FRANKLIN JEFFERSON ROBBINS

1827-1902

SUMMER 2021

PHILIP LAWRENCE RHEA ED.D.
JONNIE KAY RHEA, RESEARCHER & PROOFREADER
SUSANNE V. PARADIS, RESEARCHER

Franklin Jefferson Robbins-- 1827-1902

Territorial Pioneer of Kansas

The story was told that because no railroads had been built in Brown County, Kansas, the Frank Robbins family moved to Kansas from Andrews County, Missouri, in a covered wagon during the winter so that they could cross creeks and rivers on ice. When the time came for the family to cross the Missouri River, however, Mrs. Robbins got out of the wagon and walked across the ice carrying the baby "Vica", saying that if the wagon should break through, they would be safe anyway.

Franklin & Martha Kersey Robbins

This account, which appeared in a history of Carson, Kansas, illustrated the determination of this family to settle in Kansas.[1] Frank Robbins settled in Walnut Township, Brown County, Kansas, in May 1855, for his name appeared on a list of old settlers of Walnut township published in the *Hiawatha World,* June 14, 1883--"F.J. Robbins & wf, May, 55".

The year before, on May 30, President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 which required settlers of any new territory which desired to become a state to decide on the issue of slavery through their vote for a constitution. What became known as the Lecompton Constitution began with the process of choosing delegates who would write it. Kansans travelled to area polling places to elect their delegates. In the fall of 1857, after the legislature formed the county from Doniphan County, Brown County settlers elected their delegates to the Lecompton constitutional convention. While only residents of the territory were eligible to vote, many pro-slavery Missourians crossed the border determined to vote as well. Their goal was to elect proslavery delegates who would write the Lecompton Constitution even though most territorial voters supported the Free-State cause.[2] Brown County, of this Free-State mentality, elected free-state delegates in October 1857 by a margin of 136 to 72; in Walnut township, where the Robbins lived, by a margin of 46 to 3. In 1858

Walnut township delegates to the Constitutional Convention were instructed to oppose the incorporation of any clause prohibiting free negroes from settling in Kansas and to favor the capital in Topeka.

To create greater tumult, John Brown, in 1859, made his trip over the Lane Road with fourteen escaped Negroes. Several stations on the underground railroad had been identified in Brown County; by January 1861 the final 'train' had its run. Kansas was admitted into the union the same month. That summer the Kansas Relief Association distributed 18,850 pounds of aid to Brown County settlers. Two months earlier, in April, Ft. Sumpter was fired upon. The civil war had begun.[3]

Meanwhile, pioneers in the newly established Kansas Territory rushed in to stake their claims. Some had been waiting on the Kansas border anticipating the Kansas-Nebraska Act's passage. Thurston Chase and James Gibbons may have been the first white men in Brown County when they arrived in what is now Robinson Township on May 25, 1854, five days before the signing of the bill opening the land to settlement.[4] While some immediately settled on their claims, others staked their claims and then returned in 1855 to settle. Frank and his family apparently did just that. Provisions of the act gave 160 acres to each family who would, in turn, live on the claim and build a house, which Frank and his family did as well. Consequently, Frank was a territorial pioneer, i.e., a person who lived in Kansas prior to January 29, 1861, as defined by the Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies.[5]

Within the rush and turmoil, settlers also organized themselves. A select group of men chose officers and enacted laws for the governing of their new community. Rigid laws were enacted to protect members in their claims.[6] One of the first efforts at organization occur at a meeting on April 7, 1855, a meeting that Frank Robbins attended. The records follow:

We as sitisens (sic) of Kansas Territory have met to make such rules and regulations as we think will be useful to us as Settlers on what we call the South Fork of the grait(sic) Nemmaha (sic).
1 That evry (sic) white man of the age of 18 years old shall be entitled to a claim on one and sixty akers (sic) of land to be held by them and protected by the Settlers
2 That evry (sic) claim shall be registered and held good for thirty days and then be subject to be taken by others unless renewed by the first claimer(sic) or his agent
3 That there shall be three regesters (sic) appointed to take down all the claims
4 That evry (sic) claim shall hold good six months by building a hous (sic) on it ten by twelve feet
5 That each man shall make his center on his claim and hold his claim accordingly and each man deed back to the other in cace (sic) the lines should run deferent (sic) to the claim lines know (sic) man shall be allowed to make his senter (sic) nerer (sic) than a half of a mile of other mens (sic) senters (sic) all claim lines to run north and south east and west

6 That all difficulties arising amongst settlers shall be settled by a commity (sic) chosen by partys (sic)
7 That each man present (sic) shall assign his name and others be requested to assign their names as soon as they come in
The above rules and regulations to be subject to amendment from time to time when seen fit.
Registers Appointed
Wm Belk
EW Short
Wm Purket[7]

At a meeting held at John Belks on June 16, 1855, the record follows:

There should be two places of deposet (sic) for letters and papers on this creek convenient to suit the sedttlers (sic) one place at B Winkles and the other at Jesse Padens (sic) also 2 Mail Carryer (sic)to convey letters and papers to the above names places viz Wm Purket and John Baggs and they receive for their services $150 Cts (sic) for each trip

We as settlers have met at John Belks on the 2nd day of June 1855 and formed some aditional (sic) resolutions as follows

8 That each settler shall hold 2 claims one in the timber and one in the pariria (sic) each claim containing one hundred and sixty akers (sic) of land if when laid will not interfere with other claims

9 That no man shall be allowed to sell or barter aney (sic) spirituals (sic) liquors what ever (sic) to the Indians

We as settlers of the South fork of Nemaha met at John Belks on the 16h day of June 1855 Esqu Boggs was called to the chair the following resolution was unanimously adopted that we establish 2 places and the creek for to deposit letters and paper at one at Winkels and the other at Jesse Padens also 2 Mail Carriers to carry letters and papers to the above named places viz Wm Purket to serve at B Winkles and John Boggs to serve at J Padens they receive for their services 150 cts trip

We as settlers of the south fork of Nemaha met at B Winkels June the 30th No Business Done

We as settlers of the South Fork of Nimaha (sic) met at Jesse Padens on Saderday (sic) the 14 day of July to transact such business as should come to be fore the Body the Clerk reported no unfinished business on Docket By a vote of the Body Wm Purket was allected (sic) as Standing Chairmen (sic) By a motion maid (sic) and seconed (sic) the following resolutions was (sic) unanimously adopted

1 That a parie (sic) claim musts be in tirely (sic) in the parie (sic) with out (sic) aney (sic) timber on it

2 We further say that we will protect every person who is a settler on the creek and a member of the lands of the same in one hundred and sixty akers (sic) of timber provided he or she lays that amount in the regular shape proserebed (sic) in the 5th resolution

3 We consider a mark name and dait (sic) or a foundation shall hold 30 days at the expiration (sic) of 30 days is Liabel (sic) to be taken by others unless a Hous (sic) be built which must not be less than ten by twelve feet covered and a door jut out which will hold good six months at the expiration (sic) of six months if not Sitisenized (sic) is liabel (sic) to be taken by others

The above resolutions has (sic) reference to tose (sic) that is (sic) not living in the vicinity.

Person may hold their claims by marking them with out (sic) the above building so long as they are citizens of the creek and members of our laws.

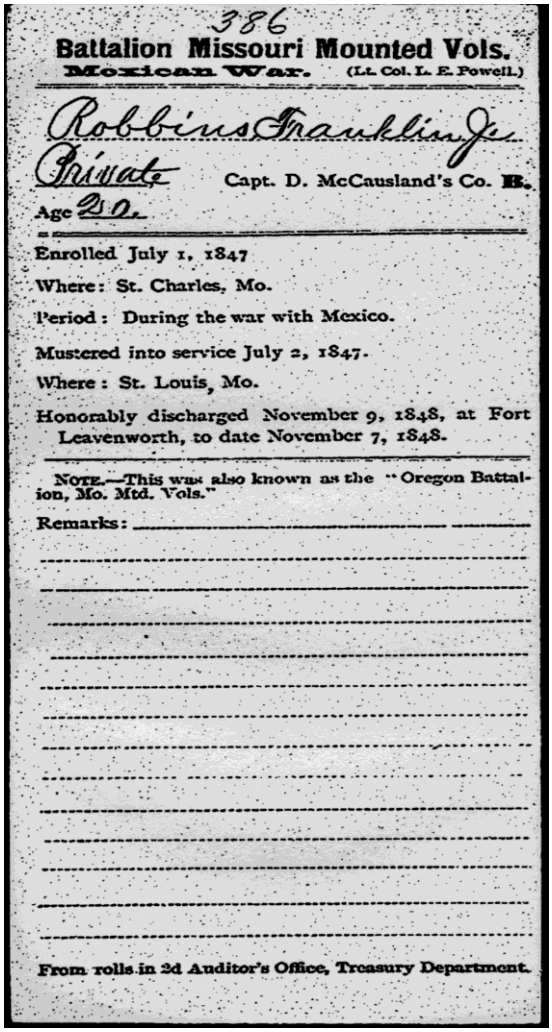
4 No person shall be agent for more than one at a time

5 No (sic) person shall be allowed to hold more than one timber claim unless he be acting as agent

Also a motion maid (sic) and seconed (sic) that we elect a post master (sic) Jesse Paden was duly elected post master (sic) Isaac Sawin was appointed as a committee to draw a petition.[8]

Franklin Jefferson Robbins, son of Moses Brintnel and Mary Best Robbins, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, on February 28, 1827.[9] Missouri had been admitted to the Union as the twenty-fourth state seven years earlier in 1820. Missouri's admission was a congressional act known as the Missouri Compromise which allowed Missouri to enter the union as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Furthermore, except for Missouri, the law prohibited slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of 36 30 degrees. The town of St. Charles was the first capital of Missouri until 1826. Franklin grew up in a state that itself was just developing. The Robbins family lived and farmed in Portage des Sioux Township, in St. Charles County, near what was known as the Black Walnut community. This "land between the rivers" was productive bottomland but subject to flooding. Like most boys of his generation, Franklin learned to farm. Schools were scarce. However, he did attend St. Charles College[10] because his mother, Mary, paid $5.00 in tuition on July 18, 1844.[11] His entry in the 1900 U.S. Census stated that he could read and write. When Franklin was thirteen years old, his father died, leaving the mother with six minor children, including a newborn. Five years later, in 1845, Franklin's mother died. Subsequently, the court appointed guardians for all six children; Franklin's was William S. Murphy. On July 1, 1847, when Frank was twenty, he joined the Battalion Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Capt. McCausland's Co. "B" at St. Charles, for service in the war with Mexico, cancelling the guardianship he had received after his parents' deaths. Frank Robbins' personal description on his

application was as follows: “Age--20; birthplace--St. Charles County, Missouri; height--5 feet 10 inches; complexion--light; color of hair--brown; color of eyes--gray; occupation--farming. He was duly enrolled at St. Charles, Missouri July 1, 1847, and discharged November 7, 1848.”[12]



386

Battalion Missouri Mounted Vols.
Mexican War. (Lt. Col. L. F. Powell.)

Robbins Franklin Jr.
Private Capt. D. McCausland's Co. B.
Age 20.

Enrolled July 1, 1847
Where: St. Charles, Mo.
Period: During the war with Mexico.
Mustered into service July 2, 1847.
Where: St. Louis, Mo.
Honorably discharged November 9, 1848, at Fort Leavenworth, to date November 7, 1848.

NOTE.—This was also known as the "Oregon Battalion, Mo. Mtd. Vols."

Remarks:

From rolls in 2d Auditor's Office, Treasury Department.

Missouri Battalion Enrollment Form

Frank's military experience probably was typical of those volunteers who served in McCausland's company during the Mexican War. Early in 1847, the War Department called up 10,000 volunteers, 1000 of which were to come from Missouri. As payment for service, Congress authorized on February 11, 1847, a Bounty Land Warrant for Mexican War volunteers. For completing his volunteer service, every soldier received 160 acres in any unclaimed region of the U.S. government's vast domain. Completing a term of service meant serving until the end of the war, however long that took.

On August 28, 1847, a supply train with accompanying soldiers, Frank among them, headed for Grand Island, Nebraska. The company initially spent the winter at Fort Kearny and then, on May 3, 1848, continued to Grand Island. According to his Mexican War Pension File, Frank was one of two who operated an ox-powered sawmill that the company had acquired and installed. In the same pension file, Frank noted that he was partially disabled because of a severe cut to his thumb. While he was detailed to saw lumber at a mill at Fort Kearny, he sustained a permanent injury to his right thumb. He did not lose the thumb, but it was rendered substantially useless thereafter.[13]

The company reached the site of a newly constructed fort, Fort Childs, later renamed Ft. Kearny, on June 2, 1848. Between June and September, these soldiers provided security to those travelling west along the Oregon Trail. The majority of McCausland's Company “B” left Fort Kearny on September 28 to return to Fort Leavenworth, where McCausland's Company “B” mustered out on November 9.

The soldiers then received credit for a bounty land warrant. To receive the actual warrants, the soldiers had to forward to the U.S. government their discharge certificates with the oath of identity on the reverse side filled out and notarized.[14]

After his discharge, Frank Robbins moved to Andrew County, Missouri, where he farmed. What drew him to this eastern-most county is unknown. He applied for his bounty land warrant in Savannah, Missouri on December 28, 1848, a few months after being mustered out. He was issued Bounty Land Warrant 62,900-160-47 on July 12, 1849.[15] He sold this land warrant on September 25, 1849, to Wilbur R. Allen, who in turn sold the warrant to Abel W. Allen, Harrison County, Missouri. [16] In July 1849, Franklin returned to St. Charles to witness the marriage of Abigail, his fifteen-year-old sister, to John L. Johnson. His other siblings were still minors with guardians appointed. On November 15, 1849, in Andrew County, Frank married Martha Ann Kersey, a native of Indiana but a long-time resident of Kentucky.[17] Martha was the daughter of Meredith Price Kersey Jr. and Mary Pullum. The Kerseys were married in Jefferson, Indiana in January 1828,[18] and Martha Ann, their first child, was born that December in Ripley, Indiana. The 1830 U.S. Census showed the family was living in Garrard, Kentucky. By 1846 the Kersey family was living in Andrew County, Missouri, for on May 1, 1846, Meredith bought eighty acres of land—"the South half of the South West quarter of Section twenty-eight in Township sixty of Range Thirty-six in the District of lands subject to the sale at Plattsburg, Missouri containing eighty acres."[19] Meredith and Mary's son, George, would buy portions of that land from them in 1852[20] and again in 1857[21]. While Franklin and Martha lived in Andrew, Missouri, three children were born: George W., December 22, 1851; Mary F., about June 1853; Lovicia (Vica) born December 20, 1856[22]. On November 6, 1851, Franklin bought land (31 60 36) from L.B. Busey[23]. On April 20, 1855, he sold that same land to William Pearson[24]. By May,1855, Franklin and Martha, with their three children, had crossed the Missouri River into what was then known as the 'great out west.'--Kansas Territory.

Frank may have arrived in Brown County in 1854 to stake his claim but then returned home to return in 1855. Martha either remained in Andrew, Missouri or returned to Missouri because Lovicia was born in Nodaway County, Missouri in 1856. Furthermore, Frank and Martha had lived in Brown County two years before Lovicia was born.[25] Regardless, the Robbins family arrived in a community that had yet to be organized. The family initially homesteaded land that later would be owned by Stanley Smith. After years of hardships, however, the Robbins' family came out victorious and owned one of the best farms in Brown County.[26]

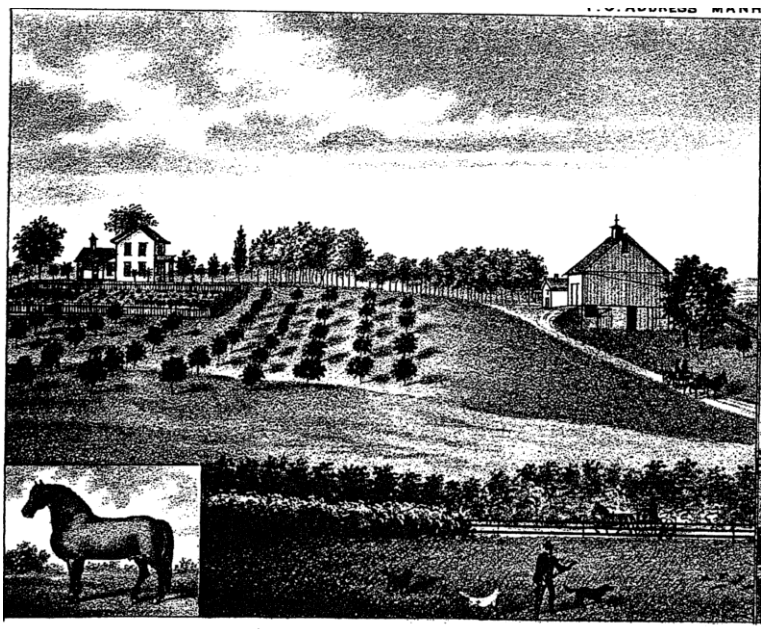
In February 1855, shortly before the Robbins family settled in, the Territorial Legislature created the county of Browne, named after O.H. Browne, one of its members. The legislature also established two territorial roads--one from St. Joseph to Marysville; the other from Atchison to Marysville; both crossed Browne County.[27] Also in 1855, the settlers formed a protective association, chose officers and enacted laws for governance. Rigid laws were enacted by this association to protect its members and their claims.[28] In his Brown(e) County history, Morrill observed that the settlers of 1854 resided forty to fifty miles from any point where they could obtain supplies. The city of St Joseph, Missouri, fifty miles away, was their nearest trading point and to that city they went for their mail as well. They had scanty supplies to start with. The nearest neighbor often was miles away; no physician within a day's ride, they were forced to care for themselves as best they could. In 1856 a trading post was built at Iowa Point and for two or three years supplies for the whole county were purchased there. Spring 1857 opened with far brighter prospects for the new territory. In May, *F. Robins* was included on a list of Brown County Legal Voters, the first time his name appeared on any governmental register. By 1859, the Carson school district was organized by Superintendent James A. Stanley.[29] On April 21, 1859, the first school board was elected. A.M. Kendell was appointed treasurer, but after a brief tenure, Frank Robbins replaced him. So began Frank's contribution to his community. Later he would become a prominent member of the Congregational Church in Fairview and the Hamlin Lodge, No 13335, AF & AM.

Martha Ann Kersey Robbins
aka Grandma Robbins

Frank and his family were listed in the 1860 U.S. Census as living in Walnut Creek Township, Brown County, Kansas. Four children--George, age 7; Mary, age 5; Lovicia, age 3; all born in Missouri were listed as well as Benjamin Franklin, age nine months, born in the Kansas Territory. Frank was a farmer with real estate valued at $1000 and personal possessions valued at $450. On January 3, 1863, Frank received a Pre-emption Certificate No. 1133, for forty acres of land (NW quarter of the NW quarter of Section 20, in Township Two, Range Sixteen, in the District of Sands). Frank received additional land in Brown County (W one half of

the SW quarter of Section Seventeen, in Township Two of Range No. Sixteen). His accumulation of assets was confirmed with the census. By the 1870 U.S. Census, the first taken since Kansas had been admitted to the Union as a state in 1861, Franklin J. Robbins was living in Walnut Creek Township, Brown County, with Martha and with six children. Frank was a farmer, with real estate valued at $6000 and a personal estate valued at $1300. One of these six children, Benjamin Franklin, was born September 25, 1859. Then Richard was born June 29, 1861. However, Mary, one of the three children born in Missouri, died March 29, 1861. Shortly afterwards, Richard died on July 11, 1861. Both children were buried in Old Fairview Cemetery. Abigale Celia was born about 1864; Martha in July 1867; and William in February, 1870. At the time of the 1870 U.S. Census, six of Frank and Martha's eight children were living.

The 1880 U.S. Census revealed that Frank and Martha, and their children, continued to reside and farm in Brown County, Kansas. Edward A. was born in April 1871. Lovicia had married Irving Hanson on October 4, 1874, and at the time of the census the couple had two children and farmed in Brown County as well. In addition, Frank's assets continued to accumulate. In the 1887 edition of the Official State Atlas of Kansas, the estimated value of Frank's land was $20,000. An illustration of his farm appeared on page 3 of the book.[30]



RESIDENCE OF F.J. ROBBINS WALNUT TP. BROWN CO. KAN.

In 1887 Frank applied for a pension for his service in the Mexican War; however, his application was rejected on November 17 “on the grounds that the organization to which claimant belonged was organized under Act of May 19, 1846, to establish military posts on the route to Oregon, and was not in Mexico or by route thereto during the war with that nation.”[31]

By the early 1890s, an entry in the *History of the State of Kansas* by William G. Cutler revealed that Frank owned four fine farms in Walnut Township, comprising 537 acres. The home farm contained 240 acres in a high state of cultivation with a nine-roomed dwelling, stock stables, sheds and lots, granary and corn crib. Frank

devoted his time to raising corn and hogs. He grew 5000-6000 bushels of corn annually and kept a dozen head of stock cattle, 75-100 hogs, and 12 head of horses. Frank re-applied for a pension after Congress, in the Act of March 3, 1891, "An act granting pensions to Powell's Battalion of Missouri Mounted Volunteers," authorized the Oregon Battalion to receive pensions. His re-application revealed his possessions at that time:

The NW ¼ S 2 16; W ½ S W ¼ 17 2 16 and Lots 2-3 and 4 in Block 2 in town Fairview, Brown County, Kansas, all the said property being in Brown County Kansas. That said Properties are valued at Six Thousand Dollars ($6000), upon which there is an encumbrance of Three Thousand Dollars ($3000), drawing 6% interest such that the taxes, interest, and necessary repairs fully equal and in some years exceed the rental income from the same. That he has one horse, aged 19 years, used another horse, age 12 years; also one cow, and two small hogs; no farming implements and no other Personal Property of any kind, and no mixed Property. That he has no garden products for the last 12 months; has cultivated no Land, and does not own any stocks, Bonds, or mortgages and that there are no Person or Persons legally bound for his support and that he has not Income or Means of Support, other than his Mexican War Service Pension of Eight dollars per month: that he is in such destitute circumstances that Eight dollars per month are insufficient to provide him with the necessaries of life and that he believes himself to be entitled to an increase of $12 per month under the provisions of Act of January 5, 1893. That his Post office address is Fairview, Brown County, Kansas[32]

Within his pension application, Frank submitted a note from his physician who wrote: "…has been troubled with chronic ophthalmia and has been very feeble and unable to perform more than ½ days labor during the last 3 or 4 years. During all this time I have know him he has suffered from necrosis of the bones of the thumb of his right hand which has at times disabled him from performing any manual labor."[33] On the Surgeon's Certificate, Frank wrote: "I have general weakness when I try to work. My chest gives out and I cannot breathe. I have not worked any for several years.[34] Two additional physicians examined Frank and filed this report:

- Height-5 feet 8 inches; actual weight-120 pounds; age-72 years
- Applicant is aged, emaciated and feeble. Chest measures—30 expiration; 31½ inspiration. Heart action is rapid and feeble otherwise normal in all discoverable respects.
- Urine 102v, acid, no albumen nor sugar
- Respiratory sounds were faint, percussion not normal
- No disease of the abdominal nor pelvic viscera was discovered.
- Except his age and poor nutrition we failed to find the cause of his disability but recognized that he is wholly incapable for the performance of manual labor.
- No evidence of vicious habits.[35]

The 1900 U.S. Census showed that Frank and Martha, ages 73 and 71 respectively, still had three adult children living with them--George, Edward, and Martha Beck,

a widow. Frank had retired but so had George at age 48.

On April 28, 1902, Frank Robbins died in Fairview and was buried in the Old Fairview Cemetery. At his funeral the next day, a crowd gathered at the Congregational Church in Fairview, a crowd exceeding the capacity of the church and, therefore, some stood outside.

---

[1] Stanley Smith. *History of Carson, Kansas and Carson School District, No. 1.* 1942.
[2] Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. "Lecompton Constitution." www.trumanlibrary.gov
[3] Grant W. Harrington. *Annals of Brown County, Kansas*. Hiawatha, Kansas, 1903. Archive.org
[4] "Coming of the White Man, 1854*," A.N. Ruley's History of Brown County*, pp-13-17. Familysearch.org
[5] Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies. P.O. Box 3858, Topeka, KS 66604.
[6] Maj. E.N. Morrill. *History and Statistics of Brown County, Kansas*. Kansas Herald Book, News and Job Office, Hiawatha, Kansas,1876. Archive.org
[7] "Record of Settlers' Organization, 1855". www.kansasmemory.org
[8] "Record of Settlers' Organization, 1855". www.kansasmemory.org
[9] Mexican War Pension Files, Survivor's Claim SC-19683 and Widow's Claim WC-13486, NARA.
[10] St. Charles College was founded in 1835 by Mrs. Catherine Collier and her son, George. In 1836, the college opened to students with a president, Rev. John H. Fielding, and three professors. The college incorporated in 1838. During the Civil War, the college closed; the building was used for other purposes.
From *History of St. Charles County, Missouri (1765-1885)* by Paul R. Hollrah.
[11] Estate of Moses B. Robbins with Settlement, Cushman Bassett, Adm.. St. Charles County Probate. Records. Filed August 30, 1865. St. Charles County Historical Society, St. Charles, Missouri.
[12] Mexican War Pension Files, Survivor's Claim SC-19682 and Widow's Claim WC-13486, NARA.
[13] Mexican War Pension Files, Survivor's Claim SC-19683 and Widow's Claim WC-13486, NARA
[14] Robert M. Sandfort, Ph.D., *The St. Charles Guards: McCausland's Company of the Oregon Battalion*, 2007.
[15] Bounty Land Warrant Files, No. 62900-160-47, for Franklin J. Robbins, NARA.
[16] "Obituary" Martha Kersey Robbins. *Fairview Enterprise*, Fairview, Kansas, July 31, 1924. Newspaper.com
[17] Marriage Records of Andrew County, Missouri, Book A, p.110. Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, Missouri
[18] Indiana, Marriages, 1811-1959. Familysearch.com.
[19]General Land Office Certificate #3849. Ancestry.com
[20] Deed Book 7, p. 81. Andrew County History Museum. Savannah, Andrew, Missouri.
[21] Deed Book 4, p. 342-343. Andrew County History Museum. Savannah, Andrew, Missouri.
[22] This date may be an error. More likely the year is 1854. Then the birth date supports the story of the Robbins' family crossing the Missouri in winter for the arrival in Brown County, Kansas in May, 1855.
[23] Deed Book 4, pp. 134-135. Andrew County History Museum. Savannah, Andrew, Missouri.
[24] Deed Book 6, p. 58. Andrew County History Museum. Savannah, Andrew, Missouri.
[25] "Mr Mrs I.M. Hanson Are Oldest Married Couple in Co.", *Hiawatha World*, October 1939. Newspapers.com
[26] "Obituary," Martha Kersey Robbins. *Fairview Enterprise*. Fairview, Kansas. July 31, 1924. Newspapers.com
[27]Grant W. Harrington. *Annals of Brown County, Kansas: From the Earliest Records to January 1, 1900*, 1903.
[28] Maj. E.N. Morrill. *History of Brown County, Kansas*, 1876.
[29] Grant W. Harrington. *Annals of Brown County, Kansas*. Hiawatha, Kansas, 1903. Archive. org
[30] *Official State Atlas of Kansas: Compiled from Government Surveys, County Records, and Personal Investigations*. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Co. 1887.
[31] Survivor's Brief, Mexican War Pension Act of January 29, 1887, Mexican War Pension Files, Survivor's Claim SC-19683 and Widow's Claim WC-13486, NARA.
[32] Mexican War Pension Files, Survivor's Claim SC-19683 and Widow's Claim WC-13486, NARA.
[33] Physician's Affidavit, Mexican War Pension Files, Survivor's Claim SC-19683 and Widow's Claim WC-13486, NARA.
[27] Surgeon's Certificate, Mexican War Pension Files, Survivor's Claim SC-19683 and Widow's Claim WC-13486, NARA.
[28] Surgeon's Certificate, Mexican War Pension Files, Survivor's Claim SC-19683 and Widow's Claim WC-13486, NARA.

NOTE: Photo of Martha Kersey Robbins courtesy of Cynthia Barnes.

NOTE: Photo of Franklin and Martha Kersey Robbins courtesy of Susanne Paradis

- Philip Lawrence Rhea is a second great-grandson to Franklin Jefferson Robbins
  rheajp@sbcglobal.net

- Susanne V. Paradis' husband, Jim Eggleston, is a second great-grandson to Franklin Jefferson Robbins