2017 Winner: Family History Writing Contest

“Her Sixth Matrimonial Venture”:
The Many Marriages of Ida May Chamberlain

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News items from the hometowns of Ida and her family across the territorial West point to records and reveal her story.

Tracing women with multiple marriages can be difficult, especially when they married before record keeping began. When vital records are unavailable, or the marriage place is unknown, newspapers can provide missing information and suggest avenues for research. More clearly than most, Ida May Chamberlain’s case shows how newspapers identify likely records and flesh out forgotten lives.

Nothing marked Ida’s 1907 marriage as unusual. “The charming widow of Judge Joseph Campbell of Phoenix . . . a beautiful woman” married Dr. Archibald H. Hooker on 15 August 1907 in San Diego, California. It reportedly was a second marriage for both.¹ They married before “fifty or sixty of the most prominent business men in the city” after a board meeting of the First Congregational Church. Ida’s sister, Mary J. Dunning of Concordia, Kansas, might have been the only other woman at the wedding.²

Ida was well known in Concordia, and its newspaper noted her California marriage. The announcement also revealed a startling fact: Ida’s marriage to Dr.

¹. “Society,” San Diego Union (San Diego, Calif.), 18 August 1907, page 15, col. 2. Also, San Diego Co., Calif., marriage certificate 7-014377, Hooker-Campbell, 15 August 1907; County Clerk, San Diego.
². For wedding details and “Mrs. Dunning, of Concordia,” see “Society,” San Diego Union, 18 August 1907, page 15, col. 2. For Mrs. D. T. Dunning of Concordia, Kansas, sister of Mrs. Judge Campbell, see “Personal Mention,” Arizona Republic (Phoenix, Ariz. Terr.), 26 January 1900, page 8, col. 2. For Mary’s first name, see 1900 U.S. census, Cloud Co., Kans., population schedule, Concordia City, ward 3, Enumeration District (ED) 18, sheet 16A, dwelling 346, family 367, for Mary J. Dunning; microfilm T623, roll 475, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, D.C.
Hooker was not her second; it was “her sixth matrimonial venture.” Arizona Territory and Kansas newspapers between 1883 and 1907 identify Ida as the wife of J. R. Kilpatrick, Mickey Stewart, and Joseph Campbell. Mention of her son Charlie Hamilton indicates a fifth marriage.

Ida’s marriages did not occur in Arizona Territory, where her husbands were prominent in business and politics. Arizona newspaper articles point to Ida’s California marriage records, which contain conflicting information on her age, number of marriages, and birthplace.

Like many women’s stories, Ida’s unfolds via records of the men in her life.

GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN

Ida’s parents, George and Caroline Wealthy (Kirkham) Chamberlain, married on 4 September 1853 in the village of Ashley (now New Baltimore), Michigan. They sold their land there on 9 February 1854. Then they moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, where Ida was born on 6 July in 1855–57.

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7. For Ida’s parents, see San Diego Co., marriage certificate 7-014377, Hooker-Campbell, 15 August 1907. For Caroline’s full name and marriage date, see Fold3 (https://www.fold3.com/image/271100439), Family Record, page from Kirkham Family Bible; from Catherine J. Kirkham, widow’s pension, certificate W.C. 61361, on service of Allen H. Kirkham (Pvt., Co. H, 5th Minn. Vol. Inf., Civil War); Case Files of Approved Pension Applications . . . , 1861–1934; Civil War and Later Pension Files; Record Group (RG) 15: Department of Veteran’s Affairs; National Archives (NA), Washington, D.C. For the marriage, see “A Record Broken,” Evening Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S. Dak.), 2 October 1894, page 1, col. 3.
By June 1860 George, his wife (“Welthy”), and five children lived in Lake City, Minnesota. The three oldest children’s births predate George and Caroline’s marriage, clouding their parentage. Six months before Caroline married George, she brought a bastardy suit against Cornelius E. Baldwin. When she failed to appear, the suit was dismissed, but it could pertain to a child in the 1860 Chamberlain household.

On 19 January 1862 George enlisted in Company H of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry at Fort Snelling, in Saint Paul, Minnesota. Detailed there as a hospital nurse, he later served at Corinth, Mississippi, and Memphis, Tennessee. He was honorably discharged at Saint Paul in 1865.

In June 1867 George took a job as a lead carpenter at Fort Rice in Dakota Territory, one of the furthest outposts on the western frontier. His wife and four children followed several months later. Established in July 1864, the post protected white settlers moving into Sioux tribal lands.

The Chamberlains lodged near the officers’ quarters, where the family’s disruptive behavior attracted attention. Lieutenant Louis Adair found George’s wife’s and sons’ “very indecent language” inappropriate for his young daughter, with whom George’s daughters quarreled. The family was soon moved outside the garrison, the site of Indian councils. The Chamberlains likely witnessed a treaty signing that brought several thousand Sioux to the fort in July 1868.

The family was probably at Fort Rice in February 1869, when Mary Jane Chamberlain married there, but they were not enumerated there in 1870. They

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17. Fort Rice was in an unorganized portion of Dakota Territory, where no marriages were recorded. For the marriage month, year, and location, see “A Concordian Dead,” Concordia Daily Kansan, 18 May 1905, page 1, cols. 5–6. For “not enumerated,” see “United States Census, 1870,” FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1438024), searches for Geo*, We*lthy, Car*, Ida/Ada, and Fre*/Fra* Cham*b*n.
likely moved south to White Swan, a small Dakota Territory settlement at the end of the military road from Sioux City, Iowa. The village was an important stage and supply station. The Chamberlains were in White Swan by April 1872, when Ida married there.

CHARLES LEWIS HAMILTON

Ida, described as “a young and handsome girl of sixteen summers,” was only fourteen when she married Charles Hamilton, thirty-five. Charles was “one of those genial, easy, clever gentlemen who have made the border and frontier famous for its hospitality.” From about 1866 through 1872 Charles was a post trader at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, across the Missouri River from White Swan. During that period he established photography studios at Yankton, Dakota Territory, and Sioux City, Iowa. Shortly before marrying Ida, Charles left Fort Randall and opened a photo studio at Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory. He made stereographic scenery pictures but today is known for his early photographs of Native American tribal leaders.

Charles and Ida’s son, Charles F. Hamilton, was born about 21 April 1873 in Macon County, Missouri, where his father had lived before arriving in Dakota Territory. The Hamiltons returned to Dakota Territory before 1880, when Charles was a miner, and reportedly married. Ida, however, was elsewhere.

19. For the marriage, see “Up River: Fort Randall to Yankton,” Sioux City Journal (Sioux City, Iowa), 18 April 1872, page 4, col. 3. For Ida’s age at marriage, see 1930 U.S. census, Los Angeles Co., Calif., pop. sch., Long Beach City, ED 19-1069, sheet 10A, dwell. 76, fam. 486, Ida Mae Campbell; NARA microfilm T626, roll 129. For Hamilton’s age, see 1870 U.S. census, Todd Co., Dakota Terr., pop. sch., Subdivision 1, p. 1, dwell./fam. 1, Charles Hamilton; NARA microfilm M593, roll 118.
Charles worked in South Dakota’s mining industry until 1909. He established a homestead on 9 February 1909 near Irwin, Nebraska, where he died of heart disease on 17 June 1911.

JAMES RENWICK KILPATRICK

“Mrs. Ida Hambleton, daughter of Geo. Chamberlain, hotel keeper at White Swan,” married telegraph operator and postmaster J. R. Kilpatrick on 13 January 1879. James, “a companionable gentleman,” worked in the outpost’s trading store, one of “the only improvements outside of the Indian huts and tepees” besides Chamberlain’s hotel.

In 1876 the hotel was advertised as “one of the first-class establishments of the country.” A description in fall 1877 is less flattering:

A log shack of a place. . . . Out in the “office” a bunch of squawmen were talking and quarreling in French over cards, and in the timber nearby a commotion was kept up by a lot of Indians, and a squaw was particularly making the night hideous by her screams, cries, and moans.

In March 1879, soon after James and Ida’s marriage, a prairie fire destroyed most buildings at White Swan, including Chamberlain’s hotel, the post and telegraph offices, and the Kilpatricks’ home. James, “the chief victim” of the White Swan fire, rebuilt by August 1879.

In March 1880 the Kilpatricks left White Swan for Butte, Montana Territory. Two months later James was the telegraph operator and express agent at nearby Deer Lodge. Its newspaper welcomed “Mr. and Mrs. K,” saying “we trust they will
be pleased with our town.”

In August 1882 Ida was in Concordia, Kansas, preparing to join James in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he worked for a grocery firm. The Kilpatricks apparently lived at Concordia, where Ida’s brother-in-law owned a grocery business, and where “J. A.” Kilpatrick sold a grocery store in February 1882.

In November 1883 James established his own grocery business in rapidly growing Flagstaff, founded two years earlier in Arizona Territory. James and Ida quickly became prominent in early Flagstaff society. At the 1884 season’s opening ball, Ida was “very becomingly dressed in black satin, passementeries [sic] trimming, with cut steel [sic] ornaments and Langtry waves.”

Despite success in Flagstaff, Ida’s illness in 1885 and a fire that destroyed James’s business in February 1886, disrupted their life. In October 1889, after their son’s birth and sickness, Ida left James. She lived with friends and family in Kansas and California until her divorce from James on 15 March 1890. Although Ida had accused James of abuse, he received sole custody of their sixteen-month-old son.

Ida’s separation from her son could have contributed to her decision to remarry James on 15 June 1891. They returned to Flagstaff and settled on a rugged 160-acre homestead. Heavy winter snows made it a summer-only residence.

The Kilpatricks’ second marriage fared no better than their first. Ida returned to Los Angeles in 1894 and divorced James on 26 January 1895.

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36. For the grocery store sale, see “Local News,” Concordia Empire, 2 February 1882, page 3, col. 5. For the brother-in-law, see “A Concordian Dead,” Concordia Daily Kansan, 18 May 1905, page 1, cols. 5–6.
39. For Ida’s illness, see Arizona Champion, 13 June 1885, page 2, col. 4. For the fire, see “Fiery Flames,” Arizona Champion, 27 February 1886, page 3, cols. 1–4.
40. For the birth, see “Local Matters,” Arizona Champion, 27 October 1888, page 3, col. 1. For the illness, see ibid., 16 March 1889, page 3, col. 3. For the other details, see Yavapai Co., Ariz. Terr., divorce file 1766 (1890), Kilpatrick v. Kilpatrick; Arizona State Archives, Library, and Public Records, Phoenix.
43. Los Angeles Co., Calif., Superior Court Records case no. 22227 (1894), Kilpatrick v. Kilpatrick, 26 October 1894; Los Angeles Area Court Records, The Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
James remarried in 1896 but separated before 1900. In 1903 he settled in Craig, Colorado, and became its mayor in August 1915. After James died there, on 4 March 1922, the local paper hailed him as “a real pioneer of the West and one of the foremost citizens of Craig.”

WILLIAM GEORGE “MICKEY” STEWART

Ida next married “strikingly handsome” William Stewart, an attorney and politician whose soaring oratory and fierce negotiating skills in the Thirteenth Arizona Territorial Legislature earned him the title “the little giant of the North.”

Ida and James Kilpatrick had known Stewart from their early days in Flagstaff. In 1884 Stewart worked in Kilpatrick’s store. Portraying “a wild Irishman,” William also acted with Ida in a play. Thereafter people called him “Mickey.”

Prominent Flagstaff businessmen, Mickey and James frequently interacted, and Mickey represented James in a lawsuit. By October 1887, however, their relationship was strained. Mickey filed, then withdrew, a criminal case against James. Two years later James accused Mickey of assault with a deadly weapon, a charge deemed baseless. The two men also ran competing banks in Flagstaff. Whether Ida caused the tension between them is unknown, but Mickey, a notary public who documented Ida’s abuse claims for her divorce complaint, knew of her marital troubles.


45. “J. R. Kilpatrick Newly Appointed Mayor of Town,” Craig Empire (Craig, Colo.), 18 August 1915, page 1, col. 3.

46. “Old Resident and Former Mayor of Craig Passes Away,” Craig Courier (Craig, Colo.), 9 March 1922, page 1, col. 1.


49. “Jenkins Goes to the Show,” Arizona Champion, 29 March 1884, page 2, col. 3.


52. “District Court Calendar: Territorial Criminal Cases,” Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner (Prescott, Ariz. Terr.), 26 October 1887, page 3, col. 6, no. 26. For “nonsuit,” see “District Court,” Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner, 23 November 1887, page 3, col. 5. The lack of a criminal case file suggests the suit was not pursued. For its absence, see Sara A. Guzman (Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records) to author, e-mail, 18 May 2018; author’s files.


55. Ida Kilpatrick, Complaint, 27 February 1890; Yavapai Co., divorce file 1766 (1890), Kilpatrick v. Kilpatrick.
On 28 March 1891, a year after Ida’s first divorce from James, she and Mickey obtained a marriage license in Los Angeles.\(^{56}\) A week later a Prescott newspaper announced “the redoubtable Mickey Stewart has wandered into the bonds of matrimony . . . in Los Angeles, to the former wife of J. R. Kilpatrick of Flagstaff.”\(^{57}\) The report proved “untrue.”\(^{58}\) Mickey, however, probably expected to marry soon. He likely was surprised when only three months after he and Ida obtained a marriage license, she remarried James Kilpatrick.

Ida married Mickey in Los Angeles on 27 January 1895, the day after receiving her second divorce from James and almost four years after obtaining a marriage license with Mickey.\(^{59}\) Mickey, however, had consumption. On 18 April 1895, four months after the marriage, he died at Flagstaff.\(^{60}\) Ida, executrix of Mickey’s estate, accompanied his body to his boyhood home of Fairfield, Iowa, for burial.\(^{61}\)

**JOSEPH CAMPBELL**

Ida Stewart married well-known judge and former Phoenix mayor Joseph Campbell in Los Angeles on 29 July 1896.\(^{62}\) Although their marriage record places her birth in California in 1862 and does not give her maiden name, a newspaper identifies the bride as “the widow of the late Mickey Stewart of Flagstaff.”\(^{63}\) Ida might have been financially independent at this point. Besides owning property in Flagstaff and her likely inheritance from Mickey’s estate, she inherited sixty thousand dollars shortly after marrying Joseph.\(^{64}\)


\(^{60}\) “Death has Summoned Him,” Coconino Sun, 18 April 1895, page 7, col. 3. Also, Find A Grave (https://www.findagrave.com/), memorial 50835414, digital images, 8 April 2010, by Richard K. Thompson, of William G. Stewart gravestone (Evergreen Cem., Fairfield, Iowa).


\(^{64}\) “Local Notes; From Monday’s Daily,” Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner, 11 July 1888, page 3, col. 2. For the second inheritance, see “City Sunbeams,” Coconino Sun, 3 September 1896, page 7, col. 2.
In 1900 Joseph and Ida lived in Phoenix, where he was in poor health. In February 1901 they moved to Honolulu, Hawaii, hoping the climate would benefit him. A year later, seeing no improvement, they returned to Arizona Territory. They moved frequently, living in Globe (1902–3), Solomonville (1904), and Tombstone (1905). In January 1906 Ida and Joseph went to Los Angeles to visit his daughter with his first wife. On 1 February 1906, five days after their arrival, Joseph, forty-nine, died of heart disease.

ARCHIBALD H. HOOKER

After Joseph died Ida visited her sister, Mary, in San Diego and, in August 1907, married dentist Archibald H. Hooker. She apparently remained in San Diego for only a few months after marrying. In February 1908 “Mrs. Dr. A. H. Hooker” went to “her old home in Sioux City, Iowa, in answer to property interest demands which claim her personal attention.” She was still there in June 1909.

Ida Hooker was enumerated at San Diego in April 1910, but her census entry is inconsistent with her 1907 marriage record. The census places her birth in Iowa, rather than Saint Louis, Missouri; says her marriage to Archibald was her third, not her sixth; and gives her parents’ birthplaces as [blank] and England, rather than New York and Michigan. The discrepancies suggest Ida did not provide the information herself, possibly because she was in Sioux City. She perhaps chose not to return to avoid being ensnared in a scandal surrounding her husband, accused in December 1909 of embezzling money entrusted to him by a family friend.

Archibald and Ida likely divorced before February 1912, when she remarried again. Archibald moved to Calexico, California, where he died of “ptomaine” poisoning on 28 March 1918.


69. “Hotel Arrivals; Hotel Robinson,” San Diego Union, 17 December 1906, page 14, col. 1. For Mary Dunning at San Diego, see “Personal,” Concordia Empire, 22 March 1906, page 8, col. 3. Also, San Diego Co., marriage certificate 7-014377, Hooker-Campbell, 15 August 1907.


RICHARD THEODORE WARNER

A brief marriage-license notice in the newspaper identifies Ida’s next marriage. On 12 February 1912 Ida married railroad engineer Richard T. Warner in Upland, California. Their marriage certificate, giving her age as thirty-seven, says she was marrying for the second time, although it was the seventh. It names her parents George Chamberlain and Carrie Kircum (Caroline Kirkham), whose names also appear on the record of Ida’s marriage to Archibald Hooker.

Ida’s friends and family might not have known about her marriage to Warner. In 1913 a newspaper noted “Mrs. Mary J. Moore of Wichita and her sister Mrs. Ida Campbell of Los Angeles, Calif., will leave tomorrow for Wichita, where Mrs. Campbell will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Moore for the winter.” The social mention points to the location where Ida filed the divorce suit.

Richard contested her suit, saying he had returned from work to find her wife’s note:

She had gone East to see her sister. This was a double surprise as Mr. Warner said he did not know she had a sister. He also found she had cleaned out the safe deposit box.

After Ida’s suit was dismissed in January 1915 “at the cost of the plaintiff,” Richard divorced her in November 1915. He remarried in Los Angeles, where he died on 21 December 1929.

CHARLES OSCAR BEEKS

Ida’s whereabouts between 1915 and 1920 are unknown. If she married during those years, no record has appeared. In November 1921 her son identified her as Ida M. Beeks. The name leads to Ida’s eighth marriage.

On 9 November 1920 Ida married Charles Oscar Beeks in Santa Barbara, California, about 120 miles north of his Long Beach, California, home. A Missouri native, she reportedly lived in Los Angeles. Her given age, forty, was twenty-three years younger than her likely age.

75. “Vital Record,” San Bernardino County Sun (San Bernardino, Calif.), 7 February 1912, page 6, col. 6.
76. San Bernardino Co., marriage certificate, Warner-Campbell, 12 February 1912; Assessor-Recorder-County Clerk, San Bernardino.
77. Daily Blade, 7 October 1913, page 4, col. 4.
83. Santa Barbara Co., marriage license 5-124, Beeks-Campbell, 9 November 1920; Clerk-Recorder, Santa Barbara, Calif. For Charles’s residence, see 1920 U.S. census, Los Angeles Co., Calif., pop. sch., Long Beach Township, City of Long Beach, ED 75, sheet 6A, dwell. 67, fam. 196, Charles O. Beeks; NARA microfilm T625, roll 104.
In 1921 and 1922 Ida May Beeks lived in Long Beach at 211 Linden Avenue, the address of Mrs. Ida May Campbell in 1924–30. The surname reversion suggests Ida divorced Beeks in 1922–24. If so, they did not file in Los Angeles County.

JOHN A. VENSEL

Ida apparently intended to remarry yet again. In January 1931 Long Beach residents Ida M. Campbell, fifty-four, and John A. Vensel, sixty-nine, applied for a marriage license in neighboring Orange County, California. They apparently did not marry.

CONCLUSION

Ida moved before 1932 to Los Angeles, where she died of chronic interstitial nephritis on 17 September 1933. Her death certificate identifies her as “Ida Mae Beaks also known as Ida Mae Campbell,” daughter of George Chamberland and Caroline Kirker, and ex-wife of Charles Beaks. Informant William H. Wilson shared Ida’s address.

He had lived there in 1920, when his immediate neighbor was Mary E. Beeks, Ida’s former mother-in-law. Ida left no estate record.

Beautiful and charming, Ida May (Chamberlain) Hamilton Kilpatrick Stewart Campbell Hooker Warner Beeks had eight known marriages, including two to the same man. She lived in at least nine American states and territories and sometimes married or divorced where she did not live. Her frequent moves, surname changes,
and conflicting data complicated tracing her life and marriages. Nevertheless, information from multiple local newspapers uniquely identify Ida and her husbands. Her story demonstrates how newspapers can reveal unsuspected locations of someone’s records and provide context for a full life story.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

First Generation

1. George I Chamberlain alias Bidwell was born in 1826–28 in New York. He died on 26 October 1896 at Wheeler, South Dakota, and was buried in Jasper Cemetery in nearby Geddes. He married (1) at Ashley (today’s New Baltimore), Michigan, on 4 September 1853, Caroline Wealthy Kirkham. Daughter of Allen Howland Kirkham and Catherine Johnson Hicks, she was born in New York state on 23 October 1829. Caroline, who died in or after 1895, could be buried in Jasper Cemetery. While married to Caroline, George married as “George Bidwell” (2) on


94. For Caroline’s birth date and parents’ names, see Fold3, Family Record, page from Kirkham Family Bible. For her birthplace, see 1850 U.S. census, Macomb Co., Mich, pop. sch., Lenox, p. 174, dwell. 1215, fam. 1226, Thomas Haire household; NARA microfilm M432, roll 357. Her mother’s estate identifies Caroline W. Chamberlain of Edgerton, Dak. Terr., as a surviving child and heir. See FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007671708), digital film 007671708, images 1133 (James P. Kirkham, petition to administer, 12 January 1887) and image 1189 (James K. Kirkham, petition to sell, 15 February 1887); both from Olmsted Co., Minn., District Court probate box 22, file 752, Catharine J. Kirkham.

30 December 1886 at her birthplace of St. Andrews, Manitoba, Frances (Omand) Beddome, daughter of James and Jane (Brown) Omand. Frances was born on 30 November 1840 and died on 17 November 1891 at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Caroline brought bigamy charges against George at the Winnipeg, Manitoba, police court, and they divorced. On 4 July 1888, as George Chamberlain, he remarried (3) Frances (Omand) Beddome.

George remarried (4) his first wife, Caroline (Kirkham) Chamberlain, at Edgerton, South Dakota, in September 1894. An article about the marriage says, “since his divorce from Mrs. Chamberlain, he has been the husband at different times of two Canadian women and two Ohio women.” The Canadian wives may refer to his two marriages to Frances; the Ohio marriages are unknown. George’s Civil War pension file contains no information on his family.

**George’s likely parents**

George identified his Canadian-born parents as Justin and Orcilla Chamberlain. Indirect evidence suggests they were Augustin Chamberland and Ursula Carier, who married on 14 February 1820 in Beauharnois, Quebec. They lived in Quebec through 12 August 1827. By 1840 they had moved to Franklin County, New York.
where Augustin began to call himself “Justin.”\(^{106}\) “Urcilla” (also called Rosilla) Chamberlain later lived in Ohio with her daughter Eliza (Chamberlain) Mellen Bidwell.\(^{107}\) Ursula’s residence in Ohio, where George visited his mother, “nearly ninety” in 1882, and his later use of the Bidwell surname, suggest George and Eliza were siblings.\(^{108}\)

George “Bidwell”

About 1886 George Chamberlain left his family at White Lake in Dakota Territory and went to Parkdale, Manitoba. There, as “George Bidwell,” he claimed to be a widower, and “spoke to his Parkdale friends of his dearly departed spouse in the warmest and most affectionate terms.”\(^{109}\) In late 1886 George Bidwell married Francis (Omand) Beddome at the Church of England parish church at St. Andrews in Manitoba. His marriage registration identifies his parents as Justin Bidwell and Caroline Kirkham, the name of his first wife.\(^{110}\)

In April 1887 Caroline discovered George’s location, and he was tried for bigamy in the Winnipeg Police Court. Newspaper accounts of the courtroom proceedings contrast George’s “quite cool and unconcerned” demeanor with that of his “weeping and fainting” first wife, who was “calling on her husband to come back and live with her.”\(^{111}\) No known records indicate whether George was


\(^{109}\) “He Gave Her a Kiss,” St. Paul Daily Globe, 14 April 1887, page 1, col. 1.

\(^{110}\) Municipality of St. Andrews, marriages, p. 284, no. 15, Bidwell-Beddome, 30 December 1886.

\(^{111}\) “He Gave Her a Kiss,” St. Paul Daily Globe, 14 April 1887, page 1, col. 1.
convicted.\textsuperscript{112} In November 1887, as a “resident of Dakota,” he visited his daughter Ida in Flagstaff, Arizona Territory.\textsuperscript{113}

George returned to Canada by 4 July 1888, when he remarried Frances.\textsuperscript{114} They lived at Winnipeg, where he ran a boarding house and was a member of Grand Army of the Republic International Post 592.\textsuperscript{115} After Francis died, on 17 November 1891, George settled at Edgerton, where he remarried Caroline. In 1895 George lived at Signal Township, South Dakota, with a woman over age twenty, probably Caroline.\textsuperscript{116} The location likely was near Wheeler, where George died in 1896.

George and Caroline Chamberlain had four or five children in their home:\textsuperscript{117}

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i.] MARY JANE\textsuperscript{2} CHAMBERLAIN, born in July 1851 in Michigan,\textsuperscript{118} died on 4 December 1927, probably at Concordia, Kansas.\textsuperscript{119} She married (1) in February 1869 at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, Danforth Tyler Dunning, born on 4 November 1832 at Bennington, Vermont, and died 17 May 1905 at Concordia.\textsuperscript{120} Mary married (2) on 2 April 1908 at Wichita, Kansas, John
\end{itemize}

\begin{footnotes}
\item[112.] For the absence of entries for George Chamberlain/Bidwell in Winnipeg Police Court Record Books (Nominal indexes 1885–1908), and Manitoba, Queen’s Bench and County Court (Winnipeg), Criminal Index 1872–1987, see Eric Hallatt (Research Assistant, Government and Private Sector Archives, Archives of Manitoba), to author, “Re: Assistance with Manitoba Court Records research,” e-mail, 27 January 2016; author’s files.
\item[113.] “Local Matters,” Arizona Champion, 5 November 1887, page 3, col. 2.
\item[114.] Municipality of Winnipeg, marriages, p. 17, no. 2, Chamberlain-Beddome, 4 July 1888.
\item[117.] Gnirk, comp., Epic of the Great Exodus, 297.
\item[118.] 1900 U.S. census, Cloud Co., Kans., pop. sch., Concordia City, ward 3, ED 18, sheet 16A, dwell. 346, fam. 367, Danford Dunning household. For her middle name, see “A Good Man Gone,” Daily Blade, 18 May 1905, page 1, col. 1.
\item[120.] “A Concordian Dead,” Concordia Daily Kansan, 18 May 1905, page 1, cols. 5–6.
\end{footnotes}
Moore, “a well to do retired farmer,” born about 1849 in Ohio.\textsuperscript{121} They divorced before 14 January 1920.\textsuperscript{122}

3 ii. \textit{Apparently} SAMANTHA CHAMBERLAIN, born about 1852 in Michigan.\textsuperscript{123}

4 iii. JOHN FRANCIS “FRANK” CHAMBERLAIN, born on 3 May 1852 or February 1853 in Michigan; died on 29 August 1931 at Colome, South Dakota.\textsuperscript{124} He married about 1880, Mary Kounovsky, born in December 1861 in Bohemia or Nebraska and died on 13 April 1938 at Springfield, Oregon.\textsuperscript{125}

+ 5 iv. IDA MAY/MAE CHAMBERLAIN, born on 6 July in 1855–57 at St. Louis, Missouri, died on 17 September 1933 at Los Angeles, California. She married at least eight times: (1) Charles L. Hamilton, in April 1872; (2) James Renwick Kilpatrick, 13 February 1879, and (3) again on 15 June 1891; (4) William George Stewart, 27 January 1895; (5) Joseph Campbell, 29 July 1896; (6) Archibald H. Hooker, 15 August 1907; (7) Richard Theodore Warner, 12 February 1912; and (8) Charles Oscar Beeks, 9 November 1921.

6 v. GEORGE FRED CHAMBERLAIN, born probably on 30 January 1860 in Minnesota, died after 10 May 1901, when he was enumerated in Canada.\textsuperscript{126} He married at least three times: (1) on 28 January 1876 at Bon Homme County, Dakota Territory, Ella Hoyt;\textsuperscript{127} (2), before 1 June 1880, Marry/Marey [—?—], born


\textsuperscript{122} 1920 U.S. census, Cloud Co., Kans., pop. sch., Concordia City, ED 21, sheet 16A, dwell. 120, fam. 125, Mary J. Dunning; NARA T625, roll 526.

\textsuperscript{123} 1860 U.S. census, Wabasha Co., Minn., pop. sch., Lake City, p. 13, dwell. 129, fam. 110, George Chamberlain household.


\textsuperscript{125} For Bohemia and her likely maiden name, see 1880 U.S. census, Charles Mix Co., Dakota Terr., pop. sch., ED 92, p. 5, dwell./fam. 2, Frank Chamberlain household; NARA microfilm T9, roll 114. For her birth and likely marriage years, see 1900 U.S. census, Charles Mix Co., So. Dak., pop. sch., Signal Twp., ED 80, sheet 4B, dwell./fam. 78, Frank Chamberlain household. For her death date and Nebraska birth, see \textit{Find A Grave}, memorial 70789392, “Mary Kounovksy Chamberlain,” and image of Mary Chamberlain gravestone (Old Platte Cem.), both by “Becky,” 30 August 2011. For Mary’s maiden name as “Knowousky,” see Gnirk, comp., \textit{Epic of the Great Exodus}, p. 297.


about 1867 in Norway;¹²⁸ and (3), before 1 June 1885, probably at Charles Mix County, Dakota Territory, Jennie Ann Powell.¹²⁹

Second Generation

5. Ida May/Mae¹ Chamberlain (George¹, Justin⁴) was born on 6 July in 1855–57 at Saint Louis, Missouri, and died on 17 September 1933 at Los Angeles, California.¹³⁰ She married (1), in April 1872 at Fort Randall in Dakota Territory, Charles Lewis Hamilton.¹³¹ Son of Charles H. and Melissa (Hardgrove) Hamilton, he was born in December 1836 in Kentucky and died on 17 June 1911 at Gordon, Nebraska.¹³² Charles and Ida probably divorced before 13 February 1879, when “Mrs. Ida Hambleton” married (2), at the Yankton Agency in Dakota Territory, James Renwick Kilpatrick.¹³³ Son of James A. and Mary Jane (Stevenson) Kilpatrick, he was born on 11 June 1851 in Ohio and died on 4 March 1922 at Craig, Colorado.¹³⁴ Ida divorced James on 15 March 1890.¹³⁵ She then remarried (3) him on 15 June 1891 at Santa Ana, California.¹³⁶ They divorced again on 26 January 1895 at Los Angeles.¹³⁷ Ida married there (4), on 27 January 1895, William George

¹²⁸ 1880 U.S. census, Charles Mix Co., Dakota Terr., pop. sch., ED 92, p. 5, dwell./fam. 8, Fred Chamberlain.
¹³⁰ “Up River: Fort Randall to Yankton,” Sioux City Journal, 18 April 1872, page 4, col. 3. For Charles’s middle name, see “In the Circuit Court of Macon County, Missouri, at Macon,” Macon Chronicle (Macon, Mo.), 6 January 1947, page 2, col. 5.
¹³¹ Neb., death certificate 4645 (1911), Chas. H. Hamilton. Also, 1900 U.S. census, Lawrence Co., S. Dak., pop. sch., Lead City, ED 27, sheet 32A, dwell. 618, fam. 646, Chas. L. Hamilton.
¹³⁶ Los Angeles Co., Superior Court Records case no. 22227 (1894), Kilpatrick v. Kilpatrick.
“Mickey” Stewart.\textsuperscript{138} Son of William Adams Stewart and Mary M. Lang.\textsuperscript{139} Mickey was born on 10 September 1858 in Hamilton County, Iowa, and died on 18 April 1895 at Flagstaff, Arizona Territory.\textsuperscript{140} Ida married (5), on 29 July 1896 at Los Angeles, Joseph Campbell.\textsuperscript{141} Son of Philip and Mary (Henderson) Campbell, he was born on 17 June 1857 near Santa Rosa, California, and died on 1 February 1906 in Los Angeles.\textsuperscript{142} Ida married (6), on 15 August 1907 in San Diego, California, Archibald H. Hooker. Son of Joseph Blunt Hooker and Sarah Wolleat, he was born on 1 March 1855 at Owatonna, Minnesota, and died on 28 March 1918 at Calexico, California.\textsuperscript{143} Ida married (7), on 12 February 1912 at Upland, California, Richard Theodore Warner.\textsuperscript{144} Son of David S. and Wilhelmina (Bradshaw) Warner, he was born on 2 May 1860 in Forest, Ohio, and died on 21 December 1929 at Los Angeles.\textsuperscript{145} Richard and Ida divorced in November 1915.\textsuperscript{146} Ida married (8), on 9 November 1920 at Santa Barbara, California, Charles Oscar Beeks.\textsuperscript{147}


\textsuperscript{140} “Death of W. G. Stewart,” Fairfield Tribune, 24 April 1895, page 2, col. 2. The article was published in his parents’ hometown, where they could have provided the birth information. Also, “Death has Summoned Him,” Coconino Sun, 18 April 1895, p. 7, col. 3. Also, “Arizona Genealogy Birth and Death Certificates,” Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Genealogy Birth and Death Certificates (http://genealogy.az.gov), negative Soundex search for “Stewart” in 1895.

\textsuperscript{141} Los Angeles Co., Record of Marriages 42:35, Campbell-Stewart, 29 July 1896.

\textsuperscript{142} “Judge Joseph Campbell,” in Portrait and Biographical Record of Arizona, 982 and 985. Also, FamilySearch, digital film 005597629, image 702, Calif., Duplicate Certificate of Death, local no. 702 (1906), Joseph Campbell.


\textsuperscript{144} San Bernardino Co., marriage certificate, Warner-Campbell, 12 February 1912.


\textsuperscript{147} Santa Barbara Co., marriage license 5-124, Beeks-Campbell, 9 November 1920.
Son of Theodore C. and Mary E. (Jackson) Beeks, he was born on 9 November 1856 in Indiana and died on 28 July 1955 at Long Beach, California.148

Ida and Charles L. Hamilton had one child of record:

+ 7  i. CHARLES F.1 HAMILTON, born about 21 April 1873 at Macon City, Missouri; died on 15 March 1928 at Kingman, Arizona.149 He married probably four and perhaps five times: (1), on 3 January 1896, Mary B. Black;150 (2), on 15 October 1904, Louise E. W. Wedekind;151 (3), on 2 June 1909, Clara B. Fisher;152 (4), on 10 November 1921, Edna Wardle;153 and perhaps (5) Mabel [—?—].154

Ida and James R. Kilpatrick had one child of record:

8  ii. JAMES RENWICK “JIMMY”3 KILPATRICK JR., born on 24 October 1888 at Flagstaff;155 died on 31 December 1940 at Fitzsimons, Colorado.156 He


149. For his birthplace and 1873, see Charles F. Hamilton, Testimony of Claimant, 16 December 1913, in homestead file 406,349, Valentine, Neb., Land Office, RG 49, NA–Washington. For his death date and birth on 21 April, see FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004203235), digital film 004203235, image 2195, Ariz., Standard Certificate of Death 388 (1928), Charles F. Hamilton. “Mrs. Ida May Campbell” was the informant. Charles’s age at death suggests he was born on 22 April 1884, ten years later than censuses placing his birth about 1873–74.


154. FamilySearch, digital film 004203235, image 2195, Ariz., Standard Certificate of Death 388 (1928), Charles F. Hamilton. The marital status is blank, but a related field identifies Charles as the husband of Mabel Hamilton. No likely records have been found for Charles’s possible fifth marriage. “Mabel Hamilton” could refer to his first wife, Mary Bell (Black) Button, his sons’ mother. Online family trees identify her as Mary Bell “Mabel” Black. See, for example, Ancestry (https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/16288611/person/370092672238/facts), “Brown Family Tree,” page for Mary Bell “Mabel” Black, submitted by “ThomasBrown147.”


156. Colo., death certificate no. 3518 (1922), James R. Kilpatrick. The record incorrectly identifies his mother as Ida Stephenson, based probably on his paternal grandmother’s maiden name.
married at least four times: (1), on 4 March 1911 at Denver, Colorado, Esther Barnes. They divorced on 17 January 1917.\textsuperscript{157} He married (2), on 23 June 1924 at Littleton, Colorado, Pearl Edwards. They divorced on 3 September 1930.\textsuperscript{158} He married (3), on 14 January 1931, at Denver, Annette May (Truesdale) Sharritts.\textsuperscript{159} She died of pneumonia at Omaha, Nebraska, on 9 February 1931, three weeks after their wedding.\textsuperscript{160} James married (4), before 1935, Ruth C. [―?―], born about 1890 in Michigan.\textsuperscript{161}

James moved with his father to Craig, Colorado.\textsuperscript{162} He ran a chauffeuring business at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, until 1917, when he was drafted to serve with the Siberian Expeditionary Forces.\textsuperscript{163} He returned home in January 1920 and joined the Denver police force.\textsuperscript{164} While serving on the vice squad he was discharged in 1925 for accepting a bribe to protect bootleggers.\textsuperscript{165}

Third Generation

7. Charles F. “Charlie”\textsuperscript{3} Hamilton (Ida May\textsuperscript{2} Chamberlain, George\textsuperscript{1}, Justin\textsuperscript{4}), born about 21 April 1873 in Macon City, Missouri, died on 15 March 1928 at Kingman, Arizona.\textsuperscript{166} He married (1), on 3 January 1896 at Coyote, Utah Territory,
Mary Bell Black, born in May 1874 in West Virginia. They divorced before 12 November 1902. Charles married (2), on 15 October 1904 at San Rafael, California, Louise E. W. Wedekind. While married to Louise, Charles married (3), on 2 June 1909 at Flagstaff, Arizona Territory, Clara B. Fisher. Charles divorced Louise on 20 October 1913. He married (4), on 10 November 1921 at Long Beach, California, Edna Wardle, daughter of Ralph Wardle and Effie M. Stearns. He married perhaps (5) Mabel [—?—], whose name appears only on his death record and might have been his first wife, Mary Bell Black.

Like his mother, Charles moved frequently. Besides California, he lived in Dakota Territory, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado. His frequent moves are consistent with his wife Louise's statement that during their brief marriage, Charles was “very discontented, changing from one job to another.” In October 1905, after Charles left Louise and their infant daughter in California and returned to Arizona, Louise filed for divorce. She later dropped the suit. Charles reportedly believed they were divorced when he married Clara B. Fisher on 2 June 1909. Clara filed for divorce after Louise charged Charles with bigamy. After pleading guilty

167. *FamilySearch*, digital film 4540890, image 475, Piute Co., marriage licenses with returns 2:55, no. 144, Hamilton-Black, 3 January 1896. Although Charles and Mary lived in Garfield County, they obtained a marriage license in neighboring Piute County.


on his attorney’s advice, Charles was sentenced on 22 October 1912 in the United States District Court to ten months in jail. In April 1913 his influential mother and several Arizona judges helped Charles secure a presidential pardon for his federal conviction, allowing him to claim his deceased father’s Nebraska homestead.176