock was born July 22, 1858, in Monroe County, Iowa and married Elwood White February, 6, 1879, in the James William Mock home in Monroe County, Iowa. She died November 23, 1929 in Blythedale, Harrison County, Missouri. The marriage is recorded in Monroe County Marriage Book 5, page 130. She and her husband are buried in the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Blythedale, Missouri.
2. Mary M. Mock was born October 18, 1852, in Monroe County Iowa, married Samuel William Turner in Monroe County, Iowa on April 9, 1874, and died July, 20, 1927 in Kirksville, Missouri. The marriage is recorded in Monroe County Marriage Book 4, page 63.
3. Margaret Ellen was born May 16, 1854, in Monroe County, Iowa, married John Nelson Turner on July 30, 1873 in Monroe County, Iowa, and died December 27, 1873 in Monroe County, Iowa. The marriage is recorded in Monroe County Marriage Book 3, page 438.
4. Frank W. Mock was born June 18, 1863 in Monroe, County, Iowa, married Sarah Bright on December 27, 1892 in Monroe County, Iowa and died November 19, 1949.
5. James Kitchen Mock was born January 22, 1865 in Monroe County, Iowa, married Laura M. and died February 8, 1915.
6. Charles Mock, was born in 1868 in Monroe County, Iowa, married Anna Stewart, and died in 1925 in Monroe County, Iowa.
7. Jemima J. Mock was born on February 8, 1854. (The author has no information if she is a definite child. Lena Marie White Smith listed Jemima in her records by name and birthdate only.)

Amelia A. Mock White and Elwood White are buried in the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Blythedale, Harrison County, Missouri. Their biography continues under Elwood White.

John and Mary David Mock gave each of the children eighty acres of land in Monroe County, Iowa.

Sources:

*Lancaster County Pennsylvania Quarterly Abstracts*, No. 1, page 7, 1729-1742

*Early Lutheran Baptisms and Marriages in Southeastern Pennsylvania*, The Records of  
Rev. John Casper Stoeber from 1730-1779.

*History of Monroe County Iowa, 1878*

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*Mock Family Historian*, Barbara Dittig, Livermore, California

*The Mock Family*, Barbara Ward, Ames, Iowa



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Eugenia Mock McElwee, family records

“*The Reminiscences of an Old Settler*”, History of Rush County, Brant and Fuller, 1888

“*Religious History: The Churches of Rush County, Indiana*”, History of Rush County, Brant and Fuller, 1888

*History of Rush County*, Brant and Fuller, 1888, page 810-811

*Deay and Mock Family Records 1780-1988*, James Martin Deay, Steve Thomas and Vernal Hagerman Randel with Mock Family section by Barbara Ward

*Bourbon County Marriages, 1786-1800*, Kentucky State Historical Society, January 1924, Vol. 22, No. 22, page 65

*Rudolph Mauck/Mauck/Mauk/Magg*, Evelyn Staats Carothers, Mock Family Historian. 1991

*Brocks Gap Miscellaneous Research*, Lewis Yankey, 1992

Rudolph Mock will, Bourbon County, Kentucky

Andrew Mock will, Bourbon County, Kentucky

Betty Ruth White Baker, Topeka, Kansas, family records

Lena Marie White Smith, family history

Dean Mock, family history

US Census

Phillip Leonard Baker, M.D.

Topeka, Kansas

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<sup>1</sup> Marriages, Monroe County, Iowa, Book 5, 130

<sup>2</sup> Letters to Amelia Mock from two suitors, from Lena White Smith to Anne Smith Feldman, in files of author

<sup>3</sup> Family records, Betty Ruth White Baker

<sup>4</sup> Obituary, Amelia Mock White, Bethany Republican-Clipper, Bethany, Missouri, December 11, 1929

<sup>5</sup> Anne Lee Smith Feldman, family records shared with the author

<sup>6</sup> Death Certificate No. 36958, Missouri Board of Health, Harrison County, Missouri, November 23, 1929

<sup>7</sup> *Mock Family Historian*, Vol. 1, 1991.

<sup>8</sup> Lancaster County, PA Quarterly Session Abstracts 1729-1742 Book # 1, page 7.

<sup>9</sup> Early Lutheran Baptisms and Marriages of Southeastern Pennsylvania, The Records of Rev. John Casper Stover from 1730-1742

<sup>10</sup> Rudolph Mauck/Mauk/Magg, by Evelyn Staats Carothers, Mock Family Historian, 1991

<sup>11</sup> Rudolph Mauck/Mauk/Magg, by Evelyn Staats Carothers, Mock Family Historian, 1991

<sup>12</sup> Rudolph Mock, Jr. (II) was later referred to as Rudolph Mock, Sr. when his son, Rudolph Mock, Jr. (III), was born

<sup>13</sup> *Deay and Mock Family Records 1780-1988*, James Martin Deay, Steve Thomas, and Vernal Hagerman Randel with the Mock Family Section by Barbara Ward, copy in the files of the author

<sup>14</sup> Lineage to Betty Ruth White Baker

<sup>15</sup> Eugenia Mock McElwee, DAR # 502888

<sup>16</sup> Mock Family Historian, Barbara Dittig

<sup>17</sup> Bourbon County, Kentucky Will Book F, page 183

<sup>18</sup> Rudolph Mauck/Mauk/Magg, by Evelyn Staats Carothers, Mock Family Historian, 1991

<sup>19</sup> Andrew Mock Will, Will Book F, page 121, Bourbon County, Kentucky, April 1818

<sup>20</sup> Andrew Mock Probate, Bourbon County, Kentucky, Probate Book F, page 154

<sup>21</sup> Andrew Mock, Bourbon County, Kentucky, Will Book, K, page 169 and Book F, 170

<sup>22</sup> Andrew Mock, Bourbon County, Kentucky, Deed Book R, pages 496-498

<sup>23</sup> Andrew Mock, Bourbon County, Kentucky, Deed Book Y, page 373

<sup>24</sup> Andrew Mock, Bourbon County, Kentucky, Deed Book Y, page 373

<sup>25</sup> Andrew Mock, Bourbon County, Kentucky, Deed Book Y, page 375

<sup>26</sup> Bureau of Land Management, Rush County, Indiana, Certificate No. 10,318, 1830

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- <sup>27</sup> Bureau of Land Management, Homestead Certificates, Rush County, Indiana, No. 10,318, 1830 and No. 12,062, 1834
- <sup>28</sup> History of Rush County Indiana, Brand & Fuller, Chicago, 1888, page 811
- <sup>29</sup> Religious History: The Churches of Rush County, Indiana, Brand and Fuller, 1888
- <sup>30</sup> Letter, George Mock, 1932, copy in the files of Lena Marie White Smith, in the files of the author
- <sup>31</sup> Letter, George Mock, 1932, copy in the files of Lena Marie White Smith, in the files of the author
- <sup>32</sup> History of Monroe County Iowa, Frank Hickenlooper, 1896
- <sup>33</sup> *History of Rush County, Indiana*, page 810-811, Brant and Fuller, 1888
- <sup>34</sup> Letter, George Mock to Myrtle Sommervell in records of Lena Marie White Smith, 1932, copy in records of author
- <sup>35</sup> Letter, Myrtle Sommervell to Lena Marie White Smith, copy in records of the author
- <sup>36</sup> Letter, Cena Kitchen Mock to Amelia Mock White, March 28, 1899, personal records of Betty Ruth White Baker