



The Bulletin

Quarterly Magazine of the
Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Volume 76, Number 1

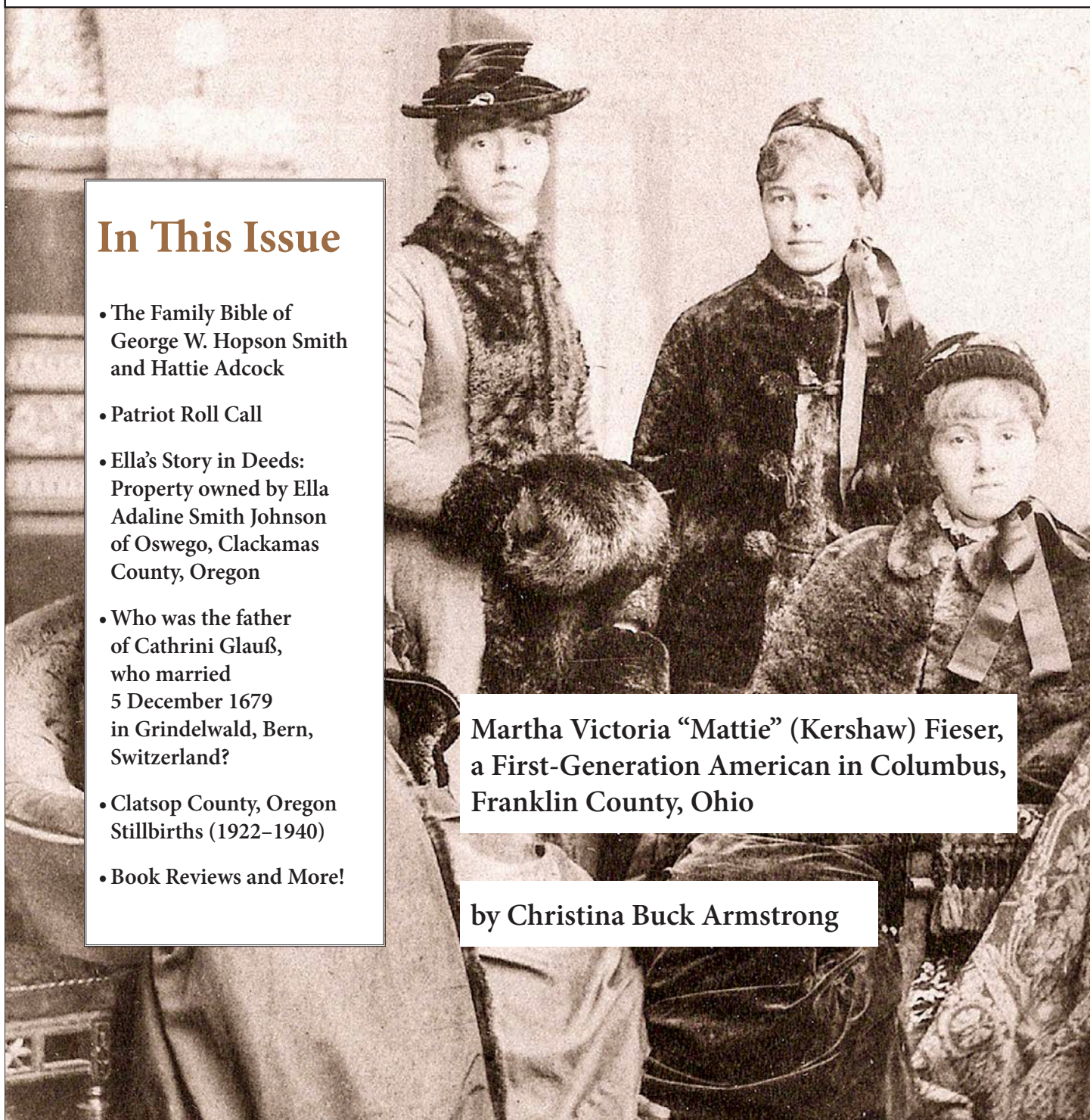
September 2026

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- Clatsop County, Oregon Stillbirths (1922–1940)
- Book Reviews and More!

Martha Victoria "Mattie" (Kershaw) Fieser,
a First-Generation American in Columbus,
Franklin County, Ohio

by Christina Buck Armstrong



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CALL FOR ARTICLES

The Bulletin Editorial Group invites readers to submit articles to *The Bulletin*. We look for articles that are of interest to members of the GFO and those that encourage the sharing and research of family history. Possibilities include but are not limited to:

- memoirs and personal essays
- research articles and source guides
- how-to articles
- problem-solving articles
- articles on family history travel
- using technology

We also welcome book reviews, transcriptions or extractions from original sources, and posts from your blog. You are encouraged to attach photographs and other graphics. Send submissions to bulletin@gfo.org. You may request the current "Instructions and Guidelines" by contacting us in writing or at the email address above. The information is also available at <https://gfo.org/learn/our-publications/gfo-bulletin.html>.

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Cover image: Mattie, Sarah, & Jennie Kershaw, circa 1890. Courtesy of Christina Buck Armstrong.

Letter from an Editor

“It’s better to attempt a solution and supply the incorrect answer than not to make the attempt.”¹

—Peter C. Brown, Henry L. Roediger III, and Mark A. McDaniel, “Embrace Difficulties,” *Make it Stick, The Science of Successful Learning* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press, 2014), 88.

The above quote relates to pretesting and improved retention. And with that in mind, the following summary of the September *Bulletin* includes a pretest.

“The Family Bible of George W. Hopson Smith and Hattie Adcock” by Nanci Remington is a transcription and analysis of a family Bible. Combined with other records, her article clarifies family relationships and resolves conflicting evidence. Were George Hopson, George Hobson, and George Smith the same individual?

“Patriot Roll Call,” compiled by Kristy Musalo, commemorates America’s 250th anniversary, by sharing stories from Genealogical Forum of Oregon members, of their ancestors, highlighting Revolutionary War service. How did women and children help defend a Kentucky fort?

“Ella’s Story in Deeds” by Courtney A. Clements reconstructs the life of Ella Adaline Smith Johnson through deeds, newspapers, and local records. Does she reveal that Ella was a successful hotel owner or Oswego’s wealthiest woman when she died in 1935?

“Martha Victoria “Mattie” (Kershaw) Fieser” by Christina Buck Armstrong follows the daughter of English immigrants in Columbus, Ohio, illustrating how family records, newspapers, and personal papers describe her life and family. Why was the 5 July 1891 Kershaw=Fieser wedding a quiet celebration?



Lincoln Memorial, Google Street View. How did you celebrate America’s 250th anniversary?

“Who Was the Father of Cathrini Glauß?” by Mark Grafe examines parish registers, naming patterns, and geographic evidence from Switzerland to identify the likely father of Cathrini Glauß. Is the Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern free or accessed with a paid subscription?

“Clatsop County, Oregon Stillbirths (1922–1940),” submitted by Loretta Welsh, is an indexed transcription of county records. How might stillbirth records help answer family history questions?

My Great-Grandmothers: Four Ordinary Women Whose Stories Deserve to Be Told is an engaging story showing how ordinary women’s lives can be reconstructed through careful research. Which GFO member wrote *My Great-Grandmothers*?

Which GFO life member, who recruited her family to help move the GFO’s library in the mid-1970s, volunteered as membership chair, library co-chair, wrote book reviews, completed the 1994 edition of *Columbia County, Oregon Marriage Records, 1855-1900*, became GFO’s 3rd vice-president, was once head of library acquisitions, and a GFO secretary and receptionist, passed away in April 2026?

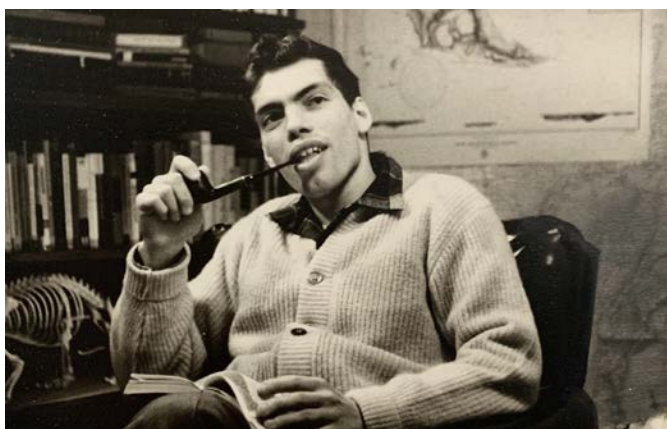
—Mark Grafe

¹ Studies showing that generation can improve retention include L.L. Jacoby, “On Interpreting the Effects of Repetition: Solving a Problem Versus Remembering a Solution,” *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior* 17 (1978), 649–667; also N.J. Slamecka & P. Graf, “The Generation Effect: Delineation of a Phenomenon,” *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Learning and Memory* 4 (1978), 592–604; More recently, the act of generation before a learning episode has also been shown to enhance performance; see L.E. Richland, N. Kornell, & L.S. Kao, “The Pretesting Effect: Do Unsuccessful Retrieval Attempts Enhance Learning?” *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied* 15 (2009), 243–257.

Letters to the Editor

Hi Mark,

You wrote a lovely tribute to Harold Hinds. The friendships formed through similar interests and shared service to others are an additional benefit of genealogical research. Although I never met Harold in person, I have a few memories of working with him through email. My greatest match of book to reviewer was when I asked Harold to review *Mastering Spanish Handwriting*. I thought it was so specialized, so esoteric, that no one would be interested in reviewing the book. It was a serendipitous surprise that the subject was a personal and professional specialty.



My condolences on the loss of your friend, Harold.

Anne Sharp

Thanks Anne. An early photo of Harold was displayed for his memorial at Terwilliger Plaza. Once the dangers of smoking became known, he quit.

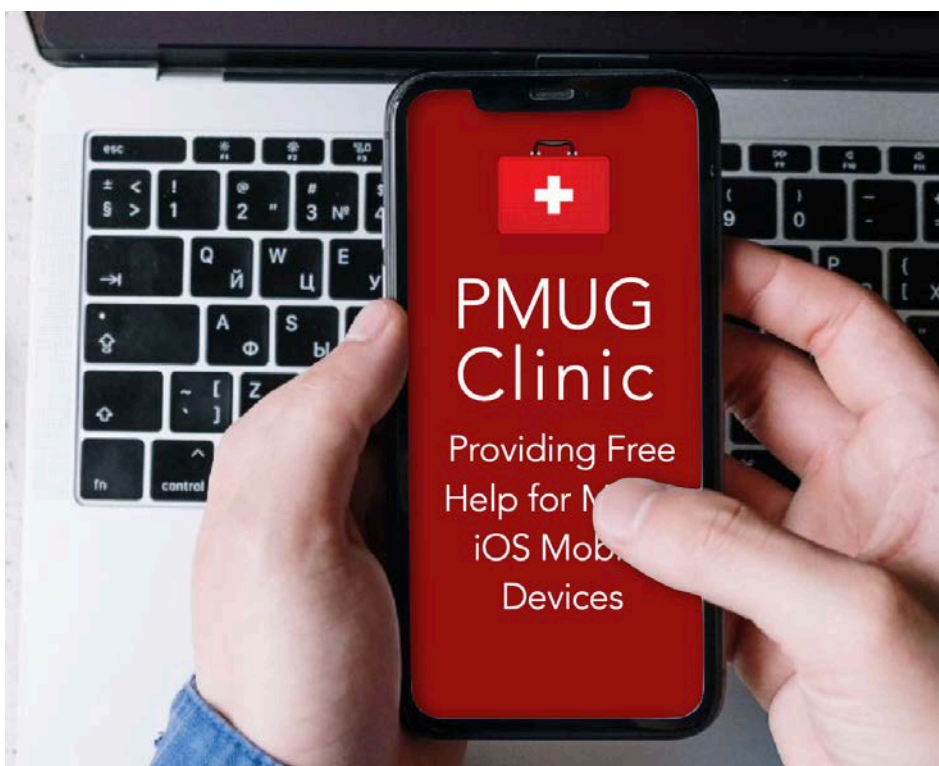


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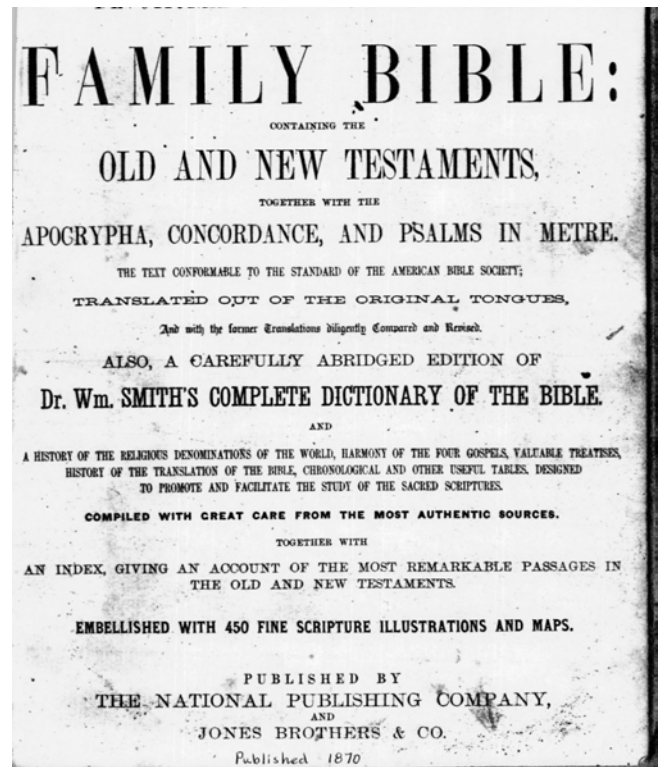
*with Katherine
Schober*

From the Manuscripts

The Family Bible of George W. Hopson Smith and Hattie Adcock

Nanci Remington

Photocopies of pages from a family Bible are included in the McLean-Smith Manuscript at the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. There is a handwritten notation that the Bible was published in 1870. The "Holy Matrimony" page records the marriage of George W. Hopson and Hattie R. Adcock on 24 October 1878 at Knoxville, Tennessee. The following pages include marriage, birth, and death dates. The surnames found in the Bible record are Adcock, Hopson, Fleming, Smith, and Zoll. One person was born in Maryland, the rest in Tennessee, either in Claiborne or Knox County, between 1841 and 1885.



TRANSCRIPT

[Title Page]

Published 1870

[Marriage Certificate]

This Certifies that
The Rite of
Holy Matrimony
Was Celebrated Between

George W. Hopson	of Knoxville
and Hattie R Adcock	of “
on October 24th 1878	at “
by Rev. J. Fitch	

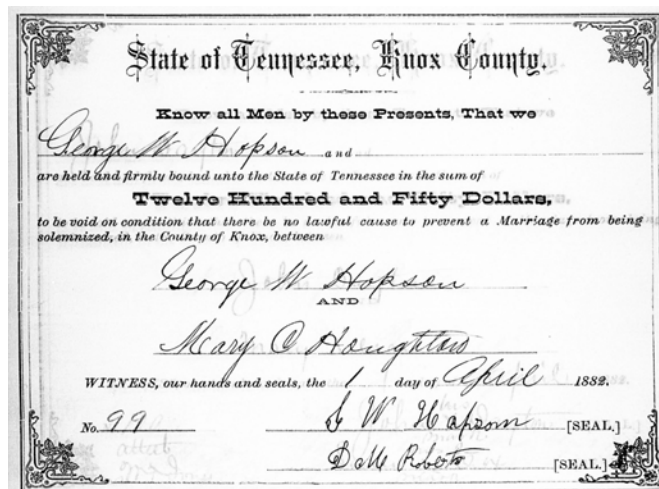
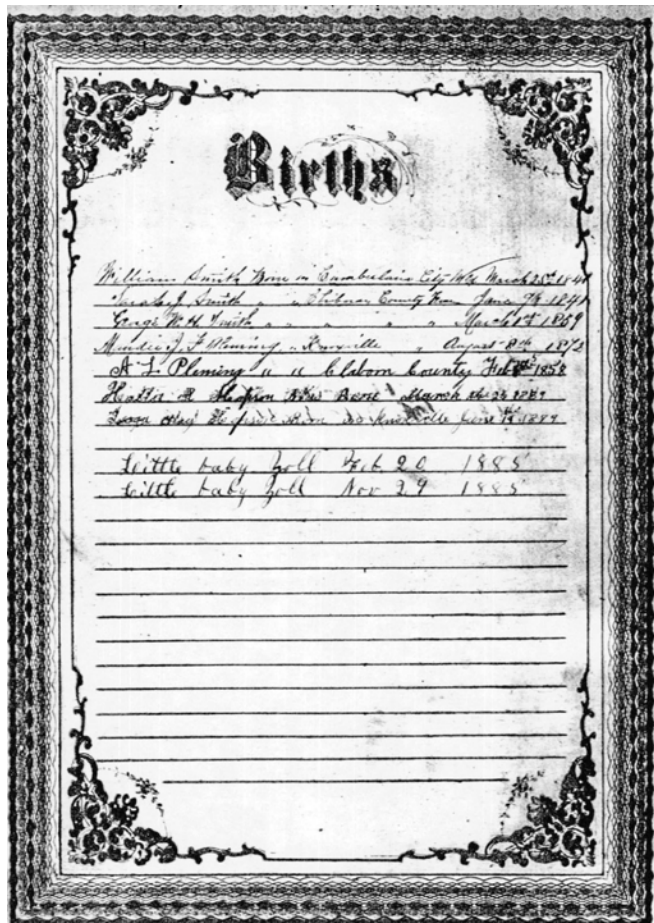


Marriages.
The following marriage licenses were issued from the County Court Clerk's office during the past week:
Preston Burum and Fanny McNeil.
Geo. W. Hobson and Hattie A. Adcock.

Knoxville Daily Tribune, 27 October 1878. Newspapers.com.

Married,
At the residence of Rev. C. D. Munsey, the officiating clergyman, April 1st, 1882, Mr. George W. Hopson, of this city, to Miss Mary C. Houghton, late of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Knoxville Daily Chronicle, 2 April 1882. Newspapers.com.



Marriage bond for George W Hopson and Mary C Houghton.

Deaths

Little Georgia May Hopson Died in
Knoxville [?] 12 1879
Hattie R Hopson Died May 24th 1880
G. W. Hopson Sept. 28th, 1882 Knoxville

Little baby Zoll Feb. 20 1885
Little baby Zoll Nov. 29 1885

Births

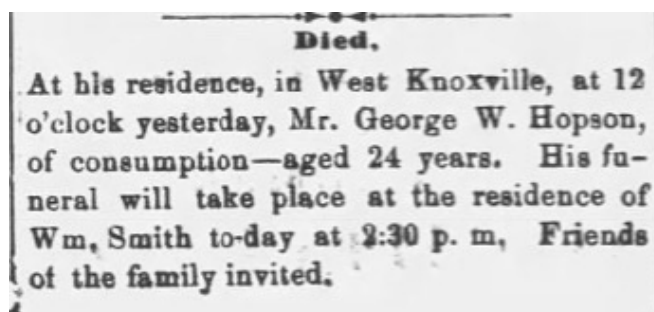
William Smith Born in Cumberland City – Mdl [?] March 25th 1841 [?]
Sarah J. Smith “ “ Cliborn County Tenn June 9th 1841
George W H Smith “ “ “ “ March 1st 1859
Mandie J. F. Pleming “ “ Knoxville “ August 8th 1872
A L Pleming “ “ Claborn County Feb 5 1858
Hattie R Hopson Born March the 23 1889
[?] May Hopson Born in Knoxville June the 18, 1879 [?]

Little baby Zoll Feb. 20 1885
Little baby Zoll Nov 29 1885

Marriages

William Smith of Knoxville
and S. J. Hopson of “
on August 11th 1866 at “
G. W. Hopson of Knoxville
and May C. Houghton “ “
on April the 1 1882
By Rev. [?] D. Munsey

Jos. A. Zoll to May C Hopson
March 23 1884



Knoxville Daily Tribune, 29 September 1882.
Newspapers.com.

Memoranda

G. W. Hopson was born March 1st 1859 in cliborn co Tenn. Died Sep 28, 1882 in Knoxville Tenn after an illness of 3 months & 4 days. He made a profession of faith July 20, 1882.

He was married to his first wife

"Hattie" Oct 24 1878. She bore one child a little girl who died Dec 12, 1879.

Hattie died May 24, 1880, leaving George alone. He married his second wife

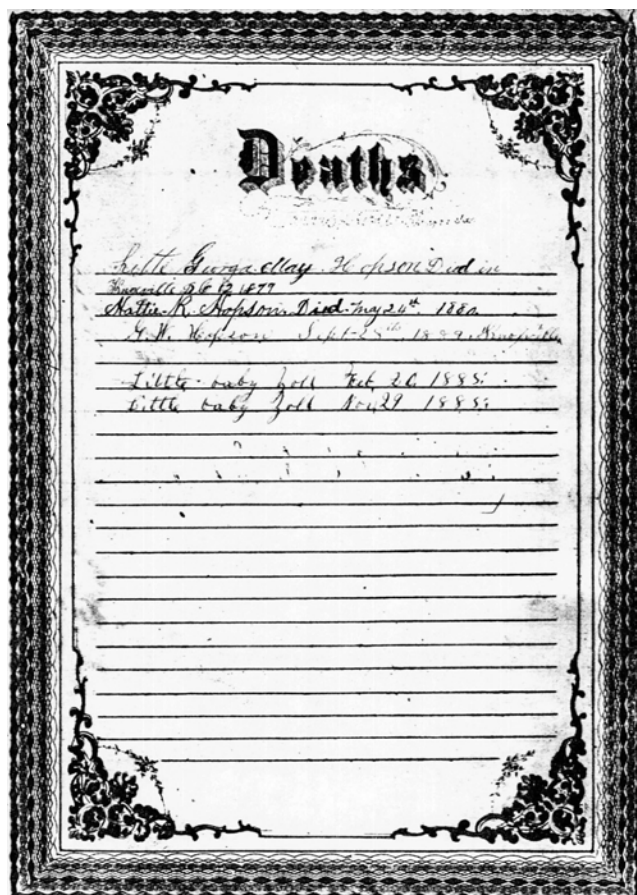
"May" the first day of Apr. 1882.

He lived hardly 6 months of his second wedded life when he passed away.

"I hope to meet his first wife in Heaven" where God says to the blessed "Well done the [?] good & faithful servant in thee I am well pleased."

RESOLVING CONFLICTING SURNAMES IN THE BIBLE RECORD

The "Holy Matrimony" page of the Bible records the marriage of George W. Hopson and Hattie R. Adcock on 24 October 1878 at Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee.

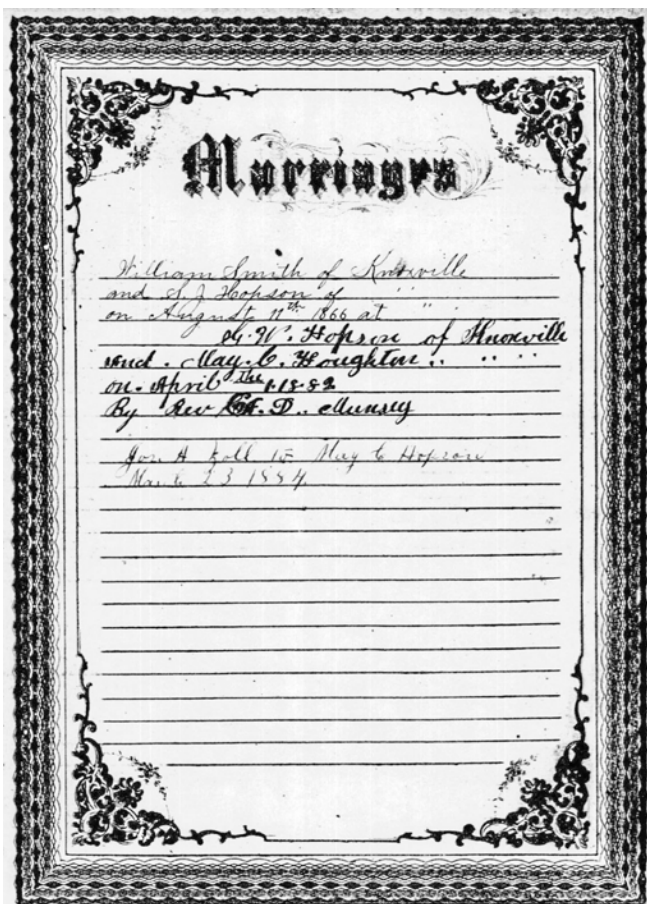


A note included on the "Memorandum" page of this Bible summarizes the short life of George W. Hopson.

G. W. Hopson was born March 1st, 1859, in cliborn [Claiborne] co Tenn. Died Sep 28, 1882 in Knoxville Tenn after an illness of 3 months & 4 days.... He was married to his first wife "Hattie" Oct 24 1878. She bore one child a little girl who died Dec 12, 1879. Hattie died May 24, 1880, leaving George alone. He married his second wife "May" the first day of Apr. 1882. He lived hardly 6 months of his second wedded life when he passed away.

ALTERNATIVE SURNAMES FOR GEORGE (G. W.) HOBSON/HOPSON/SMITH

Notations in the Bible help clarify surname discrepancies found for George in the Bible and in period records. An entry on the "Birth" page is for George W. H. Smith, born on 1 March 1859, the same date as G. W. Hopson in the Memorandum. This indicates that George used two different surnames, Smith and Hopson (sometimes spelled Hobson). Both surnames are found in records, and without the Bible entries, it would be difficult to know that George Smith and George Hopson were the same man.





George W. Smith was on the 1870 and 1880 censuses, living in Knox County, Tennessee, with William and Sarah J. Smith, names also found in the Bible record. The 1878 marriage bond named Hattie Adcock and George W. Hobson, with William Smith as a co-signer. The local newspaper reported the license between Geo. W. Hobson and Hattie A. Adcock. When Hattie died in 1880, the newspaper named her as Mrs. Hattie Smith, wife of Geo. W. Smith. The Bible record gives her name as Hattie R Hopson on the "Death" page. Both Hattie Smith and a five-month-old infant Smith were recorded on the 1880 mortality schedule.

George Smith was listed in the 1880 Knoxville city directory, boarding with Wm. Smith. In the 1882 city directory, there was a George W. Hobson. That same year, George married Mary C. Houghton (named May in the Bible). The newspaper announcement and the marriage bond both used the name George W. Hopson. This was the first record with George's signature, which looks to use the spelling Hopson. The earlier bond was signed with his mark.

When George died, the newspaper reported his name as George W. Hopson. The death register recorded him as G W Hobson.¹ After George's death, Mary married Joseph H. Zoll. The Bible records that marriage and the birth and death of "Little Baby Zoll."

THE OTHER SURNAMES IN THE BIBLE RECORD: SMITH & PLEMING

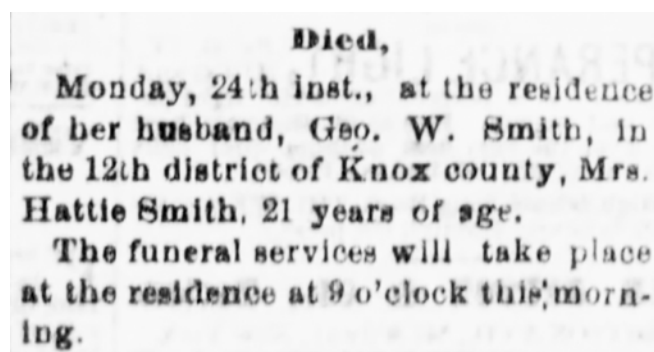
The Bible record tells us that William Smith and Sarah J. Hopson married on 11 August 1866 at Knoxville. The Bible gives both of their birth dates as 1841, which would make them about 25 years old. George, who was born in 1858, would have been seven. If George was Sarah's son, this could have been a second marriage for her.

A second child was in the Smith household on the 1870 census—D L Pleming, age 12. In 1880, there was an Alfred Pleming, age 22, whose relationship was brother-in-law to head-of-household William Smith, implying that Alfred was a brother to Sarah. According to the Bible, Alfred Pleming was born on 5 February 1858, but no relationships were given.

On the 1900 census, Alfred's mother was living with his family. Her name was Louvina Pleming, a widow aged 83.

CONCLUSION

The records in this Bible and other sources provide evidence that George W. Hopson/Hobson and George W. Smith are the same person, raised by William and Sarah (Hopson) Smith shortly after the Civil War. There is evidence that Sarah was Alfred Pleming's sister. She may have had a son George with an unknown Hopson, then married William Smith, who raised George. This would explain why George used both surnames.



Knoxville Daily Chronicle, 25 May 1880. Newspapers.com.

1. George Hopson, his mother Sarah, wife Hattie, and daughter Georgia are buried in adjacent plots at Old Gray Cemetery in Knoxville. The cemetery index lists them as Georgie Smith (Row 5, No 1), SJ Smith (Row 5, No. 2), JW Hopson (Row 5, No. 3) and Hattie Smith (Row 5, No. 6). Even here, there are discrepancies in names. [Old Gray Cemetery > Locate A Grave > OCG Index](#).

Patriot Roll Call

Compiled by Kristy Musalo

This year, 2026, the United States of America celebrates its 250th birthday. Accordingly, the editors of *The Bulletin* want to acknowledge some of our ancestors who contributed to our nation's beginnings. The following is information provided by Genealogical Forum of Oregon members:

SHARON BARNES

Sharon is a member of The Daughters of the American Revolution. Editor's Note: Sharon gathered information from many sources and said she had a little help from AI.

Thomas Vines (1756–1838) served as a private with Captains Isaiah Martin and John Harrison and Cols. Binley, Givens, and Huggart in Virginia. He also served at Charlottesville, Virginia, in Capt. Finley's Company, and Augusta Company, Virginia. He received a pension. Thomas is Sharon Barnes' 4th great-grandfather.

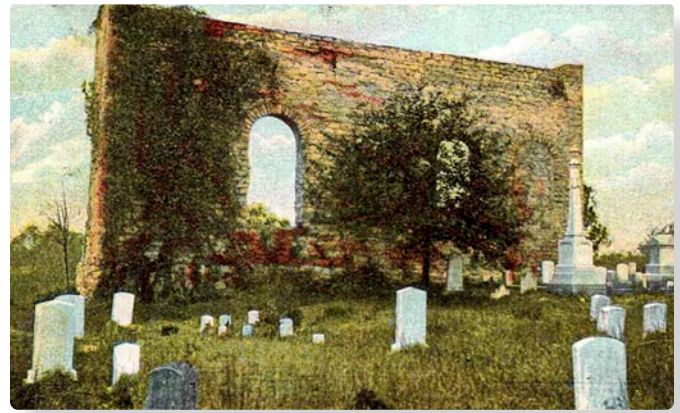
Thomas Vines served in several important events of the American Revolution. In Winchester, Virginia, he guarded prisoners, as the town became a major detention center for thousands of British and Hessian prisoners of war and an important recruitment site for elite Patriot units like Daniel Morgan's riflemen.

Mary "Polly" Hawkins Craig (1716–1804), from King William County, Virginia, provided patriotic service during the war. Battles of the American Revolution were not confined to the eastern seaboard. They reached deep into the western frontier as well—and one of the most remarkable unfolded in Kentucky. Polly aided her son Captain John Craig at Bryan's Station. She died in Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky. Polly is Sharon Barnes' 6th great-grandmother.

On a blistering August day in 1782, roughly 400 Native American warriors led by Simon Girty surrounded Bryan's Station along Lexington Road in what was then Kentucky County, Virginia. They began with a clever ruse: a small group appeared openly in front of the fort, hoping to lure its defenders out from behind their walls.



Mary "Polly" Hawkins Craig



Postcard showing the remains of a Lutheran church in Winchester, Virginia, used as barracks during the Revolutionary War. Courtesy of Sharon Barnes.

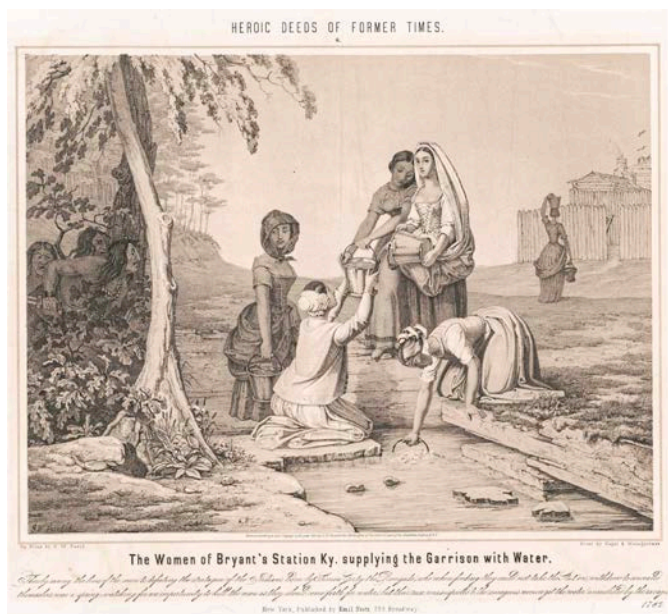
Inside the fort, Captain John Craig—son of Polly Hawkins Craig—quickly realized the danger. Hidden warriors waited in the woods behind the fort, ready to strike. But instead of reacting impulsively, the defenders devised a bold counterplan.

Water was running low, and the nearest spring lay dangerously close to the concealed enemy. Craig ordered every able woman and child to gather containers and walk calmly to the spring, as if nothing were wrong. The success of the plan depended entirely on their composure—any sign of fear could trigger an attack.

So, in an extraordinary display of courage, the women and children stepped beyond the safety of the fort and walked straight through enemy lines. Many accounts say they were led by the 66-year-old Polly Craig herself. Somehow, they reached the spring, filled their containers, and returned—passing the hidden warriors without incident. The attackers held their fire, unwilling to reveal their ambush too soon.

With water secured, Captain Craig moved to the next phase. Two riders were sent racing out to seek reinforcements, while a small group of men created a noisy distraction at the front of the fort. Meanwhile, others waited silently along the rear wall, rifles poised through narrow loopholes, under strict orders not to fire until commanded.

The trap worked.



The Women of Bryant's Station supplying the Garrison with Water. Public Domain.

Hearing the commotion, the hidden warriors advanced from the rear—only to be met with a sudden, devastating volley of gunfire. Caught completely off guard, they fell back. Fighting raged throughout the day, with shots exchanged from both sides.

In a final attempt to break the defenders, the attackers launched flaming arrows high into the air, hoping to set the fort ablaze. But the defenders adapted quickly. Children were lifted onto rooftops to stamp out fires as they started, while women worked tirelessly below—molding bullets, loading rifles, and even taking up arms themselves.

By late afternoon, help arrived from Daniel Boone's nearby station. Facing reinforcements and a determined defense, the attackers finally withdrew.

What could have been a devastating loss instead became a powerful example of ingenuity, coordination, and shared courage. Women and children played just as vital a role as the soldiers in defending the frontier.

MARC BOND

George Bond (1739–1808) was a private in the Continental Army, serving in Captain Clough Shelton's Company of the 6th Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel William Boswell. George is Marc Bond's 5th great-grandfather.

MARK GRAFE

My maternal grandfather, Reginald Heber Radcliffe, found the following Revolutionary War ancestors. They are all on the side of his spouse, Ruth Holly (Ball) Radcliffe.

Edmund Wells Jr. (1748–1826) was a private in the company of (cousin) Captain Joseph Wells during the Revolutionary War. Edmund is Mark Grafe's 5th great-grandfather.

Asa Hapgood Sr. (1728–1791) was a delegate to the Provincial Congress and a member of the State Constitution's framing committee convention. He was chairman of the Committee of Safety in 1775 at Barre. Asa is Mark Grafe's 5th great-grandfather.

Asa Hapgood, Jr. (1759–1823) enlisted as a private in 1777 in American forces and served until the close of the Revolutionary War. Asa is Mark Grafe's 4th great-grandfather.

Charles Bowker (1725–1781) was a private in Captain Jeb Cushing's Company, Colonel A. Ward's regiment. He was at the Lexington Alarm. Charles is Mark Grafe's 5th great-grandfather.

Isaac Ball II (1747–1809) marched as a private on the Lexington Alarm of 19 April 1775 in Captain Ichabod Dexter's Company, Colonel Doolittle's Regiment, of the Massachusetts Militia. After serving five days, on 24 April 1775, he enlisted as a private in Captain Dexter's Company, Colonel Woodbridge's Regiment. Isaac is Mark Grafe's 4th great-grandfather.

Rank	Name	Company	Remarks
1	Thomas Smith	1st Co.	
2	John Brown	2nd Co.	
3	James Green	3rd Co.	
4	William White	4th Co.	
5	Robert Black	5th Co.	
6	Thomas Grey	6th Co.	
7	John King	7th Co.	
8	James Lee	8th Co.	
9	William Hall	9th Co.	
10	Robert Young	10th Co.	
11	Thomas Hill	11th Co.	
12	John Adams	12th Co.	
13	James Baker	13th Co.	
14	William Clark	14th Co.	
15	Robert Evans	15th Co.	
16	Thomas Foster	16th Co.	
17	John Gibson	17th Co.	
18	James Harris	18th Co.	
19	William Jones	19th Co.	
20	Robert King	20th Co.	
21	Thomas Lamb	21st Co.	
22	John Martin	22nd Co.	
23	James Nash	23rd Co.	
24	William Owen	24th Co.	
25	Robert Parker	25th Co.	
26	Thomas Quinn	26th Co.	
27	John Reed	27th Co.	
28	James Shaw	28th Co.	
29	William Taylor	29th Co.	
30	Robert Turner	30th Co.	
31	Thomas Vance	31st Co.	
32	John Ward	32nd Co.	
33	James Wright	33rd Co.	
34	William Young	34th Co.	
35	Robert Zane	35th Co.	
36	Thomas Bell	36th Co.	
37	John Boyd	37th Co.	
38	James Carter	38th Co.	
39	William Davis	39th Co.	
40	Robert Edwards	40th Co.	
41	Thomas Fisher	41st Co.	
42	John Gale	42nd Co.	
43	James Heath	43rd Co.	
44	William Hunt	44th Co.	
45	Robert Ingram	45th Co.	
46	Thomas Jordan	46th Co.	
47	John Kelly	47th Co.	
48	James Lester	48th Co.	
49	William Long	49th Co.	
50	Robert Mason	50th Co.	
51	Thomas Moore	51st Co.	
52	John Myers	52nd Co.	
53	James Nichols	53rd Co.	
54	William O'Connell	54th Co.	
55	Robert Phillips	55th Co.	
56	Thomas Price	56th Co.	
57	John Rice	57th Co.	
58	James Scott	58th Co.	
59	William Stone	59th Co.	
60	Robert Tate	60th Co.	
61	Thomas Todd	61st Co.	
62	John Turner	62nd Co.	
63	James Vance	63rd Co.	
64	William Wall	64th Co.	
65	Robert Wells	65th Co.	
66	Thomas White	66th Co.	
67	John Wood	67th Co.	
68	James Wright	68th Co.	
69	William Young	69th Co.	
70	Robert Zane	70th Co.	
71	Thomas Bell	71st Co.	
72	John Boyd	72nd Co.	
73	James Carter	73rd Co.	
74	William Davis	74th Co.	
75	Robert Edwards	75th Co.	
76	Thomas Fisher	76th Co.	
77	John Gale	77th Co.	
78	James Heath	78th Co.	
79	William Hunt	79th Co.	
80	Robert Ingram	80th Co.	
81	Thomas Jordan	81st Co.	
82	John Kelly	82nd Co.	
83	James Lester	83rd Co.	
84	William Long	84th Co.	
85	Robert Mason	85th Co.	
86	Thomas Moore	86th Co.	
87	John Myers	87th Co.	
88	James Nichols	88th Co.	
89	William O'Connell	89th Co.	
90	Robert Phillips	90th Co.	
91	Thomas Price	91st Co.	
92	John Rice	92nd Co.	
93	James Scott	93rd Co.	
94	William Stone	94th Co.	
95	Robert Tate	95th Co.	
96	Thomas Todd	96th Co.	
97	John Turner	97th Co.	
98	James Vance	98th Co.	
99	William Wall	99th Co.	
100	Robert Wells	100th Co.	
101	Thomas White	101st Co.	
102	John Wood	102nd Co.	
103	James Wright	103rd Co.	
104	William Young	104th Co.	
105	Robert Zane	105th Co.	
106	Thomas Bell	106th Co.	
107	John Boyd	107th Co.	
108	James Carter	108th Co.	
109	William Davis	109th Co.	
110	Robert Edwards	110th Co.	
111	Thomas Fisher	111th Co.	
112	John Gale	112th Co.	
113	James Heath	113th Co.	
114	William Hunt	114th Co.	
115	Robert Ingram	115th Co.	
116	Thomas Jordan	116th Co.	
117	John Kelly	117th Co.	
118	James Lester	118th Co.	
119	William Long	119th Co.	
120	Robert Mason	120th Co.	
121	Thomas Moore	121st Co.	
122	John Myers	122nd Co.	
123	James Nichols	123rd Co.	
124	William O'Connell	124th Co.	
125	Robert Phillips	125th Co.	
126	Thomas Price	126th Co.	
127	John Rice	127th Co.	
128	James Scott	128th Co.	
129	William Stone	129th Co.	
130	Robert Tate	130th Co.	
131	Thomas Todd	131st Co.	
132	John Turner	132nd Co.	
133	James Vance	133rd Co.	
134	William Wall	134th Co.	
135	Robert Wells	135th Co.	
136	Thomas White	136th Co.	
137	John Wood	137th Co.	
138	James Wright	138th Co.	
139	William Young	139th Co.	
140	Robert Zane	140th Co.	
141	Thomas Bell	141st Co.	
142	John Boyd	142nd Co.	
143	James Carter	143rd Co.	
144	William Davis	144th Co.	
145	Robert Edwards	145th Co.	
146	Thomas Fisher	146th Co.	
147	John Gale	147th Co.	
148	James Heath	148th Co.	
149	William Hunt	149th Co.	
150	Robert Ingram	150th Co.	
151	Thomas Jordan	151st Co.	
152	John Kelly	152nd Co.	
153	James Lester	153rd Co.	
154	William Long	154th Co.	
155	Robert Mason	155th Co.	
156	Thomas Moore	156th Co.	
157	John Myers	157th Co.	
158	James Nichols	158th Co.	
159	William O'Connell	159th Co.	
160	Robert Phillips	160th Co.	
161	Thomas Price	161st Co.	
162	John Rice	162nd Co.	
163	James Scott	163rd Co.	
164	William Stone	164th Co.	
165	Robert Tate	165th Co.	
166	Thomas Todd	166th Co.	
167	John Turner	167th Co.	
168	James Vance	168th Co.	
169	William Wall	169th Co.	
170	Robert Wells	170th Co.	
171	Thomas White	171st Co.	
172	John Wood	172nd Co.	
173	James Wright	173rd Co.	
174	William Young	174th Co.	
175	Robert Zane	175th Co.	
176	Thomas Bell	176th Co.	
177	John Boyd	177th Co.	
178	James Carter	178th Co.	
179	William Davis	179th Co.	
180	Robert Edwards	180th Co.	
181	Thomas Fisher	181st Co.	
182	John Gale	182nd Co.	
183	James Heath	183rd Co.	
184	William Hunt	184th Co.	
185	Robert Ingram	185th Co.	
186	Thomas Jordan	186th Co.	
187	John Kelly	187th Co.	
188	James Lester	188th Co.	
189	William Long	189th Co.	
190	Robert Mason	190th Co.	
191	Thomas Moore	191st Co.	
192	John Myers	192nd Co.	
193	James Nichols	193rd Co.	
194	William O'Connell	194th Co.	
195	Robert Phillips	195th Co.	
196	Thomas Price	196th Co.	
197	John Rice	197th Co.	
198	James Scott	198th Co.	
199	William Stone	199th Co.	
200	Robert Tate	200th Co.	

Muster roll, Private George Bond is the last entry on the right side. Courtesy of Marc Bond.

JEAN COTTRELL JENNINGS

Leonard Sale served as a private in the company of Captain Francis Taylor, in the 2nd Virginia Regiment between 28 March 1777 and 12 March 1778. They entered winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, where Private Sale was on the Muster Rolls from December 1777 to March 1778, when he was discharged. Leonard is Jean Cottrell Jennings' 3rd great-grandfather.

FLORA LIPPERT

Edward Day (1760–1837) was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, and enlisted in Captain Charles Collier's company when he was 16 years of age, serving five months. He enlisted three or four more times, serving several months each time. His last tour was with Captain Gideon Spencer at Little York in 1781, "where we remained until after the siege of York and taking of Cornwallis," as he wrote in his Revolutionary pension application. Edward is Flora Lippert's 4th great-grandfather.

MICHAEL MCLAN

Michael is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has 20 documented direct ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War for the American rebels.

Joseph Bouney was a private in Captain Marquis Calmes, Colonel Christian Febiger, Col. Buford, and Col. Bowyer's 2nd Regiment Continental Line. He was a rare survivor of the Battle of Waxhaws, fought near Lancaster, South Carolina. Joseph is Michael McLan's 5th great-grandfather.



Mass grave for Battle of Waxhaws, Buford, SC, by Cowboygilbert, [Wikipedia](#). CC0 1.0

HISTORY OF THE
OLD CHERAWS

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ABORIGINES OF THE FLORIDA, THE FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENTS, THEIR SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS, CIVIL CHANGES, THE STRUGGLE OF THE REVOLUTION, AND GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY AFTERWARD, EXTENDING FROM ABOUT A.D. 1730 TO 1810.

RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER
GREGG, D.D.

Daniel Britton was a lieutenant during the Revolutionary War, as listed in Reverend Alexander Gregg's *History of the Old Cheraws* on page 246, and Frances Bernard Heitman's *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783* on page 121. Daniel is Michael McLan's 5th great-grandfather.

KRISTY MUSALO

Edmund Bull (1729–1776) was a private in Captain John Love's Company 10 of the War Committee in Harford, Maryland. Unfortunately, he died on 8 March 1776 before independence was declared. Edmund is Kristy Musalo's 6th great-grandfather.

Jacob Bull (1757–1803), son of Edmund, served as a private in Captain John Love's Company 10 at Harford, Maryland. Some of his descendants still reside in Harford County, Maryland. Jacob is Kristy Musalo's 5th great-grandfather.

John Love (1730–1793) was a captain in Company 10 of the Harford, Maryland, militia and a lieutenant in the 23rd Battalion under Colonel Aquila Hall of the Maryland militia. John is Kristy Musalo's 6th great-grandfather.

WENDY NEGLEY

Wendy has twelve direct ancestors who fought in the American Revolution for the Continental Army. She also provided some stories about her patriot ancestors.

John Hudson (1713–1799) was a private in Captain Samuel Wood's Company in Colonel Jonathan Ward's Regiment. He enlisted on 29 May 1776 and served two months and three days. He was 63 years old and seven of his sons served with him, one of them killed in battle. John is Wendy Negley's 5th great-grandfather.

John Hudson and his nine sons all fought in the Revolutionary War. His sons Elijah (1740–1815), Elisha (1744–1815), Aaron (1750–1816), and Ebenezer (1755–1777) all fought as Minutemen at the Battle of Lexington and Concord on 19 April 1775. John and his son Moses (1748–1812) enlisted with them in May of 1775 until 7 October 1775. John was 62 years old at this time. Elijah and Ebenezer re-enlisted from 26 June 1777 to 14 March 1778. Unfortunately, Ebenezer died on 13 October 1777 at the Battle of Saratoga in New York. Elijah re-enlisted from 17 July 1780 to 10 October 1788. He was a corporal. Moses re-enlisted from 1 January 1777 to 31 December 1779. Elisha moved to New Hampshire in 1776, and he fought in Nichol's Regiment from New Hampshire in August 1778; this regiment apparently fought in Rhode Island in August and September of that year. Elisha's brother, Aaron, joined him in the troops in Rhode Island. John's three younger sons also fought in the war. John Hudson, Jr. (1757–1845), marched in the Roxbury Alarm on 19 April 1777. He enlisted on 26 April 1775 for three months but was still fighting in October 1775. He re-enlisted 1 January 1780–31 December 1780 as a corporal and again from May 1781–February 1782. Charles Hudson (1759–1782) fought from 15 April 1777 to 31 December 1779 and 8 August 1780 to 31 December 1780. During this period, he deserted on 7 July 1779 but returned on 28 October 1779. He re-enlisted for three years on 8 August 1780, but his time was cut short in 1782 when he was accidentally shot and killed when a patrol mistook his hunting patrol for the enemy. Finally, the youngest son, Stephen Hudson (1761–1827), enlisted in the Massachusetts line from 15 April 1777 to 31 December 1779 and again from 1 January 1780 to 18 August 1781. Stephen eventually received a pension.



Old North Bridge, Concord, Massachusetts, 2005, by Daderot. [Wikipedia](#), CC BY-SA 3.0

One wonders what John thought when his four oldest sons all fought at the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Obviously, he decided to join them, as did his other sons. Ten Hudson men, a father and his nine sons, fought for American freedom; two of them died in the fight. Note that John and his five oldest sons all fought before the Declaration was written and signed. This semiquincennial, their descendants can remember them with pride and resolve to carry forth with this great nation dedicated to freedom.

Elisha Hudson (1744–1815), son of John. According to his pension application, Elisha fought at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. He is listed as a corporal in Captain Artemus Howe's Company at Lexington for nine days. He is also listed in Nichol's Regiment of the New Hampshire Militia and as a corporal in Colonel Ephraim Howe's Regiment, Captain David Moore's Company in the Rhode Island Militia for three months. Elisha is Wendy Negley's 4th great-grandfather.

Johannes "John" Delamater (1758–1834) was a private in the New York 5th Regiment, enlisted in May 1776, fought in the Battle of White Plains in October 1776, was discharged in February 1777, and re-enlisted in March 1777 in Capt. Paulding's Company from New York. He was discharged in February 1778 and re-enlisted in Col. Bloom's Regiment, New York, in September 1778 for four months. His pension says 24 months total. John is Wendy Negley's 4th great-grandfather.

I [Wendy Negley] researched my 4th great-grandfather, Johannes Delamater, in the early days of genealogy, with no personal computer or Internet access. Because of his birth date (1758), I thought that he might have fought in the Revolutionary War. I sent a request to the National Archives for any records and received a packet of information about him. This included his pension application. He was seventy-three years old, living in Mooers, Clinton County, New York, when he applied in 1834. He was somewhat uncertain of the names of the company commanders but pretty good on the dates. He said that he enlisted in the 5th New York Regiment under Captain James Rosebrane on 1 May 1776. This was shortly after the battle at Lexington and Concord on 19 Apr 1775 and before the Declaration of Independence, signed on 4 July 1776. John (as he was called all his life after being baptized Johannes) was eighteen years old at the time. He said that he enlisted at Nine Partners, New York, where he was living at the time.

From the pension application, here is John's story of his Revolutionary War experience in his own words.

I volunteered with a part of our company to go to White Plains under Capt. William Chamberlain from Sharon, Connecticut. I marched with that company as Orderly Sergeant to White Plains and I was engaged in battle at that place. I was in the thickest of the fight—several of my countrymen fell while fighting for the liberties we now enjoy. I recollect the names of Elias Bailey, Jacob Craswer and Isaac Baldwin who were killed by my side. I had a ball pop through my hat within a half an inch of my head. It struck the fore part of my hat.

One can imagine him taking off his hat after the battle and seeing the hole the “ball” had made. I have always wondered if that hat has been handed down in the family in some branch other than mine. It would be a wonder. And you can imagine how excited I was to read this account in the pension application!



Revolutionay War hat. Courtesy of Wendy Negley.

The application goes on to describe the rest of his service. He completed his nine-month term and re-enlisted. When he completed that term, he re-enlisted for a third time for a total of twenty-four months of service. In the second and third terms, he was mainly employed in foraging for hay for the horses and then hunting down Tories, at one time being in charge of a work squad of 40 to 50 Tories.

John died in January 1834, only a few months after the pension application. Happily, his widow, Elizabeth, was able to receive the pension, \$18, paid twice a year. He will always have a place in my heart for his story of the ball through his hat “within a half an inch of my head.”

Reuben Cookson (1745–1829) was a private from Massachusetts (he was from Maine, which was part of Massachusetts at the time) in Captain Wentworth Stuart's Company. He enlisted on 16 May 1775, and served until 1 September 1776 when he deserted. However, he received a pension starting in 1818. Reuben is Wendy Negley's 5th great-grandfather.

Jonathan Noyes (1746–1831) was a private for three years in the Massachusetts Continental Line 10th Battalion in Captain Samuel Carr's Company under Colonel James Wessen's 6th Regiment. Jonathan is Wendy Negley's 6th great-grandfather.

Hendryk “Henry” Kells (1715–1785) was in the Militia Albany Company, 8th Regiment, Van Rensselaer's Regiment from 1780–1781. Henry is Wendy Negley's 5th great-grandfather.

Johannes “John” Kells (Hendryk's son) was also in the Militia Albany Company, 8th Regiment, Van Rensselaer's Regiment from 1780–1781, and the New York 1st Regiment from January–October 1782. John is Wendy Negley's 4th great-grandfather.

Solomon Avery (1729–1798) was part of the Connecticut 20th Regiment in 1777, the Connecticut 8th Regiment in 1783, and Chapman's Regiment of Foot, Connecticut, in 1779. Solomon is Wendy Negley's 4th great-grandfather.

Humphrey Avery (1699–1788), my fifth great-grandfather, was from Groton, Connecticut. In 1654, he was one of the Susquehanna Company, which bought land in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, from the Indians. He and all his sons owned shares in the company.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR STATISTICS¹

- Continental Army - 231,000 men
- Colonial Militias - 145,000 men
- Americans Killed in Action - 6,800
- Wounded - 6,100
- Taken Prisoner – 20,000
- Historians believe another 17,000 deaths occurred as a result of disease.

Historian Howard Peckham compiled an estimate as to how many Americans died in the American Revolution. Peckham estimates that 25,324 Americans died, representing 0.9 percent of the total population of the time. The Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that about 217,000 total Americans served in the war, translating to a staggeringly high death rate of nearly 12 percent.

1. *American Battlefield Trust* (battlefields.org).

When they moved there in 1769, they discovered it was already settled by Pennsylvanians to whom the Indians had sold the same tract! There was a great deal of fighting over this land until the Revolutionary War. Five of Humphrey's sons fought in the War: Samuel, Solomon, Christopher, Waightstill, and Isaac. Solomon, my fourth great-grandfather, was living in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, when the war broke out. In 1778, a group of Tories and Native Americans attacked the settlement. Solomon wrote in a letter to his brother Samuel, "Of about five thousand inhabitants, about one half are killed and taken by the enemy prisoner and half the others fleeing away naked and distressed!"

Solomon signed a petition to Congress asking that a fort be built and requesting arms and ammunition to defend themselves. I do not know if that was granted, but Solomon is on a plaque naming the Revolutionary Soldiers of the Wyoming Valley.

By 1783, Solomon was back in Groton, Connecticut, where he may have fought in and/or witnessed the Battle of Groton Heights. The British attempted to take the New London, Connecticut, port, and Fort Griswold in Groton was the only defense. The Americans were outnumbered and defeated, so they surrendered. Despite their surrender,

when the British occupied the fort, they continued to kill the American soldiers. It is often called "The Fort Griswold Massacre." Solomon's son, Miles, is reported to have "waded through blood over the top of his moccasins" to retrieve the bodies of Avery men who had died in the defense. Solomon wrote this in a letter about it to his brother Waightstill: "Eleven Averys were killed in the fort at Groton and seven wounded. Many Averys have been killed in this county, but there have been no Tories among them of our name." Today we can remember and honor our ancestors who were not Tories and fought for our freedom.

Johan Peter Rockefeller (1711–1781) fought in Van Rensselaer's Regiment in Albany, New York, in 1779. At Somerset County, he was a sergeant in Captain John Phillips' Company of the 3rd Regiment, New Jersey Militia. Johan is Wendy Negley's 5th great-grandfather.

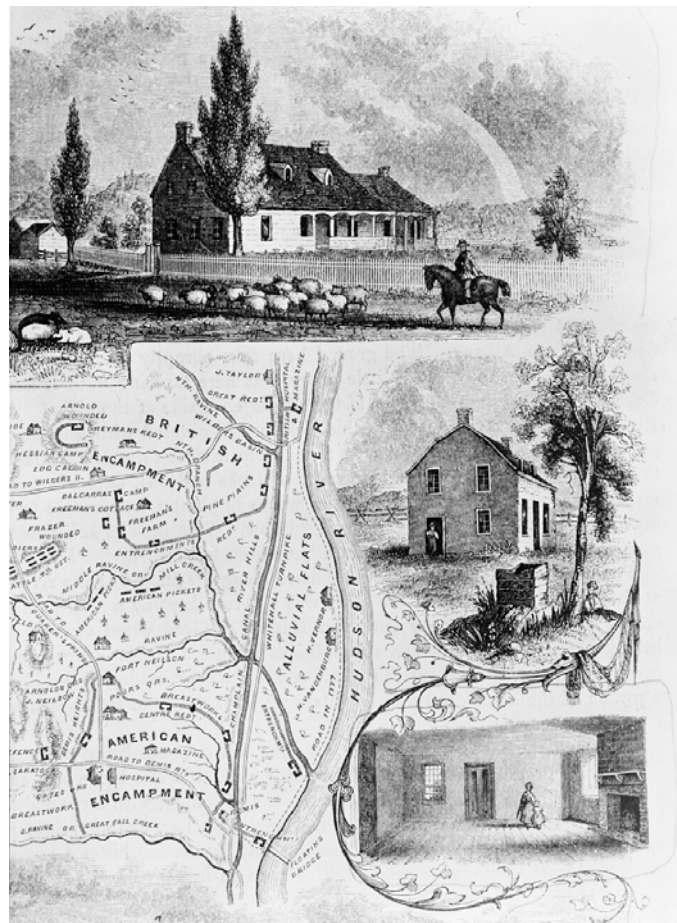
Two Rockefeller families from Germany settled in America. Johann Peter Rockefeller in New Jersey and Diel Rockefeller in New York. Their grandchildren, William and Christina, married, uniting the family. William and Christina's daughter, Hannah, married Henry Avery and became my third great-grandmother. Hannah's brother was the grandfather of John D. Rockefeller (to answer that question). William's father, Johann Peter Rockefeller, Jr., was 64 when the Revolutionary War broke out. Regardless, he joined the Somerset County Militia in New Jersey and fought in the Battle of Bound Brook in 1777. His son, Peter, served as a sergeant in the Third Regiment of the Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia. His son, John, was a First Lieutenant in the same regiment. Thus, father, son, and grandson all fought in the war.



Fort Griswold State Park. Courtesy of Wendy Negley.

Diel Rockefeller's son, Simon, was 45 with ten children when the Revolutionary War began. But he, too, fought in the Albany County, New York, Tenth Regiment. The regiment was led by Simon's younger brother, Diel Rockefeller. Simon's son, William, was also in the Tenth Regiment. This regiment fought in the Battle of Saratoga, which was the turning point for the Americans in the war. In fact, at the Saratoga National Historic Park there is a monument naming nine Rockefeller men, Simon's brothers, sons, and cousins, who fought in that battle. Altogether, between New Jersey and New York, twelve Rockefellers fought in the Revolution.

William Rockefeller (1750–1793) (Johan Peter's son) served as a lieutenant in Lieutenant Colonel Henry Livingston's Regiment of the New York Militia, from May 5–18 and September 1–19 of 1777, and October 14–30 and November 3–14 of 1780. This regiment became the 4th New York Regiment and fought in the Battle of Saratoga. Eight Rockefeller men fought in that battle. William is Wendy Negley's 4th great-grandfather.



Plan of battlefield of Saratoga, and views of John Neilson's house (which served as headquarters for Enoch Poor and Benedict Arnold) from south, east and inside. Wikipedia, Public Domain.

WE THE PEOPLE

The result of fighting, suffering, and death was documented in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States:

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."¹

The United States Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1. First page of the United States of America Constitution, National Archives.

Simon Rockefeller (1730–1795) (William's father-in-law) was a private in Captain Diehl Rockefeller's Company (his brother), New York Militia, in the 10th New York Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Henry Livingston from 1777–1780. He also fought in the Battle of Saratoga. Simon is Wendy Negley's 5th great-grandfather.

James Lester (1727–1827) was a private in the Ninth Regiment, Albany Company, New York Militia. James is Wendy Negley's 5th great-grandfather. His brother, Mordecai Lester, was a Loyalist who fled to New Brunswick, Canada, after the war.

APRIL OBER

John Jacob McVay Jr. (1759–1826) was a private in the Continental Army, serving with Col. Henry Enoch in the 1st Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia. John is April Ober's 5th great-grandfather.

MILDRED "MILLIE" METZLER ROBERTS

Andrew Emrich (1747–1838) was a private in the Continental Army, serving in Captain George Miller's Company and was on duty on 5 September 1776 at South Amboy, New Jersey. After serving the term of his enlistment, he returned to Berks County, Pennsylvania. Andrew is Millie Metzler Roberts' 5th great-grandfather.

LOLA M. SWEARINGEN WEBER

Andrew Swearingen (1747–1824) Captain, 3rd Battalion, 4th Company, Washington County, Pennsylvania Militia.

Josiah Swearingen (1744–1795) Captain, Berkeley County, Virginia Militia.

Van Swearingen (1719–1788) Colonel, Berkeley County, Virginia Militia.

Benoni Swearingen (1757–1798,) Private, Berkeley County, Virginia Militia.

Hezekiah Swearingen (about 1747–1817]) Private, Berkeley County, Virginia Militia.

Joseph Swearingen (1754–1821) Colonel, Berkeley County, Virginia Militia.

CHRISTINA ARMSTRONG

Ephraim Botsford (1720–1795) was a private in the Continental Army, serving in the Sharon, Connecticut, Company of Householders under Captain Caleb Jewit. Ephraim is Christina Armstrong's 6th great-grandfather.

Thomas Buck (1761–after 1835) was a private in the Continental Army, serving in the Vermont Militia under Captain Jonas Galusha. Thomas is Christina Armstrong's 4th great-grandfather.

Timothy Coates (circa 1750–1808) was a private in the Continental Army, serving in the 3rd Connecticut

Company, 6th Regiment under Col. Parsons. Timothy is Christina Armstrong's 5th great-grandfather.

Timothy Culver (1741–1829), sergeant in the Continental Army, serving three enlistments in the Connecticut companies under Captains Trowbridge, Parmile, and Judd. Timothy is Christina Armstrong's 5th great-grandfather.

Benjamin Ennis (1743–1780) was a second lieutenant in the Continental Army, serving in Captain Johannes Van Etten's Company, Col. Jacob Stroud's Battalion of the Northampton County, Pennsylvania Militia. He was killed fighting at Raymondskill Creek, Pike County, Pennsylvania. Benjamin is Christina Armstrong's 5th great-grandfather.

James Fuller (1737–1785) was a private in the Continental Army, serving in Captain Branch's Company of the Connecticut Militia. James is Christina Armstrong's 5th great-grandfather.

Moses Hampton (1762–1825) was a private in the Continental Army, serving in the Morris County, New Jersey Militia. Moses is Christina Armstrong's 4th great-grandfather.

Johannes Van Etten (1730–1815) was a captain in the Continental Army, serving in the Northampton County, Pennsylvania Militia. Johannes is Christina Armstrong's 6th great-grandfather.

A GFO GenTalk
Just in time for the holidays...

Oral History for the Family Historian

November 21 2:30 p.m. PT



with
Linda Barnickel



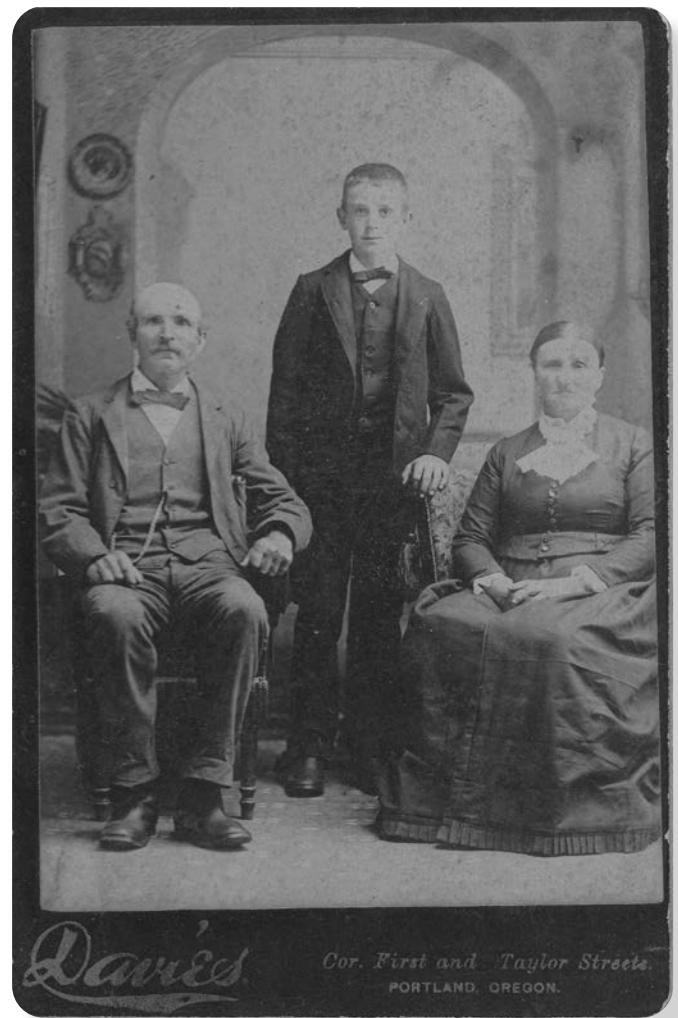
Register at gfo.org/gentalk



Ella's Story in Deeds: Property owned by Ella Adaline Smith Johnson (1853–1935) of Oswego, Clackamas County, Oregon

Courtney A. Clements

Ella Johnson came to my attention while I was researching late nineteenth and early twentieth century women business owners in Oswego (now Lake Oswego), Clackamas County, Oregon. Ella's 1935 obituary stated that she had run a hotel in Oswego for 25 years. Initial research into records for which Ella or her family members provided information—census records, her 1913 voter registration card, and her death certificate—yielded little detail about her working life. Further research in local newspapers and a careful examination of Clackamas County deed records shows that in reality, Ella not only owned and managed a hotel but that she possessed extensive property in Oswego. Upon her death, Ella may have been the wealthiest woman in town.



Jeremiah, Charles, and Ella Johnson—Courtesy of Courtney Johnson Sanchez, Johnson Family Collection.

OFFICIAL REGISTRATION CARD
CITY OF OSWEGO, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON

Johnson, Ella A. I, having been first duly sworn, say upon oath, that I am a qualified elector, and the statements herein entered opposite my name, as to my qualifications as an elector are true.

Signature *Ella A. Johnson*

Address *Oswego Oregon* Place of birth *Ill*

On 1st 4 B. H. Date of Nat'n or Declaration

Lot Block Place Court

Resided in City of Oswego *25* Yrs. Age *61* yrs. Occupation *Cash*

Party affiliation *Republican* Height *5* ft. *6* in. Weight *225* lbs.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this *18* day of *Sept*, 1913. Color of hair *Dark* Color of eyes *Brown*

E. L. Johnson Recorder

Ella's 1913 voter registration card—Collection of Lake Oswego Public Library.

Ella was born in 1853 in Illinois to Joshua and Martha (Skinner) Smith, who were farmers. She grew up in Waterford, Fulton County, Illinois.¹ On 29 November 1872, she married Jeremiah Johnson in Mason, Effingham County, Illinois.² Before 1875, they relocated to Washington, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where Jeremiah farmed. By 1880, the Johnsons had three children: George, 7, and Franklin, 5, who were both born in Illinois; and Edna, 9, who was born in Iowa.³ The Johnson family came to Oregon between 1887 and 1888 then settled in Oswego.⁴

1. 1860 U.S. census, Fulton County, Waterford, Illinois, dwelling 749, family 725, p. 100, Joshua Smith; digital image, *HeritageQuest* (available through participating libraries : accessed 1 May 2026), from National Archives microfilm publication M653, roll 179.

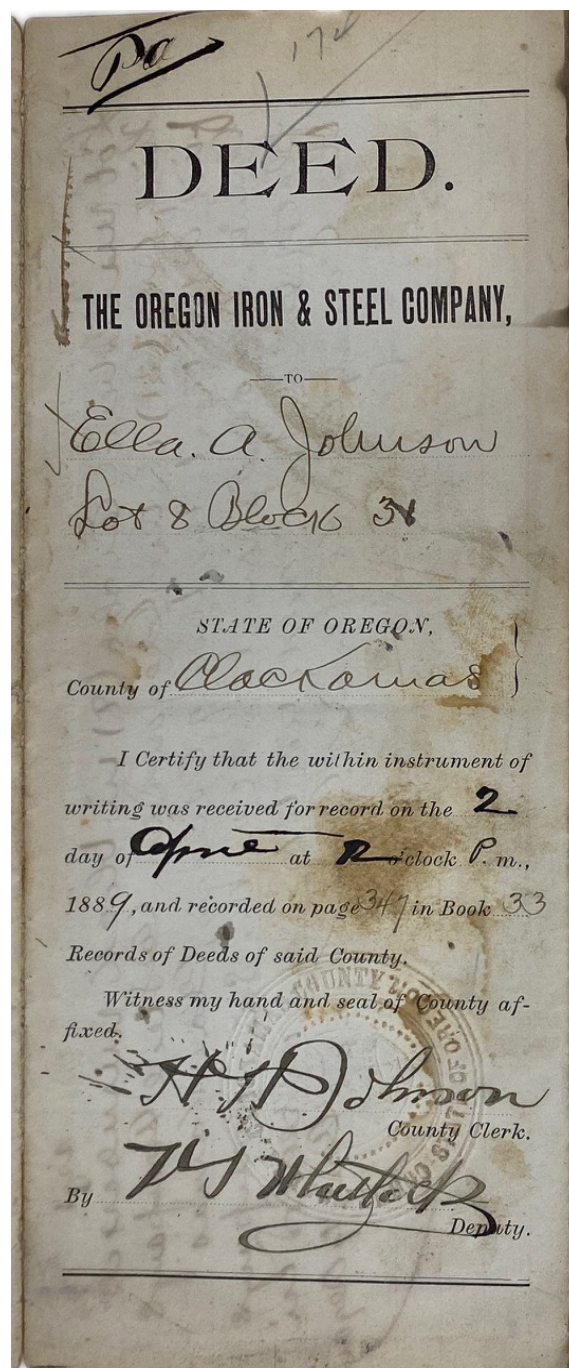
2. "Illinois, County Marriages, 1810-1940," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9BT-49CZ-P?cc=1803970> : 28 November 2018), > image 1 of 1; county offices, Illinois.

3. 1880 U.S. census, Pottawattamie County, Washington, Iowa, dwelling 45, family 45, p. 57C, J. Johnson; digital image *HeritageQuest* (available through participating libraries : accessed 1 May 2026), from National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 361.

4. "Oswego Resident Dies," *Morning Oregonian*, 19 March 1909, p. 8; digital image, *Oregon Historic Newspapers* (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu> : accessed 1 May 2026).

To gain more insight into Ella's life in Oswego, I began looking for any reference to her in local newspapers which are searchable on the University of Oregon's Historic Oregon Newspapers website (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu>). Ella was mentioned in several property transaction listings in Oregon City papers and I confirmed those transactions by examining deed records at the Clackamas County Recorder's Office. As of this writing, historic Clackamas County deeds are accessible only on microfiche in the Recorder's Office in Oregon City, the county seat. The direct and indirect deed indexes are organized by date, then alphabetically by name of grantor/seller or grantee/buyer. Property information (township, range, section, block, and lot) is often listed on the index along with the book and page where the deed was recorded. Deed books are also available on microfiche. After determining the block and lot numbers, I consulted a map of Oswego's First Addition neighborhood on the City of Lake Oswego website to see where each property is located. First Addition was platted by the Oregon Iron & Steel Company (OI&S) in 1887.

The earliest Clackamas County deed that mentions Ella shows that she bought lot 8 in block 31 in First Addition from the OI&S on 2 April 1889.⁵ This lot was on the northwest corner of 1st Street and B Avenue. It has been difficult to ascertain if there was already a building on the lot as deed records do not necessarily note specific buildings. However, I did find an entry "Johnson JJ, hotel" under Oswego in the 1891-1892 *Polk Gazetteer of Oregon, Washington and Idaho*.⁶ Though the building was called a "hotel" it was in reality one of many boarding houses (also called "lodging houses" or "hotels") that served iron and cement plant workers during Oswego's industrial period.⁷



1889 deed for Block 31, lot 8—Courtesy of Courtney Johnson Sanchez, Johnson Family Collection.

5. Clackamas County, Oregon, Indirect Index to Deeds 1851-1910, p. 11C.

6. *Oregon, Washington & Idaho Gazetteer and Business Directory No. 5 1891-1892*, Portland, Ore.: R.L. Polk & Co., 1892, p. 402; digital image, image group number 004213120, *FamilySearch.org* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 1 May 2026).

7. Oswego resident Arthur Jones stated in a 1972 oral history interview at the Lake Oswego Public Library, "... there was a hotel - you would perhaps call it more of a boarding house - where the Johnsons lived... it had been used for a boarding house for workers in the smelter." Interview published in Dr. Arthur Carhart Jones and Dr. Freeda Hartzfield Jones, "Arthur Jones: Growing Up to be a Doctor," in *In Their Own Words* (Lake Oswego, Oregon: Lake Oswego Public Library, 2010), 182.

Between 1892 and 1893, the lot at 1st and B changed owners twice—Ella sold it to John A. Bullis, who sold it back to Ella.⁸ Since the timeline was so short, she may have “sold” the lot to Bullis in order to borrow money from him, then repaid the loan by buying back the property. Though banks in Portland and Oswego loaned money, residents often borrowed from each other. I found no evidence that Ella and Jeremiah vacated the property during the year of Bullis’ ownership. After they repurchased the property, Ella bought neighboring lots in block 31 over the course of the next two decades.

After Jeremiah’s death in March 1909, Ella continued to run the hotel, though census records from 1910, 1920, and 1930 do not indicate her livelihood.⁹ On 18 September 1913, Ella applied for and was granted permission by the Oswego City Council to “place supports and erect a wide sidewalk” on the hotel property.¹⁰ She was the only name listed in the minutes, which suggests that she alone was

responsible for the hotel, though on her 1913 voter registration card, she listed her occupation as “cook”.¹¹ Her death certificate lists her occupation as “housewife” for the duration of her life.¹² Her obituary stated that she had run the hotel since 1910, shortly after Jeremiah’s death.¹³

The hotel itself had two names—the Johnson Hotel and the American Hotel. On 10 November 1909, a group of men met at “Johnsons Hotel” to discuss the nomination of municipal officers for the soon-to-be-incorporated town of Oswego.¹⁴ In 1916, the Johnson Hotel was listed in the newspaper as a polling place.¹⁵ However, a notice in the *Oregon Daily Journal* dated 29 December 1913 listed the name of the hotel as “The American Hotel.” The notice reported that Ella had been cited for a cleanliness violation. A sister proprietor, Mable Smoke, was also cited for her restaurant.¹⁶ The hotel is known in Lake Oswego to this day as “the Johnson Hotel.”

Further research showed that Ella’s holdings extended well beyond the hotel property. She owned other lots in Oswego and a coastal home in Twin Rocks, Tillamook County, Oregon. Several other deeds I found indicate that some properties were purchased by Ella, but later sold by Ella and Jeremiah. Several deeds indicate a sale to or from one of their sons. A 1913 deed, written after Jeremiah’s death in 1909, stated that Ella was “unmarried.” I cannot account for why that term was used instead of “widowed,” however the fact that her marital status was established on the document suggests that some explanation was needed for why she was selling a property without her husband’s name on the paperwork. Subsequent deeds state that she was a widow.



Johnson Hotel—Collection of Lake Oswego Public Library.

8. Clackamas County Recorder’s Office, Clackamas County, Oregon, *Indirect Index to Deeds 1851-1910*, p. 56 and p. 11C.

9. 1910 U.S. census, Clackamas County, Oswego, Oregon, dwelling 20, family 20, p. 8B, Ella A. Johnson; digital image, *HeritageQuest* (available through participating libraries : accessed 1 May 2026), from National Archives microfilm publication T624, roll 1279. Also, 1920 U.S. census, Clackamas County, Oswego City, Oregon, dwelling 144, family 148, p. 8A, Ella Johnson; digital image, *HeritageQuest* (available through participating libraries : accessed 1 May 2026), from National Archives microfilm publication T625, roll 1492. Also, 1930 U.S. census, Clackamas County, Oswego, Oregon, dwelling 5, family 5, p. 1A, Ella Johnson; digital image *HeritageQuest* (available through participating libraries : accessed 1 May 2026), from National Archives microfilm publication T626.

10. City of Oswego, *City Council Approved Minutes*, 18 September 1913; digital image, *City of Lake Oswego* website (<https://apps.lakeoswego.city/WebLink/Browse.aspx?> : accessed 2 May 2026).

11. City of Lake Oswego, Clackamas County Oregon, Voter Registration Card, Ella A. Johnson; LOPL.2023.HD-ODA.1.118, Historic Document Collection, Lake Oswego Public Library, Lake Oswego, Clackamas County, Oregon.

12. State of Oregon, “Death Records, 1864-1967,” Ella A. Johnson, 1935; digital image, *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com : accessed 2 May 2026), from Oregon State Archives; Salem, Oregon.

13. “Ella Adeline Johnson Passes,” *Oswego Review*, 21 November 1935, p. 1.

14. E. L. Davidson, Clerk, “Incorporation Committee Minutes,” 10 November 1909, unpublished document LOPL.2023.HD-ODA.1.21c, Historic Document Collection, Lake Oswego Public Library, Lake Oswego, Clackamas County, Oregon.

15. “Poling [sic] Places for Primaries Named,” *Oregon City Enterprise*, 12 May 1916, p. 1.

16. *Oregon Daily Journal*, 29 December 1913, p. 9; digital image, *Oregon Historic Newspapers* (<https://oregonnews.uoregon.edu> : accessed 1 May 2026).

The map below shows the lots that Ella owned in First Addition, indicated by red dots. In the county deed records, she is sometimes listed as the sole grantee/grantor; sometimes she and Jeremiah are listed together; sometimes just Jeremiah. Jeremiah bought several of the properties at auction, but when he sold them, Ella was listed as a co-owner. Jeremiah died intestate in 1909. Oregon intestate succession law at that time stated that lineal descendants inherited the decedent's property. However, property in Ella's name might not have been included in Jeremiah's estate so she would have retained ownership. When Ella died, she left her properties equally to her six living sons, Charles, James H., Clifford T., Gilbert, Alfred, and William.¹⁷

After Ella's death, her son Charles took over the hotel and family members lived there until 1948 when Charles sold the lot to Safeway. Between 1948 and 1952, the hotel was demolished to build a parking lot for the grocery store across the street.¹⁸ Charles eventually sold all of the properties in First Addition, including lots 5 and 6 on block 31, just down the street from where his family's hotel had stood. He died in Lake Oswego in 1977. In 2018 a mural featuring an image of the hotel was painted at 1st Street and A Avenue in Lake Oswego.¹⁹



Map of Oswego's First Addition with Ella's properties in Block 10 (4, 5), Block 13 (9–13, 16), Block 23 (13–15), Block 27 (6), Block 30 (1, 2, 5, 6, 14, 16), Block 31 (4–8), Block 32 (13, 14), Block 36 (1, 2, 6), Block 45 (2–4) & Block 48 (16).

Created by author.

17. Record of Wills No. 12, p. 248–249.

18. "Safeway Starts Second Parking Lot Development," *Oswego Review*, 6 March 1952, p. 2.

19. "Blending Past and Present," *Lake Oswego Review*, 15 November 2018.

Martha Victoria “Mattie” (Kershaw) Fieser (1862–1929), a First-Generation American in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

Christina Buck Armstrong

For a decade, I have researched and written about my ancestors, motivated by curiosity about how they lived and a desire to find out if I share traits or interests with them. My mother’s mother’s mother, Martha Victoria Kershaw Fieser, whose needlework pieces I was privileged to inherit, intrigued me as a candidate for this type of project.

Martha Victoria—named after her mother and the reigning monarch of her parents’ native country¹—was born in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, on 10 October 1862,² nine years after her newlywed parents, James Kershaw and Martha Hall Kershaw, left Lancashire County, Great Britain, and immigrated to Columbus, Ohio.³ Before emigrating, James had advanced beyond the arduous mill work performed by his family to become an assistant in a dry goods store.⁴ His climb upwards continued after he arrived in the United States. By the time Martha was seven years old, James was a dry goods retailer with real estate valued at \$15,000 and a personal estate of \$35,000. Three domestic servants lived in the Kershaw household in 1870.⁵

My mother referred to her grandmother as Martha Victoria,⁶ but it appears she was called Mattie as a child, a nickname that remained in use within the family throughout her life. She was the second in a generational line of five Marthas; the first four were Martha (Hall) Kershaw, Martha Victoria “Mattie” (Kershaw) Fieser, Martha “Mox”



Martha Victoria Kershaw, age 13, by Elliott & Armstead, Columbus, Ohio, 1875. Courtesy of the author.

(Fieser) Rankin, and Martha “Marty” (Rankin) Meade. Her name often appears as Martha V. in public records. In newspaper articles published before her marriage, she was referred to as Miss Mattie Kershaw. It is possible that, outside the family, she was called Martha when there was no longer a need to differentiate her from her mother. I’m choosing to call her Mattie, since she and I are family.

1. Marty Meade, notes concerning her mother, Martha Fieser Rankin, and her mother’s family, undated; privately held by Marty Meade, Arlington, Virginia, 2017. Digital image made by Christina Armstrong, June 2017; files held privately by Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon.

2. Kershaw family Bible record (Family Record pages: births, marriages, and deaths), in *The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments* (Harding’s Superfine Edition; Philadelphia: William W. Harding, 1862); privately held in 2026 by Christina Armstrong (second great-granddaughter of the Kershaws), Eugene, Oregon.

3. “Passenger List of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820–1897,” microfilm publication M237, Records of the U.S. Customs Service (RG 36), National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7488/images/NYM237_133-0396?pld=708716; accessed 5 May 2026), database “New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820–1957,” manifest page (microfilm roll 133), entries 18 James Kershaw and 19 Martha Kershaw.

4. 1851 U.K. census, HO107/2233, fol. 182, p. 24, schedule no. 96, Hannah Kershaw; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7488/images/NYM237_133-0396?pld=708716; accessed 5 May 2026); citing The National Archives (Kew), HO107, Census Returns of England and Wales, 1851.

5. 1870 U.S. census, Franklin County, Ohio, population schedule, Columbus, Ward 4, p. 194A (stamped), dwelling 381, family 441, James Kershaw; digital images, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8860/images/30859_A008161-00373?pld=11711084; accessed 1 May 2026); citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 1201.

6. Justine Buck (granddaughter of Martha V. Fieser), intermittent conversations with Christina Armstrong, 1965–1992; information includes personal memories and family traditions regarding Martha V. Fieser. Privately held by Christina Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.



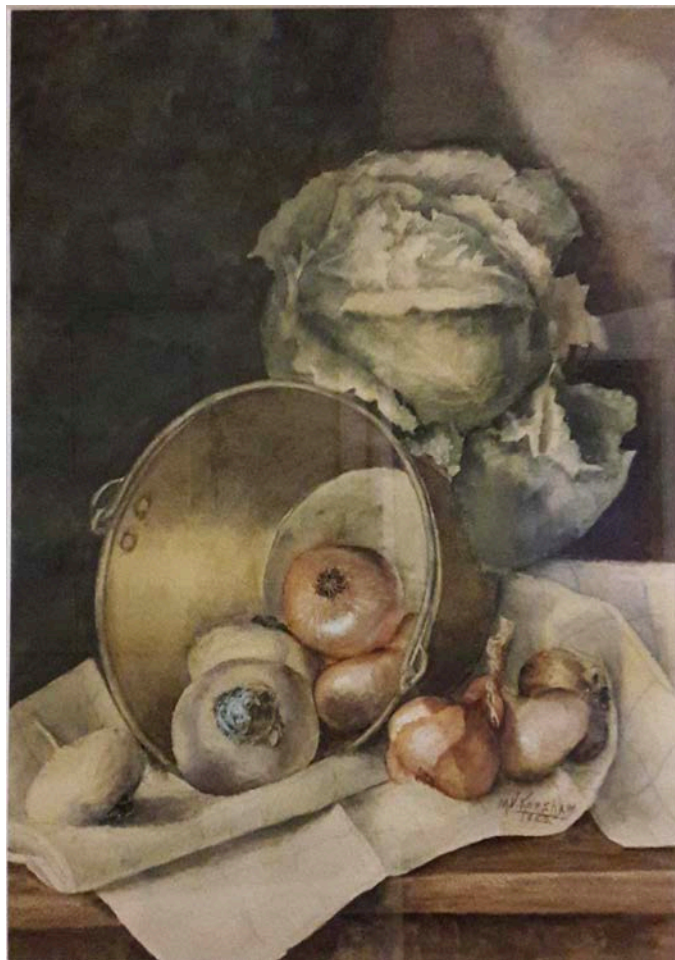
Porcelain plates, hand-painted by Martha V. Kershaw, signed on the back: MVK 1882. Photograph courtesy of the author.

Mattie had two older sisters: Sarah, nearly seven years older, and Jennie, three and a half years older. In 1864, twenty months after Mattie's birth, James Denny Osborne Kershaw was born. Three more siblings followed: Ella (1866), Frank (1869), and Samuel (1872).⁷

The Kershaws attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church, five blocks from their home at 247 Friend Street. However, the children must have attended Sunday School classes in the afternoon at the German United Brethren Church, just half a block from their home, for at least some of their religious education. The family archive includes a copy of the New Testament in German with the following inscription: "Presented to Jennie Kershaw by German U. B. Sabbath School Aug. Krauss Pastor."⁸ Instruction would have been in German, as the churches were a vehicle for German immigrants to ensure that their children learned their native tongue.

German immigrants and their descendants formed a significant portion of Columbus's population in the second half of the nineteenth century. They tended to settle in the South End, in the same neighborhood where the Kershaws lived. The German schools were so superior that English-speaking residents of Columbus often chose to send their children there.⁹ The school closest to

the Kershaw home on Friend Street (later renamed Main Street) was only three blocks away: Public School 8, the Fulton Street German-English School.¹⁰ James Kershaw was appointed by the Columbus Board of Education to a committee that visited this school.¹¹ It seems likely the Kershaw children were educated there.



Watercolor still life, signed "M. V. Kershaw. 1883." From the collection of Marty Rankin Meade. Courtesy of the author.

7. Kershaw family Bible record, Christina Armstrong residence.

8. *Das Neue Testament unsers Herrn und Heilandes Jesu Christi*, New York: Amerikanische Bibel-Gesellschaft, Gegründet in Jahre 1816, 1860, held by Kathleen Buck (great-granddaughter of Martha V. Fieser), Boston, Massachusetts, 2017. Digital Image made by Kathleen Buck, 22 March 2017, and held by Christina Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon.

9. German Village Society, *The Germans of Columbus* (Columbus, Ohio: German Village Society, 1973); digital image, *German Village* (<https://germanvillage.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/3.5The-Germans-of-Columbus-1973.pdf> : accessed 5 May 2026).

10. Wiggins & McKillop, *Wiggins & McKillop's Directory of the City of Columbus for 1875-76* (Columbus, Ohio: Columbus Directory Office, 1875), 10-14, 18-20, 21, 118, 184, 240, 256, 321; digital images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/861983-wiggins-m-killop-s-directory-of-the-city-of-columbus-for-1875-76> : accessed 5 May 2026), digital library identifier 4374335; citing original held by Columbus Metropolitan Library, Columbus, Ohio.

11. "Board of Education," *The Daily Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 13 January 1875, p. 3; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 8 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

Mattie's education also included piano instruction, as we learn from a short article printed in *The Daily Dispatch and Daily Ohio Statesman* on 21 October 1873, when Mattie was just eleven years old. "The soiree at Ambos hall last evening was a fine affair. The neat little programme has nine numbers:" Number two on the list was "piano solo, Miss Mattie Kershaw."¹²

The only information I found concerning Mattie's childhood that did not come from public records was in a 22 April 1931 letter from Mattie's sister Sarah to Mattie's daughter Dorothy, in which she wrote: "When I was a young girl - We spent several summers [in Delaware] on a farm - Where they had a fine peach orchard - How we did enjoy that - We were right on a river or creek - I have forgotten the name - and it was there your mother [i.e., Mattie] learned to swim so well."¹³



603 E. Town Street, Columbus, Ohio, where Mattie lived with her parents, siblings, and grandmother from 1887 until her marriage in 1891. The building is now home to an agency serving LGBT youth. Photograph by the author, 29 May 2017.



Left to right: Ella, Mattie, Sarah and Jennie Kershaw, circa 1890. Courtesy of the author.

Sarah's description of her family's summer vacations, combined with evidence of their wealth, education, and community involvement, suggests an idyllic existence. But there was at least one challenging episode for the family, an event that occurred when Mattie was 13 years old. A brief article in the 1 February 1876 *Daily Evening Dispatch* (Columbus) is quoted here:

We regret to announce this morning that Mr. James Kershaw, who has for many years been one of our prominent dry goods merchants, was taken to the Athens Lunatic Asylum on Saturday last, having been adjudged insane by the Probate Court. The aberration of mind, we are informed, will only be temporary, it being the result of over attention to business and exhaustion of mental energies. The friends of Mr. Kershaw have the sympathies of the entire community in this sad affliction.¹⁴

12. [Musical performance], *The Daily Dispatch and Daily Ohio Statesman* (Columbus), 21 October 1873, p. 1; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 8 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

13. Sarah Taber (sister of Martha V. Fieser) to Dorothy Carmack, 22 April 1931, letter, privately held by Christina Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

14. [James Kershaw hospitalization], *The Daily Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 1 February 1876, p. 2; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 8 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

On the Physician's Certificate, filed in the Probate Court "Inquest of Lunacy" on 28 January 1876, Starling Loving, M.D. wrote that the symptoms originated about six months previously and that "the cause of the disease is supposed to be overwork and anxiety concerning business." George G. Moler and David E. Putnam, employees of Osborn, Kershaw & Co. dry goods store, were listed as witnesses.¹⁵ The Franklin County probate record indicates that David E. Putnam was appointed "Guardian of James Kershaw an Insane man aged 46 years" on 3 February 1876.¹⁶

As distressing as this event must have been for James' wife, Martha, and her seven children, the situation took an even more tragic turn only five weeks later, when, on 7 March 1876, 11-year-old James Kershaw, Jr. died of typhoid fever.¹⁷ James was the sibling closest to Mattie in age, so we can only imagine how terrible this loss must have been for her.



Martha V. Fieser, circa 1892-1897. Courtesy of the author.



31 Hamilton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, the Fieser family home from October 1891 until 1917 or 1918. Image from Dorothy Fieser Carmack's photograph album.

James Kershaw's hospitalization at the Athens Asylum lasted six months. The public announcement of the event is shocking by today's standards, and one might expect such a hospitalization to be considered a stigma. But the February 1st announcement in the paper, quoted above, has a matter-of-fact and sympathetic tone. On 18 April 1876, an article in *The Daily Evening Dispatch* (Columbus) reported that James Kershaw was among seven men elected as vestrymen at St. Paul's,¹⁸ suggesting that his church community valued him despite his "affliction" and expected his return to health.

15. Ohio University Libraries, Mahn Center for Archives and Special Collections, "00507_kershaw_james_02," 15 March 1876, Athens Mental Health Center Records, MSS 263; digital image, *Ohio University Digital Archival Collections* (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Libraries), (<https://media.library.ohio.edu/digital/collection/p15808coll14/id/12600/rec/656> : accessed 4 May 2026).

16. "Ohio, Probate Records, 1789-1996," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9MK-P9H9?cc=1992421&wc=S24W-N38%3A266276201%2C266538101> : accessed 5 May 2026) 1 July 2014, Franklin > Guardians bonds 1874-1880 vol 8-9 > image 205 of 630; county courthouses, Ohio.

17. Green Lawn Cemetery (Columbus, Ohio), interment card for James D. O. Kershaw; digital copy provided by cemetery staff to Christina Armstrong, 22 March 2017; privately held by Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

18. "Church Officers," *The Daily Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 18 April 1876, p. 4; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 8 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.



Martha V. Fieser with daughters Dorothy and Martha (nicknamed Mox, seated on her mother's lap). Photograph by Baker's Art Gallery, Columbus, Ohio, 5 July 1895.

On 5 July 1876, in an article in *The Daily Evening Dispatch* describing the history and current status of Osborn, Kershaw & Co. and other noteworthy Columbus businesses on the centennial birthday of the nation, the reporter wrote that Charles and Frank Osborn "are at this time the managers of affairs, Mr. Kershaw taking a respite from the labors of a decade."¹⁹ About two months later, in the 13 September 1876 edition, a very brief notice appeared: "Mr. James Kershaw, of the firm of Osborn, Kershaw & Co., is again on duty at the store, much improved in health."²⁰



"At Ruggles Beach, 1898" Martha and Louis Fieser with daughters Mox (left) and Dorothy, from Dorothy Fieser Carmack's photograph album.

19. "Local Trade and Traffic," *The Daily Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 5 July 1876, p. 4; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 8 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

20. [Announcement concerning James Kershaw], *The Daily Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 13 September 1876, p. 4; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 8 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

21. "New Carpet House," *Columbus Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 22 December 1880, p. 4; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 8 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

22. "High School," *Columbus Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 1 March 1878, p. 4; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 9 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.



"Billy' and the carriage, Oct. 1898" from Dorothy Fieser Carmack's photograph album.

The following June, Mattie was one of 76 students who graduated from Columbus's high school. The event was reported in some detail in the 30 June 1881 *Der Westbote*. Translated from German, through ChatGPT, then edited for clarity:

The ceremonial conclusion of the high school took place on Thursday afternoon at the Opera House. An hour before the scheduled time, every unreserved seat was filled, and many could not even find standing room. After the ceremony, High Street was filled with carriages and buggies for a quarter of a mile, and next year the celebration will probably have to take place in one of our parks to accommodate everyone interested in the cause... The splendid attire of the young ladies left nothing to be desired in terms of elegance and extravagance; our suggestion for simplicity had been unanimously rejected. The bouquets, flower baskets, and other floral gifts presented to the students could have filled a two-horse carriage ... Miss Mattie V. Kershaw, second best student, gave the commencement speech, an excellent and well-delivered composition.²³

The Columbus Evening Dispatch also covered the graduation. A paragraph in the 23 June 1881 edition provides a detail about Mattie that gives us an image of her as a teenager:

It may be mentioned, incidentally, that Miss Dresel and Miss Kershaw, who took first and second honors, have been warm friends throughout the four years of their course in the High School. For a long time it was difficult to say which would take the first honor. Miss Dresel, finally, came out ahead, her per cent. for the entire four years being 95.2 to 94.6 for Miss Kershaw.²⁴

Stories in Columbus newspapers during the ten years following Mattie's high school graduation indicate that she was busy visiting friends in other cities, socializing in Columbus, and participating in Busy Bee (church group) charitable activities. Apparently, she was also painting, as the family archive includes a watercolor still-life signed "M. V. Kershaw. 1883." and numerous hand-painted porcelain plates. The plates pictured here are signed on the back: "MVK 1882." She was an extraordinarily talented artist.



Martha V. Fieser, photograph by Alta Belle Sniff, Columbus, Ohio, 1901. Courtesy of the author.

23. "Der Feierliche Schluß der Hochschule," Stadt Columbus section, *Der Westbote* (Columbus, Ohio), 30 June 1881, p. 3; *Newspapers.com*, image 849964847 (<https://www.newspapers.com/image/849964847/?> : accessed 6 May 2026).

24. "Notes on Commencement," *Columbus Evening Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 23 June 1881, p. 4, col. 6; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 9 April 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

On 30 June 1891, Mattie married Louis Fieser,²⁵ son of Friedrich Fieser, cofounder and former editor of *Der Westbote*, Columbus's German-language newspaper. It is possible the couple met through Mattie's father's business partner, George Krauss, who was married to Louis Fieser's sister, Berthe Fieser Krauss. It is also possible that the two families were acquainted through the civic activities of James Kershaw and Friedrich Fieser, which sometimes overlapped.

A detail about the Kershaw-Fieser engagement that was recounted with delight by Mattie's granddaughter Justine Buck was that Louis traveled to New York City to purchase the engagement ring at Tiffany & Co.²⁶ This ring remains in the family; when Justine's grandson had it appraised before giving it to his fiancée, he learned that its famed Tiffany setting was designed only three years before the ring was purchased.



The Fiesers' cottage at Columbus Beach, Burt Lake, near Indian River, Michigan in an undated photograph from Dorothy Fieser Carmack's album.



The Fieser family, circa 1908. Back row, left to right: Dorothy and Mox. Front row, left to right: Louis, Sr., Louis, Jr., Martha Victoria. Courtesy of the author.

The wedding was reported in the Sunday, 5 July 1891 *Cincinnati Enquirer*:

On Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, at St. Paul Church was celebrated the marriage of Miss Martha Victoria Kershaw to Mr. Louis Frederick Fieser. The wedding was a quiet one, both bride and groom being in mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Fieser left immediately for a wedding trip and will be at home after September 1st at their new home on Lexington avenue, No. 114.²⁷

Louis Fieser's father died less than two months before the wedding.²⁸ Mattie's mourning likely related to the death of her sister Jennie a year and a half previously.²⁹ The destination of the wedding trip is unknown, but it must have been a fine trip as it lasted two months.

Dorothy, the couple's first child, was born 13 June 1892.³⁰ On October 31 of that year, the Fiesers moved into a large brick house at 31 Hamilton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.³¹ Louis's sister, Berthe Fieser Krauss, lived with her widowed mother, husband, and children at 75 Hamilton Avenue.

25. Kershaw family Bible record, Christina Armstrong residence.

26. Justine Carmack Buck, intermittent conversations with Christina Armstrong, 1965–1992.

27. [Kershaw-Fieser wedding], *The Cincinnati Enquirer* (Cincinnati, Ohio), 5 July 1891, p. 14; *Newspapers.com*, image 32963173 (<https://www.newspapers.com/image/32963173/> : accessed 6 May 2026).

28. Green Lawn Cemetery (Columbus, Ohio), interment card for Frederick Fieser; digital copy provided by cemetery staff to Christina Armstrong, 22 March 2017; privately held by Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

29. Kershaw family Bible record, Christina Armstrong residence.

30. Ibid.

31. Louise Schede Fieser, *Diary* [Years covered, 1842–1900]; entry for 31 October 1892. Privately held in 2017 by Marty Meade (great-granddaughter of Louise Fieser), Arlington, Virginia. Digital scan made June 2017 by Christina Armstrong, held in Armstrong's personal files, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.



Mattie's silver hand mirror with monogram MVF. Photograph courtesy of the author.

Frederick, the Fiesers' second child, was born 15 July 1893,³² and named after his grandfather. Frederick died at the age of five months, 25 days. The "immediate cause of death," per the Franklin County, Ohio death records, was "Nerves Exhaustion." The "remote cause of death" was a three-month-long episode of gastroenteritis.³³ Mattie's grief must have been enormous. One might speculate that she also experienced guilt—a not-uncommon response to infant death, however unfounded it might be.

A second daughter, named Martha, after her mother, was born in April 1895.³⁴ Four years later, Louis Frederick Fieser, Jr. was born.³⁵ The family's connection to their Fieser German roots continued into this generation. In a small notebook entitled "Dorothy's Sayings + Doings," Mattie wrote, "When eight + one half months held her hand above her head in answer to the question 'How big

is Dorothy?' in English + German."³⁶ Dorothy's vocabulary at 21 months included "Gross mama Fiesy,"³⁷ which was fortunate because her *Großmutter* (Grandmother) Fieser never learned English. Family photographs give the impression that the Fieser children spent a good deal of time in her presence.

Mattie apparently played up the German connection after her marriage. On 1 January 1899, during a holiday visit to Columbus, Mattie's niece Izette Taber wrote in her diary, "Went over to Taunta Mattie's for lunch,"³⁸ Taunta being a misspelling of *Tante*, the German word for aunt.

Pictures in Dorothy's photograph album show that the Fiesers vacationed at Ruggles Beach on Lake Erie in 1896 and 1898. In 1897 and 1900, they visited Mattie's sister Sarah Kershaw Taber and her family at Water Witch Club near Highland Beach, New Jersey. In notes about her mother's family, Mattie's granddaughter Marty Rankin Meade wrote that the family had a cottage at Columbus Beach on Burt Lake near Indian River, Michigan, as did a number of their Columbus friends.³⁹ They traveled there by train each summer. These annual summer vacations in Michigan probably began in 1901 or 1902.

When her daughters were quite young and before Louis Jr.'s birth, Martha helped found the Instructive District Nursing Association (IDNA), a charitable organization set up to bring medical care to Columbus's poor. On 14 June 1898, Martha V. Fieser and eighteen other women signed the charter, or articles of incorporation, for the IDNA, certifying that

The purpose for which said corporation is formed is to take care of the sick poor in their own homes, to furnish medical assistance to those unable to secure skilled attendance in time of illness; to promote cleanliness and to teach proper care of the sick.⁴⁰

32. Kershaw family Bible record, Christina Armstrong residence.

33. "Franklin, Ohio, United States records," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-89ZY-193R-F?view=fullText> : accessed 6 May 2026), images 404 & 405 of 781; Ohio Historical Society (Columbus, Ohio). Image Group Number: 004254796.

34. Kershaw family Bible record, Christina Armstrong residence.

35. *Ibid.*

36. Martha V. Fieser, "Dorothy's Sayings and Doings," handwritten journal covering years 1892 through 1907. Privately held by Kathleen Buck (great-granddaughter of Martha V. Kershaw Fieser), Framingham, Massachusetts, 2021. Digital scan made 22 October 2021 by Christina Armstrong, held in Armstrong's personal files, Eugene, Oregon 2026.

37. *Ibid.*

38. Izette Taber's diary for 1899. Privately held by Henry Taves (granddaughter of Izette Taber), Peterborough, New Hampshire, 2018. Digital scan made 26 July 2018 by Christina Armstrong, held in Armstrong's personal files, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

39. Marty Meade, notes concerning her mother, Martha Fieser Rankin, and her mother's family, undated; privately held by Marty Meade, Arlington, Virginia, 2017. Digital image made by Christina Armstrong, June 2017; files held privately by Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon.

40. Community Health and Nursing Service (Columbus, Ohio) records, MSS 427, Ohio History Connection; digital copies of selected items (Box 1, folder 2, pp. 1, 9, 31–32, 47, 76, 126; Box 4, folder 29, "Kershaw picture"; Box 5, folder 32, pp. 1–11, by-laws and constitution; Box 5, folder 34, charter), created by Jayne Davis, Columbus, Ohio, 28 March 2026; privately held by Christina Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon; from *Ohio History Connection Archives & Library catalog*, (<https://aspace.ohiohistory.org/repositories/2/resources/2476> : accessed 4 May 2026).

Mattie was the organization's treasurer for the first five years of its existence, and then she served as first vice president. She was also a trustee and a member of the board of directors. In 1905, her sister Ella became the organization's head nurse and served in that capacity for a number of years. The IDNA was foundational in the development of public health in Columbus.

While raising her young children and working to establish the IDNA, Mattie also used her artistic skills to paint the ceramic tiles for the sanctuary of the new St. Paul's Episcopal Church, built at 787 E. Broad Street and completed in 1903.⁴¹ Not only was she a gifted painter, she was also skilled in fine needlework. My collection of family heirlooms includes a set of her drawn-thread doilies, saved in a box with a card inscribed "With much love and wishes for many happy returns of the day, Mother"—apparently a birthday gift to her daughter Dorothy. I also have several intricately crocheted doilies made by Mattie. While her productivity is truly remarkable, it should be noted that the Fieser household in 1900 included two servants: a 22-year-old woman born in Ohio and a 28-year-old male German immigrant.⁴²

Louis Fieser, Sr. died of a gastric hemorrhage on 3 March 1917, after a four-day illness.⁴³ Not long after his death, Mattie and her children moved to a rented duplex at 17 Wilson Avenue,⁴⁴ possibly for financial reasons, or because the Fiesers' three children were on the brink of leaving the nest.

In a story about her mother's family, Mattie's granddaughter Marty Rankin Meade described her grandmother's method of local transportation.⁴⁵ There were numerous automobiles in Columbus during the first two decades of the 20th century, and the Fieser children eagerly ran to the window to look whenever they heard a car engine. Still, for travel within Columbus, Mattie would "call the local stable boy to hitch ... Billy, their horse, to the carriage and to bring the conveyance around."



Six drawn-thread doilies by Martha V. Fieser, each about six inches square, a birthday gift to her daughter Dorothy. Photograph courtesy of the author.

Per Marty's memoir, the family purchased their first automobile after Mattie became a widow. This led me to wonder whether Louis Sr. had opposed the idea of owning a car. Mattie bought the car because she and her daughters wanted to visit Louis, Jr. at Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he was a student. Since neither Mattie nor her daughters knew how to drive, they asked the salesman to accompany them on their road trip to Massachusetts so that he could teach them en route. The plan was for him to return to Columbus a few days later, after they had learned to drive. However, ten days later, when they arrived in Williamstown, the car salesman was still with them!⁴⁶

The visit to Williamstown was reported in the 22 July 1917 *Columbus Sunday Dispatch*, without the colorful details supplied by Marty: "Mrs. Louis F. Fieser who, with her two daughters, Martha and Dorothy, has been spending the summer at Williamstown, Mass., is the guest at West Medford, Mass., of Mrs. Thomas C. Hoover, formerly of Columbus."⁴⁷

41. Justine Buck (granddaughter of Martha V. Kershaw Fieser), "Justine Carmack Buck's family," handwritten manuscript, 1979; accompanied by letter from Justine Carmack Buck to her daughter, 21 February 1979; privately held by Christina Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

42. 1900 U.S. census, Franklin County, Ohio, population schedule, Columbus, Ward 9, enumeration district (ED) 77, sheet 12, dwelling 234, family 274, Louis Fieser; digital images, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7602/images/4117729_00559?pid=39957795; accessed 3 May 2026); citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 1268.

43. Green Lawn Cemetery (Columbus, Ohio), interment card for Louis Frederick Fieser; digital copy provided by cemetery staff to Christina Armstrong, 22 March 2017; privately held by Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

44. [Fieser-Rankin wedding], *The Columbus Sunday Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 4 August 1918, p. 33; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 12 March 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

45. Marty Meade, notes concerning Martha Fieser Rankin and her family (digital image).

46. *Ibid.*

47. [Fiesers visit Massachusetts], *The Columbus Sunday Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 22 July 1917, p. 26; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 12 March 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

Mox married Woodruff Rankin in July 1918,⁴⁸ and Dorothy married Gilbert Carmack on Valentine's Day 1920.⁴⁹ Both weddings took place at St. Paul's Church. Louis Fieser, Jr., gave his sisters' hands in marriage.⁵⁰

After Dorothy's marriage, Mattie lived with her son Louis in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Louis was studying for a doctorate in chemistry at Harvard University.⁵¹ She applied for a passport on 7 February 1925, indicating her intention to travel in Europe, departing from New York on the SS *Cleveland* on 5 March 1925.⁵² Louis, Jr. had preceded her to Europe, where he spent a year in postdoctoral studies in Germany and England.⁵³ They returned to the United States together, departing Liverpool 30 July 1925 on the RMS *Scythia*.⁵⁴ She and Louis then moved to Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, where Louis began his employment as a chemistry professor at Bryn Mawr College.⁵⁵

Mattie's trip abroad, along with a trip she made to Columbus a few months later, was reported in the 1 November 1925 issue of *The Columbus Sunday Dispatch*:

Mrs. Louis F. Fieser, a former resident of Columbus, has returned to her home in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania after a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Carmack, 1753 Chelsea road, Upper Arlington. Mrs. Fieser returned to this country in August after a stay of six months abroad, where she joined her son, Louis F. Fieser. Most of their time was spent in Oxford, England, with short trips to Switzerland, Germany, and Paris.⁵⁶



Crocheted doily by Martha V. Fieser, five and a half inches in diameter. Photograph courtesy of the author.

48. Kershaw family Bible record, Christina Armstrong residence.

49. *Ibid.*

50. [Fieser-Rankin wedding], *The Columbus Sunday Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 4 August 1918, p. 33. Also, [Fieser-Carmack wedding] *The Columbus Sunday Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 8 February 1920, p. 44; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 12 March 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

51. Justine Buck, "Justine Carmack Buck's family," handwritten manuscript, 1979.

52. Martha V. Fieser, passport application no. 48875 (12 March 1925); "U.S., Passport Applications, 1795–1925," database with images, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1174/images/USM1490_2706-0848?pid=297961; accessed 6 May 2026); citing Passport Applications, January 2, 1906–March 31, 1925, NARA microfilm publication M1490, roll 2706; Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

53. Robert B. Woodward, Ph.D., remarks in "Louis Frederick Fieser 1899–1977," a booklet prepared for the memorial service held in Memorial Church, Harvard Yard on 7 October 1977, page 13. Privately held in 2017 by Marty Meade, Arlington, Virginia. Digital scan made June 2017 by Christina Armstrong, held in Armstrong's personal files, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

54. "Boston, Massachusetts, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1820–1963," digital images, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8745/images/MAT843_301-0416?pid=1991076; accessed 6 May 2026), SS *Scythia*, arriving Boston, 7 August 1925, "List of American Citizens," lines 12–13, Louis Fieser and Martha V. Fieser; citing Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving At Boston, Massachusetts, 1891–1943, NARA microfilm publication T843, roll 301; NAI 4319742; Record Group 85, Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787–2004. Also, "UK and Ireland, Outward Passenger Lists, 1890–1960," digital images, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2997/images/40610_B001081-00436?pid=46123061; accessed 6 May 2026), SS *Scythia*, departing Liverpool, England, 30 July 1925, "Names and Descriptions of Alien Passengers," ticket numbers 38027 and 38028, Martha Fieser and Louis Fieser; citing Board of Trade: Outwards Passenger Lists, BT27, piece 143730, The National Archives, Kew, Surrey, England.

55. Justine Carmack Buck, intermittent conversations with Christina Armstrong, 1965–1992.

56. [Mrs. Louis F. Fieser travels to Columbus and abroad], *The Columbus Sunday Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio), 1 November 1925, p. 33; PDF image provided by staff, Columbus Metropolitan Library (Columbus, Ohio), 12 March 2026; citing *NewsBank* database.

Mattie died of acute lobar pneumonia in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, on 16 May 1929.⁵⁷ She was buried at Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, in the Fieser plot near her husband and infant son.⁵⁸

What sort of impression did this intelligent, artistic woman make on people? For that, I have only the memories of her granddaughter Justine Buck, Dorothy's daughter, who was eight years old when her grandmother Fieser died. In notes about her family, Justine described Mattie as "a strong-minded woman, about 5'8"... a bit taller than her husband ... more imposing and less pleasant ... one of the social leaders of Columbus." Justine wrote that, when she was told of her grandmother's death, "I ... was bouncing from the back of the sofa ... onto the seat cushions, which I wasn't supposed to do [and I] remember that I was thinking that I should be crying but instead was unable to keep from smiling." Her assessment, decades later, was that her grandmother was not interested in her, either because she was naughty or simply because she was a child. "There was much emphasis on proper, lady-like behavior."⁵⁹



Crocheted doily by Martha V. Fieser, six inches in diameter. Photograph courtesy of the author.

The only window I have into Mattie's personality from Mattie herself is a letter she wrote to her daughter Dorothy in October 1926, while Mattie was visiting her daughter Mox.⁶⁰ At the time, Dorothy was the mother of almost-6-year-old Justine and infant Danny. The first pages of the letter include critical comments, sometimes direct, sometimes passive-aggressive, of Dorothy's parenting of her children and overseeing her maid. ("I hope you will give [Danny] plenty to eat. You know for a while you didn't give Justine enough.") Today, these comments would be considered controlling and unsupportive, but perhaps a hundred years ago, this type of advice from a mother was seen differently. I was able to extend some sympathy towards Mattie when I considered that she had suffered the loss of a child at the age of five months, and therefore might be especially anxious and hyper-concerned about infant care.

After several pages of questions and commentary about Dorothy's performance in her role as mother of Justine and Danny and supervisor of her maid, Mattie wrote, "Now to answer your questions." She then went into great detail about the drapes and cushion covers she and Mox made for Mox's home and offered ideas of what she and Mox thought might be attractive decor for Justine's bedroom. The reader senses that all three women enjoyed working with textiles and decorating their homes. Fabric, after all, was in the family blood. Mattie's widowed grandmother had supported her family by working in the cotton mills in Lancashire County, England. And Mattie's father had supported his family and accumulated wealth through the sale of textiles.

On the final page and a half of her letter, Mattie describes social events—bridge games and tea parties—that she attended with Mox or that Mox hosted during her visit. The activities seem so quaint and formal, but they probably weren't very different from board game night or meet-ups at the coffee shop one hundred years later.

57. Pennsylvania, Department of Health, death certificate no. 58678 (1929), Martha V. Fieser; digital image, *Ancestry* (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/5164/images/42342_647661_0620-01699?pid=4413331 : accessed 5 May 2026); citing Pennsylvania (State) Death Certificates, 1906–1973, Series 11.90, Record Group 11, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

58. Green Lawn Cemetery (Columbus, Ohio), interment card for Martha V. Fieser; digital copy provided by cemetery staff to Christina Armstrong, 22 March 2017; privately held by Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

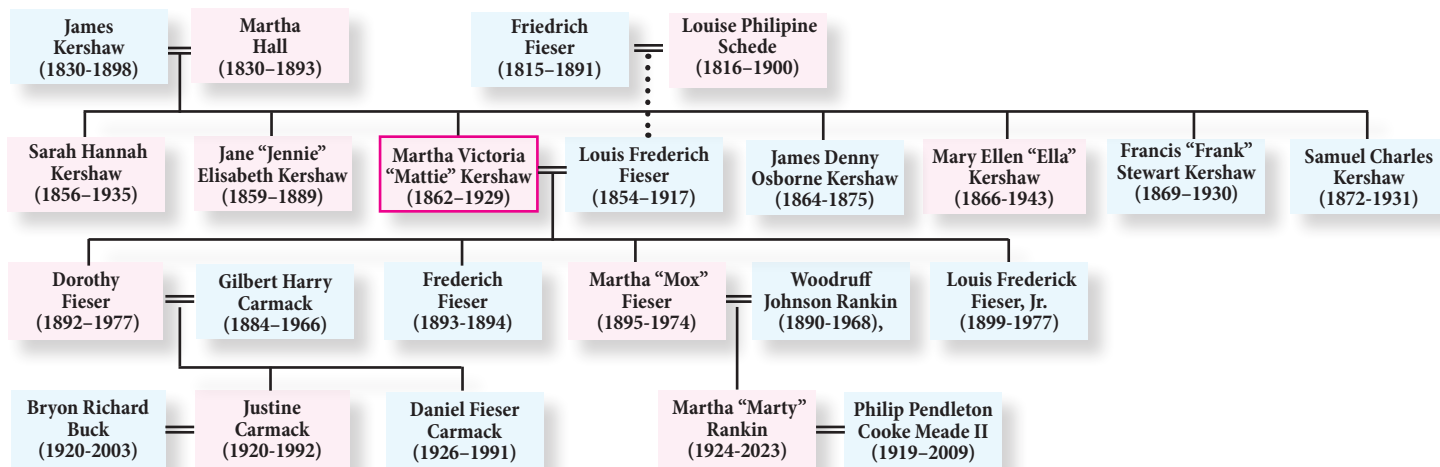
59. Justine Buck, "Justine Carmack Buck's family." Handwritten manuscript, 1979.

60. Martha Fieser to Dorothy Carmack, October 1926, letter, privately held by Christina Armstrong, Eugene, Oregon, 2026.

Finding and assembling the pieces of Mattie's story brought the rewards I had hoped for. I can now picture the life of an ancestor who was born during Victorian times and died at the end of the decade when women in the United States gained the right to vote. And I discovered several commonalities between Mattie and me. I have enjoyed needlework and painting as avocations

since childhood. As an adult, I have made window coverings for every home I have lived in. And my career was in social work, a profession closely allied with the work of the Instructive District Nursing Association. If Mattie and I met today, we might have a lot to talk about ... although it is likely I would hear some critical observations from Mattie!

SELECTED FAMILY OF MARTHA VICTORIA "MATTIE" (KERSHAW) FIESER



SAVE THE DATE

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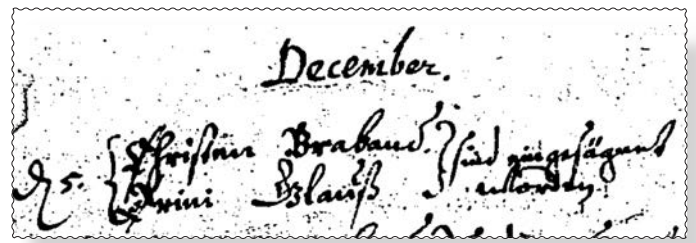


Who was the father of Cathrini Glauß, who married 5 December 1679 in Grindelwald, Bern, Switzerland?

Mark Grafe

When faced with an apparently obvious genealogical challenge, it is sometimes necessary to answer an even more basic question. To answer—Who was the father of Cathrini Glauß, who married on 5 December 1679 in Grindelwald, Bern, Switzerland?—I first had to decide, what name should I assign to my seventh great-grandmother? After reviewing online images of Swiss church documents, another question arose—Were two or more families blended in the records?

The State Archives of Canton, Bern, Switzerland, has a digital image of the marriage record of my seventh great-grandparents.¹ I recognized Christen Brawand's name, and two other symbols in the image. The letter "u" is often distinguished from an "n" by placing a mark above, and the fancy capital letter is a "G." The symbol used by the priest or clerk for "Cath" was unknown to me, but online I found Trini or Catharina Glaus as Christen Brawand's spouse.



Christen Brawand and Cathrini Glauß were married 5 December 1679 in Grindelwald, Switzerland.

Courtesy Staatsarchiv des Kantons Bern, Switzerland, "K. Grindelwald 15, page 317.

PICK A NAME & STICK WITH IT

Thankfully, different people recorded the baptisms of their children and during this time they included spouses' surnames. So, there are different versions of her name.

The children of **Christen Brawand Sr.** and **Cathrini Glauß** were:

- i. Anni, baptized 1 October 1680 to Christen Brawand and Trini Glauß.²
- ii. Trini, baptized 16 July 1682 to Christen Brawand and Trini Glauß.³
- iii. Peter, baptized 16 December 1683 to Christen Brawand and Trini Glauß.⁴
- iv. Hans, baptized 18 December 1685 to Christen Brawand and Trina Glauß.⁵
- v. Elsi, baptized 25 December 1687 to Christen Brawand and Trini Glauß.⁶
- vi. Christen II, baptized 12 October 1690 to Christen Brawand and Cathrini Glauß.⁷
- vii. Madle, baptized 29 January 1692 to Christen Brawand and Cathrini Glauß.⁸
- viii. Cathri, baptized 27 June 1694 to Christen Brawand and Catharina Glauß.⁹
- ix. Ulli, baptized 28 April 1699 to Christen Brawand and Cathrini Glauß.¹⁰

Sources were accessed in February 2026.

1. "K Grindelwald 15 Eherodel (1755–1814)," digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222232>); citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, marriage, page 317, Christen Brabant and Trini Glauß, 5 December 1679. Pronounced Bravant, the surname for Christen, a.k.a. Christian, has many different spelling, usually Brawand. Online trees with Cathrini Glauß, a.k.a. Glaus, often identify her as Catharina.

2. "K Grindelwald 5 Taufrodel (1667–1706) ...," digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222222>); citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 104, Anni, daughter of Christen Brabant and Trini Glauß, 1 October 1680.

3. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 120, baptism, Trini, daughter of Christian Brabant and Crini Glauß, 16 July 1682.

4. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 136, Peter, son of Christen Brabant and Trini Glauß, 16 December 1683.

5. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 158, Hans, son of Christen Brabant and Trina Glauß, 18 December 1685.

6. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 177, Elsi, daughter of Christen Brabant and Trini Glauß, 25 December 1687.

7. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 198, Christen, son of Christen Brabant and Cathrini Glauß, 12 October 1690.

8. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 198, Madle, daughter of Christen Brabant and Cathrini Glauß, 29 January 1692.

9. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 222, Cathri, daughter of Christen Brabant and Catharina Glauß, 27 June 1694.

10. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 255, Hans, son of Christen Brabant and Cathrini Glauß, 28 April 1699.

Based on the name variations from the birth records, I concluded that the spouse in the marriage record was indeed my ancestor. I chose Cathrini to distinguish her from other people called Trini or the more formal Catharina.

My second great-grandfather, Peter Brawand Sr. (1834–1867), signed his name as Brawand, not Braband. So, I use Brawand for his direct paternal line to distinguish them from the many other cousins, uncles, and possibly unrelated entries in my genealogical database. In 2026, my tree has the parents of Christen Brawand I, baptized 27 October 1654,¹¹ as Peter and Elsy,¹² a.k.a. Elsbeth.¹³

RECURRING NAMES ARE COMMON

The baptismal record for Christen Brawand I states his parents were Peter Brawand and Elsy Grimm. Other Christen Braband births circa 1654 included the 18 July 1648 birth to Christen Braband & Barbara Schuller (p.26) the 3 November 1650 birth to Hans Braband & Elsbett Rott (p.44), the 31 October 1652 birth to Christen Braband and Maria Dreyer (p.55), the 15 July 1655 birth to Christen Braband & Barbara Schuller (p.76), and a previous child born to Peter Brawand and Elsy Grimm, baptized 4 September 1653.^a

a. “K Grindelwald 4 Taufrodel (1641-1666), Eherodel (1641-1663), digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<http://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222221>); citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, p. 64, baptism, Christen, son of Peter Braband and Elsbeth Grim, 4 September 1653.

Returning to the list of Christen and Cathrini’s children, we find in the first six entries, their parents’ (Christen and Trini) and paternal grandparents’ (Peter and Elsi) given names. I based my research on the assumption that the first born and fourth child (Anni and Hans) had been named after their maternal grandparents (Cathrini’s parents).

BLENDED FAMILIES

On the same page as the 1679 Brawand=Glauff marriage, another Christen Braband married Trini Kauffman. I wondered which Trini I was looking for. Parents are not named in these marriage records, but their children do not include my ancestor and this is the wrong Trini.

The children of Christen Braband and Trini Kauffman, all born in Grindelwald, were:

- i. Elsi Braband, baptized 17 October 1680.¹⁴
- ii. Christen Braband, baptized 30 July 1682.¹⁵
- iii. Hans Braband, baptized 19 October 1684.¹⁶
- iv. Peter Braband, baptized 14 October 1687.¹⁷
- v. Maria Braband, baptized 30 September 1694.¹⁸

POTENTIAL FAMILY IN GRINDELWALD

Looking at records earlier than the 1679 Brawand=Glauff marriage, five other people were found with the surname Glauff in Grindelwald. These records are summarized in the following chart with two baptismal and four marriage dates. Records for the Glauff family, including those with a baptismal sponsor, were not found in Grindelwald before 1663.



Aerial Photo of Grindelwald with Wetterhorn (1956), cropped, by Werner Friedli. CC BY-SA 4.0

11. “K Grindelwald 4 Taufrodel (1641–1666), ...,” digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222221>); citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 72, baptism, Christen, child of Peter Braband & Elsy Grimm, 27 October 1654.

12. “K Grindelwald 3 Taufrodel (1602–1640), digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222220>); citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 126, baptism, Peter, son of Hans Brawand and Anna Abinger, 13 July 1617.

13. “K Grindelwald 4 Taufrodel (1641-1666), Eherodel (1641-1663),” *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern*; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 175, marriage, Peter Braband and Elsbeth Grimm, 14 June 1650. They were 32 and 28 years old based on their baptismal records.

14. “K Grindelwald 5 Taufrodel (1667–1706) ...,” digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222222>); citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 106, Elsi, daughter of Christen Braband and Trini Kauffman, 17 October 1680.

15. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 121, Christen, son of Christen Braband and Trini Kauffman, 30 July 1682.

16. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 145, Hans, son of Christen Braband and Trini Kauffman, 19 October 1684.

17. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 174, Peter, son of Christen Braband and Trini Kauffman, 14 October 1687.

18. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, baptism, page 223, Maria, daughter of Christen Braband and Trini Kaufman, 30 September 1694.

SELECTED GLAUSS FAMILY TIMELINE ENTRIES

<i>Glauß</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Spouse</i>	<i>1st Event</i>	<i>Question</i>
Babi	1663 ^a	Christen Roht a.k.a. Roth	bapt. of Trini	Marriage date?
Christina	1663 ^b	Christen Moser	bapt. of Peter & Babi	Marriage date?
Maria	1664 ^c	Caspar Eckhard	marriage	
Christen	1668 ^d	Anni Steiger	marriage	
Anni	1671 ^e	Walthard Roht	marriage	
Cathrini	1679	Christen Brawand I	marriage	Father's name?

a. "K Grindelwald 4 Taufrodel (1641-1666) ...," *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern*; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 144, baptism, Cathrini, daughter of Christen Roht & Babi Glauß, 19 October 1663.

b. "K Grindelwald 5 Taufrodel (1667-1706) ...," *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern*; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 3, baptisms, Tseter (Peter) and Babi (Barbara), children of Christen Wcoser (Moser) & Christina Glauß, 20 October 1663.

c. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 304, marriage, Caspar Eckhard and Maria Glaus, 24 March 1664

d. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 307, marriage, Christen Glauß and Anni Steigler, 30 March 1668.

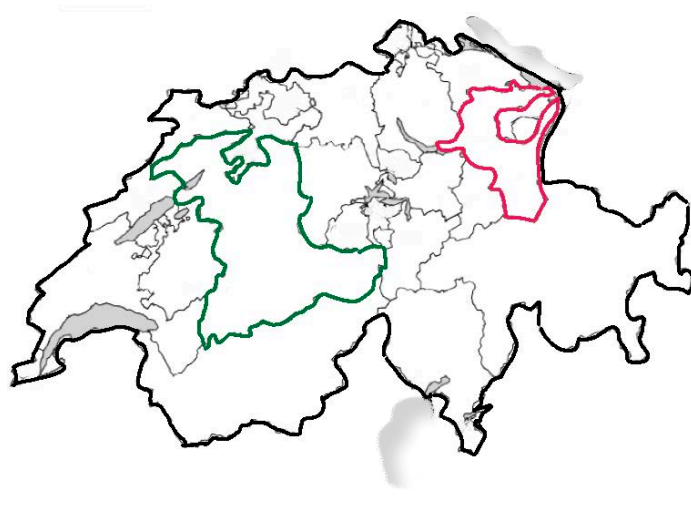
e. Ibid; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 310, marriage, Walthard Roht and Anni Glauß, 24 March 1771.

Christen Brawand married Cathrini when he was 24 years old.¹⁹ The marriage record for Cathrini does not include her age, her birth location, or the names of her parents. Her children's baptismal records do not include locations with sponsors. Is it possible that Cathrini was related to Babi, Christina, Maria, Christen, and Anni?

Although the Grindelwald marriage register could be incomplete, it is likely that the Glauß=Roht and the Glauß=Moser marriages occurred before 1664 in a town near Grindelwald. Perhaps they had children before moving to Grindelwald. Perhaps there are baptismal records somewhere for the above Glauß family members before 1663. For further research, I needed to find in which towns those families may have lived.

FAMILIENNAMENBUCH DER SCHWEIZ

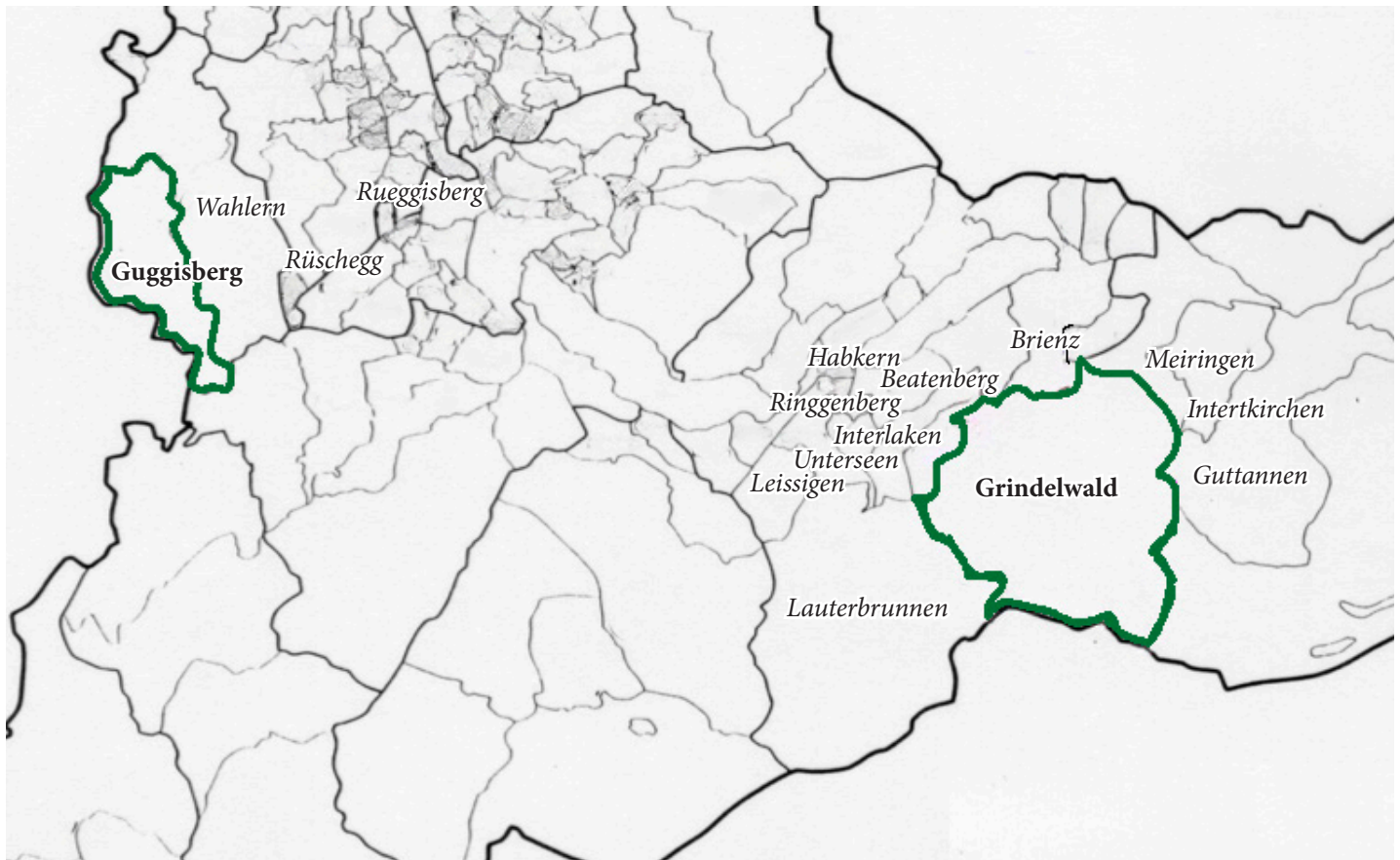
The *Family Names Book of Switzerland* provides locations only for the surnames of Swiss citizens. However, it was useful for determining possible locations and for transcribing handwritten church records. The book shows many locations for the Roth and Moser families, including Grindelwald. Locations in three general areas in Switzerland appeared for the Glaus surname.²⁰ The areas around Grindelwald include: Lauterbrunnen, Niederried bei Interlaken, Oberried am Brienzersee, and Wilderswil. The second general area includes Guggisberg, Rüeggisberg, Rüscheegg, and Wahlern. Lastly, the Family Names Book identified four locations farther away in Canton Sankt Gallen: Benken, Rufi, Schänis, and *dort bei* (over there by) Schänis.



Switzerland Cantons. The Family Names Book found Glaus family in Canton Bern (green) and Canton Sankt Gallen (red).

19. "K Grindelwald 4 Taufrodel (1641-1666) ...," *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern*; citing Grindelwald, Switzerland, page 72, baptism, Christen, child of Peter Braband & Elsy Grimm, 27 October 1654.

20. *Familiennamenbuch der Schweiz* (<https://familiennamenbuch.ch/index.php>), the family name book uses Glaus not Glauß.



Selected communities in Canton Bern, Switzerland, with Guggisberg (left) & Grindelwald (right) outlined in green.

STATE ARCHIVES OF CANTON BERN

Many of the records from Canton Bern are available online. FamilySearch has an excellent list of digitized Swiss Katholische and Evangelisch-Reformierte church books.²¹ The first document in each record set has information worth viewing, including villages associated with main towns, and at the end, a list of surnames for the towns' citizens in 1861.

I begin with an example from a marriage record. A 3 October 1789 marriage record from Grindelwald shows that Jacob Brawand was from Muhlbach and Anna Sterchi was from Isenfluh. Google Maps shows Isenfluh about 14 miles west of Grindelwald near Lauterbrunnen, and the correct Muhlbach is a suburb in east Grindelwald. Looking at locations listed in the Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern, Grindelwald was easy to find, as was the baptismal record for Jacob Brawand. Anna Sterchi's baptism in Isenfluh was not obvious.

Lauterbrunnen

Lauterbrunnen is also easily located, but they did not record Anna's baptism there. The first document mentions Isenfluh on the title page for Lauterbrunnen, but the only suburb highlighted in the following data is Isenthal.

Gsteig bei Interlaken

Interlaken, apparently the largest city between Bern and Grindelwald, was missing from the Family Names Book when I searched for the Glaus surname. The alphabetized locations from the State Archives of Canton Bern also did not include Interlaken. The images for this large church parish in the state archives are labeled Gsteig bei Interlaken. Under General Information for Gsteig bei Interlaken are the communities of Bönigen, Gsteigwiler, Gündlischwand, Interlaken, Iseltwald, Isenfluh, Lütschental, Matten, Saxeten, & Wilderswil. An old list of churches in Interlaken also lists: Beatenberg, Habkern, Leissigen, Ringgenberg, and Unterseen. The baptism for Anna Sterchi of Isenfluh was found in Gsteig bei Interlaken.²²

21. "Switzerland, Catholic and Lutheran Church Records: 1418-1996," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/catalog/4138674>).

22. "K Gsteig bei Interlaken 4 Taufrodel, (1738-1765)," digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222302>); citing Isenfluh, Switzerland, page 310, baptism, Anna, daughter of Michel Sterchi & Margreta Sterchi, 26 May 1765.

Marriage records were shorter and easier to search than baptismal records. One of the 1663 records from Grindelwald recorded the birth of Trini, daughter of Christen Roth and Babi Glauß. Their marriage record, recorded just over nine months prior,²³ shows Babi's parents are Heinrich Glauß and Catharina Sterchi.²⁴

The children of Heinrich and Catharina were:

- i. Barbara, baptized 21 June 1640.²⁵
- ii. Heinrich, baptized 3 October 1641.²⁶
- iii. Madalen, baptized 4 December 1642.²⁷
- iv. Madlen, baptized 21 January 1644.²⁸
- v. Christen, baptized 11 January 1646.²⁹
- vi. Cathrin, baptized 11 June 1648.³⁰
- vii. Ulli, baptized 12 May 1650.³¹
- viii. Margreth, baptized 25 January 1652.³²
- ix. Maria, baptized 22 June 1656.³³
- x. Jacob, baptized 14 September 1660.³⁴

After seeing that Heinrich and Catharina's ten children had some familiar names, it appeared to include Glauß family members from the Grindelwald list of Babi, Christina, Maria, Christen, Anni, and Cathrini. However, Christina and Annie were missing. Maria did not have a child at age eight. And Cathrini did not have a child when she was 50. Babi does not appear to be a sister to Cathrini Glauß.

OTHER LOCATIONS BORDERING GRINDELWALD

Several locations from the Family Names Book of Switzerland with Glaus family connections were a very long walk from Grindelwald. So, I first searched for records from the other locations bordering Grindelwald.

Beatenberg

Also known as Sankt Beatenberg or St. Beatenberg, Glauß was not in the 1861 list of names from the Bern Archives, though they may have been there earlier. I did not find a Moser=Glauß marriage.

Brienz

Kirchgemeinde Brienz (Brienz Parish) contains images of records for Gemeinden Brienz, Brienzwiler, Hofstetten bei Brienz, Oberried am Brienersee, Schwanden bei Brienz (Schwanden), and Gemeinde Ebligen. Brienz is about the size of Interlaken. The Glauß surname appears on a list in Oberried in 1861.

The register with baptism and marriage records from 1626 to 1663 is missing.³⁵ Christina Glauß and Christen Moser were probably married prior to the birth of their twins in 1663. Cathrini Glauß, married in 1679, was born circa 1656, if she was two years younger than her husband. So, Brienz could remain a possible location for those marriage and baptismal records, and cast a doubt on future discoveries. However, nobody with the surname Glauß had a child baptized in Brienz between 1600 and 1626, when I expected Hans Glauß to be born.



Interlaken hotels on the Höhweg, a street that links the town's two railway stations, by Yittachsam. Public Domain.

23. "K Gsteig bei Interlaken 17 Eherodel (1612-1727)," digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222315>); citing Isenfluh, Switzerland, page 100, marriage, Christen Roth & Barbara Glauß, 12 January 1663.

24. "K Gsteig bei Interlaken 2 Taufrodel, (1628-1700)," digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222300>); citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 86, baptism, Barbara, child of Heinrich Glauß & Catharina Sterchi, 21 June 1640.

25. Ibid.

26. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 93, baptism, Heinrich, child of Heinrich Glauß & Catharina Sterchi, 3 October 1641.

27. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 98, baptism, Madalena, child of Heinrich Glauß & Catharina Sterchi, 4 December 1642.

28. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 103, baptism, Madlen, child of Hans Glauß & Heni Sterchi, 21 January 1644.

29. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 114, baptism, Christen, child of Heinrich Glauß & Cathrin Sterchi, 11 January 1646.

30. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 127, baptism, Cathrin, child of Heinrich Glauß & Cathrin Sterchi, 11 June 1648.

31. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 135, baptism, Ulli, child of Heinrich Glauß & Cathrin Sterchi, 12 May 1650.

32. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 144, baptism, Margreth, child of Heinrich Glauß & Cathrin Sterchi, 25 January 1652.

33. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 159, baptism, Maria, child of Heinrich Glauß & Cathrin Sterchi, 22 June 1656.

34. Ibid; citing Gsteig, Bern, Switzerland, page 192, baptism, Jacob, child of Heinrich Glauß & Cathrin Sterchi, 14 September 1660.

35. "K Brienz 3 Tauf-, Ehe- und Totenrodel (fehlt [missing]), 1626-1663," *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=221034>), citing Brienz, Bern, Switzerland.

Guttannen

The parish registers of Guttannen are not online.

Habkern

The marriage records for Habkern do not begin until 1665. There is no Glauß surname listed and no children were born into a Glauß family circa 1660.

Innertkirchen

The surname list for Innertkirchen does not contain Glauß and their records do not begin until 1800.

Leissigen

Leissigen also includes records for Därlingen. The 1861 list of families does not include the surname Glauß. There is a gap in the death records between 1660 and 1670. I found no Moser=Glauß marriage between 1640 and 1663.

Meiringen

Church books from Meiringen also contain those of Hasliberg and Shattenhalb. No Moser=Glauß marriage was recorded in these books and neither name is in the Meiringen surname list.

Ringgenberg

Ringgenberg includes the communities of Goldswil and Niederried. "Bern had a church built in the Ringgenberg castle ruins between 1670 and 1671, the older church records were probably lost in the process."³⁶ Marriage records begin in 1665, baptisms in 1672.

Unterseen

No Moser=Glauß marriage found between 1640 and 1663.

LOCATIONS FARTHER AWAY

Guggisberg

The municipality of Guggisberg is 44 miles northwest of Grindelwald, a long one or a two-day ride in the 1600s. I did not find the Christen Moser=Christina Glauß marriage record. However, the marriage records for Guggisberg from 1637 through 1664 included at least

thirteen individuals with the surname Glauß. There were four entries with the name Hans Glauß. In one, he married Anna Zbinden on 26 June 1653.³⁷ Surprisingly, entries for the children of Hans Glauß and Anna Zbinden began at Guggisberg five years before their marriage.

The children of Hans and Anna were:

- i. Anna Glauß was baptized 26 December 1647.³⁸
- ii. Barbara Glauß was baptized 4 November 1649.³⁹
- iii. Elsbeth Glauß was baptized 23 November 1651.⁴⁰
- iv. Margrete Glauß was baptized 17 July 1653.⁴¹
- v. Hans Glauß was baptized 11 February 1655.⁴²
- vi. Catharina Glauß was baptized 28 September 1656.⁴³
- vii. Christina Glauß was baptized 9 January 1659.⁴⁴

Hans Glauß and Anna Zbinden could be the parents of Cathrini Glauß, who married Christian Brawand in 1679. The above Catharina Glauß would have been 23 years old in 1679. Her sister, Anna, could be the Anna Glauß who married Walthard Roht in 1671. The above Anna would have been 23 years old in 1671. However, another Anna Glauß married in Guggisberg in 1681. I did not find a marriage for Catharina Glauß in Guggisberg between 1670 and 1691, and Catharina Glauß did not have any children in Guggisberg between 1670 and 1685.

Rüeggisberg

I did not find the Christina Glauß=Christen Moser marriage in Rüeggisberg.

Rüschegg

Baptismal and marriage records from Rüschegg began in 1818. A Glauß family lived there in 1861.

Wahlern

In 1861, Wahlern, also known as Schwarzenberg, had a Glauß family. I did not find a Moser=Glauß marriage. One Glauß baptism was recorded in 1640.

36. "Conditions of Access and Use," *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=220201>).

37. "K Guggisberg 4 Taufrodel (1665-1693), Eherodel (1637-1693), 1637-1693," digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222332>); citing Guggisberg, Switzerland, page 20, marriage, Hans Glauß & Anna Zbinden, 26 June 1653.

38. "K Guggisberg 3 Taufrodel (1637-1664)," digital image, *Online Inventory of the Holdings of the State Archives of Canton Bern* (<https://www.query.sta.be.ch/detail.aspx?ID=222331>); citing Guggisberg, Switzerland, page 131, baptism, Anna, child of Hans Glauß & Anna Zbinden, 26 December 1647.

39. Ibid; citing Guggisberg, Switzerland, page 153, baptism, Barbara, child of Hans Glauß & Anna Zbinden, 4 November 1649.

40. Ibid; citing Guggisberg, Switzerland, page 178, baptism, Elsbeth, child of Hans Glauß & Anna Zbinden, 23 November 1651.

41. Ibid; citing Guggisberg, Switzerland, page 194, baptism, Margrete, child of Hans Glauß & Anna Zbinden 17 July 1653.

42. Ibid; citing Guggisberg, Switzerland, page 212, baptism, Hans, child of Hans Glauß & Anna Zbinden, 11 February 1655.

43. Ibid; citing Guggisberg, Switzerland, page 230, baptism, Catharina, child of Hans Glauß & Anna Zbinden, 28 September 1656.

44. Ibid; citing Guggisberg, Switzerland, page 250, baptism, Christina, child of Hans Glauß & Anna Zbinden 9 January 1659.

NINETY MILES FROM GRINDELWALD

The following three locations are in St. Gallen Canton, Switzerland. St. Gallen Catholic and Reformed records are available online through the St. Gallen State Archives. In these records, the given name of Hans has been recorded as Joannes.

Benken

There are many entries for Glaus family members in the Catholic records for Benken. I did not find the Moser=Glaus marriage. I did not find a Catharina, born to a Joannes Glaus and Anna. In 1651, the baptismal records happily noted that the new minister was from Guggisberg, only 100 miles away.

Rufi

The hamlets of Rufi, Dorf, Maseltrangen, and Rütiberg are part of the municipality of Schänis. Some entries in Schänis church books name the town of Rufi.

Schänis

There are many entries for Glaus family members in the Catholic records for Schänis. I did not find the Moser=Glaus marriage. I did not find a record of a marriage between a Joannes Glaus and an Anna between 1741 and 1758.

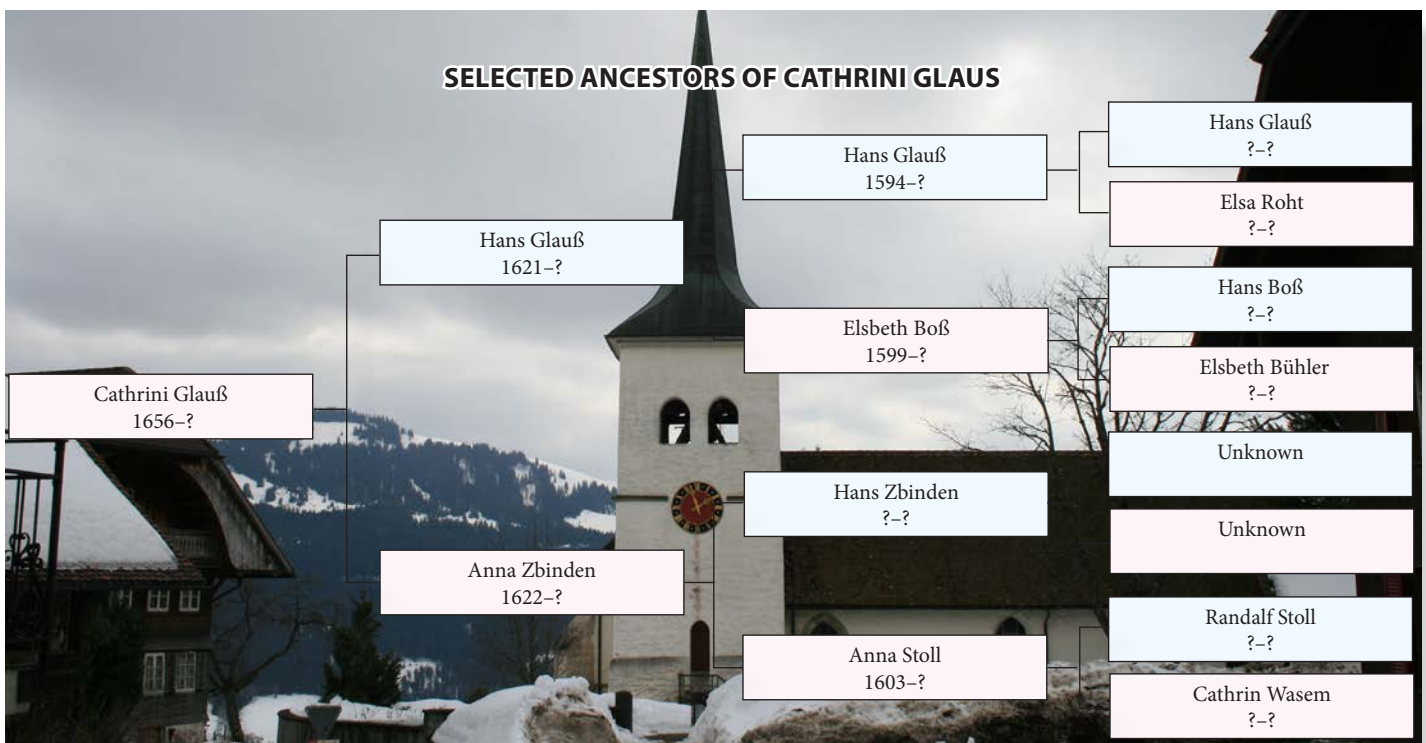
CONCLUSION

The father of Cathrini Glaus was not a Kauffman. Four of Cathrini's first six children appeared to receive given

names from their parents and grandparents. Cathrini's parents could be named Hans Glaus and Anna. Six people with the Glaus surname probably moved to Grindelwald around 1663. Cathrini Glaus, married in 1679, was born prior to 1663.

The Roth=Glaus marriage or the Moser=Glaus marriage could lead to the baptism of Cathrini Glaus if the Glaus surnames in Grindelwald are related. Barbara Glaus married Christen Roth in Gsteig bei Interlaken; her parents were Heinrich Glaus and Catharina Sterchi. She is not closely related to Cathrini Glaus. I did not find the Christen Moser=Christina Glaus marriage.

A thorough search of municipalities bordering Grindelwald did not uncover Cathrini Glaus or other Grindelwald Glaus circa 1670. Many, but not all, Swiss records are available for there, and for locations farther away. Forty-four miles northwest of Grindelwald, Catharina Glaus, daughter of Hans Glaus and Anna Zbinden, was baptized on 28 September 1656 in Guggisberg, Bern, Switzerland. I did not find a record of a marriage for Catharina Glaus in Guggisberg. She would have been 23 years old if she married, as Cathrini Glaus did in 1679. The acceptable location, correct name, expected age, and the lack of a marriage in Guggisberg suggest that the parents of Cathrini Glaus are Hans Glaus and Anna Zbinden. The naming pattern of her children worked as a clue, but not all six people with the Glaus surname in Grindelwald were closely related.



Sources: see State Archives of Canton Bern. There were several individuals named Hans Zbinden, born circa 1600. Background image: "D Chile vo Guggisbärg, Schwiiz" (The church in Guggisberg, Switzerland) by Badener, cropped. CC-BY-SA 3.0.

Clatsop County, Oregon Stillbirths (1922–1940)

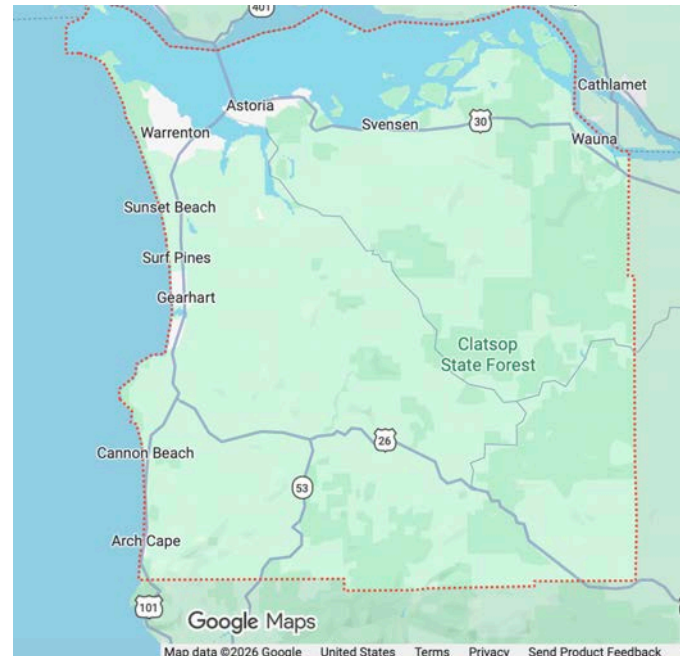
Loretta Welsh

Copies of the Clatsop County stillbirths were donated to the Genealogical Forum of Oregon. They were indexed and proofed by volunteers.

To request a digital copy of a recorded stillbirth (emailed to you):

Members log into <https://gfo.org/login/members-login/member-resources-welcome.html> then click on Lookup Requests and complete the form with the index information and Clatsop County Stillbirth.

Non-members go to <https://gfo.org/resources/research-order-form.html> and enter Clatsop County Stillbirth request and the index information in the "Description of Inquiry" box. The amount is \$7 for the record.



Clatsop County, Oregon.

Child's Surname	Child's Given Name	Gender	Birth Year	Father's Given Name	Mother's Given Name	Comments
Adams	(NG)	male	1940	Charles	Helen Bernice	
Akiyama	(NG)	male	1924	M	Oki	
Alava	(NG)	male	1922	Albert	Anna	
Alsman	(NG)	male	1924	Alma M	Julia/Julie	
Andrews	(NG)	male	1940	Donald	Emma/Erma (?)	typeover on name
Apostolos	(NG)	male	1927	Mike	Mary	
Appelo	(NG)	female	1926	C Arthur	Agnes	1st twin
Appelo	(NG)	female	1926	C Arthur	Agnes	2nd twin
Bailey	(NG)	female	1924	Walter	Pearl	
Bailey	(NG)	female	1940	Ross (Jr)	Esther	
Bakanem	(NG)	female	1924	Cash	Sophia	
Beck	(NG)	female	1926	Thorvald	Dorothea	
Bjorg	(NG)	male	1925	Harold	Caroline	
Blommaert	(NG)	female	1927	Louis C	Mertie D	
Boylan	(NG)	male	1928	Fred H	Goldie Helen	
Boyle	(NG)	male	1924	Huber	Irene	
Brown	(NG)	female	1937	John Emerson	Hilda Elizabeth	
Bumala	(NG)	male	1922	Otto J	Lydia	
Callohan	(NG)	female	1925	James M	Vera	
Churlin	(NG)	male	1924	Antone	Dona	
Clark	(NG)	female	1926	Woocestor ("believed to be")	Grace Ione (dec'd)	
Clark	(NG)	female	1940	Jim Ford	Viola Anna	
Coquillette	(NG)	male	1928	Rubin W	Myrtle Clare	
Couch	(NG)	female	1928	William F	Edith H	
Cunningham	(NG)	male	1926	John W	Mary O	

Child's Surname	Child's Given Name	Gender	Birth Year	Father's Given Name	Mother's Given Name	Comments
Dimick	(NG)	male	1922	Roy H	Lydia	
Doran	(NG)	male	1924	Daniel D	Martha Marie	
Doran	(NG)	male	1928	Dan	Mary	
Eagle	(NG)	female	1926	Fred	Ruth	
Eastham	(NG)	female	1928	James Wesley	Grace Latricia	
Elliott	(NG)	male	1927	John L	Ruby Maxine	
Foss	(NG)	female	1926	E C	Maude	
Fukuda	(NG)	female	1928	Tanisaburo	Chieno Alitake	
Funn	(NG)	female	1928	Go	Chan Fong	
Gerritse	(NG)	male	1928	Lenard R	Delores V	
Gerttula	(NG)	female	1924	Jalmer	Lucy	twin2
Gerttula	(NG)	male	1924	Jalmer	Lucy	twin1
Gerttula	(NG)	male	1925	Jalmar Heino	Lucy Beatrice	
Giebrodt	(NG)	female	1923	Clarence M	Estella	twin1
Go	(NG)	female	1928	Funn	Chan Fong	see Funn
Hall	(NG)	female	1937	Mason	Helen	
Hanhi	(NG)	male	1939	Charles Adolf	Ann Griselda	
Harder	(NG)	male	1937	Fred	Eloise	
Heaton	(NG)	female	1938	Harold	Dorothy	
Hermonson	(NG)	male	1924	Elmer	Hilja	
Herndon	(NG)	female	1924	George Dewey	Mary Francis	
Hill	Lois Mary	female	1936	Carl W	Eugene	
Hnason/Hanson	(NG)	female	1926	Herman	Julia	
Hoagland	(NG)	male	1924	Joseph H	Emma S	
Jones	(NG)	male	1924	Hugh M	Margaret	
Jones	Helen Eva	female	1938	Ivan E	Mildred Eva	
Kampy	(NG)	female	1928	Matti E	Mary E	
Korpela	(NG)	male	1927	Ilmari Matt	Tynni Helena	
LaBoseta	(NG)	male	1939	Geo A	Esther	
Lam	(NG)	male	1926	Wong	Grace Lee	
LaMont	(NG)	male	1925	Chester	Esther	
Lofgren	(NG)	female	1924	Amel	Lena	
Lonergan	(NG)	female	1922	Oscar J	Helmi M	
Love	(NG)	female	1926	Clarence Oscar	Lilly May	
Lunden	(NG)	male	1925	Emil	Mandy	
Mackey	(NG)	female	1925	Jacob	Alma Sophia	
Macy	(NG)	female	1927	Earl Roy	Nellie A	
Marxen	(NG)	female	1922	Herman	Imogene	
McArthur	(NG)	male	1926	Wallace Clark	Elizabeth Cecil	
McLeod	(NG)	male	1924	Thomas	Helen	
Metzler	(NG)	female	1938	Kenneth F	Lena Fay	
Miemi	(NG)	female	1925	John V	Aili	
Miller	(NG)	female	1927	James J	Anna	
Miller	Walter	male	1939	Chas Walter	Sally Audry	

Child's Surname	Child's Given Name	Gender	Birth Year	Father's Given Name	Mother's Given Name	Comments
Mishler	(NG)	female	1938	Harley I	Ruth	
Mitchell	(NG)	female	1936	Hermit	Earleen	
Nazawa	(NG)	female	1924	K	K	
Newell	(NG)	female	1924	Wilber	Alice	
Niemi	(NG)	female	1938	Alfred William	Mercy Allene	
Nivala	(NG)	female	1928	Joseph A	Anne	
Olmsted	(NG)	male	1939	Francis Merlin	Vera Lauretta	
Olsen	(NG)	male	1940	Manfred A	Lila	
Olson	Harold	male	1938	Howard Leroy	Wanda Emily	
Paldo	(NG)	male	1927	E W	Tehella	
Perdew	(NG)	male	1925	Ralph Albert	Lillie	
Petersen	Dale Dean	male	1939	Arne Jennings	Ursula	
Peterson	(NG)	male	1925	Ole	Anna	
Richardson	Scott	male	1939	Chas Roland	Alice B	
Smeds	(NG)	male	1938	John	Esther Frances	
Stephens	Carl Dean	male	1939	Lloyd E	Edith	
Tanisaburo	(NG)	female	1928	Fukuda	Chieno Alitake	see Fukuda
Vlastelicia	Bartholemew Adin	male	1940	John	Velma E	
Walmon	(NG)	male	1925	Walter A	Selma K	
Wheatley	(NG)	female	1925	Harry M	Anna	
Wong	(NG)	male	1926	Lam	Grace Lee	see Lam
Worrel	(NG)	male	1938	Lloyd R	Martha S	
Wuonola	(NG)	male	1940	Nestor	(Not Given)	



Ocean View Cemetery, Clatsop County, Oregon. Photo courtesy Find a Grave member JA.

Book Review

The History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania: From the Discovery of the Delaware to the Present Time

Reviewed by Anne Sharp

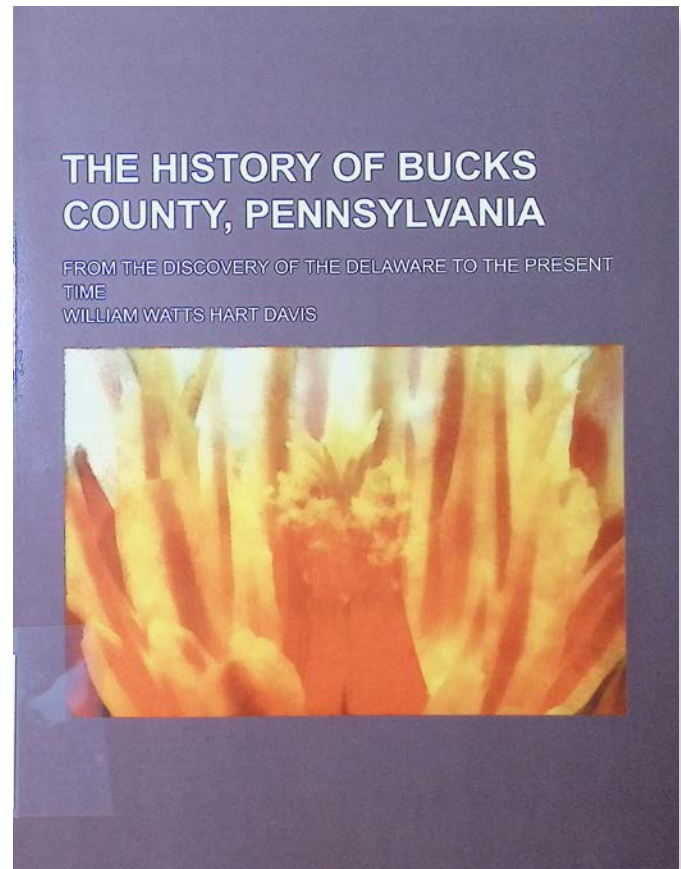
Author: William Watts Hart Davis
 Publisher: General Books LLC
 Publication Date: 2012 reprint of 1876
 Pages: 361
 GFO call number: 974.85 Buck .Hist-Au Davi

Author William Watts Hart Davis begins this first volume of *The History of Bucks County* tracing its historical development from the time of European traders and settlers. Mentions of those who lived there at the time, such as the Lenni Lenape and the Susquehanna, occur during descriptions of interactions with the Dutch, French, Swedish, and English. Originally published in 1876, the book is rich with details of the land, the events, and the people. William Davis was a co-founder of the Bucks County Historical Society. He relied on the documents and personal histories of residents to write about over 200 years of early history. Rather than analyzing history, he chronicles events of a personal nature as well as of general interest. Servants and enslaved persons are described, as well as the leaders. These details help to make the people more personal while intriguing references to events pique the reader's interest to delve deeper into the larger historical story.

The book is easy to read. It includes a table of contents, a list of illustrations, and an index. An appendix of the flora, birds, and mammals of the area is included.

Editor's Note: The original work by W. W. H. Davis was published in 1876 by the Democrat Book and Job Office Print (Boylsetown, PA). It was one book consisting of 55 chapters (875 pages) plus an appendix and index.

A second edition, "revised and enlarged," was published by the Lewis Publishing Company in 1905. It was edited by Warren S. Ely and John W. Jordan. There is no introduction to indicate the changes, but the original book was broken into two volumes and there are additional



illustrations. Volumes 1 & 2 were bound into one book. The chapter names remained largely the same. In addition, the editors added a third volume, keeping the same title. They described this volume as "a fitting supplement to the ample historical narrative from the pen of General W. W. H. Davis."

The books were reprinted in 1975 by the Genealogical Publishing Company. Volumes 1 and 2 were again bound into one book. Volume 3 was retitled *A Genealogical and Personal History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania*.

Because the original work is in the public domain, the early editions have been digitized and reprinted. The 2012 reprint was reviewed here. The library at the GFO holds the 1975 editions of both books.

Book Review

Pioneering Life in Ironside and the Malheur Basin: The Annotated Journals of Cyrus T. Locey from 1858–1884

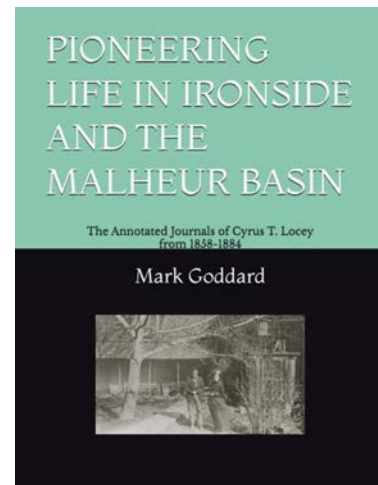
Reviewed by Anne Sharp

Author:	Mark Goddard
Publisher:	not identified
Publication Date:	2024
Pages:	453
Price:	\$36
GFO call number:	979.TrDiaryLoce1858-1884

Cyrus T. Locey, often called the Father of Malheur County, kept a journal for most of his eventful life. His experiences personalize this time period in Oregon history. He walked the Oregon Trail with his physician father, stepmother, and brothers, spent time in the California gold fields, worked on steamships above Willamette Falls, and pioneered in remote Malheur County in Oregon. In his book, *Pioneering Life in Ironside and The Malheur Basin: The Annotated Journals of Cyrus T. Locey from 1858–1884*, author Mark Goddard highlights the years when Cyrus lived near Oregon City, Oregon, and his early years in Southeast Oregon.

The first journal entries begin when Cyrus is 22 years old. He writes of his search for his life's path in following his faith, choosing a career, and finding a life partner. Though working on the steamships, he longs for education and dreams of writing poetry. The entries in his journal illustrate his struggles: "O, for some appreciative countenance to smile approvingly upon my efforts to do and be something. But I suppose it is my lot to thus pass my life. O misery!" His closest brother, filling in for him both on the job and in his journal, shares his dramatic flair: "How wonderful that I ever mustered courage to break the chains that bound me to the juggernaut of money getting, that bloodstained car whose wheels would soon have crushed me to the earth, never to rise again."

Cyrus did find his life's partner ("I feel that I love her a right smart chance."), buy property, and start a family. He continued working on the steamboats, where by 1872, he was the superintendent of the Oregon Steam Navigating Company. That year, he and his family joined his wife's parents in homesteading in the Malheur Basin. The journals that would have explained this move have not been found.



The main part of Mr. Goddard's book covers journal entries in the Malheur Basin, where the Loceys' property was farm, ranch, dairy, and woodlot. Cyrus wrote nearly every day about work, money, weather, health, community, and faith. Mark Goddard adds notes to explain people, events, and vocabulary. He provides photographs and drawings of people, places, and equipment that are mentioned. He also recommends books, articles, and websites for further reading. He includes indexes of names and illustrations, additional writings, and information about the locations where the Locey family's papers are archived. Information about this book and other Oregon genealogy and history research can be found at Mr. Goddard's website, Oregontrailgenealogy.com.

Mark Goddard wrote this book to "reveal the stark and brutal life of establishing a ranch in the far-off lands of the Malheur Basin." What stands out most for me is the fragility of life in those times from childbirth, now-preventable disease, gunshots (accidental and otherwise), lawless massacres, and deadly steamboat explosions. Also notable is the absence of his beloved wife's contributions to the decision-making, family income, and community building. Although Cyrus notes the work of his father-in-law, son, and hired help, the reader only learns about her contributions to this partnership when she keeps his journal while he traveled to Portland. During this period, she lists the remarkable butter production that brought income to the family. Perhaps a companion book, gleaned from her writings, could give readers a broader picture of pioneering life.

Book Review

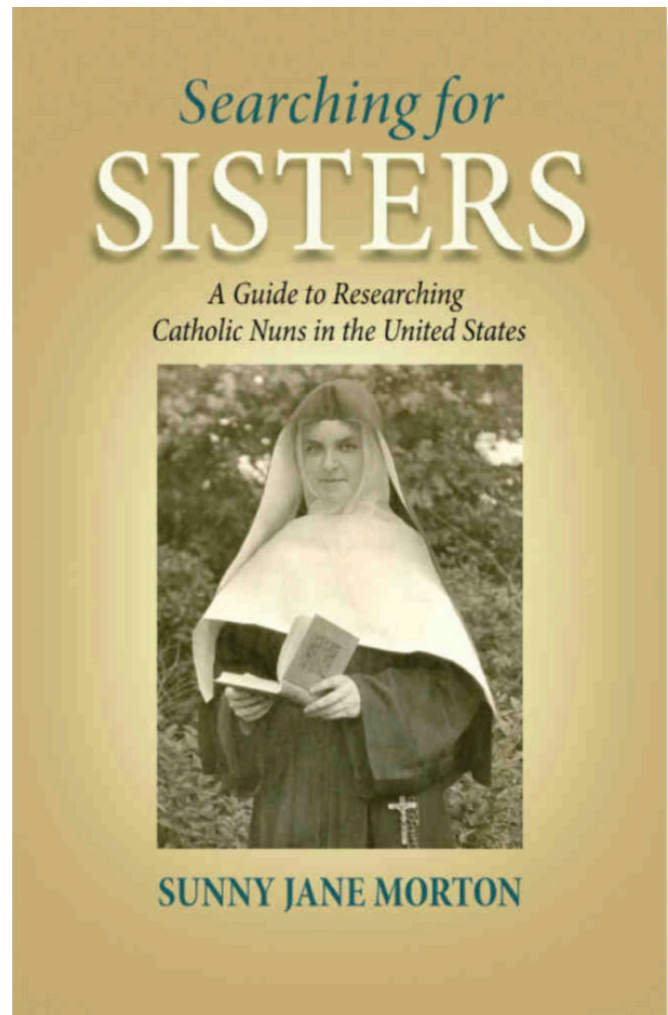
Searching for Sisters: A Guide to Researching Catholic Nuns in the United States

Reviewed by Wendy Negley

Author: Sunny Jane Morton
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Sunny Jane Morton is not a new name to most genealogists, as she is a contributing editor to *Family Tree Magazine*, Editor of *NGS Magazine*, and author of other genealogical books. She is also a genealogy blogger, podcast contributor, and co-author of the book *How to Find Your Family History in U.S. Church Records*. Having discovered that the area of women who join a Catholic order (i.e., nuns and sisters) has been very underrepresented in records and histories, she decided to research it herself and write this guide to actual records and archives.

I found *Searching for Sisters* to be very interesting and revealing. First of all, it provides a history of Catholic nuns in the United States including their many orders and procedures. Then she details the various sources of information on these sisters and how to find them. Once you find the archives, she tells you how to contact them, locate the records, get access to them, and utilize them. There are five case studies in the Appendix detailing how different people found these records and what they were able to learn. There is also a long list of relevant archives. For anyone who has a female member of a religious order in their family tree, this is a must-read book. You will use it constantly, I'm sure. Even if you don't have such a relative, it is instructive to read the many steps the author took to locate these records and how she was able to obtain the desired information. A useful read for any researcher. I recommend it.



Book Review

My Great-Grandmothers: Four Ordinary Women Whose Stories Deserve to Be Told

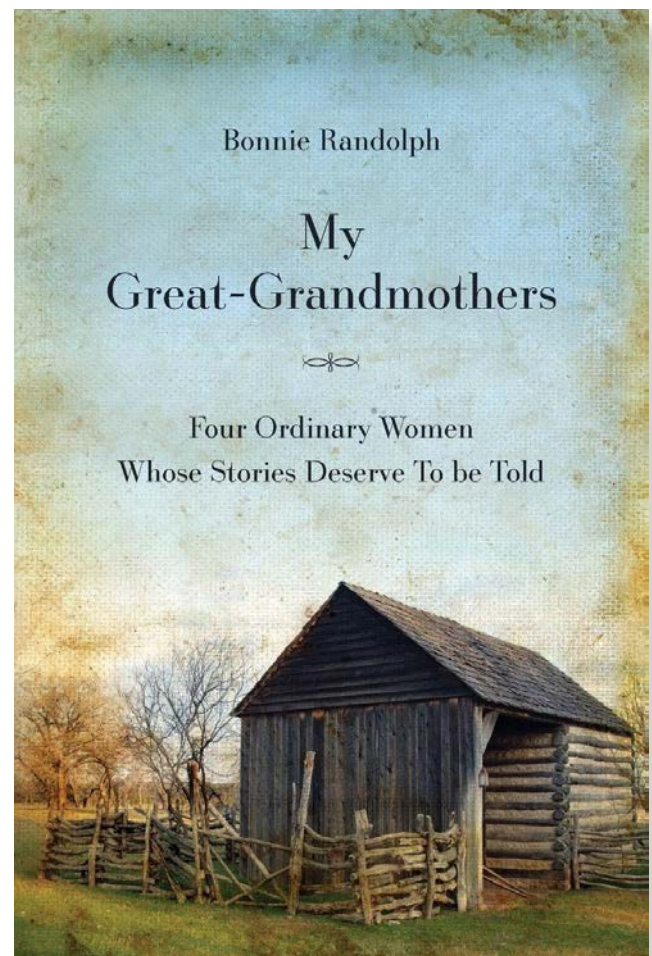
Reviewed by Anne Sharp

Author: Bonnie Randolph
Publisher: Bonnie Nell Randolph
Publication Date: 2026
Pages: 301
Price: \$20.00
GFO call number: 929.2 Springer Cora

Author Bonnie Randolph has researched her family history extensively through interviews, family letters and mementos, records, and considerable travel. In this book, she introduces us to her great-grandmothers and tells us of their personal histories, their geographic and social environments, and their lives that were influenced by world events. Using local newspapers, records, and histories, Ms. Randolph deepens the understanding of how the churn and drift in the currents of world events affect individuals. She tells her great-grandmothers' stories with a blend of detailed facts, educated conjectures, and imagination.

The book is organized into five parts. There is a section for each great-grandmother which begins with a chart of the person's family. These charts are particularly helpful for readers to keep track of the many family members surrounding each great-grandmother. In the fifth part, Ms. Randolph analyzes what she learned from her research and the legacy these essential ancestors left for her.

Each great-grandmother lived during times of great change and risk. One was a child during the Civil War when her female-led household dealt with both Union and Confederate soldiers, fugitive deserters, displaced formerly enslaved people, and unscrupulous opportunists who took advantage of lawless times. There were worries about starting over: "Some believed the land would not produce again because it was soaked with blood." (p. 39) One homesteaded in Texas territory where "Railroads brought ... a transient population of adventurers and those of unsettled habits." (p. 98) Two were part of recent immigrant families from Germany who sailed across the ocean on faith.



There are wide differences in available material for the great-grandmothers. One who died at age 28 is mentioned in few records. Her mother (the author's great, great-grandmother) is mentioned by first name only in one single record. Another was raised by an uncle who was well known and thoroughly documented. He was pardoned by President Andrew Jackson for the crime of unpaid taxes on his whiskey still. A great-aunt is listed for beatification.

Times were different then. We no longer refrigerate with blocks of ice cut from frozen rivers. Cursing has ceased to be a punishable offense. Adult men courting teenage girls is now frowned upon. And, most relevant, women's legal rights have increased. Yet society grappled with some of the same issues as today: differences of opinion on prohibition of behavior-altering substances, on how to maneuver a world-wide epidemic, and on the role of the federal government. For instance, in his inaugural address during the Panic of 1893, President Grover Cleveland said, "The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government (sic) its functions do not include the support of the people." (p. 59)

"Death was life's most constant event." (p. 278) One great-grandmother died at the young age of 28. Three were widowed. Many children did not survive infancy or childhood. Disability and death from diseases and injuries that were common before modern medical advances touched every family. Mental illness and suicide brought complicated grief. Survivors were given varying help from welcoming or not-so-willing family.

But there were times of light and joy: singing on the porch in the evening, local dances, or shared work. Church was both comfort and community. There was enough energy left after work that youngsters might prank the elders by switching the babies as they slept in their carriages during a late evening revival meeting.

In addition to detailed portrayals of her ancestors, Ms. Randolph colors their world with an impressive understanding of the world in which they lived. Many times, I stopped reading to research information such as blab schools, glazed linen, or the Revenue Act of 1862. I learned that joining the Masons could get you expelled from a church in one community, yet be respected for establishing free primary schools in another. It was interesting to read that Portland's Civic Auditorium was turned into

a makeshift hospital for a time during the Spanish Flu epidemic.

The author begins her book with advice printed in several newspapers in 1889, entitled "What a Girl Should Know." This advice takes us back to the times of her great-grandmothers when a woman should know how to cook, sew, clean, and be "womanly." (This particular author also recommended that she should be able to "humor a cross old man" and "see a mouse without screaming.") Ms. Randolph ends her book by comparing the differences in how women lived in those days without the many choices and freedoms that women have today. While always mindful of these stark differences, I found that these women were so fully colored in the words of their great-granddaughter that I could put myself in their place. What were the choices I imagine myself making in their circumstances? Where would I have found my joy?

Bonnie Randolph writes that her great-grandmothers "carefully organized, stitched, and pressed many small quilt squares to create a stunning pattern." I was pleased to meet these women. I agree with the author that "All our great-grandmothers deserve to have their stories told."

Start Writing
Your Ancestor's Legacy Depends upon You!

September 19
2:30 pm PT

Steven W. Morrison

gfo.org/gentalk

GFO DISCOVER YOUR HERITAGE
GenTalk

In Memoriam

Emily Belle (Johnson) Reding (1934–2026)

Emily Reding passed away on 15 April 2026 in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, at the age of 91. She was a member and eventual life member, donor, and volunteer (in multiple roles) with the Genealogical Forum of Oregon starting in 1975.

Emily was born on 25 August 1934 in Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, to parents Warren and Gertrude (Buckles) Johnson. She graduated from Nestucca Union High School in nearby Cloverdale and in 1954 married Joseph G. Reding at Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Tillamook. In 1961 they moved to Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, where they raised their five children.

A devoted wife and mother, Emily also connected with and supported her North Portland community. In her later years this continued when she and friends had lunch daily at the volunteer-run, local non-profit eatery, Po' Shines Café de la Soul.

Through the decades Emily had become an avid family genealogist. Of particular pride were her Oregon Trail pioneer ancestors, including the Marshall family of 1852.

After joining the Genealogical Forum in 1975, Emily became an active volunteer. During the Woodcraft Building remodel (then GFO's location), she recruited her family to help move all of its furniture. In 1977 she became membership chair and by 1979 was library co-chair for the next seven years. In 1986 she became a joint life member with her daughter Tressa Reding, and together they completed the 1994 edition of *Columbia County, Oregon Marriage Records, 1855-1900*. Emily then became GFO's 3rd vice-president in 1987, head of library acquisitions in 1988, planned giving in 1990, and GFO secretary from 1991-1994. By 1995 she was serving as assistant to GFO's president. Throughout those twenty years, she also acted as receptionist, guiding visitors through GFO's library shelves and other resources, making family research "look like the fun we all know it is," recalled cohort Eileen Chamberlain.

She additionally helped with open houses and contributed book reviews to *The Bulletin*.

Additional cohorts April Ober and Pat Burling recall her smile and sense of humor: "she was a pleasure to work with at any GFO event, and it was an honor to sit next to her." Multiple news articles in *The Oregonian* highlighted Emily's expertise in helping others to research their family genealogy, including a feature article (3 January 1991) in which basketball star Clyde Drexler learned how to find his ancestors. In acknowledging all of her work, GFO placed Emily in its Hall of Fame as of September 1995.

Emily was preceded in death by spouse Joseph, daughter Tressa, and siblings Alvin, Don, and Judith. Survivors include children David, Sharon, Reyne, and Marta, along with granddaughter Kristin, and two great-grandchildren.



Genealogical Forum of Oregon

OPEN HOUSE MAY 1-8, 2027



Call for Presentations

We invite speakers and groups to provide a presentation on any subject of genealogical interest. We are particularly interested in classes that highlight Pacific Northwest resources, "getting-started" talks, and lectures on methodology. This is a great opportunity to publicize your unique collection or specialized group - or to let other members see your great work!

Please submit a proposed title and/or brief class description to openhouse@gfo.org.

Take the Survey!

What would you like to learn about in 2027? Let us know by completing our short survey at gfo.org/openhouse.

A week of open doors at our library * gfo.org/openhouse

GENEALOGICAL FORUM OF OREGON INC
Offices & Library
2505 S.E. 11th Ave. Suite B018
Portland OR 97202-1093

GFO SEPTEMBER 2026 EVENTS

Check the calendar for the URL to participate in online events: gfo.org/calendar.

Wednesday, September 2

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	Learn and Chat
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Sunday, September 6

5:30 p.m.–7:30 p.m.	Pacific NW Genealogy
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Monday, September 7

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	Roots Magic
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Tuesday, September 8

6:30 p.m.–8:30 p.m.	Board Meeting
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Thursday, September 10

6:00 p.m.–7:00 p.m.	Q Review
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Saturday, September 12

10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.	Access GFO Resources
1:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m.	German Group

Wednesday, September 16

1:30 p.m.–3:00 p.m.	DNA Q & A
4:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.	New Home Committee

Saturday, September 19

9:30 a.m.–11:30 a.m.	Genealogy Problem Solvers
2:30 p.m.–3:30 p.m.	GenTalk: Start Writing Your Ancestor's Legacy Depends on You!

Sunday, September 20

2:30 p.m.–4:00 p.m.	Writers' Room
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Sunday, September 28

9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.	GFO Work Party
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