



Johnson Ancestry RESEARCH REPORT

**PREPARED FOR
[name redacted]**

21 June 2024

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Project Details

Objective(s): Research the ancestry of [redacted], husband of [redacted], who was born 26 February 1958, beginning with his grandparents and ascending back through the generation of his 4x great-grandparents.

Background Information: [Redacted] was born on 26 February 1958 in San Antonio, Bexar, Texas to [redacted] and redacted, who were also natives of Texas. [Redacted] attended Texas A&M University, graduating in 1979. He founded the [redacted] company in Dallas, Dallas, Texas in 2003.

[Redacted] resided in Bonham, Fannin, Texas with his wife [redacted], whom he married in 1981 in Bastrop, Bastrop, Texas.

Summary of Findings

Research was conducted in the records of England, Scotland, Canada and numerous states throughout America to document the lives and confirm relationships of the paternal direct line antecedents, ascending back five generations — paternal grandparents, great-grandparents and great-great-grandparents — of [redacted]. Presented within this summary is brief overview of their rich and varied lives, which are detailed extensively within the Research Details section of this report.

Note: Generations 6 and 7 will be provided in subsequent reports.

Generation 3

George William Johnson, Jr. was born 4 May 1925 at Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma. He married Victoria Elizabeth Campbell at Tulsa on 27 November 1947, sharing their anniversary month and day with George's parents and his sister and brother-in-law. Victoria was born 13 June 1929 in Tulsa to Carl Albert Campbell and Margaret Ann Ector. Victoria passed away on 27 June 2020. George Jr. followed her in death a few months later, passing on 10 January 2021.

Generation 4

George William Johnson, Sr. was born 10 January 1893 at Wandsworth, London, England to William Johnson, Jr. and Minnie Connelly. George Sr. was joined in marriage to Edith Naomi Ferguson on 27 November 1919 at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Edith was the daughter of Thomas Lincoln Ferguson and Mary Alice Statler, born on 22 August 1900 at Keystone, Wells, Indiana. George Sr. passed away in Tulsa County, Oklahoma on 8 February 1980 and Edith would follow a few months later, passing on 21 October 1980 at same.

Carl Albert Campbell was born 27 June 1892 at Lochee Forfarshire, Dundee, Scotland to Thomas Smith Campbell and Alexandrina Albert. He married Margaret Ann Ector on 31 January 1928 at Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Margaret was the daughter of Carl Darwin Ector and Lucinda Leary Roseberry (possibly Rosberry), born 15 January 1899 at Shannon County, South Dakota. Margaret passed away on 16 April 1976 in Tulsa County and Carl would follow over a decade later on 18 January 1987 at same.

Generation 5

William Johnson, Jr. was born 21 July 1871 at Findhorn Kinloss, Morayshire, Scotland to William Johnson, Sr. and Charlotte Duncan. He married Minnie Connelly on 2 October 1892 at Battersea, Surrey, England. Minnie was the daughter of William Connelly and Sarah Maria Phipps and was born at Marylebone, London, England on 13 October 1871. She died on 23 November 1961 at Spokane, Spokane, Washington. William Johnson was last found in records in 1958. His date and location of death have not been identified.

Thomas Lincoln Ferguson was likely born about August 1867 at Caledonia County, Vermont to Jesse B. Ferguson and Mary KinA. He married Mary Alice Statler on 4 April 1899 at Hamilton County, Ohio. Mary was born at Clarissa, Todd, Minnesota on 30 May 1882, daughter of Jules August Statler and Christine Parrott. Thomas passed away in La Grande, Union, Oregon on 14 April 1940. Mary died on 5 December 1952 at Turley, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Thomas Smith Campbell was born 9 June 1935 at Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland to William Campbell and Ann Campbell. He was united in marriage to Alexandrina A. Brown on 9 May 1866 at Dundee. Alexandrina was the daughter of William Brown and Alexandrina Gordon and was born about 1848 at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland and died 10 August 1936 at Lochee, Dundee, Angus Scotland. Thomas had preceded her in death on 2 February 1934 at Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Carl Darwin Ector was born about 1866 at Mercy County, Pennsylvania to Theodore R. Ector and Lavina (maiden name not yet known). He married Lucinda Leary Roesberry about 1892. Lucinda was born about March 1871 at North Carolina to William J. Roseberry and Sarah A. Leary. Carl died on 27 December 1926 at Phoenix, Maricopa, Arizona and Lucinda passed away on 22 July 1932 in Tulsa County, Oklahoma.

Family Tree of [redacted]



Research Details

Generation 3 — Grandparents: George William Johnson, Jr. & Victoria Elizabeth Campbell



George William Johnson, Jr. was born 4 May 1925 in Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma to George William Johnson, Sr. and Edith Naomi Johnson née Ferguson.¹ He spent his childhood in Tulsa, residing with his parents and his older sister, Mary, in various family homes throughout the

¹ "United States, World War II Draft Registration Cards Young Men, 1940-1947," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 25 October 2021), card for George William Johnson, Jr., serial no. W169, Local Draft Board 4, Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma; "World War II Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1940-1947," Record Group 147, Box Eddington, Freddie-Johnson, Earnest NARA, St. Louis, Missouri; also, "Johnson, George," *Tulsa World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 17 January 2021, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. [unknown] col. [unknown].

years, including addresses on 36th Street, East 17th Place and South Detroit.² In the early 1940s, George Jr. attended Central High School, as did his future wife, Victoria Elizabeth Campbell.³



Central High School, Tulsa, Oklahoma, ca. 1923

Tulsa Central High School

Tulsa High School was established in 1906, with the first school building being erected downtown at Fourth and Boston at a cost of \$60,000. By 1913, the school became an accredited educational institution, evaluated by the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges, it was only the third school in the entire state to have achieved that status. As the student body continued to grow, the need for a new, larger building resulted in the voters of Tulsa approving \$300,000 in bonds. Now referred to as Tulsa Central High School, the new campus was established at Sixth and Cincinnati Avenue, with the north half of the Tudor-Gothic Revival building opening in 1917. The south half opened up in 1922, with other building being added over

² 1930 United States census, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, population schedule, Tulsa, Peoria Gardens, ED 72-154, p. 5-A (penned), dwelling 72, family 73, Allen J. Johnson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 26 October 2021), citing NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 1936; also, 1940 United States census, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, population schedule, Tulsa, ED 79-28, p. 9-A (penned), dwelling 2136, family 182, Allen J. Johnson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 25 October 2021), citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 3348; also, World War II Draft Registration Card, George William Johnson, Jr., serial no. W169, Tulsa.

³ "Campbell-Johnson Wedding Dec. 17," *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 30 November 1947, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, sec. 4, p. 9 col. 1.

the years, including the Manual Arts Building, which opened in 1925 and housed the shop classes.

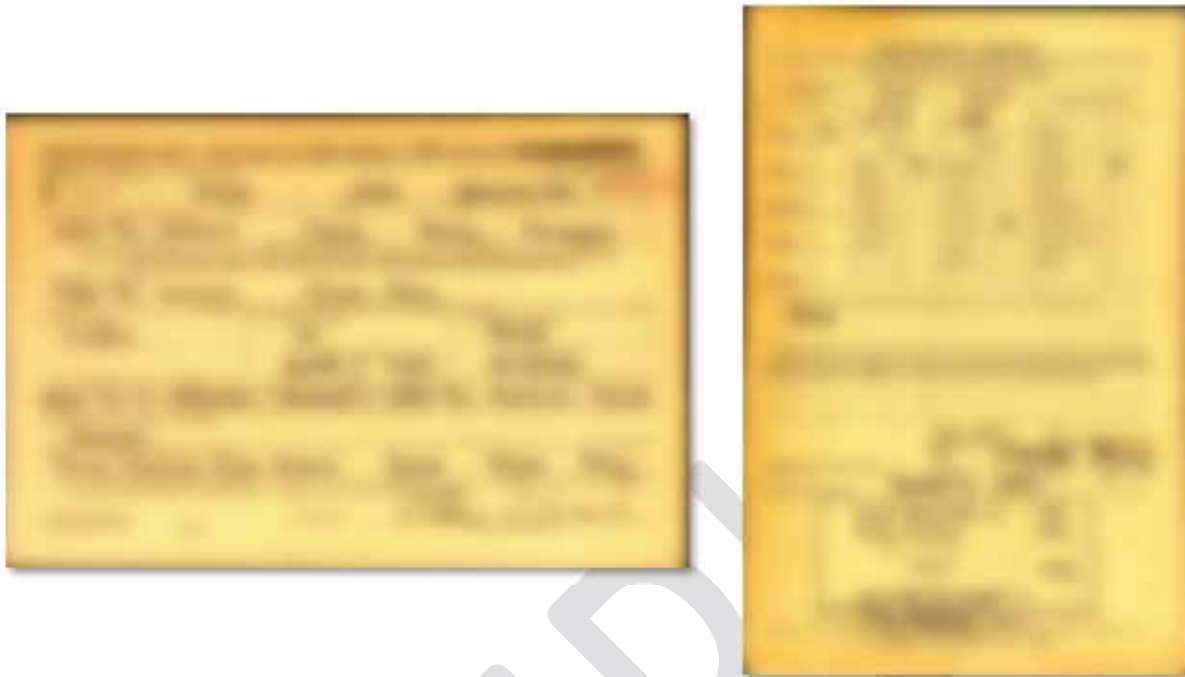
Central featured drinking fountains with fresh filtered water pumped from the deep wells on the campus. It became the primary high school for Tulsa and reached its peak enrollment in 1938 with a student body of 5,000 in grades 10-12 and was the only public high school for white students in the city until 1939. At one point, Tulsa Central was reputed to be the second largest high school in the United States.

The Sixth and Cincinnati campus was closed in 1976 and a new building constructed on West Edison Street. The old Central High School building is now the home of a utility company, the Public Service Company of Oklahoma. The Manual Arts Building, which was constructed in 1925, is now part of the Activities Center for the Downtown Campus of the Tulsa Community College.⁴

While attending Tulsa Central, 18-year-old George Jr. registered for the World War II draft in Tulsa on 1 March 1943, with serial number 169 noted on his registration card. He was described as having a ruddy complexion, with blue eyes and brown hair with a height of 6 feet 3 inches and weighing 185 pounds.⁵ The World War II Draft Registration Cards served as an inventory of available manpower taken by the United States government in preparation for joining (or supplying men to) the war effort. The serial number on a draft card was simply the sequential number in which a man registered with his local draft board. The order number indicated the sequential order in which that serial number was drawn in the national draft lottery and, therefore, the order for which men could be inducted into the selective service system.

⁴ Joyce Saunders, *Tulsa Central High School Foundation, Inc.* (<http://www.tulsacentralalumni.org/> : accessed 8 February 2022), "Central High School;" also, *Central Middle and High School* (<https://central.tulsaschools.org/> : accessed 8 February 2022), "About Us: History;" also, *Tulsa County Oklahoma Site* (<http://www.tulsaokhistory.com/>] : accessed 8 February 2022), "Central High School, Tulsa, OK, Picture Postcard and Short History;" also, *Wikimedia Commons* (<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:TulsaCentralHighSchool.jpg> : accessed 8 February 2022), digital image Digital image of original B&W photo of Tulsa Central High School, ca. 1923, sourced from Tulsa City-County Library, Beryl Ford Collection, "File:TulsaCentralHighSchool.jpg;" image uploaded by user Bruin2.

⁵ World War II Draft Registration Card, George William Johnson, Jr., serial no. W169, Tulsa.



1943 World War II Draft Registration Card for George William Johnson, Jr.⁶

Prior to graduating high school, George Jr. enlisted in the United States Navy on 3 December 1943. He served in the Asiatic-Pacific campaign and in the European theater as a Bugler, attaining the rank of Bugler 1st Class during the second quarter of 1945.⁷ A Bugler played a critical role prior to electrical communication systems aboard a United States Navy ship, the bugler was responsible for sounding the call for any activity in which the ship engaged. The Bugler knew over 100 calls and sounded routine calls such as “Reveille” [wake-up call] and “Mess call” [meal announcements], and also emergency calls such as “General Quarters” [call to arms/station] and “Abandon Ship.” An official Navy manual dictated the musical notation and situation for every call as well as gave instruction on how to play the bugle and read music.⁸

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Beth Ritter, “Oklahomans under the Stars and Stripes” *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 25 March 1945, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. 10, col. 2-3; also, “Campbell-Johnson Wedding Dec. 17,” *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 30 November 1947, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, sec. 4, p. 9 col. 1; also, “U.S. World War II Navy Muster Rolls, 1938-1949,” database with images, *Fold3* (<https://fold3.com> : accessed 5 January 2022), entry for George William Johnson Jr, Service No. 8501331, *USS California* (BB-44), 1 July 1945; citing NARA RG 24, “Muster Rolls of U.S. Navy Ships, Stations, and Other Naval Activities, 01/01/1939-01/01/1949,” Roll 32662_240282; also, “U.S. World War II Navy Muster Rolls, 1938-1949,” database with images, *Fold3* (<https://fold3.com> : accessed 5 January 2022), entry for George William Johnson Jr, Service No. 8501331, *USS California* (BB-44), 1 July 1945; citing NARA RG 24, “Muster Rolls of U.S. Navy Ships, Stations, and Other Naval Activities, 01/01/1939-01/01/1949,” Roll 32662_240282.

⁸ Bureau of Naval Personnel, *Manual for Buglers U.S. Navy* (Washington DC : United States Government Printing Office, 1950).

"The [redacted] thought they had us off guard, but we knew they were there, and we caught them on three sides as they sailed on the center of our horseshoe. Yank ships crossed the Nips in a U-turn which bottled them in for the kill. Our ship knocked out five enemy craft, and the toll of the entire battle was almost every enemy ship sunk."

~ George William Johnson, Jr., accounting of the Battle of Surigao Strait⁹

The Battle of Surigao Strait occurred from 24-25 October 1944 as part of the larger Battle of Leyte Gulf in the Pacific Theater of World War II. Navy battleships *USS Pennsylvania* (BB-38), *USS Mississippi* (BB-41), *USS Tennessee* (BB-43), *USS California* (BB-44), *USS Maryland* (BB-46), *USS West Virginia* (BB-48), along with Navy patrol boats and elements of the Australian Navy met the Japanese Naval Southern Force C in, what would be, the last battle-line engagement of the United States Navy during World War II. The victory in the Leyte Gulf allowed the Allies to secure control of the Pacific and for the United States to re-enter the Philippines, which had been under Japanese occupation since early 1942.¹⁰

George Jr. spent a large portion of his time in the service aboard the *USS California* (BB-44) and before being transferred to the *USS Monterey* (CVL-26) on 26 February 1946, receiving honors such as four major battle stars for his Asiatic-Pacific ribbon, as well as the Philippine liberation bar, among others. It was aboard the *USS Monterey* where he was transferred to the Naval Receiving Station in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 15 April 1946, in preparation for his discharge in Norman, Oklahoma.¹¹

⁹ Ritter, "Oklahomans under the Stars and Stripes" *Tulsa Daily World*, 1945.

¹⁰ *Naval History and Heritage Command, National Museum of the U.S. Navy* (<http://history.navy.mil> : accessed 1 February 2022), "Battle of Surigao Strait," also, *Encyclopedia Britannica* (<http://britannica.com> : accessed 1 February 2022), "Battle of Leyte Gulf."

¹¹ Ritter, "Oklahomans under the Stars and Stripes" *Tulsa Daily World*, 1945; also, "U.S. World War II Navy Muster Rolls,," *Fold3*, entry for George William Johnson Jr, Service No. 8501331, *USS California* (BB-44), 1 July 1945; also, "U.S. World War II Navy Muster Rolls, 1938-1949," database with images, *Fold3* (<https://fold3.com> : accessed 5 January 2022), entry for George William Johnson Jr, Service No. 8501331, *USS Monterey* (CVL-46), 1 March 1946; citing NARA RG 24, "Muster Rolls of U.S. Navy Ships, Stations, and Other Naval Activities, 01/01/1939-01/01/1949," Roll 32861_247996; also, "U.S. World War II Navy Muster Rolls, 1938-1949," database with images, *Fold3* (<https://fold3.com> : accessed 5 January 2022), entry for George William Johnson Jr, Service No. 8501331, *USS Monterey* (CVL-46), 1 May 1946; citing NARA RG 24, "Muster Rolls of U.S. Navy Ships, Stations, and Other Naval Activities, 01/01/1939-01/01/1949," Roll 32861_247996.



USS California, circa January 1944

USS California

"USS California, a 32,300-ton Tennessee class battleship, was built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and commissioned in August 1921. During the 1920s and 1930s, she actively participated in the activities of the United States Battle Fleet, often acting as flagship. In 1925, California was one of the ships that conducted a major trans-Pacific cruise to Australia and New Zealand.

With most of the fleet, California deployed to Hawaii in 1940 and was based there as tensions rose in the Pacific over the next year. When Japanese carrier planes raided Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, she was badly damaged by torpedoes and bombs, slowly settling to the harbor bottom over the next few days. Her salvage, repair and modernization represented a major undertaking by the Pearl Harbor and Puget Sound Navy Yards and was not completed until January 1944.

Over two and a half years after she was sunk, California reentered combat, providing heavy gunfire support for the invasions of Saipan, Guam and Tinian during June and July 1944. In October and November, she took part in the Leyte Campaign, including the 25 October 1944 Battle of Surigao Strait, history's last fight between opposing battleships. In January 1945, California participated in the Lingayen Gulf invasion. Damaged by a "Kamikaze" suicide plane on 6 January, she remained in action for more than two weeks before steaming to the U.S. for repairs and an overhaul.

California returned to the Western Pacific in June 1945, in time to take part in the final stages of the Okinawa campaign. She covered occupation activities in the wake of Japan's surrender, then sailed for the Atlantic by

way of the Indian Ocean and the Cape of Good Hope. After her arrival at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December 1945, the battleship was generally inactive until her formal decommissioning in February 1947. After twelve years in the Reserve Fleet, USS California was sold for scrapping in July 1959."¹²

Following his time in the Navy, George Jr. attended Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in Stillwater, which would later become the Oklahoma State University. George was in the School of Agriculture and a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity during his freshman year, 1946-1947. George's soon-to-be-fiancé Victoria also attended Oklahoma A&M, where she was in the freshmen class of 1947-1948 and was a pledge of Alpha Delta Pi sorority, a member of the Women's Athletic Association, Young Women's Christian Association and the International Relations Club.¹³

¹² *Naval History and Heritage Command* (<https://www.history.navy.mil/> : accessed 9 February 2022), "USS California (BB-44), 1921-1959," also, *Naval History and Heritage Command* (<https://www.history.navy.mil/> : accessed 9 February 2022), digital image from original b&w photograph, "80-G-166187 USS California (BB-44)," ca. January 1944, Digital ID: 80-G-166187.

¹³ "Campbell-Johnson Wedding Dec. 17," *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 1947; also, *OSU Alumni Association* (<https://www.orangeconnection.org/> : accessed 9 February 2022), "University History," also, "U.S., School Yearbooks, 1900-1999," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 26 October 2021), George Johnson, 1947, Tulsa; citing, "1947 Redskin," Agricultural and Mechanical College; also, "U.S., School Yearbooks, 1900-1999," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), Victoria Campbell, 1948, Oklahoma State University; citing, Oklahoma State University, *Redskin* (Iowa City, Iowa : Economy Advertising Co., 1948), Freshman Class: p. 143.



Oklahoma A&M College, ca. 1948 (top) College; Yearbook photos of George William Johnson, Jr., ca. 1947, (left) and Victoria Elizabeth Campbell, ca. 1948 (right)¹⁴

Victoria was born in Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma to Carl Albert Campbell and Margaret May Campbell née Ector.¹⁵ Victoria was an only child and resided with her parents during her child at

¹⁴ "U.S., School Yearbooks, 1900-1999," *Ancestry.com*, George Johnson, 1947; citing, "1947 Redskin," Agricultural and Mechanical College; also, Victoria Campbell, 1948, p. 143.

¹⁵ "U.S., Obituary Collection, 1930-Current," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 25 October 2021), Victoria Johnson; citing, *Tulsa World*, obituary for Victoria Elizabeth Campbell Johnson.

various Tulsa locations, including East 2nd Street, East 20th Street and East 31st Street. It was from that 31st Street address where here parents, Carl and Margaret, celebrated the engagement of their daughter, Victoria, to George William Johnson, Jr., with a Thanksgiving open house on [27 November] 1947. For the celebration, the Campbell home was festooned with pale blue and white decorations, colors which represented the Alpha Delta Pi sorority, as well as the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, of which betrothed couple were respective members.¹⁶

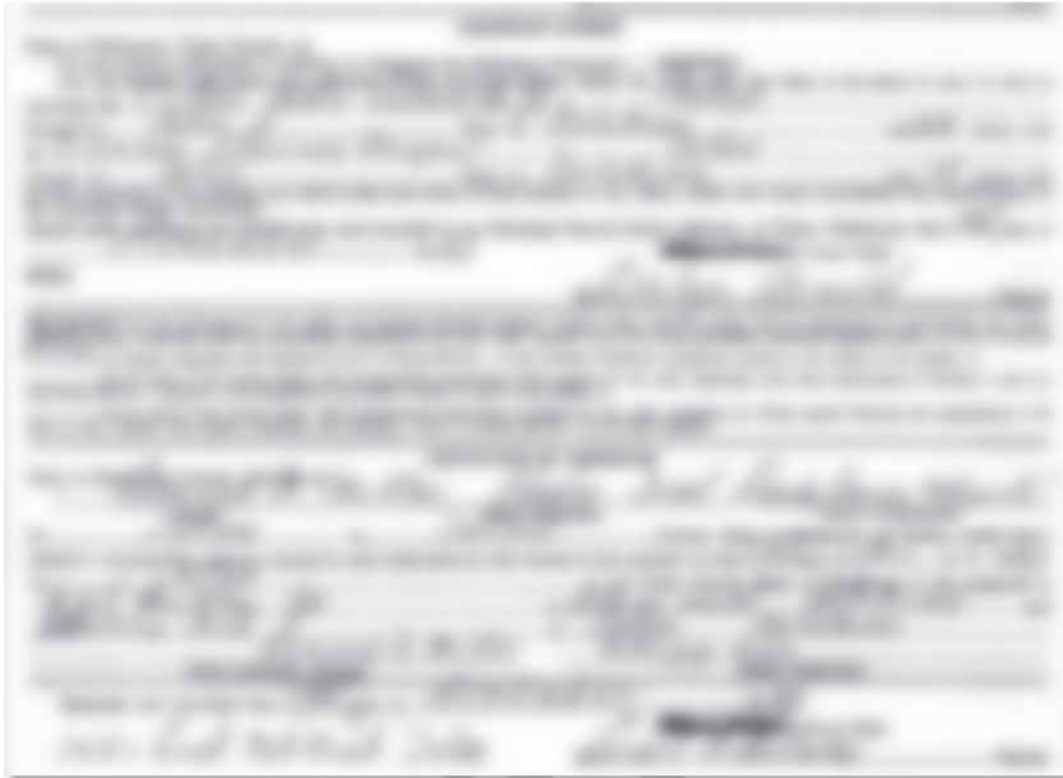
The couple obtained a license to marry on 13 December 1947. George was 22 years old and Victoria age 18. The parents of the bride hosted a wedding rehearsal dinner at their home the following evening, which the parents of the groom also attended. George and Victoria were united in marriage three days later on 27 November 1947 at the First Presbyterian Church, with Edmund F. Miller, Pastor, officiating.¹⁷ The wedding party included Mrs. Jeffrey Dean Irons [sister of the groom], serving the bride as matron of honor, Marcia McIntosh as the maid of honor, and Walter Wooley as the groom's best man.¹⁸ The wedding date was significant for the family, as this was also the date that George Jr.'s parents, George Sr. and Edith, as well as when George Jr.'s sister, Mary, and her husband were wed.¹⁹

¹⁶ Campbell-Johnson Wedding Dec. 17," *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 1947; also, 1930 United States census, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, population schedule, Tulsa, ED 72-90, p. 3-A (penned), dwelling 55, family 64, Carl G. Cooper [Campbell] household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 1935; also, 1940 United States census, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, population schedule, Tulsa, ED 79-21, p. 64-A (penned), dwelling 2212, family 346, Carl Coupler household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 3348.

¹⁷ "Oklahoma, U.S. County Marriage Records, 1890-1995," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 26 October 2021), George William Johnson and Victoria Louirinia [Elizabeth] Campbell, 1925, Tulsa County; citing, Marriage Records, 1947, marriage record 6174, Tulsa County Clerk; FHL microfilm 1021175; also, "Rehearsal Dinner," *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 16 December 1947, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. 10, col. 5.

¹⁸ "Announce Campbell-Johnson Wedding Party Attendants," *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 9 December 1947, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. 10, col. 1-2.

¹⁹ Billie Morris, "T-Town Talk" *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 17 December 1954, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, sec. "The World of Women," sec. "Food," p. , col. 7-8.



1947 Marriage Record for George William Johnson, Jr. and Victoria Elizabeth Campbell²⁰

The couple made their home in Tulsa and in the 1950s welcomed four children into the family — Ellen, Judy, George William III and Lynne. George Jr. worked in and helped to expand the family business, George Johnson, Inc., an international pipeline products business, which his father had founded.²¹

After over 72 years of marriage, Victoria Louvinia Johnson née Campbell passed away on 27 June 2020, with her husband, George William Johnson, Jr., passing a few months later on 10 January 2021.²² They had lived rich lives, as evidenced in their published obituaries.

Victoria Elizabeth Campbell Johnson entered her heavenly home Saturday, June 27, 2020 (same date her father was born). She was born August 1, 1929 in Tulsa, OK, to Carl and Margaret Campbell.

²⁰ Marriage Record, Johnson and Campbell, 1925, Tulsa.

²¹ "Johnson, George," *Tulsa World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 17 January 2021, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. [unknown] col. [unknown].

²² "Johnson, George," *Tulsa World*, 17 January 2021; also, "U.S., Obituary Collection, 1930-Current," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 25 October 2021), Victoria Johnson; citing, *Tulsa World*, obituary for Victoria Elizabeth Campbell Johnson.

Victoria graduated, a year early from Tulsa Central High School and attended Oklahoma A&M prior to her marriage.

Victoria's father and father-in-law, George J. Johnson, Sr., were both born and raised in Scotland. It was through the family friendship and heritage that brought Victoria and George together. They were married at First Presbyterian Church in Tulsa on December 17, 1947, sharing 72 1/2 years of marriage. They raised their four children in Tulsa and lived here all of their lives except for the early years after retirement, when they loved life at The Oaks on Parker Lake.

Victoria "Mimi" will always be remembered for her sweet spirit, gentle nature and ability to get along with anyone and everyone. Truly this precious woman knew no enemies. She never spoke an unkind word about anyone. Her family was the single most important priority. She was an amazing cook, fabulous self taught pianist, tidy housekeeper, excellent hostess, and outstanding mother to her children. Victoria never had a favorite child, she was keenly aware of the gifts, talents and individual strengths in each of them. One of her most admired traits was her ability to be completely selfless, always putting the needs of others first. She was steadfast in prayer for those she loved. She loved her church and served in volunteer capacities there, as well as PTA, homeroom mom, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, and was an excellent seamstress, sewing whatever her children needed. She wasn't an outdoor enthusiast, but supported George in his numerous adventures he wanted the family to experience, such as camping, drove the ski boat while George and the four children skied at once, endured many downhill ski trips. Traveling and experiencing the cultures of other countries brought her much joy. She was devoted to making detailed scrapbooks to document every adventure.

As a grandmother the kindness multiplied. Her graciousness, generosity and concern for the well being of all eight grandchildren was heartfelt and knew no boundaries. Such a beautiful woman of God, a kinder soul one would find hard to meet.

She was predeceased by her parents, Margaret and Carl Campbell. She is survived by [redacted].

Victoria was so loved by all who knew her; to know her was an experience in unconditional love (1st Corinthians 13).²³

On January 10, 2021, God called George William Johnson, Jr. to his eternal home, now reunited with his bride of 73 years. A robust man of great strength became another victim to COVID. Just shy of his 96th birthday, he lived an amazingly full, adventurous, exemplary life.

²³ "U.S., Obituary Collection, 1930-Current," *Tulsa World*, obituary for Victoria Elizabeth Campbell Johnson.

Born March 1, 1925 in Tulsa, OK, to George and Edith Johnson. He was given his father's namesake, becoming a junior, and the tradition continues. George's father and father-in-law were born in Scotland. This common heritage created a family friendship bringing George and Victoria together. George left high school to enlist in the Navy and served as a bugler. Upon his return home from WWII, he married sweetheart, Victoria, in December, 1947.

Life long Tulsans, except for a 20 year stint, following retirement at the Oaks on Parker Lake, where he was the first mayor and full time resident. He treasured the friends and experiences made during that time. He particularly cherished the time invested in his 4 children and 8 grandchildren, providing endless opportunities and a plethora of memories to be carved into the hearts of those he loved. George was a bold, adventurous and fearless soul, always seeking a new experience. At a young age he taught his first horse to do amazing tricks. He was quite athletic and loved the great outdoors. Engaged in everything which peaked his interest, he played polo, banjo, became a pilot, enjoyed boating, waterskiing, fishing, golf, camping, international travel, ranching, hunting, motorcycling, snowmobiling, downhill skiing, and racquetball. He helped establish Tulsa Racquetball & Aerobics Club. His love of life, family, country and God, pursuit of fun and adventure, enormous sense of humor, generosity, hearty laugh and the twinkle in his eyes will be the highlight of memories for family and friends.

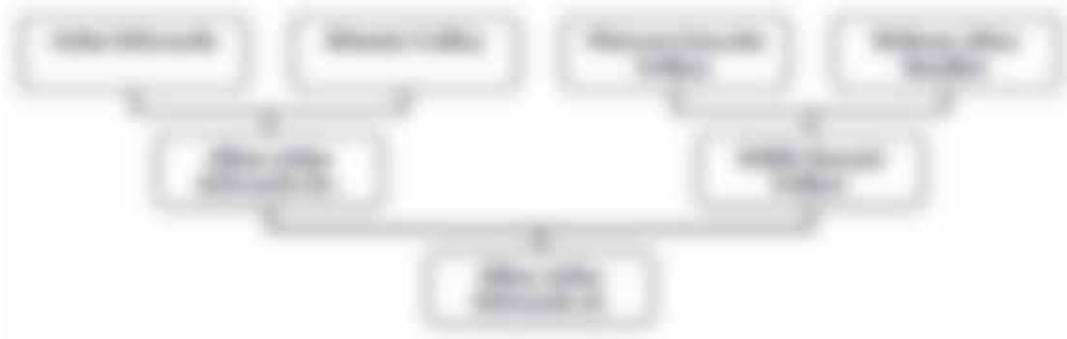
He was true to self, always applied the Rotary 4 Way Test, never held a grudge or languished in resentment, spoke his mind and moved forward with no regrets. While raising their 4 children, their home was a place where all were welcome. George would organize neighborhood softball/football games to be followed by treating all to Weber's root beer. Many times he hosted a hotdog roast, asking his kids to knock on doors, inviting all neighbors to bring a dish and join in fellowship and fun games for the kids. While living at the lake, he hosted an annual fish fry, inviting all to attend and contribute a dish or fish to add to the festivities. He never knew a dull moment and found great pleasure in both having and providing fun for all. In 1947, his father, George Johnson, Sr. started George Johnson, Inc., an international building products business. George followed in his father's footsteps, exponentially growing the business, as did his son, Harold Johnson, and grandson, Carson Johnson, who runs the company today.

A lifetime dedicated to work, community and church ran through his veins. He served as President of The Salvation Army and Downtown Tulsa Rotary Club where he was a lifelong member. He shared his gorgeous bass voice with The Rotary Men of Note and the Singing Men at First Presbyterian Church. He cherished a private and personal relationship with his Lord and faith was of supreme importance. An experience he had in the Navy forged his complete confidence in God's presence, provision and truth in securing his future. He placed full trust in his Savior, loved and served his church, faithfully worshipping at First Presbyterian Church as a lifelong member.

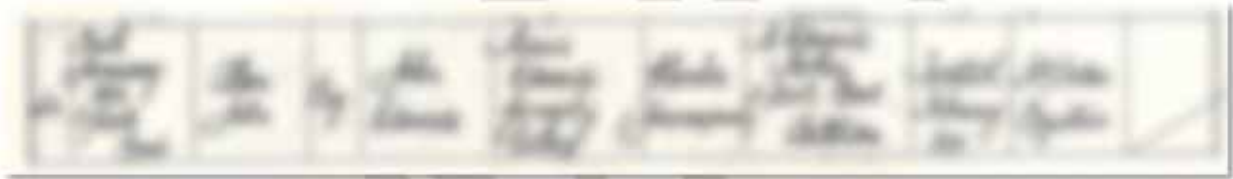
George was preceded in death by his wife, Victoria Campbell Johnson; parents, George and Edith Johnson; [redacted]. The family is eternally grateful to his two caregivers, [redacted]. Both offered great comfort and faithfully cared for both George and Victoria in their final years. Their dedication, sacrifice and friendship will be remembered with great gratitude, especially during the restrictions imposed by COVID, preventing physical contact and in person visits. Additional gratitude is extended to the staff of Beatty Skilled Nursing and Hospice for their care and personal touch. George and Victoria resided at Beatty Retirement Village for the past 15 years."²⁴

²⁴ "Johnson, George," Tulsa World, 17 January 2021.

Generation 4 — Great-grandparents: George William Johnson, Sr. & Edith Naomi Ferguson



George William Johnson, Sr. was born on 10 January 1893 to William Johnson and Minnie Johnson née Connelly at the family residence located at 3 Park Road, Battersea, Wandsworth, London, England.²⁵ He was baptized a month later, on 10 February 1893, in the Church of England's St. Mary Battersea Parish, located in the county of Surrey.²⁶



1893 Birth Record for George William Johnson, Sr.²⁷

²⁵ East Battersea, Wandsworth, London, England, Birth Record, Battersea, 1893, record no. 43, George William Johnson, General Register Office, London.

²⁶ "London, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1920," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 4 January 2022), George William Johnson, 1893, Wandsworth; citing, St. Mary Battersea Parish Baptism Register, 1893, no. 1008, p. 126, Wandsworth, Surrey, England, "Board of Guardian Records and Church of England Parish Registers," London Metropolitan Archives, London.

²⁷ Birth Record, Battersea, 1893, record no. 43, George William Johnson.



Lithograph of Battersea Church [St. Mary's]

St. Mary's Battersea Church

The village Battersea is found in written records as early as the 693 AD. During his reign, King William conveyed the manor of Battersea to Westminster Abbey in exchange for the land where Buckingham Palace would be built. There were various churches throughout the centuries, but it wasn't until the 1263 when the first vicar of Battersea was instituted. During the medieval times, the church expanded, but with the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540 by King Henry VII, the relationship between Battersea and Westminster Abbey was broken. He was also the one that instituted the maintaining of the registers by the churches in 1538 and St. Mary's holds an almost complete series since that time.

During the 16th and 17th centuries many of the affluent Londoners made their country homes in Battersea, after the completion of the Battersea bridge in 1766. As the expanding population was outgrowing the existing church, a new, more modern church building became necessary. In 1775, construction began on the structure. All traces of the prior church were destroyed with

the exception of the bells, which were melted and recast for the new church tower. The church opened for the first service on 16 November 1777. With the exception of a few minor changes, such as more modern pews and relocating the pulpit and organ, St. Mary's Battersea remains largely as it was in the 18th century.²⁸

By the time that George William Sr. was 4 years old, the Johnson family had relocated to the Maryhill area of Glasgow, Lanarkshire Scotland, where his two siblings, David C. and Charlotte, were born. In 1901, 8-year-old George William, a student, was enumerated in the home with his parents and two younger siblings were residing at 168 Henderson Street in the Woodside Ward of Maryhill.²⁹ The family moved to Canada about 1911 and were living at 15 Avenue in Northeast Calgary, Alberta when they were enumerated in 1916. The family, which had grown by three, was of the Presbyterian faith. Twenty-four-year-old George William, as well as his father and his brothers, David and Fred, were all soldiers.³⁰

George Johnson completed his Attestation Paper, a form filled by those recruits volunteering to serve overseas, for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force (CEF) on 3 February 1915, at the age of 22. He provided that he was born 10 January 1893 in London, England and that Mrs. Johnson, who resided at 425 – 15th Ave., N. E. Calgary, was his next of kin. He was unmarried, a steamfitter by trade and of the Presbyterian faith.³¹

²⁸ *Wikimedia Commons* ([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battersea_Church_S.W._\(BM_1929,0529.27\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battersea_Church_S.W._(BM_1929,0529.27).jpg): accessed 5 January 2022), digital image of lithograph, ca. 1830-1850, "File:Battersea Church S.W. (BM 1929,0529.27).jpg;" image uploaded by user Copyfraud; citing, British Museum, Prints and Drawings, accession no. 1929.05529.27; also, *St. Mary's Battersea* (<https://www.stmarysbattersea.org.uk/> : accessed 5 January 2022), "A Little bit of History."

²⁹ 1901 Census of Scotland, Glasgow, Maryhill, Lanarkshire, p. 18 (stamped) Reg. No. 644/9, ED 73; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 7 January 2022), William Johnson household, no. 84; roll CSSCT1901_301.

³⁰ 1916 census of Canada, Calgary E., Alberta, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 10, subdistrict 34, p. 23, dwelling 251, family 270, Jim Johnson household, database images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 5 January 2022); citing Library and Archives Canada microfilm T21948.

³¹ "Canada, World War I CEF Personnel Files, 1914-1918," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 5 January 2022), George Johnson, no. 434763; citing, CEF Personnel Files, 1914-1918, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Record Group 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 2832, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; also, *Library and Archives Canada Blog* (<https://thediscoverblog.com/> : accessed 11 February 2022), "Multiple Contexts: Library and Archives Canada at the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21."



1915 Attestation Paper of George William Johnson, Sr.³²

During his medical exam, George's physical characteristics were recorded. He measured 5 feet, 9-1/4 inches tall and had a dark complexion with blue eyes and brown hair. The girth of George's chest measured 36-1/2 inches when fully expanded, with a 4-inch range of expansion. It was also noted that he had a large birthmark on his left forearm. He was deemed "fit" for service upon completion of the exam.³³

³² George Johnson, no. 434763, CEF Personnel Files.

³³ *Ibid.*



World War I Casualty Form—Active Service Document, George William Johnson, Sr.³⁴

George was assigned to the 50th Infantry Battalion of the CEF, which embarked from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada aboard the *H.M.T. Orduna* on 27 October 1915, arriving at Plymouth, England three days later. On the 10 August 1916 George was among the troops who proceeded “overseas for service,” disembarking at Havre, France on 8 November of that year. On 21 June 1917, George was appointed Lance Corporal and on 18 January he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, which was bestowed for valuable or commendable service. A few months later the journey back to Canada began. He was discharged from service on 6 November 1919.³⁵

³⁴ George Johnson, no. 434763, CEF Personnel Files.

³⁵ George Johnson, no. 434763, CEF Personnel Files.; also, *Government of Canada* (<https://www.veterans.gc.ca/> : accessed 11 February 2022), “British Meritorious Service Medal (MSM).”



Canadian Troops Consolidating Positions at Vimy Ridge³⁶

50th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces – World War I

Canada's 50th Infantry Battalion was formed in 1910 as the 103rd Calgary Rifles, a militia unit consisting primarily of men from Calgary, Alberta. At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the Calgary Rifles organized into the 10th Battalion in September and became known as the 50th Battalion on 17 November 1914 under the command of Colonel E.A. Mason. The battalion, numbering 1,000 men, trained at Victoria Park and then at Sarsce Camp before departing for England from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada on 27 November 1915; the departure made the battalion part of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. In England, the battalion trained at Bramshott Camp and were raised as part of the 4th Canadian Division in August 1916. They arrived in France during the last battles of the Somme and had a prominent role in the Battle of Vimy Ridge and many battles thereafter. The 50th Battalion last fought in the Battle of Valenciennes at the capture of Mons, Belgium by the Allies. After the Armistice on 11 November 1918, the battalion was ordered to fight in the allied intervention of Russia and finally returned

³⁶ *Library and Archives Canada, Photographs Division, digital images, Library and Archives Canada (<https://loc.gov> : accessed 11 February 2022), digital image from original b&w print, "Canadians consolidating their positions on Vimy Ridge. April, 1917," 1917, Digital ID: 3521877.*

home in 1919. In 1946, following World War II, the battalion was renamed as the King's Own Calgary Regiment.³⁷

Just over a month after George was discharged from the CEF, the 26-year-old married Edith Naomi Fergusson, age 19, at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Manse, the home of the church reverend, located at 1405 8th Avenue, East Calgary. The ceremony took place on 27 November 1919 and was performed by Reverend Alexander McTaggart, who was also an alderman on the City Council, president of the Goat Breeders Association and a strong prohibitionist. This was the first marriage for George, a grocer clerk, and Edith, who was given away by her mother. The sister of the bride, Lottie Rogers, attended the bride, while Ross Rogers supported the groom.³⁸



1919 Wedding Announcement, George William Johnson, Sr. and Edith Naomi Fergusson³⁹

Edith Naomi Fergusson was born on 22 August 1900 at Keystone, [Wells County], Indiana to Thomas Lincoln Fergusson and Mary Alice Fergusson née Statler. The Fergusson family may have moved first to Idaho, before making their way to Canada in 1914, with Thomas arriving first and Mary and their four children, Edith, Bonnie, Adele and Olive, arriving later. Edith, her mother and her siblings traveled by a train which departed from Nampa, Idaho and arrived in

³⁷ Calgary Journal, *The Calgary Journal* (<http://calgaryjournal.ca> : accessed 1 February 2022), 30 July 1914, "The 50th Battalion on the frontlines of history."

³⁸ Calgary, Province of Alberta, Canada, Marriage Registration, Record no. 1052 of 1919, George William Johnson and Edith Naomi Fergusson, Provincial Archives of Alberta; also, *St. Andrew's* (<https://www.standrewscalgary.ca/> : accessed 4 January 2022), "Our Story: History Bites; also, "Weddings: Johnson—Fergusson" *Calgary Herald* (Calgary, Alberta. California), 18 December 1919, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 27 October 2021), citing print edition, p. 18, col. 4."

³⁹ "Weddings: Johnson—Fergusson" *Calgary Herald*, 18 December 1919.

Vulcan, Alberta after crossing the border at Coutts, Alberta on 2 January 1914. The Fergusons made their home in the Vulcan Village area of Bow River in Alberta by 1916.⁴⁰ The village was named after the god of fire in Roman mythology and all of the streets were originally named for the various gods and goddesses, such as Juno, Mars, Jupiter, and the like.



ca. 1914-1918. Morning Train at Canadian Pacific Railway Station, Vulcan, Alberta⁴¹

Soon after George and Edith were married, the family moved to the United States, on 18 July 1920, and settled in Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma. England-born George renounced his British citizenship and was naturalized as a United States citizen on 8 July 1929, just short of his nine-year anniversary of arrival in America. George and Edith resided at 1828 N. Boston Place, Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma at the time of naturalization. The Johnsons were first enumerated at Tulsa in 1930, while residing in a home that they rented for \$55 per month, located at 1027 36th Street in

⁴⁰ 1916 census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Bow River, Alberta, population schedule, Village of Vulcan, enumeration district (ED) 8, subdistrict 33, p. 13-14 (penned), dwelling 76, family 154, Thomas Ferguson household, database images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 5 January 2022); citing Library and Archives Canada microfilm T21947; also, "Canada, Border Crossings from U.S. to Canada, 1908-1935," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), Mrs. T. L. Ferguson and children, 2 January 1914, Alberta; citing, "Border Entries, 1908-1935," Record Group 76-C, Department of Employment and Immigration, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario; Roll T-5467; also, "U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 11 February 2022), entry for Edith Johnson, death October 1, Soc. Sec. no. 448-48-1184; citing, "Social Security Death Index, Master File," Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.; also, "Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), Thomas L. Ferguson and Mary Studler, 1899, Hamilton; citing, Marriage Records, 1899, Hamilton County Probate Court, Cincinnati.

⁴¹ *University of Calgary*, Libraries and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, digital images, *University of Calgary* (<https://ucalgary.ca/> : accessed 11 February 2022), digital image from original b&w print, "Morning train at Canadian Pacific Railway station, Vulcan, Alberta," ca. 1914-1918, W. J. Mortan, photographer, Digital ID: CU1100442.

the Prairie Gardens. They had a radio in the home and in just over a decade of married life had added two children to the family, Mary and George William Jr. The senior George worked as a manager for a tank company, while Edith ran the home, with the assistance of their live-in maid, Della Tate.⁴²

Though many families were impacted negatively during the Great Depression, the Johnson family seemed to prosper. By 1935, the family had purchased a home, which at the time of decennial enumeration was valued at \$4,500. George worked as a sales manager in the oil field equipment industry, where he had earned an income of approximately \$5,000 in the prior year. Edith continued to take care of the family home and their two children, Mary, now 17, and George Jr., now 15.⁴³ Armed with his knowledge of the oil industry, George Johnson, Sr. became an entrepreneur, founding George Johnson, Inc., an international pipeline products business, in 1947.⁴⁴



1907 Glenn Pool Oilfield, Discovery Well Drilled 1905 ⁴⁵

From Indian Territory to Boomtown

⁴² 1930 United States census, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, Tulsa, Allen [George] J. Johnson household; "Missouri, U.S., Western District Naturalization Index, 1840-1990," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 7 January 2022), Allen [George] William Johnson, 2627-P-148, 1929; citing, "Naturalization Index for the Western District of Missouri, compiled 1930-1950, documenting the period ca. 1848 – ca. 1950," Records of the District Courts of the United States, Record Group 21, NARA, Kansas City.

⁴³ 1940 United States census, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, Allen [George] J. Johnson household.

⁴⁴ "Johnson, George," *Tulsa World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 17 January 2021, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. [unknown] col. [unknown].

⁴⁵ *Beryl Ford Collection*, Digital Collections, digital images, *Tulsa City-County Library* (<https://loc.gov> : accessed 11 February 2022), digital image from original b&w print, "Glenn Pool Oil Field," 1907, Accession no. J0317.

Oklahoma was originally formed as the Indian Territory and was the terminus for the Trail of Tears, spurred by the 1830 Indian Removal Act. Tulsa and its environs were once home solely to the indigenous peoples. After multiple treaties between the federal government and the Native American tribes, and following the arrival of the railroad to the territory, tribal members were forced to exchange their larger expanses of tribal lands for individual allotments and with that the territory was officially opened up white settlers.

In order to serve the cattle business, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad extended their line to Tulsa in 1882. The settlement had been central trading post to settlers, including the Native Americans, as early as the Civil War, serving settlers within a 100-mile radius. With the addition of rail service, the settlement began to grow and by 1890, approximately 1,000 souls resided there. Multiple businesses, hotels, churches and even a bank, existed when Tulsa was officially incorporated and by 1900 almost 1,400 inhabitants called Tulsa home. By the time that Oklahoma was granted statehood in 1907 and admitted into the Union, Tulsans numbered 7,298.

A few years prior to statehood, in 1901, oil was discovered in a small community southwest of Tulsa called Red Fork and it began to draw wildcatters and their families. In the fall of 1905, the first major oil strike in the state would establish Tulsa as the leading oil city. After drilling a well on land at the farm of Ida E. Glenn, to a depth of 1,481 feet, on 22 November 1905, the well began producing 75-85 barrels of oil day. Though the drillers, Robert Galbreath and Carl Chesley, attempted to keep the drilling a secret, word of their success soon spread to other oil men.

The field was officially named Glenn Pool and the drilling frenzy resulted in 50-100 wells being drilled simultaneously by the summer of 1906. The abundance of crude oil being produced at Glenn Pool, over 43 million in 1907 alone, left Tulsans with two major problems – insufficient storage and lowering the price per barrel below productions costs. Changes in the wells caused them to be converted to pumping systems, therefore lowering production, and that, along with new pipelines moving the oil to other cities helped to control these issues. It was during the early 20th century that many of the nation's iconic oil companies got their start in the petroleum hub of Oklahoma.

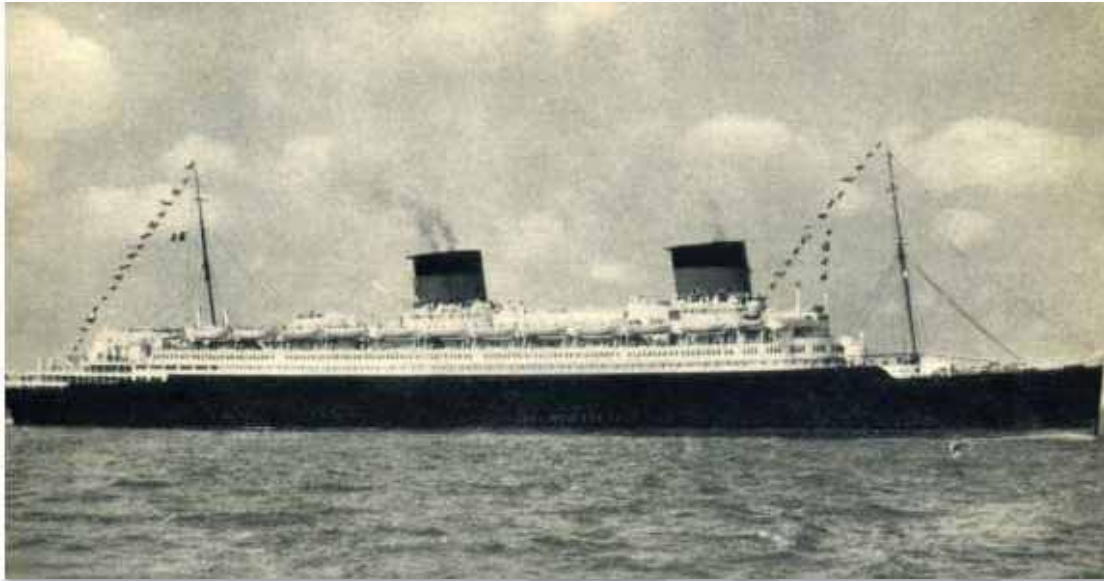
Glenn Pool, along with later surges of oil discoveries between 1915 and 1930 propelled Tulsa to become the “Oil Capital of the Nation.”⁴⁶

After raising their children, George and Edith traveled the world together. Among other globe-trotting adventures, they visited Mexico City in 1953.⁴⁷ They drove to Spokane, Washington to visit Mr. Johnson’s mother and sister and after the family reunion, they vacationed around the Pacific Northwest and ferried into Vancouver and Victoria. During this 1956 excursion, they spent some time fishing at Lake Pend Oreille. It was there that they “nearly froze to death,” but they caught 86 silver salmon. In 1957, George was among the 9,500 who attended the Rotary International convention, when he and wife Edith traveled to Lucerne, Switzerland, sailing aboard the 936-foot-long SS *Liberte* in the spring of that year. Attending the convention was not the sole purpose, George and Edith also toured Europe, visiting several locations, including Italy, Amsterdam, Belgium, Germany, London and the British Isles before returning to Tulsa.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ *Tulsa Preservation Commission* (<https://tulsapreservationcommission.org/> : accessed 11 February 2022), “Tulsa History;” also, *Oklahoma Historical Society* (<https://www.okhistory.org/> : accessed 11 February 2022), “Glenn Pool Field;” also, *Oklahoma Historical Society* (<https://www.okhistory.org/> : accessed 11 February 2022), “Tulsa.”

⁴⁷ Billie Thaxton, “T-Town Talk” *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 22 July 1953, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. 14, col. 1-2.

⁴⁸ Rotary International (<http://rotary.org> : accessed 1 February 2022), “Conventions of Rotary International;” also, Virginia Morris, “People and Places,” *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 20 May 1957, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. 14, col. 1-2; also, Virginia Morris, “People and Places,” *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 14 June 1957, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, sec. “Food,” p. 2, col. 2; also, Billie Morris, “T-Town Talk” *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 27 July 1955, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 October 2021), citing print edition, p. 16, col. 5-6; also, Wikimedia Commons ([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SS Liberte.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SS_Liberte.jpg) : accessed 22 October 2021), digital image of original photo, 1950s-1960s, “File:SS Liberte.jpg;” image uploaded by user K. BigFriend.



SS Liberté, ca. 1950⁴⁹

After 60 years of married life, 86-year-old George William Johnson passed away on 8 February 1980 in Tulsa County, Oklahoma. Edith followed eight months later, on 21 October 1980.⁵⁰

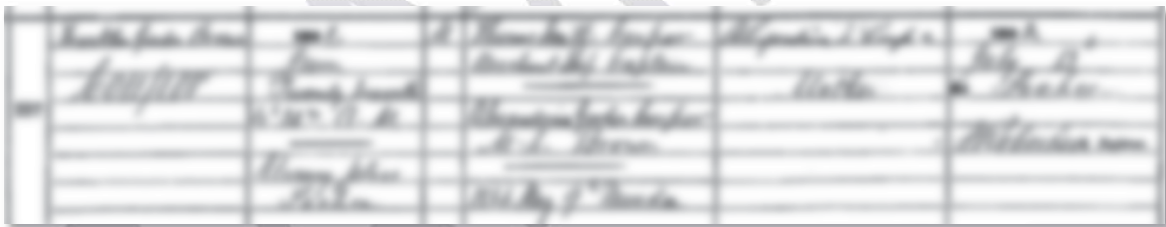
⁴⁹ *Wikimedia Commons*, "File:SS Liberté.jpg."

⁵⁰ "Oklahoma State Vital Records Death Index, 1908 –[?]," database, *OK2Explore* (<https://ok2explore.health.ok.gov/> : accessed 5 January 2022), George J Johnson, 1980; also, "Oklahoma State Vital Records Death Index, 1908 –[?]," database, *OK2Explore* (<https://ok2explore.health.ok.gov/> : accessed 5 January 2022), Edith N. Johnson, 1980; also, "U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 11 February 2022), entry for Edith Johnson, death October 1, Soc. Sec. no. 448-48-1184; citing, "Social Security Death Index, Master File," Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.; also, "U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 26 October 2021), entry for George Johnson, death February 1980, Soc. Sec. no. 443-01-5851; citing, "Social Security Death Index, Master File," Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.

Generation 4 — Great-grandparents: Carl Albert Campbell & Margaret May Ector



Carl Albert Campbell was born at 4:30 a.m. on 27 June 1892 at Murray Place in Lochee Parish, which was located in the Burgh of Dundee, Scotland. His parents were Thomas Smith Campbell and Alexandrina Gordon Campbell née Brown.⁵¹



1892 Birth Record for Carl Albert Campbell⁵²

Eight-year-old Carl was enumerated at 8 Murray Place in Lochee in 1901, with his parents and three of his older siblings — Louvinia, Frederick and Arthur — in a home that had two rooms with windows.⁵³ When Carl was about 17 years old, he constructed a “motor bicycle,” the first

⁵¹ “Statutory Birth Registers,” database with images, *ScotlandsPeople.gov.uk* (<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/> : accessed 11 January 2022), Carl Albert Campbell, 1892, Lochee Parish, Burgh of Dundee, 282-5 237, p. 79, record no. 237.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ 1901 Census of Scotland, Lochee, Angus, Liff, Ward 3, Enumeration District 6, p. 19 (stamped) Reg. No. 282/57/14; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk/> : accessed 21 January 2022), Thomas D. Cambell [Campbell] household, no. 106; CSSCT1901_104.

one ever built in Dundee.⁵⁴ By 1911, the family had relocated to a larger home, which had three windowed rooms, and was located at 15 Ancrum Road in Dundee. It was named by Harry Scott when was originally laid out, as it ran through his property. Harry was the son of Sir William Scott, sixth Baronet of Ancrum.⁵⁵



1911 Map of Lochee [arrow points towards Ancrum Road]⁵⁶

Carl attended Ancrum Road and Dundee High Schools, and in 1911 he completed his apprenticeship as an engineer at the Blackness Foundry while a student of engineering at the Technical College. Upon completion of his apprenticeship, Carl attended James Witt Memorial School of Engineering in Greenock, Scotland, which was named for the engineer “inventor

⁵⁴ “Back in Home City After 30 Years,” *The Courier and Advertiser* (Dundee, Scotland), 15 July 1949, digital images, *The British Newspaper Archive* (<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>: accessed 19 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 2, col. 5.

⁵⁵ 1911 Census of Scotland, Dundee, Dundee Comb, Ward 3, p. 14 (stamped) Reg. No. 282/57/14; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 21 January 2022), Alexandria Campbell household, no. 96; roll CSSCT1911_301; also, *Leisure & Culture Dundee* (<http://www.leisureandculturaldundee.com/> : accessed 13 February 2022), “Ancrum Road.”

⁵⁶ *National Library of Scotland*, Map Images Collection, digital images, *National Library of Scotland* (<https://loc.gov> : accessed 13 February 2022), digital image from original map, “Thomson, James Plan of Dundee with Suburbs, revised to date by Jas. Thomson, C.E. City Engineer,” 1911, Digital ID: maps338918.

whose improvements to the steam engine were fundamental in bringing about the industrial revolution,” before accepting a job with an aircraft construction firm in Erith, Kent, England.⁵⁷



Educational Institutions Attended by Carl Albert Campbell
James Watt Memorial College (top), Dundee High School (bottom left) and Ancrum Road School
(bottom right).⁵⁸

⁵⁷ "Back in Home City After 30 Years," *The Courier and Advertiser* (Dundee, Scotland), 15 July 1949, digital images, *The British Newspaper Archive* (<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>: accessed 19 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 2, col. 5; also, *Undiscovered Scotland*] (<https://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/> : accessed 13 February 2022), "James Watt."

⁵⁸ *Wikimedia Commons* (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:James_Watt_Memorial_College.jpg : accessed 13 February 2022), digital image digital photograph taken by Dave Souza, 19 September 2006, "File:James Watt

Carl opted not to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, who were both sea captains, and instead pursued the “new-fangled idea” of flying. He obtained his pilot’s license in 1912. Two years later, as he was working for a test pilot for Vickers, Ltd., he was ferried the first army fighter plane to cross the English Channel. The request came to him on 3 August 1914, the eve of World War I. He departed Farnborough, where he was stationed, at 12 o’clock the next day and landed at LeHavre, France 45 minutes later. He continued ferrying planes to France and other European locations, bringing back damaged planes on his return trip, for a time before joining the Royal Flying Corps, the predecessor to the Royal Air Force.⁵⁹

Carl had joined following the British retreat from Mons in 1915 and during his two years of service in the European Theater, he saw action in Gallipoli and Vimy, among others. Following a reconnaissance assignment, where Carl and his fellow servicemen had taken pictures and obtained information about an emplacement, they were tired and had just begun to eat lunch, when their colonel requested volunteers for a special assignment. Carl was among the nine who volunteered, one of them leaving a cigarette burning when they left. Things went well in the beginning of the trip, but on the way back they “ran into an attack by a group of Fokker fighters and had a stiff combat.” The combat was short-lived, as upon their return to base, they found the cigarette was still burning. This was the last mission in which Carl would return unharmed. The next day Carl was engaged in combat and was wounded.⁶⁰

...‘I was engaged in air action,’ Campbell began, the flight proceeded and the ‘foreside wing was shot off,’ then the rudder was put out of commission. ‘The plane came down and took fire—we were fighting about 3,000 feet in the air,’ Campbell continued, ‘and I jumped, landing in a coal box shell hole filled with water and mud,’ Campbell said that he ‘woke up in a troop ship on the way back to Blighty and was shipped to Dumfries, Scotland, where I did a spell of reconstruction...’

Memorial College.jpg;” image uploaded by user Dave Souza; also, *Leisure & Culture Dundee*, Photopolis, digital images, *Leisure & Culture Dundee* (<http://www.leisureandculturedundee.com/> : accessed 13 February 2022), digital image from b&w glass negative, “High School. Boys, Dundee,” ca. 1870-1905, Digital ID: WC2135; also, *Leisure & Culture Dundee*, Photopolis, digital images, *Leisure & Culture Dundee* (<http://www.leisureandculturedundee.com/> : accessed 13 February 2022), digital image from b&w glass negative, “Ancrum Road, Public School, Dundee,” ca. 1870-1905, Digital ID: WC1453.

⁵⁹ “Back in Home City After 30 Years,” *The Courier and Advertiser*, 15 July 1949; also, “RAF Deeds Recall Tulsa’s 1914 Flights Over Channel,” *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 28 March 1941, digital images, *NewspaperArchive* (<https://newspaperarchive.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing print edition p. 12, col. 2-3.

⁶⁰ “RAF Deeds Recall Tulsa’s 1914 Flights Over Channel,” *Tulsa Daily World*, 28 March 1941.

~ Carl Campbell, Fighter Pilot in the Royal Flying Corps⁶¹

Though Carl was a veteran of the First World War with “three crack-ups on his record and 11 wounds,” [the only records that seem to exist for Carl are his personal recollections, as] over two-thirds of the 6.5 million service-related documents for World War I soldiers were destroyed or highly damaged by German bombing raid struck the War Office in London in September 1940.⁶²

After being discharged from the military, Carl joined the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate, a government agency.⁶³ This may have been the occupation referenced in his record of his first marriage — inspector at a royal aircraft factory — on 5 August 1916, when Carl married a 20-year-old schoolteacher, Marguerite Eugenie Aimée Johnson, the daughter of Carl Johnson, at Oaklands Chapel, Hammersmith, London. This was the first marriage for both the groom, who resided at Guys Cliffe, Alexander Road, Farnborough, and the bride, who resided at 190 Goldhawk Road.⁶⁴



1916 Marriage Record, Carl Albert Campbell to Marguerite Eugenie Aimée Johnson⁶⁵

Approximately three years later, 28-year-old Carl traveled to the United States, arriving at the Port of New York on 15 September 1920 aboard the *HMS Olympic*, a sister ship of the *HMS Titanic*, with \$200 in his possession. This was his first trip to America and he indicated that his

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

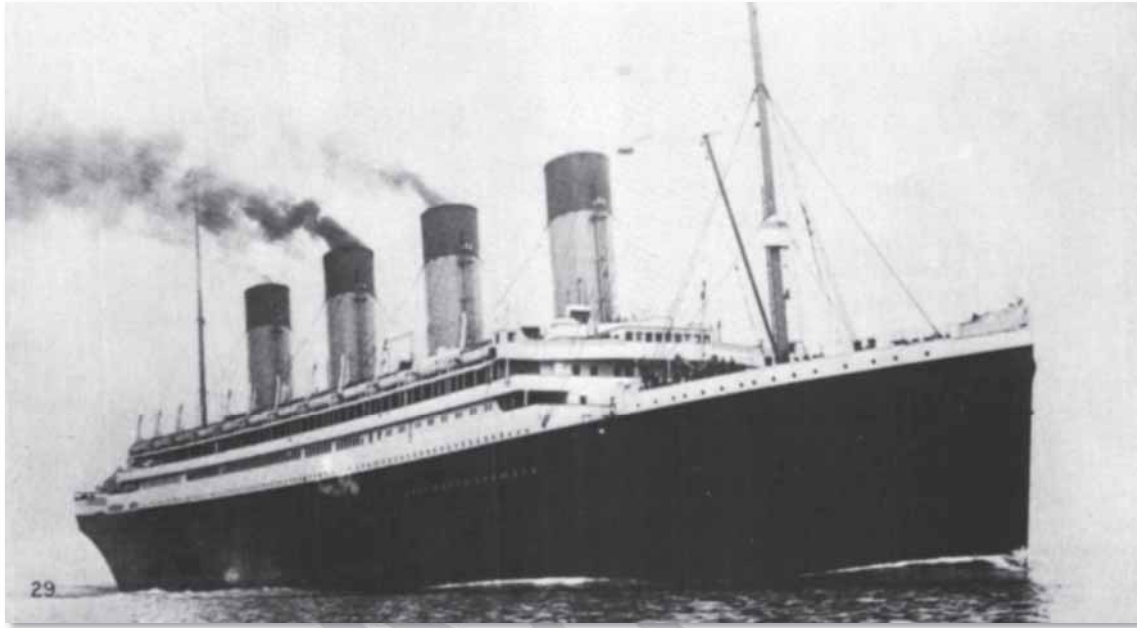
⁶² “RAF Deeds Recall Tulsa’s 1914 Flights Over Channel,” *Tulsa Daily World*, 28 March 1941; also, *National Army Museum* (<https://www.nam.ac.uk/> : accessed 23 January 2022), “How to research a former soldier;” also, *The National Archives*] (<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> : accessed 13 February 2022), “War Office: Soldiers’ Documents, First World War ‘Burnt Documents’ (Microfilm Copies).”

⁶³ Back in Home City After 30 Years,” *The Courier and Advertiser*, 15 July 1949.

⁶⁴ Oaklands Chapel Hammersmith, London, England, Marriage Record, Carl Albert Campbell and Marguerite Eugenie Aimée Williamson, General Register Office, London, Application no. 12512666-2, certificate no. MXJ305332,

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

final destination was Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he would join his brother, Geo[rge] Campbell. Carl reported that he had left a wife behind in England, and that his stay in the United States was not permanent, as he intended to return to home to his wife at their residence located at 113 Links Road, Tooting, London.⁶⁶



HMS Olympic at Sail⁶⁷

Despite his assurance that his stay in America was not a permanent one, only five days after his arrival, Carl Albert Campbell filed his Declaration of Intention with the Supreme Court in New York, on 20 September 1920. He was residing at the Chelsea Hotel, 23rd Street and 7th Avenue in Manhattan, New York City. His prior foreign residence had been in London, England, with his wife Aimée, who was still residing there.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ "New York, U.S., Arriving Passenger and Crew Lists (including Castle Garden and Ellis Island), 1820-1957," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 19 January 2022), entry for Carl Albert Campbell, date of arrival 15 September 1920, SS *Olympic*; citing "Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897," NARA Washington D.C., publication no. T715, list no. 63, ship SS *Olympic*; also, "Passenger Ships and Images," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 19 January 2022), *Olympic*, 1911-1934.

⁶⁷ "Passenger Ships and Images," *Olympic*.

⁶⁸ "New York, County Naturalization Records, 1791-1980," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 19 January 2022), Carl Albert Campbell, 1920, New York, Declaration of Intent no. 231949; citing, "Manhattan County naturalization record of declarations of intention, 1907-1924," vol. 471, no. 23176-233235, p. 214; FHL microfilm no. 5411769.

Over two years after Carl emigrated from Great Britain, Aimée petitioned the court for a dissolution of their marriage due to desertion and adultery on 12 June 1823. Carl was later found guilty and the divorce was granted on 12 October 1925. No children had been born to the union.⁶⁹ Aimée remained in London and was still residing at the Links Road address until at least 1929 and possibly until 1938. She reported herself as married, until at least 1921 and retained the Campbell surname until eventually remarried in 1942.⁷⁰

By 1928, 35-year-old Carl had made his way from New York City to Tulsa, as this is where he married 29-year-old Margaret Ann Ector on 31 January 1928, after having obtained a license one day prior. The ceremony was conducted by William Morris Evans, clergyman of the All Souls Church in Tulsa.⁷¹

⁶⁹ County of Middlesex, England, Divorce, Case no. 2364, Marguerite Eugenie Aimee Campbell against Carl Albert Campbell; The National Archives, London, reference J77/1990/2364.

⁷⁰ 1911 Census of England, North Hammersmith, Hammersmith, London, Enumeration District (ED) 15, p. 13 (stamped), digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<https://www.ancestry.com/> : accessed 3 February 2022), Carl Williamson household; 1921 census of England & Wales, Surrey, London, population schedule, Croydon, No. of schedule 82, Carl Williamson household, RD, 39, ED 31, database images, *FindMyPast* (<https://findmypast.co.uk/>: accessed 3 February 2022); citing National Archives, London; also, Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1832-1962," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 3 February 2022), Campbell, Marguerite Eugenie Campbell, 1938, Mitcham; citing, "Register of Electors, 1938, Mitcham Parliamentary Division of County of Surrey," Electoral Registers, Surrey History Centre, Working; also, "Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1832-1962," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 3 February 2022), Campbell, Marguerite Eugenie Campbell, 1929, Mitcham; citing, "Register of Electors, 1929, Mitcham Parliamentary Division of County of Surrey," Electoral Registers, Surrey History Centre, Working; also, "England & Wales, Civil Registration Marriage Index, 1916-2005," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 3 February 2022), Marguerite E. A. Campbell, Oct 1942; Surrey Mid Eastern; citing, "England and Wales Civil Registration Indexes," General Register Office, London.

⁷¹"Oklahoma, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1890-1995," Carl G. Campbell and Margaret Ann Ector, 1928, Tulsa; citing, "Marriages" 1928, Tulsa County Clerk's Office, Tulsa.



1928 Marriage Record, Carl A. Campbell and Margaret A. Ector⁷²

Margaret Ann [sometimes spelled Anne in later records] Ector was born 15 January 1899 in Shannon County, South Dakota to Carl Darwin Ector and Lucinda Leary Roseberry.⁷³ Shannon County, now known as Laglala Lakota County, is contained entirely within the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and includes part of the Badlands National Park. It is one of only five [currently] South Dakota counties that are contained entirely within a Native American Indian Reservation. It was here that approximately eight years prior to Margaret's birth, Custer's battle against the Sioux at Wounded Knee occurred.⁷⁴

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ "South Dakota, U.S., Birth Index, 1856-1917," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), Margaret May Ector, 15 January 1899, Shannon; citing, "South Dakota, Birth Index, 1856-1918," South Dakota Department of Health, Pierre.

⁷⁴ *Oglala Lakota County, South Dakota* (<https://oglalalakota.sdcounties.org/> : accessed 13 February 2022), "Home."



Illustration of Opening of Battle at Wounded Knee⁷⁵

Pine Ridge Agency and the Battle at Wounded Knee

The Pine Ridge Reservation was the site of a tragic episode in which hundreds of Lakota were killed.

While the terms “Sioux” and “Lakota” are used to describe the indigenous peoples of North and South Dakota, the preferred term is Lakota, of which there are seven tribal bands. The Lakota were a nomadic tribe who had long roamed the Plains, relying on the great bison herds for food and clothing. As the bison were hunted to extinction in the mid-to-late nineteenth century, Lakota forays were curtailed by dwindling resources and the Federal government's efforts to displace them.

In 1868, the Federal government signed The Treaty of Fort Laramie which established a Sioux reservation comprising 60 million acres and federal agencies to represent the government within the tribes. The government would provide resources to the Lakota including food and education if the Lakota agreed not to attack white settlers who were making their way westward and claiming land.

On the reservations, the Lakota were forced to adapt to Western culture, including dressing in Western clothing, learning English and observing Christian rituals. Their situation was made more dire due to their inability to

⁷⁵ *Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, digital images, Library of Congress (<https://loc.gov> : accessed 15 February 2022), digital image from original print illustration, “The opening of the fight at Wounded Knee,” ca. 1900, Digital ID: LC-USZ62-89867.*

roam and hunt the Plains made them reliant on the government for sustenance and subsistence.

After the 1868 Treaty was signed, the government began to steadily reclaim land until only 12.7 million acres remained of the original promised 60 million acres. In 1889, the 7.7 million acres of the Black Hills, which was sacred to the Lakota, was reduced to 2.7 million acres. Pine Ridge, home to the band of Oglala Lakota, was included in this acreage.

Deprived of their culture and traditions, discontent grew and paved the way for a religion called the Ghost Dance to spread through branches of the Lakota. The religion promised a return to the old Lakota ways and the end of the rule by the white people over traditional native lands.

This religion was met with hostility and suspicion by Daniel Royer, who in August 1890 became head of the Pine Ridge Agency. Convinced the Ghost Dancers were fomenting rebellion against the efforts of the government of the United States to "educate and civilize" the Lakota, he requested that the Bureau of Indian Affairs send the military to deal with what he perceived was a threat.

On 28 December 1890, Colonel James W. Forsyth led the 7th Cavalry to Wounded Knee Creek, about twenty miles from the Pine Ridge Agency, and the Miniconjou Lakota chief Big Foot was leading a group of 350 of his Lakota toward Pine Ridge in hopes of negotiating a peaceful resolution regarding the Ghost Dancers. On 29 December 1890, a detachment of the 7th Cavalry soldiers met the Miniconjou at a camp near Wounded Knee Creek and demanded they surrender their arms. In an effort to de-escalate the situation, Big Foot gave up some guns, but some Miniconjou resisted a search and seizure of their site. Some of the practicing Ghost Dancers began to dance, claiming that the Lakota could not be hurt if they wore their Ghost Dancer shirts, and the situation became more intense. When a weapon discharged accidentally, it was the tinder that ignited a perilous situation and with that, the 7th Cavalry opened fire on the Lakota.

Historians estimate that between 200 to 300 Lakota were killed, half of them women and children.⁷⁶

⁷⁶ *Partnership with Native Americans* (<http://www.nativepartnership.org/> : accessed 14 February 2022), "South Dakota: Pine Ridge Reservation;" also, Hudson, Myles, *Encyclopedia Britannica* (<https://www.britannica.com> : accessed 14 February 2022), "Wounded Knee Massacre," 22 December 2021; also, Hoover, Herbert T., "The Sioux Agreement of 1889 and Its Aftermath," digital image, *South Dakota Historical Society* (<https://www.sdhspress.com> : accessed 14 February 2022), p. 58-60, 1989.

The Ector family removed to a Moqui Native American Indian Reservation in Arizona by June of 1900. The family — Margaret, her parents and her younger sister, Bessie — continued their nomadic lifestyle, living in the town of Kay, Kay County, Oklahoma by 1910, and Drumright, Creek, Oklahoma by 1918.⁷⁷

Margaret attended the University of Oklahoma, [which was a young institution at the time,] having been formed on 19 December 1890, when Oklahoma's territorial governor approved the legislation for three territorial schools, a public research university in Norman, an agricultural and mechanical school in Stillwater and a normal school in Edmond. The first students enrolled in the fall of 1892.⁷⁸ By 1920, 20-year-old Margaret worked as a teacher in public schools.⁷⁹

Following their 1928 marriage, Carl and Margaret made their home in Tulsa and welcomed their daughter Victoria Louvinia (their only known child) on 13 June 1929. By 1930, the family was residing at 2125 East Second Street in Tulsa in a home that was valued at \$6,000 and was owned free of a mortgage. Carl was working as a civil engineer in the oil industry, while Margaret kept the home.⁸⁰ By 1940, the family had moved to 2212 East Twentieth in Tulsa and this home was also valued at \$6,000 and was owned with being encumbered by a mortgage. Carl had established a medical equipment company, Campbell, Inc., located at 211 E. 6th Street (across from Central High School), and had earned \$3,200 in the prior year. Margaret also worked for the company as the bookkeeper and secretary; however, she reported no income for the work. The Campbell company was featured in a 1940 article, transcribed below.⁸¹

⁷⁷ 1900 U.S. census, Moqui Indian Reservation, Arizona Territory, population schedule, 2nd Mesa and South Central portion, ED 76, p. 103A (penned), dwelling 630, family 686, Carl D. Voorhies [Ector] household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 46; also, 1910 United States census, Kay County, Oklahoma, population schedule, Kay City, Ward 3, ED 61, p. 17-B (penned), dwelling [?], family 15, Carl D. Ector household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T624, roll 1256; also, 1920 United States census, Creek County, Oklahoma, population schedule, Drumright Ward 1, ED 260 p. 9-B (penned), dwelling 216, family 230, Carl Ector household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T625, roll 1460.

⁷⁸ *University of Oklahoma* (<http://ou.edu> : accessed 1 February 2022), "Chronological History – 1890 to Present;" also, "[Untitled]" *The Drumright News* (Drumright, Oklahoma), 14 June 1918, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 3, col. 5.

⁷⁹ 1920 United States census, Creek County, Oklahoma, Drumright Ward, Carl Ector household.

⁸⁰ 1930 United States census, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, Tulsa, Carl G. Cooper [Campbell] household.

⁸¹ 1940 United States census, Tulsa County, Oklahoma, population schedule, Tulsa, ED 79-21, p. 64-A (penned), dwelling 2212, family 346, Carl Coupler household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 3348; also, "U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), card for Carl G. Campbell, serial no. 1952, Local Draft Board 4, Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma; "Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II: Fourth Registration," Record Group 147, NARA, St. Louis, Missouri;

Carl A. Campbell Displays Exhibit

One of the most interesting exhibits at the recent convention of the Oklahoma Medical association in Tulsa, was the showing of some of the equipment and supplies stocked by Carl A. Campbell, Inc. This store dealing exclusively in hospital and physicians' supplies, is located at 211 East Sixth St, across the street from Central high school. The store has a completely outfitted department of surgical belts, garments and trusses, in charge of an experienced nurse, who is trained to fit a required belt or garment correctly.

The store is also distributor in this territory for the Muskogee Artificial Limb company and has a trained expert in charge of this department. The fact that the factory of the Muskogee Artificial Limb company is so easily accessible from Tulsa makes it possible for Carl A. Campbell to give a very unusual service to those who have to wear artificial limbs. Any adjustments necessary to correct fit and comfort for the wearer are easily and quickly made.

One of the most important departments of the store is the rental service Carl A. Campbell, Inc. has a large stock of hospital beds, wheel chairs and other requirements for the sick room that are for rental purposes. Because both Carl A. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell have had hospital experience, they know the great importance of perfect cleanliness in anything used in the sick room. For this reason every piece of rental equipment is sterilized when it is returned to the shop and is again sterilized before being sent out again. This assures perfect sanitation. The store has a pick-up and delivery service and ample parking space for the convenience of customers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are always glad to consult with physicians or with individuals regarding invalid, sick room or hospital needs."

In 1942, when Carl completed his World War II Draft Registration Card, it was noted that he had burn scars on both arms and one wrist.⁸² By 1948, the Carl A. Campbell Company, surgical supply store, had relocated to 806 S. Main Street in Tulsa and it was here that Carl was burned by a flash fire after an oxygen tank exploded on 15 March 1952, as described in a newspaper article transcribed below.⁸³

⁸² "U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), card for Carl G. Campbell, serial no. 1952, Local Draft Board 4, Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma; "Selective Service Registration Cards, World War II: Fourth Registration," Record Group 147, NARA, St. Louis, Missouri.

⁸³ "Blast's Blaze Burns Tulan: F. G. Campbell Victim of Oxygen Explosion," *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 15 March 1952, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing print edition, sec. 2, p. 1, col. 1; also, "[Advertisement for Carl G. Campbell, Inc.]" *Tulsa Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 26 April 1948, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 4, col. 3.

Blast's Blaze Burns Tulsan: F. A. Campbell Victim Of Oxygen Explosion

Carl A. Campbell, operator of the Campbell surgical supply store at 806 S. Main st, was burned by a flash fire which followed the explosion of an oxygen cylinder about 4 p.m. Friday in his workshop at the rear of the store.

Leo Beard, store employee, 2252-1/2 N. Owasso, who was helping Campbell fill the small oxygen container from a larger one, escaped injury in the flash fire. He smothered flames in Campbell's clothing with a large towel.

Mrs. Campbell and another employe[e], Mrs. Haidee Johnson, 1830 n. Lewis ave, were in the office at the front of the store. They reported feeling a powerful surge of air which knocked out the plate glass windows of the store.

Mrs. Johnson called the fire department and an ambulance. She said she saw smoke billowing from the workshop and a red glow "which must have been the flames from Mr. Campbell's clothing because mothering else caught fire."

Campbell was taken to St. William's hospital where his condition was reported fair Friday night. He suffered face, hand and shoulder burns.

Five fire companies under Asst. Chief R. A. McCall answered the alarm. Traffic was held up briefly at the site before police were able to reroute motorists past fire trucks.

Firemen theorized the explosion might have been caught by just the right mixture of oxygen and air which resulted in spontaneous combustion. The small tank which exploded was connected to an air-pack, a type of oxygen mask often used by high-flying airplane pilots."

Prior to the fire, Carl, now residing at 320 E. 13th Place in Tulsa, was able to visit his homeland of Dundee, Scotland in July 1949, for the first time since he had left there 30 years prior. He stopped in Scotland on his way to Stockholm for business, departing for Sweden the next month, on 2 August, with plans of stopping again in Dundee prior to his return to the United States in September. He arrived at the Port of New York aboard the SS *America* on 18 September, sailing from "Southampton[,] Havre and Cobh."⁸⁴

Carl was involved in the Tulsa political community, running for water commissioner in 1954 and as the president of the Tulsan Republican Minute Men.⁸⁵ Margaret was civic minded. As the president of the Tulsa chapter of the Women's Council, National Real Estate Association Boards in 1955, she, along with four other members, directed the renovation of a half-century, two-story home [early 1900's], turning it into a "glamour girl" duplex. This feat, for which the five

⁸⁴ "Back in Home City After 30 Years," *The Courier and Advertiser* (Dundee, Scotland), 15 July 1949.

⁸⁵ "Campbell to Seek Water Job; McConnell Remains Silent" *Tulsa World* Tulsa, Oklahoma), 24 February 1954, digital images, *NewspaperArchive* (<https://newspaperarchive.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 3, cols. 4-5.

members personally “put up a chunk of their own money to finance it,” won the group honorable mention in a national property rehabilitation contest.⁸⁶ Little is known about the life of Carl and Margaret following the 1950s.

Margaret Ann Campbell née Ector passed away on 16 April 1976 with her husband, Carl Albert Campbell, joining her in death on 18 January 1987.⁸⁷

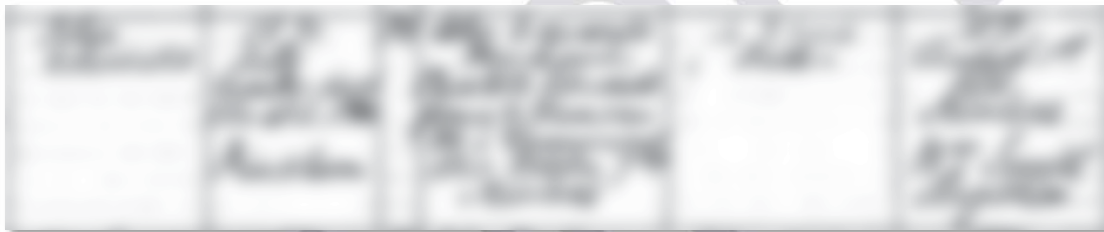
⁸⁶ [unknown] Neighbors, “Its’ Right In Your Own Neighborhood” *The Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 18 November 1955, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), citing print edition, sec. Food, p. 33, col. 1-2; also, “Realty Women Receive Honor,” *The Daily World* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 29 January 1956, digital images, *GenealogyBank* (<https://genealogybank.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), citing print edition, sec. 1, p. 12, col. 2-4.

⁸⁷ “U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014,” database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), entry for Margaret Campbell, death April 1976, Soc. Sec. no. 447-03-1477; citing, “Social Security Death Index, Master File,” Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.; also, “Oklahoma Death Records Index, 1865-2001,” database, *OK2Explore* (<https://ok2explore.health.ok.gov/> :: accessed 18 January 2022), Margaret Campbell, 1976, Tulsa; also, “U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014,” database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), entry for Carl Campbell, death January 1987, Soc. Sec. no. 447-03-1476; citing, “Social Security Death Index, Master File,” Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.; also, “Oklahoma Death Records Index, 1865-2001,” database, *OK2Explore* (<https://ok2explore.health.ok.gov/> :: accessed 18 January 2022), Carl G. Campbell, 1987. Tulsa.

Generation 5 — Great-great-grandparents: William Johnson, Jr. & Minnie Connelly



Born 21 July 1871 at 8:30 p.m. at Findhorn Parish of Kinloss, County of Elgin, Scotland, William Johnson, Jr. was the son of William Johnson and Charlotte Johnson née Duncan.⁸⁸



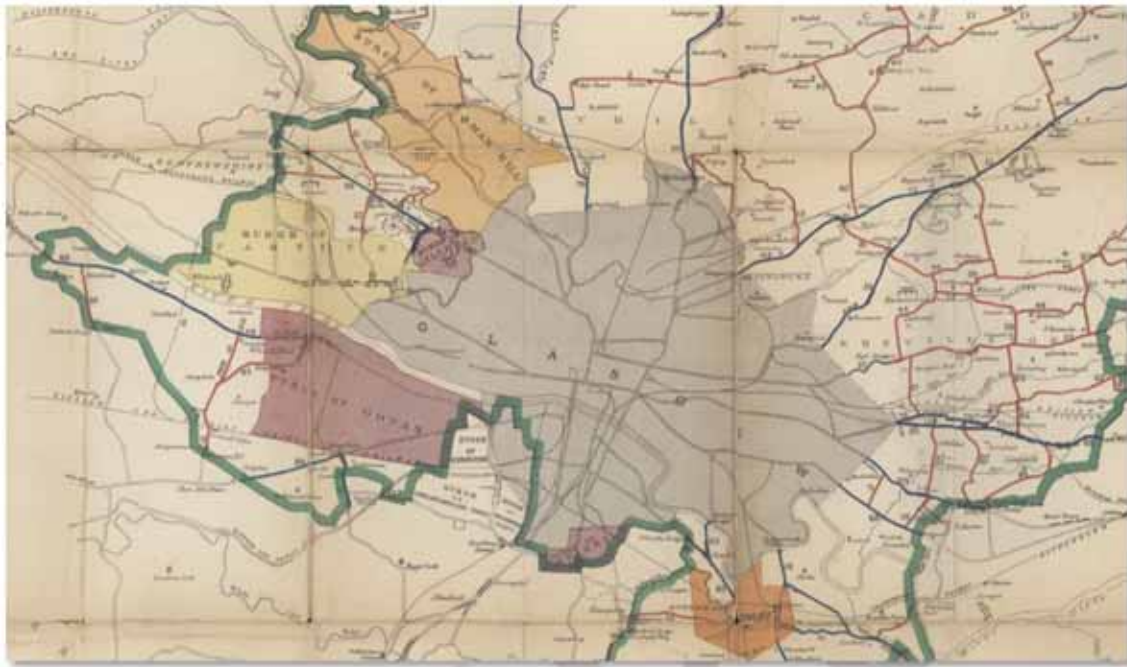
1871 Birth Record, William Johnson, Jr.⁸⁹

By 1881, he and his older brother, David, were residing with their parents at 850 Govan Road, Govan, Lanarkshire, which was a burgh located southwest of Glasgow. A decade later, in 1891, the family remained in the same parish, with William being the only child in the home, which was located at 34 Harmony Row.⁹⁰

⁸⁸ "Statutory Birth Registers, 138-17" database with images, *ScotlandsPeople.gov.uk* (<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/> : accessed 11 January 2022), William Johnson, 1871, Kinloss Parish, County of Elgin, p. 6, record no. 17.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰ 1881 Census of Scotland, Govan, Lanarkshire, p. 18-19 (stamped) Reg. No. 646/1, ED 24; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk/> : accessed 11 January 2022), William Johnson household, no. 233; roll CSSCT1881_255; also, 1891 Census of Scotland, Govan, Lanarkshire, p. 18-19 (stamped) Reg. No. 646/2, ED 43; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk/> : accessed 11 January 2022), William Johnson household, no. 12; roll CSSCT1891_303; also, *National Library of Scotland*, Map Images Collection, digital images, *National Library of Scotland* (<https://loc.gov/> : accessed 13 February 2022), digital image from original map, "Map of the roads in the county of the lower ward of Lanark," Maclure & MacDonald, 1882, shelfmark: Map.s.213.10.



1882 Road Map, Lower Lanark County, Including Burgh of Govan⁹¹

The following year, William Johnson, Jr., age 21, married Minnie c, age 20, at the Church of England parish church of Battersea, located in the County of Surrey, England, on 2 October 1892. William, a plumber by trade, was a bachelor and Minnie a spinster, indicating that this was the first marriage for both parties, who resided at 3 Park Road. This is the same location where they would welcome their first son, George William Johnson, on 10 January 1893.⁹²

Minnie was born on 13 October 1871 at the family home, which was located at 12 Cirencenter Place, All Souls, Marylebone, Middlesex, England to William Connelly and Sarah Maria Connelly née Phipps.⁹³ In 1881, the Connells were residing at 56 Francis Street West, Battersea, London in the ecclesiastical parish of St. Mary's. Mary, the eldest child, now had three brothers and a sister — Henry George, William William, Albert Edward and Florence. The year 1891 found the family residing at 3 Park Road, in East Battersea, London. Minnie was now employed

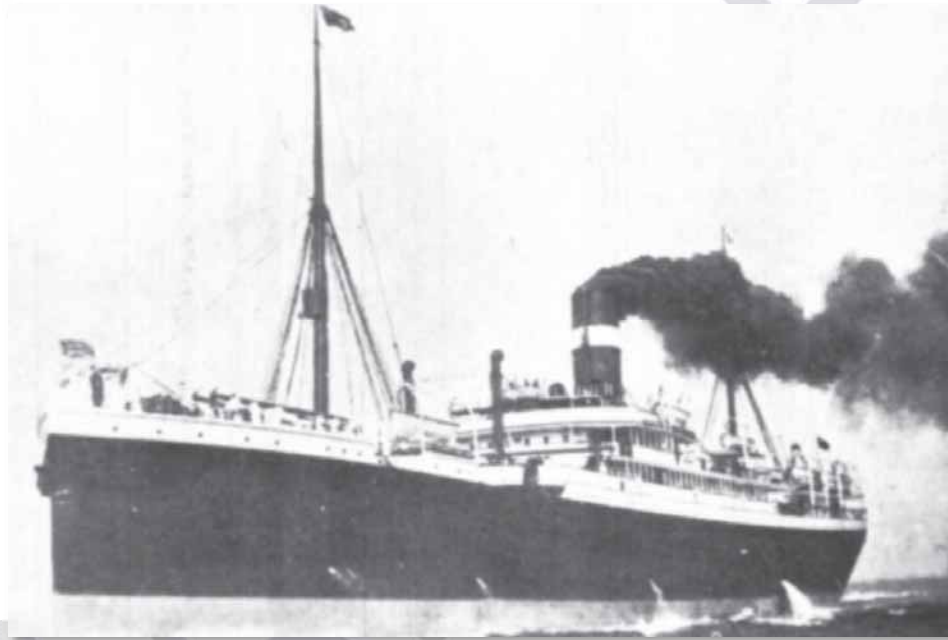
⁹¹ *National Library of Scotland*, "Map of the roads in the county of the lower ward of Lanark," 1882.

⁹² "London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns 1754-1936," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 11 January 2022), William Johnson and Minnie Connelly, 1892, Wandsworth; citing, St. Mary Battersea Parish Marriage Register, 1893, no. 224, p. 112, Wandsworth, Surrey, England, "Board of Guardian Records and Church of England Parish Registers," London Metropolitan Archives, London; also, "London, England, Church of England Births and Baptisms, 1813-1920," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 4 January 2022), George William Johnson, 1893, Wandsworth; citing, St. Mary Battersea Parish Baptism Register, 1893, no. 1008, p. 126, Wandsworth, Surrey, England, "Board of Guardian Records and Church of England Parish Registers," London Metropolitan Archives, London.

⁹³ All Souls, Marylebone, Middlesex, England, Birth Certificate, application no. 1249203-9, certificate no. BXCJ 44419, Minnie Connelly, 1871, register entry no. 289, General Register Office, London.

outside the home working as a bon-bon maker and she had at least two more siblings, Lucinda and Frederick. Their 3 Park Road address was the same that Minnie and her husband, William, lived when they first married.⁹⁴

The Johnson relocated to Canada in 1911, with William arriving before the remainder of the family. On 5 June 1911, Minnie and the children — George, age 18, David, age 14, Lottie [Charlotte], age 11-1/2, Fred, age 10, William [unknown age] and Albert [unknown age] — arrived in Quebec Canada aboard the 485-foot-long *SS Grampian*, under ticket number 0566, which cost \$15.00. This was the first trip to Canada for Minnie and the children.⁹⁵



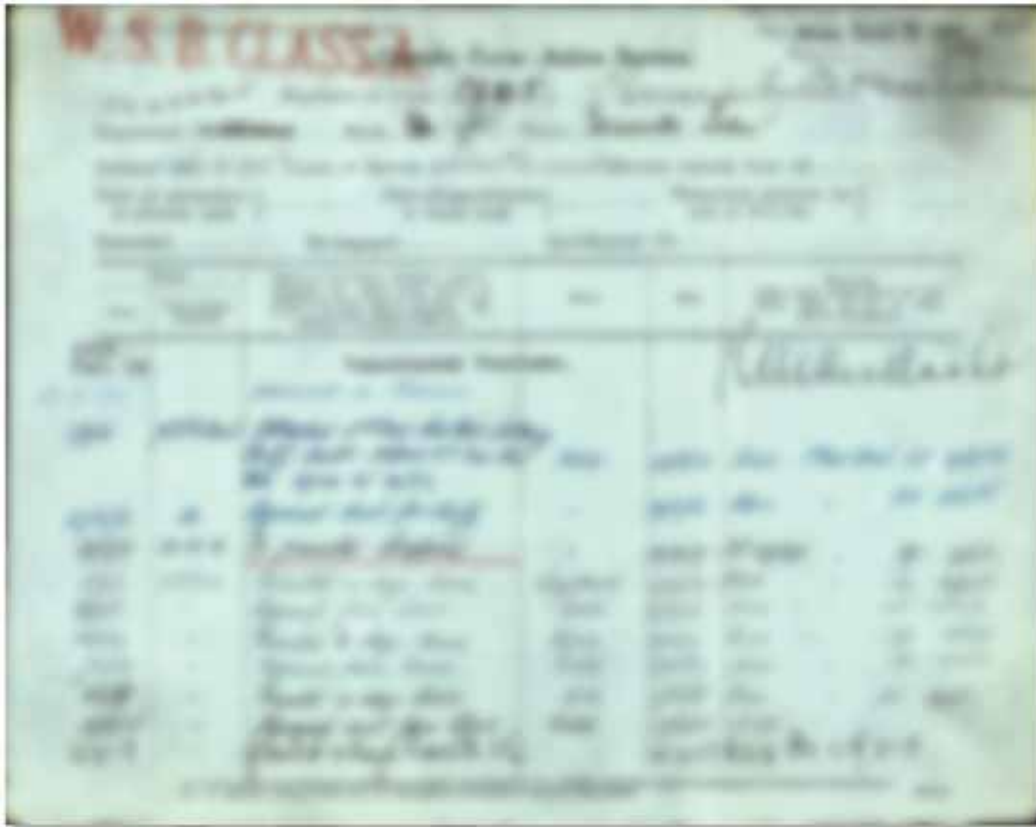
*SS Grampian*⁹⁶

⁹⁴ 1881 Census of England, Battersea, London, Enumeration District (ED) 3, p. 32 (stamped) St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Parish; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<https://www.ancestry.com/i> : accessed 14 January 2022), William Connelly household, no. 187; roll 1341147; also, 1891 Census of England, Norwood, Battersea, London, Enumeration District (ED) 1, p. 28 (stamped) St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Parish; digital image, *Ancestry.com* (<https://www.ancestry.com/i> : accessed 14 January 2022), William Connelly household, no. 162; roll 6095530; also, "London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns 1754-1936," William Johnson and Minnie Connelly, 1892, Wandsworth.

⁹⁵ "Canada, Incoming Passenger Lists, 1865-1935," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 14 January 2022), entry for Minnie Johnson, date of arrival 5 June 1911, *Grampian*, Quebec; citing "Passenger Lists, 1865-1935," Library and Archives of Canada, Record Group 76-C, Department of Employment and Immigration fonds, roll no. T-4776; also, "Passenger Ships and Images," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 January 2022), *Grampian*, 1907-1926.

⁹⁶ "Passenger Ships and Images," *Grampian*.

In 1916, the Johnson family was enumerated at [house no. 425] 15th Avenue, N. E. Calgary, Alberta. All of the adult males in the household, William, George and David, as well as 16-year-old Fred, were soldiers, while daughter Lottie [Charlotte] was employed as a cashier.⁹⁷



World War I Casualty Form—Active Service Document, William Johnson [Jr.]⁹⁸

William Johnson, a 44-year-old plumber, volunteered for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) for a period of the “War + 6 months” on 8 June 1915, and he submitted his attestation papers on 6 August 1915, on which he indicated that he had previously served in the St. Andrews Ambulance Corps for a period of five years. He served with the 7th Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance and on 12 February 1916, he was transferred overseas, arriving in France the following day. In 1917, he was promoted to Corporal. On 18 April 1919, he departed for

⁹⁷ 1916 census of Canada, Calgary E., Alberta, population schedule, enumeration district (ED) 10, subdistrict 34, p. 23, dwelling 251, family 270, Jim Johnson household, database images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 5 January 2022); citing Library and Archives Canada microfilm T21948.

⁹⁸ “Canada, World War I CEF Personnel Files, 1914-1918,” database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 7 January 2022), George Johnson, no. 522664; citing, CEF Personnel Files, 1914-1918, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Record Group 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 2841, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

England, on his first leg of the journey back to his home, arriving in Liverpool on 21 May 1919 and then finally dispersed and discharged on 6 June 1919 at Winnepeg, California after serving three years, 8 months. At discharge “latest address” was recorded as 425 – 15th Avenue, N. E. Calgary, Alberta, which was later crossed out and replaced with 302 Crocker, Los Angeles, California.⁹⁹



World War I Field Ambulance¹⁰⁰

7th Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance

The 7th Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance, part of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, was organized at Shorncliffe Army Camp near Cheriton, Kent, England in January 1916 under the command of Major D. P. Kappeler. The unit arrived in France on 13 February 1916. Field ambulance units moved casualties (wounded soldiers) from the medical aid posts at the Front to casualty clearing stations and on to hospitals during World War I.¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ Canadian Centre for the Great War, Great War Portraits, digital images, CCGW Catalogus (<http://ca.greatwarcentre.com/> : accessed 14 February 2022), digital image from original b&w print, “Canadian Ambulance. Hit by shell [ASE label],” 1917, Digital ID: 2016.3.1.1-126].

¹⁰¹ Library and Archives Canada (<http://bac-lac.gc.ca> : accessed 1 February 2022), “Canadian Army Medical Corps.”

William Johnson, age 50, arrived at the Port of Seattle, Washington on December 1922. He indicated that he was a widower and a plumber by trade, last residing in Calbary, Alberta, Canada. The United States Department of Justice later (28 August 1950) provided him with a Certificate of Arrival which indicated that he had first entered the United States on 29 April 1922, aboard the *SS Princes Louise*, which was confirmed by a ship manifest. The details on this manifest were consistent with details included on the December 1922 manifest, including that William was a widower.¹⁰² Minnie, documented with the surname Covington, came via automobile, crossing the border into the United States from Canada at Eastport, Idaho on 23 May 1921. Her destination was 418 S. Washington, Spokane.¹⁰³

In 1930, William and Minnie were residing at 1605 S. 10th Avenue, Spokane, Spokane, Washington in a home which had a radio and was rented for \$40 per month. They remained aliens. William continued working in the same field as he had in England and Canada — plumbinA. Three of their children, William Jr., Albert and Charlotte, as well as Charlotte's husband, Ross Rogers, are residing in the home. Also sharing the home is 50-year-old George Covington, who said to be a half-brother to the head-of-household, William.¹⁰⁴ This was the last record found placing Minnie and William together. It is not known if William and Minnie were ever legally divorced; however, it is certain that that were not divorced in Spokane County where they were documented as residinA.¹⁰⁵

William Johnson — Post-1940 and Subsequent Marriages

Though William was recorded in the 1930 enumeration in Spokane with Minnie when the enumerator visited the Johnson home, it may be that he was also recorded in another home with

¹⁰² "Washington U.S., Arriving and Departing Passenger and Crew Lists, 1882-1965," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 11 January 2022), entry for William Johnson, date of arrival Dec 1922, p. 7 [*ship not identified*]; citing "Passenger and Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at Seattle, Washington," Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787, Record Group 85, NARA Washington D.C., publication no. M138, list no. 76; also, "Washington U.S., Arriving and Departing Passenger and Crew Lists, 1882-1965," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>: accessed 11 January 2022), entry for William Johnson, date of arrival 29 April 1922, Manifest No. 40704/79-25; citing "Passenger and Crew Lists of Vessels Arriving at Seattle, Washington," Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787, Record Group 85, NARA Washington D.C., publication no. M138, roll no. 3.

¹⁰³ "U.S. Border Crossings from Canada to U.S., 1895-1960," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 February 2022), Minnie Johnson, arrival on 23 May 1921, Eastport, Idaho; citing, "Manifests of Alien Arrivals at Eastport, Idaho, 1924-1956," Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787, Record Group 85, NARA Washington D.C., series no. A3460, roll no. 9.

¹⁰⁴ 1930 United States census, Spokane County, Washington, population schedule, Spokane City, 3rd Ward, ED 32-95, p. 6A (penned), dwelling 76, family 76, William Johnson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 7 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 2518.

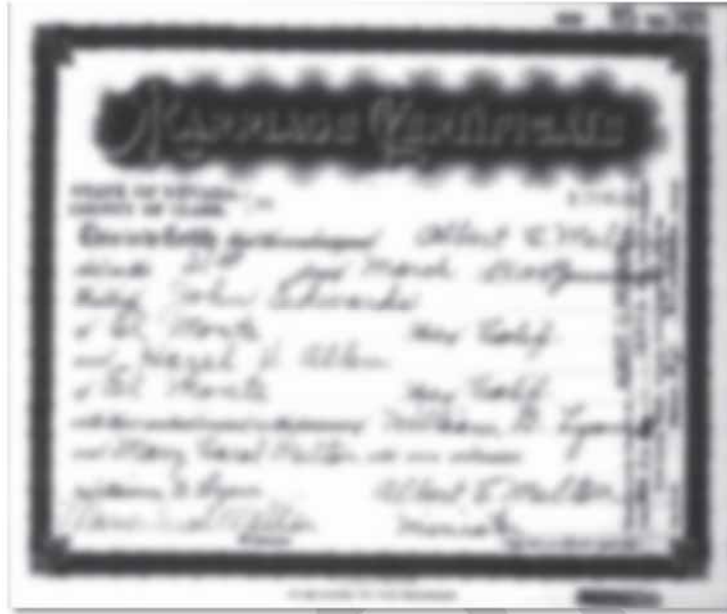
¹⁰⁵ Lee Pierce, *Washington State Archives* (960 Washington Street Cheney, Washington 99004), interview by researcher, 10 February 2022; transcript privately held by Lee Pierce, [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE,] Spokane, Washington, [2022 accessed].

a potential second wife named Emma. Details were consistent with those known about William and provided in the Spokane enumeration [and it should be noted that it is unknown whom the enumerator would have spoken with and it was not unheard of for individuals to be captured twice in an enumeration]. The potential William was enumerated in the 1930 Census at El Monte, Los Angeles, California. He was 58 years old, born in Scotland and had arrived in the United States about 1922. He worked as a plumber. In 1940, this William was again enumerated in El Monte with German-born Emma and they owned a rabbit farm.¹⁰⁶ This was the only William Johnson found in the 1940 enumeration residing in California, Washington or Oklahoma, which were the only places William had a documented connection with in records reviewed. Not enough evidence is available to conclusively determine that Emma was William's second wife. Due to the commonality of the names, research has not been able to distinguish them from other similarly named individuals in later records. It is certain that the subject William Johnson did reside in El Monte, Los Angeles County, as detailed in the narrative regarding his post-1940 life.

William Johnson married Harriett V. Garrett née McIntosh at Clark County, Nevada on 21 March 1949. The ceremony was performed by Albert C. Melton, Minister, and witnessed by William B. Lyons and Mary Carol Melton. Both bride and groom were residents of El Monte, California. Harriett was born 4 July 1880 in Hannibal, Missouri to Preston H. McIntosh and Harriet D. Burt.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶ 1930 United States census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, El Monte, ED 19-932, p. 2-A (penned), dwelling 27, family 27, William Johnson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 February 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T626, roll 126; also, 1940 United States census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, El Monte, ED 19-840, p. 16-Q (penned), dwelling 853, family 307, William Johnson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 February 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 228.

¹⁰⁷ "Marriage, Nevada County Marriages, 1862-1993," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 13 January 2022), William Johnson and Harriett V. Allen, 1949, Clark; citing, "Marriage Certificates, Clark County," vol. 85, 1948-1949, p. 348 certificate no. 309200, Nevada State Museum and Historical Society, Las Vegas; citing, FHL microfilm no. 5247198; also, "U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 13 January 2022), entry for Harriett V. Johnson, born 4 July 1880, death [not specified], Soc. Sec. no. 571208200; citing, "Social Security applications and Claims, 1936-2007," Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.

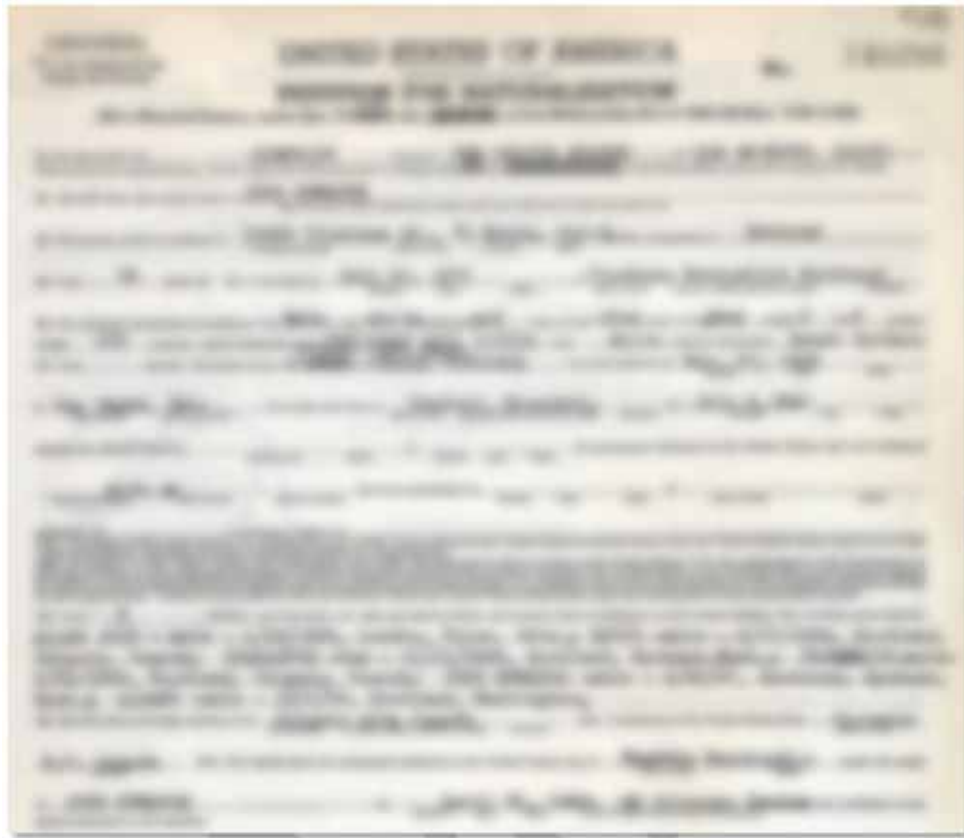


1949 RMR, William Johnson to Harriett V. Garrett [née McIntosh]¹⁰⁸

William Johnson submitted his Petition for Naturalization to become a citizen of the United States to the District Federal Court at Los Angeles on 6 December 1950. When he petitioned the court, he resided at 12450 Fineview Street, El Monte, California and was married to Harriett Virginia. William provided that he was born 21 July 1871 at Findhorn, Morayshire, Scotland and that he had six children — George William Johnson, male, born 10 January 1893 at London, residing at Tulsa, Oklahoma at the time of the petition; David Johnson, male, born 17 August 1896 at Scotland, residing at Calgary, Canada at the time of the petition; Charlotte, female, born 11 December 1898 at Scotland, residing at Spokane, Washington at the time of the petition; Frederick Johnson, male, born 24 May 1900 at Scotland, residing at Calgary, Canada at the time of the petition; William Johnson, male, born 30 June 1907 at Scotland, residing at Spokane, Washington at the time of the petition; and Albert Johnson, male, born 1 December 1910 at Scotland, residing at Washington at the time of the petition. William signed his Oath of Allegiance and citizenship was granted on 27 April 1951.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁸ "Marriage, Nevada County Marriages, 1862-1993," William Johnson and Harriett V. Allen, 1949, Clark.

¹⁰⁹ "California, U.S., Federal Naturalization Records, 1843-1999," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 11 January 2022), William Johnson, 1871, petition no. 145786; citing, "records of District Courts of the United States, 1685-2009," NAI Number 594890, Record Group 21, National Archives, Riverside, California.



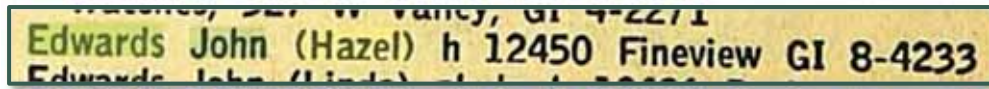
1950 Petition for Naturalization, William Johnson¹¹⁰

At the same Fineview Street address used in his petition for naturalization, William used when he registered to vote as a naturalized citizen for the first time in 1952.¹¹¹ He and Harriett were listed in the El Monte City Directory in 1953, 1955, 1956 and 1958. The 1958 listing was the last time William or Harriett were listed at this address or in the El Monte directory.¹¹²

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹¹ "California, U.S., Voter Registrations, 1900-1968," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 February 2022), William Johnson, 1952; citing "Great Register of Voters," California State Library, Sacramento.

¹¹² Pacific Directory Company compiler, The "City Book" (El Monte : Pacific Directory Company, 1953), p. 45, Johnson; accessed via "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 February 2022); also, Pacific Directory Company compiler, The "City Book" (El Monte : Pacific Directory Company, 1955), p. 38, Johnson; accessed via "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 February 2022); also, Pacific Directory Company compiler, The "City Book" (El Monte : Pacific Directory Company, 1956), p. 40, Johnson; accessed via "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 February 2022); also, Pacific Directory Company compiler, The "City Book" (El Monte : Pacific Directory Company, 1958), p. 40, Johnson; accessed via "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 February 2022).



1958 City Directory Listing in El Monte, California, William and Harriett Johnson¹¹³

Harriett Victoria Johnson née McIntosh died on 25 May 1958 in Los Angeles County, California.¹¹⁴ No death record has been found for William Johnson. Due to the commonality of the name and the absence of a middle name or initial, it has not been possible to distinguish from other similarly named individuals.

Minnie Johnson Covington née Connelly — Post-1940 and Subsequent Marriages

When Minnie crossed the border from Canada into the United States driving in 1921, she was documented as Minnie Covington and accompanied by George Covington. Minnie and George were also listed as Minnie and George Covington in the 1925 city Directory. In 1938, Minnie Johnson, age 67, and George Chappel, resided at S820 Monroe [Spokane] and the two were in an accident, with George driving, striking a parked car.¹¹⁵ Minnie Johnson, 68-year-old widow, was enumerated in the home of George Covington, age 62, in a house that was rented for \$30 per month and located at 1516 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Spokane, Washington. Minnie's relationship to George was recorded as sister-in-law, which was consistent with his relationship being recorded as half-brother to Minnie's husband, William Johnson, in the 1930 Census. Albert, Minnie's 28-year-old son, was also residing in the home.¹¹⁶ Three years later, Minnie and George obtained a marriage license at Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Idaho on 24 April 1943. The marriage was solemnized by M. A. Whitney, Probate [Court] Judge on the same day.¹¹⁷

¹¹³ The "City Book" (El Monte : Pacific Directory Company, 1958), p. 40, Johnson, John.

¹¹⁴ "California, U.S., Death Index, 1940-1997," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 13 January 2022), Harriett Virginia Johnson, 1958, Los Angeles; citing, "California Death Index, 1940-1997," California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Sacramento.

¹¹⁵

¹¹⁶ 1940 United States census, Spokane County, Washington, population schedule, Spokane, ED 41-52, p.8-A (penned), dwelling 1516, family 281, George Covington household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 13 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 4386.

¹¹⁷ "Idaho, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1864-1967," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 13 January 2022), Minnie Johnson and George Covington, 1943, Kootenai; citing, "Marriage Records, 1943," Kootenai County Clerk's Office, Coeur D'Alene.



1943 Marriage Record, George Covington to Minnie Johnson [née Connelly]¹¹⁸

George Covington died less than two years later on 27 August 1945 at St. Luke's Hospital in Spokane, following a 9-day stay. He resided at East 22 Nora Avenue at the time of his death and was born in California on 6 January 1878.¹¹⁹ At the age of 90, Minnie Johnson Covington [née Connelly], died on 23 November 1961. She had resided at W1226 Fifth in Spoke and died at a local hospital.¹²⁰

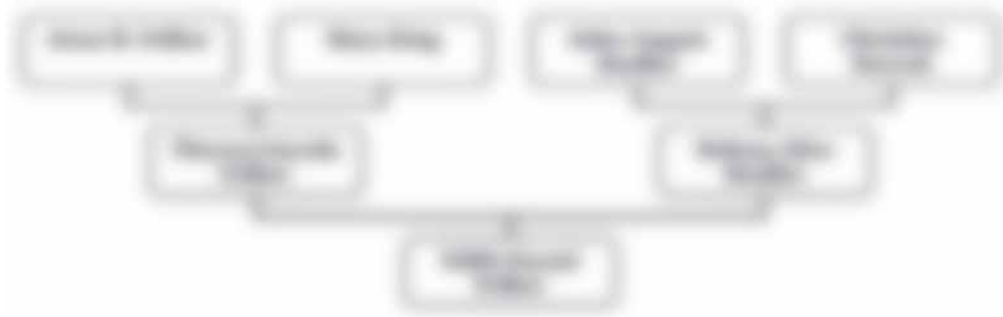
It may have been that Mini and George Covington were in a relationship prior to immigration, as he was found living in Calgary at the same time, thought he was American born, and that relationship continued in the United States prior to their marriage. No records were found to support George being the brother-in-law to Minnie or half-brother to William during research.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ "Death Certificates (Washington (State), 1907-1960; Index to death certificates, 1907-1979," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 13 January 2022), George Covington, 1945, state file no. 1241; citing, "Death Certificates, 1945", Spokane County; FHL no. 4223008.

¹²⁰ "Washington, U.S., Death Index, 1940-2017," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 14 January 2022), Minnie E. Covington, Spokane, 1961; citing, "State Death Records Index, 1940-1996," Washington State Department of Health; Washington State Archives, Olympia; also, "Death Takes Mrs. Covington at Age 90" *The Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, Washington), 25 November 1961, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 13 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 6, col. 8.

Generation 5 — Great-great-grandparents: Thomas Lincoln Fergusson & Mary Alice Statler



Thomas Lincoln Fergusson was likely born about 8 August 1867 in Caledonia County, Vermont to Jesse B. Fergusson and Mary Kina. He was enumerated in the home with his parents in 1870, along with five Vermont-born brothers — William, age 18; Forrest, age 15; Roscoe, age 12; Emery, age 9; and William J., age 6. By 1880, the family had moved to a farm in Wayne Township, George, Indiana. In addition to Thomas and his parents, his older brother William was living in the home, as was an older visiting sister, Phebe J.¹²¹

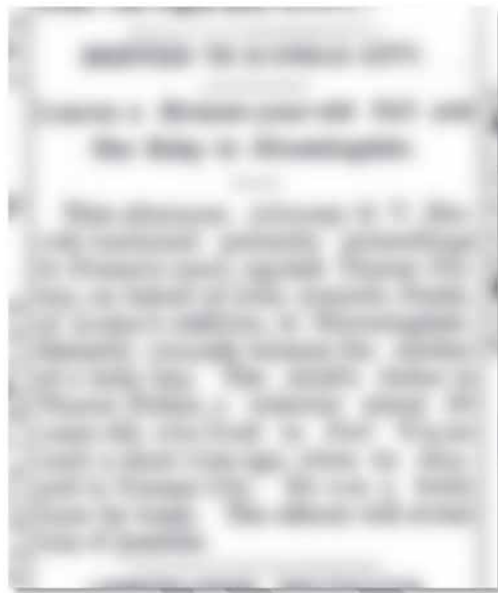
Thomas first married Amanda J. Kumper on 28 August 1890 at George County, Indiana. The ceremony was conducted by James Wilkinson, Justice of the Peace.¹²² A son named James Thomas Fergusson believed to have been born, possibly to this union, circa 1891 at Indiana. Amanda died prior to 1895.¹²³

¹²¹ 1870 U.S. census, Allen County, Indiana, population schedule, Pleasant Twsp., p. 10 (penned), dwelling 69, family 69, Jesse Fergusson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 298; also, 1880 U.S. census, Allen County, Indiana, population schedule, Wayne Twsp., ED 117, p. 28 (penned), dwelling 220, family 233, Jesse B. Fergusson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 264; also, "Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), Thomas L. Fergusson and Mary Studler, 1899, Hamilton; citing, Marriage Records, 1899, Hamilton County Probate Court, Cincinnati; also, "Montana, U.S., Birth Records, 1897-1988," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 16 January 2022), Olive Marguerite Fergusson, 1908, Fromberg, certificate no. 9 353; citing, "Montana Birth Records, 1860-1988," Box 9, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Marya.

¹²² "Indiana Marriages, 1811-2019," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 15 January 2022), Thomas L. Fergusson and Amanda J. Kumper, 1890, Allen; citing, "Marriage Licenses, 1888-1892," vol. 18 George County Clerk; FHL microfilm no 4134769.

¹²³ 1900 United States census, Wells County, Indiana, population schedule, Chester, Keystone Town, ED 139, p. 13-B (penned), dwelling 260, family 260, Thomas Fergusson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 413; also, "Skipped to Kansas City: Leaves a Sixteen-year-old Girl and Her Baby in Bloomingdale," *Fort Wayne Daily News* (Fort Wayne, Indiana), 12 November 1894 digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 1, col. 6.

E. V. Emrick, the attorney representing 16-year-old Polly Amanda Davison, filed suit against widower Thomas, a resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for bastardy in November 1894. Thomas, a brick layer by trade, had skipped town and gone to Kansas City. The suite was “certified up” from the justice court to the circuit court later that same month.¹²⁴



1894 Paternity Case, Thomas Lincoln Fergusson¹²⁵

In 1895, 28-year-old Thomas was residing in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas with his mother, Mary. He was working as a stone mason and had previously lived in Indiana. By 1896, Thomas had relocated to Keystone and working at oil field called the Bryson lease. A warrant was issued to the Sheriff in Wells County, Indiana for the arrest of Thomas Fergusson on 22 June 1896 by the George County Circuit Court, on the charge of bastardy. The Sheriff of Wells County, Indiana served the warrant and arrested Thomas, placing him in the George County jail on 10 July 1896. Bail was set at \$300. Wells County Sheriff's office charged George County \$7.95 for arresting Fergusson.¹²⁶

¹²⁴ “Skipped to Kansas City: Leaves a Sixteen-year-old Girl and Her Baby in Bloomingdale,” *Fort Wayne Daily News*, 12 November 1894; also, “Circuit Court” *Fort Wayne Weekly Gazette* (Fort Wayne, Indiana), 22 November 1894, digital images, *NewspaperArchive* (<https://newspaperarchive.com> : accessed 17 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 7, col. 5.

¹²⁵ “Skipped to Kansas City: Leaves a Sixteen-year-old Girl and Her Baby in Bloomingdale,” *Fort Wayne Daily News*, 12 November 1894.

¹²⁶ *Deahl vs. Fergusson*; Allen County Circuit Court, case file number 6264, arrest warrant for Thomas Fergusson, 1896; also, “News Notes,” *Fort Wayne Sentinel* (Fort Wayne, Indiana), 13 July 1896 digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 4, col. 3.



1896 Arrest Warrant for Thomas Ferguson¹²⁷

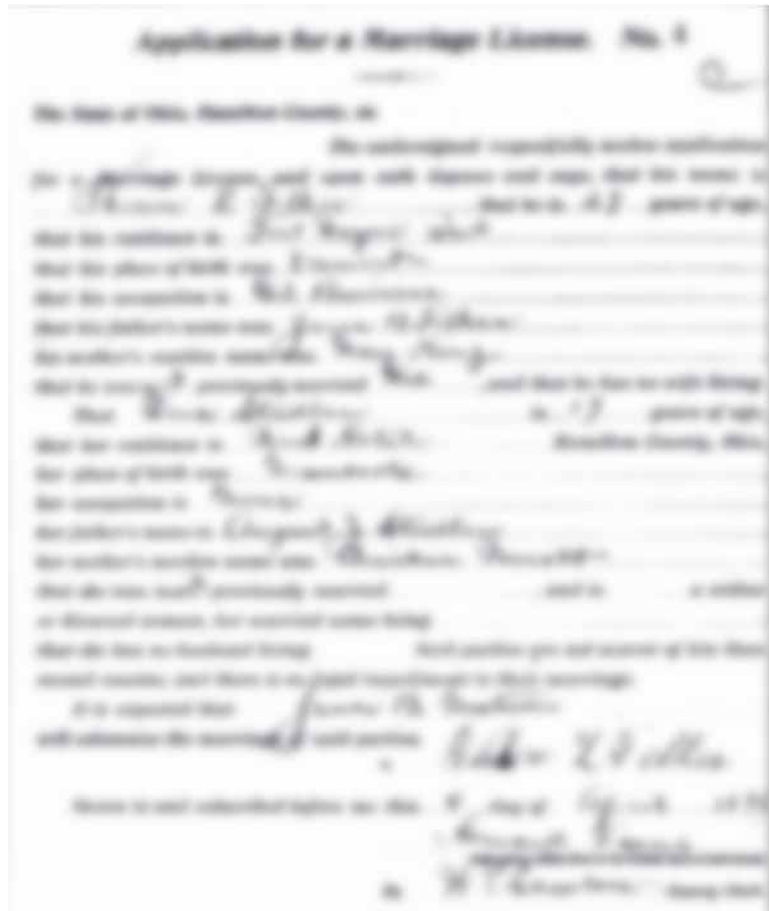
A few weeks after Thomas's arrest, in July 1896, Amanda changed her mind, deciding to drop the charges against Thomas.¹²⁸ [The court clerk at George County, Indiana was unable to locate the case file.]

Thomas, age 29, and Mary A. "Lena" Statler, age 19, applied for a marriage license on 4 April 1899 at Hamilton County, Ohio. The wedding was to be performed by Squire James B. Matson, Justice of the Peace. Mary[a] was living at the Rend Hotel in Cincinnati, while Thomas resided in Fort Wayne. This was the first marriage for the bride and the second for the widower groom. Mary Alice was born in Clarissa, Todd County, Minnesota about 30 May 1882 to August J. Statler and Christian Parrott.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ Deahl vs. Ferguson; Allen County Circuit Court, case file number 6264, arrest warrant for Thomas Ferguson, 1896

¹²⁸ "Changes Her Mind" *Fort Wayne Daily News* (Fort Wayne, Indiana), 15 July 1896 digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 1, col. 6.

¹²⁹ "U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 17 January 2022), entry for Marya Alice Wassom, born 30 May 1882, Soc. Sec. no. 297-14-1654; citing, "Social Security applications and Claims, 1936-2007," Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.



1899 Marriage License Application, Thomas L. Ferguson and Mary Statler¹³⁰

Thomas and Mary, along with Thomas's 9-year-old son, William made their home in the Keystone area of Chester, Wells, Indiana by 1900. The family home was owned with a mortgage and Thomas was still working in the petroleum industry as an oil-tool driver.¹³¹ It was in Keystone that daughter Edith was born on or about 2 August 1900. The couple relocated to Fromberg, Carbon, Montana where Thomas worked as a well driller. Their daughter, Olive Marguerite Ferguson was born in Fromberg on 12 December 1908.¹³²

¹³⁰ "Ohio, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1774-1993," Thomas L. Ferguson and Mary Studler, 1899, Hamilton.

¹³¹ 1900 United States census, Wells County, Indiana, population schedule, Chester, Keystone Town, ED 139, p. 13-B (penned), dwelling 260, family 260, Thomas Ferguson household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 413.

¹³² "Montana, U.S., Birth Records, 1897-1988," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 16 January 2022), Olive Marguerite Ferguson, 1908, Fromberg, certificate no. 9 353; citing, "Montana Birth Records, 1860-1988," Box 9, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Marya.

Thomas and Mary had moved to Caldwell, Idaho by 1913 and they resided at 604 18th Avenue. Thomas was working as a bricklayer and in June 1916 Thomas purchased a quarter section of land, 160 acres, in Sweet, near Emmett, Idaho. Thomas was again working as a bricklayer and had relocated to La Grande, Union, Oregon by 1920; Mary was not enumerated in the same home with him. He was boarding in the home of Mollie Robertson. Though both Thomas and Mollie indicated they both indicated they were married, no others were enumerated in the home with them.¹³³ Mary and Thomas were not found in additional records together; however, they may have divorced prior to 1922 as they both were remarried.

Thomas Lincoln Ferguson — Post-1920 and Subsequent Marriages

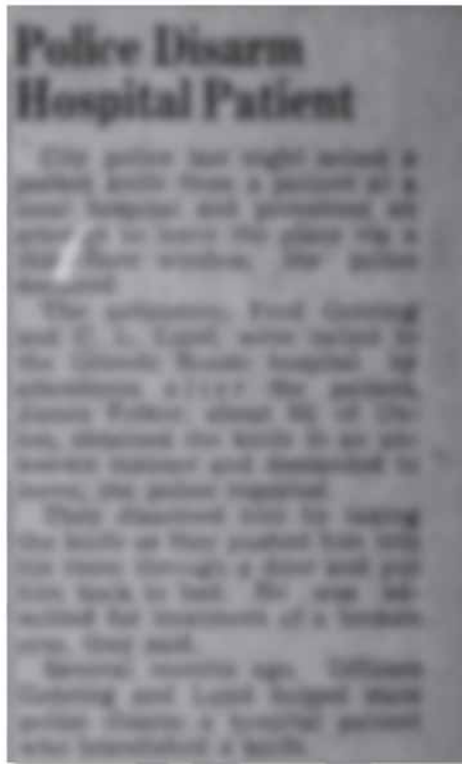
Thomas, age 54, married M. D. Gallagher, age 48, on 9 May 1922 at Baker County, Oregon. This was the third marriage for the groom and the second for the bride. Thomas resided at La Grande and worked as an oil driller and his new Kansas-born wife was a resident of Baker and kept house. The marriage was short lived as Thomas filed for divorce in Union County, where he was a resident, on the grounds of desertion. M.D. resided in Portland. No children were born to this union.¹³⁴

In 1940, Thomas was an unmarried widower and was residing in the home of his son, James T, who owned a lumber business. The house they resided in was worth \$250. A neighbor provided the information about James and his father to the enumerator.¹³⁵

¹³³ R. L. Polk & Company, compiler, *Canyon County Directory, Vol. 1913* (Seattle: R.L. Polk & Co, Inc., 1913), p. 142, Thomas L. Ferguson, Caldwell; accessed via "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 17 January 2022); also, "[Untitled Community News Section]" *Emmett Index* (Emmett, Idaho), 15 June 1916, digital images, *NewspaperArchive* (<https://newspaperarchive.com> : accessed 17 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 3, col. 5.

¹³⁴ "Oregon, U.S., State Marriages, 1906-1968," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 17 January 2022), Ferguson and Gallagher, Baker County, file no. 1768352; citing, "Marriage Records, 1906-1910," Oregon State Archives, Salem.

¹³⁵ 1940 United States census, Union County, Oregon, population schedule, Union City, Precinct 1, ED 31.39, p. 9-A (penned), dwelling 209, James T. Ferguson household, database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T627; FHL microfilm no. 5449210.



1940 Thomas L. Ferguson, Police Disarm Hospital Patient [erroneously reported as James Ferguson]¹³⁶

Thomas was hospitalized at the Grand Ronde Hospital for an undisclosed ailment and it was there, on 9 April 1940 that he somehow garnered a knife and attempted to leave the hospital via a third-floor window before being disarmed and forced back into his bed by two policemen. During the scuffle to get him through the door and back into bed, Thomas's arm was broken. The incident was originally erroneously reported that the fleeing patient was James Ferguson before the news story was revised and correctly reported that it was in fact Thomas who had to be subdued.¹³⁷ He died at St. Joseph Hospital at LA Grande, Union, Oregon on 14 April 1940. Cause of death was hemiplegia, which was due to arteriosclerosis, with a secondary condition of a fractured left humerus.¹³⁸

¹³⁶ "Police Disarm Hospital Patient," *La Grande Observer* (La Grande, Oregon) 9 April 1940, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 16 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 3, col. 8

¹³⁷ "Police Disarm Hospital Patient," *La Grande Observer* 9 April 1940; also, "Wrong Name Given," *La Grande Observer* (La Grande, Oregon), 11 April 1940 digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 15 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 1, col. 4.

¹³⁸ "Oregon, U.S., State Deaths, 1864-1968," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 16 January 2022), Thomas Ferguson, 1940, Union, state file no. 53; citing, "Oregon Death Records, 1864-1870," Oregon State Archives, Salem.

Mary Alice Statler — Post-1920 and Subsequent Marriages

Mary is believed to have relocated to Tulsa circa 1919.¹³⁹ It was near there at Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma that she married Carl E. Surman, age 49, on 2 June 1924. The ceremony was performed by J. B. Lawrence, Minister of the First Baptist Church of Shawnee. Witnesses were Jules August Statler of Tulsa and W. E. Hoppe of Cromwell. The bride and the groom were both residents of Tulsa.¹⁴⁰ Just over a year later, the couple had a son, Aurele Jules Surman, born 18 July 1925 at Cleveland, [Cuyahoga,] Ohio.¹⁴¹

Mary and her son Aurele were enumerated in Cuyahoga County in the home of Mary's daughter [with Thomas] Olive and her husband Noel Deatherage.¹⁴² It is possible that Mary married for a third time before May 1941 to a Mr. Wasson, as her name was changed with Social Security Administration at that time.¹⁴³

Mary passed away on 4 December 1952 at a care facility at Turley [Tulsa County,] Oklahoma after an extended illness.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁹ "Marya S. Surman Dies; Rites Pend" *Tulsa World*] (Tulsa, Oklahoma), 5 December 1952, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 45, col. 2.

¹⁴⁰ "Oklahoma, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1890-1995," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 17 January 2022), Marya Studler and Carl E. Surmann, 1924, Pottawatomie; citing, "Marriages, 1924," Pottawatomie County Clerk's Office, Shawnee; FHL microfilm no. 2421303.

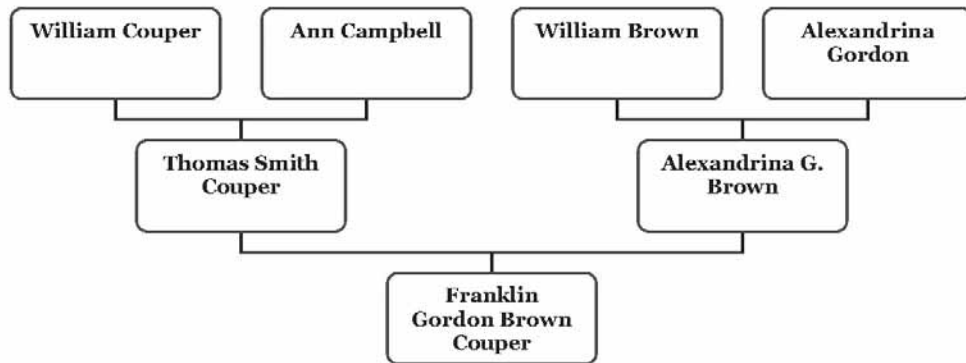
¹⁴¹ "U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 17 January 2022), entry for Marya Alice Wassom, born 30 May 1882, Soc. Sec. no. 297-14-1654; citing, "Social Security applications and Claims, 1936-2007," Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.

¹⁴² 1940 United States census, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, population schedule, Lakewood, Ward 3, ED 18-199, p. 3A-3B (penned), dwelling 1555, family 64, Noel Deatherage household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 18 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T627, roll 3055.

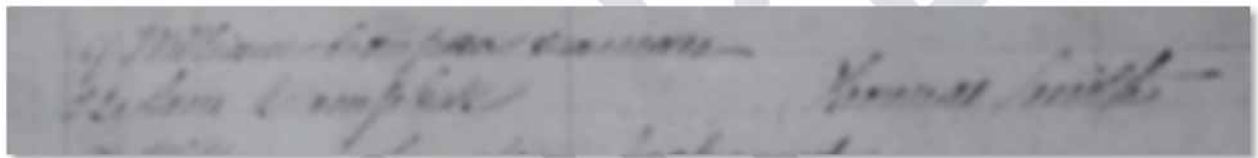
¹⁴³ "U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007," database, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 17 January 2022), entry for Marya Alice Wassom, born 30 May 1882, Soc. Sec. no. 297-14-1654; citing, "Social Security applications and Claims, 1936-2007," Social Security Administration, Washington, D.C.

¹⁴⁴ "Marya S. Surman Dies; Rites Pend" *Tulsa World*], 5 December 1952.

Generation 5 — Great-great-grandparents: Thomas Smith Campbell & Alexandrina Albert



Thomas Smith Campbell was born 9 June 1846 at Dundee, Angus, Scotland to William Campbell and Ann Campbell. He was baptized on 26 June 1846 at Dundee, Angus, Scotland.¹⁴⁵



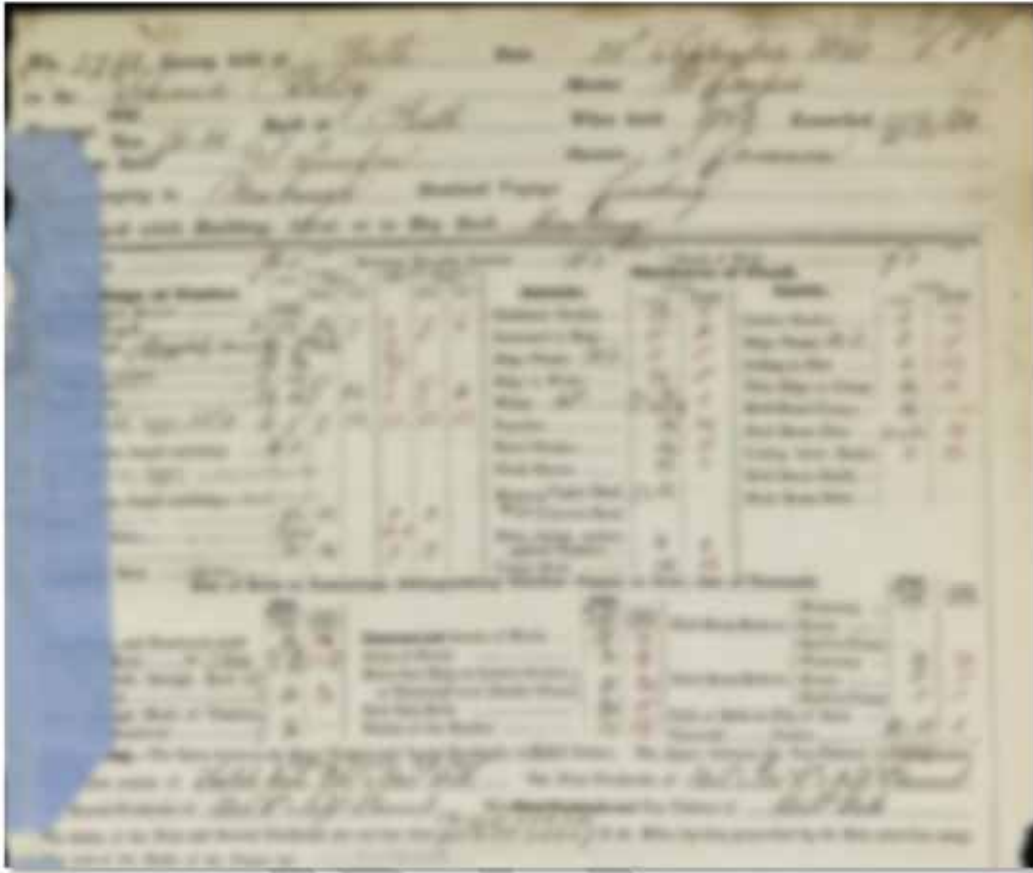
1846 Birth and Baptismal Record for Thomas Smith Campbell¹⁴⁶

By the time Thomas was 14, he was working aboard a ship as an ordinary seaman. He was enumerated on the *Betsy of Newburgh*, a Coastal Schooner, at Dundee, Angus, Scotland in 1861. His father, William, was the ship master [captain].¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁵ "Old Parish Registers," database with images, *Scotlands People* (<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>: accessed 21 January 2022), birth entry for William Smith Campbell, 1846, Dundee, Angus, Scotland; citing Statutory Registers no. 282/190, p. 568.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁷ 1861 Census of Scotland, Angus, Dundee, Vessels, 1st District, Enumeration District Betsy, p. 18 (stamped) Reg. No. 282/1; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 21 January 2022), Thomas Campbell, household, no. 1; CSSCT1861_150.



1860 Survey Report Excerpt, Betsy of Newburgh¹⁴⁸

Thomas, age 20, and Alexandrina, age 18, were united in marriage by James Ewing, Minister of St. Andrews Free Church. The ceremony took place at Laurel Bank, Dundee on 9 May 1866. This was the first marriage for both the groom, who worked as a “tenter,” and the bride who worked as a power loom weaver. They were residents of Campersdown Court, Lochee.¹⁴⁹

Alexandrina Albert was the daughter of William Brown, a wright, and Alexandrina Brown née Gordon. She was born about 1848 at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland. The family, which consisted of Alexandrina, her parents and a younger brother named William, was enumerated

¹⁴⁸ *Heritage and Education Center*, digital images, *Lloyd's Register Foundation* (<https://hec.lrfoundation.org.uk/> : accessed 12 February 2022), digital image from original report, “Survey Report for Betsy, 21st September 1860, Digital ID: LRF-PUN-DUN104-0234-R.

¹⁴⁹ “Statutory Marriages,” database with images, *Scotlands People* (<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>: accessed 21 January 2022), marriage entry for Thomas Campbell and Alexandrina G. Brown, 1866, 1st District, Dundee, County of Forpar; citing *Statutory Registers*, 1866, p. 90, entry no. 180.

while residing at Falkirk in Grangemouth in 1851.¹⁵⁰ Ten years later, in 1861, the Browns were residing at 55 High Street, Cupar's Ld., Lochee, Dundee. Though Alexandrina was only 13 and her brother, William, only 10, neither attended school, but instead worked as loom weavers.¹⁵¹

After they were wed, Thomas and Alexandrina made their home at 26 Bell Street, Dundee. By 1861 Thomas was working as a seamen and Alexandrina kept the home and cared for their 2-year-old daughter, also named Alexandrina. This would be at least the third generation of the direct matrilineal line who carried the given name Alexandrina.¹⁵² The family relocated and resided at No. 86 Albert Street, Dundee.¹⁵³

The Campbells were residing at 78 Park Place, Campbell Street, Lochee, Dundee by 1876. By 1881 the family was residing in a home which had two rooms with windows and was located at 74 Campbell Street. Thomas and Alexandrina now had five children — Alexandrina, age 12, William, age 9, Anne M., age 7, George, age 5, and Louvinia, age 2 — with the eldest three attending school. Thomas now worked as a master mariner.¹⁵⁴ Ten years later, Alexandrina and the children were enumerated while residing at 57 Logie Street, Dundee, in a home which had three windowed rooms. Thomas was absent from the enumeration [and was likely at sea] as were their daughters, Alexandrina and Anne. The eldest son, William, worked as a painter and son George worked as a "lapper," while Louvinia remained in school. The family had expanded to include three more children — Frederick T.S., age 9; Linneva A., age 7; and Arthur, age 5. All of the children who were not employed outside the home were attending school, with the exception with the youngest child, Arthur.¹⁵⁵ The family remained on Campbell Street through at least 1900.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁰ 1851 Census of Scotland, Stirlingshire, Grangemouth, Falkirk, 3rd District, p. 20 (stamped), Reg. NO. 479/24/20; digital image, (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 21 January 2022), William Brown, no. 56; CSSCT1851_100.

¹⁵¹ 1861 Census of Scotland, Angus, Dundee, Lochee, 3rd District, p. 10 (stamped), Reg. NO. 282/3/5/10; digital image, (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 21 January 2022), William Brown, no. 56; CSSCT1861_41A.

¹⁵² 1871 Census of Scotland, Angus, Dundee, St. Clement District, Enumeration District 18, p. 19 (stamped) Reg. No. 282/3; digital image, ScotlandsPeople (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 21 January 2022), Thomas Campbell [Campbell], household, no. 40; CSSCT1871_51; also, "Statutory Marriages," Thomas Campbell and Alexandrina G. Brown, 1866.

¹⁵³ "UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 21 January 2022), Thomas Smith Campbell, 1873, Dundee, certificate no. 97262; citing, "Masters Certificates," National Maritime Museum, London.

¹⁵⁴ 1881 Census of Scotland, Angus, Dundee, Lochee District, Enumeration District 9a, p. 19 (stamped) Reg. No. 282/5; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 21 January 2022), Thomas Campbell, household, no. 154; cssct1881_89.

¹⁵⁵ 1891 Census of Scotland, Angus, Dundee, Lochee District, Enumeration District 5, p. 19 (stamped) Reg. No. 282/5; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 21 January 2022), Alexanderina Campbell household, no. 124; CSSCT1891_97.

¹⁵⁶ "UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 21 January 2022), Thomas Smith Campbell, 1873, Dundee, certificate no. 97262.

Thomas began working at a warehouse for the Falkirk Iron Company foundry in 1914 and remained there until 1928 when he retired completely. He resided at 2 Thistle Street in Falkirk, when on 2 February 1934 at 3:30 p.m., Thomas Smith Campbell, age 87, died due to old age and myocarditis, which was reported by a neighbor. There are discrepancies in both his statutory death record and his published obituary. Thomas' death record provides that he was married to Margaret Blomet and his obituary provided that he had no family.¹⁵⁷ No records could be found to support the marriage to anyone other than Alexandrina and her obituary seems to support that these details were incorrectly reported or recorded, or possibly both.

Alexandrina Gordon Campbell died on 10 August 1936 at 11:00 a.m, due to old age. She had resided at 18 Amcrum Road, Lochee. She was the widow of Thomas S. Campbell and her death was reported by her grandson, William Black.¹⁵⁸

Thomas Campbell Smith Seamans Certifications

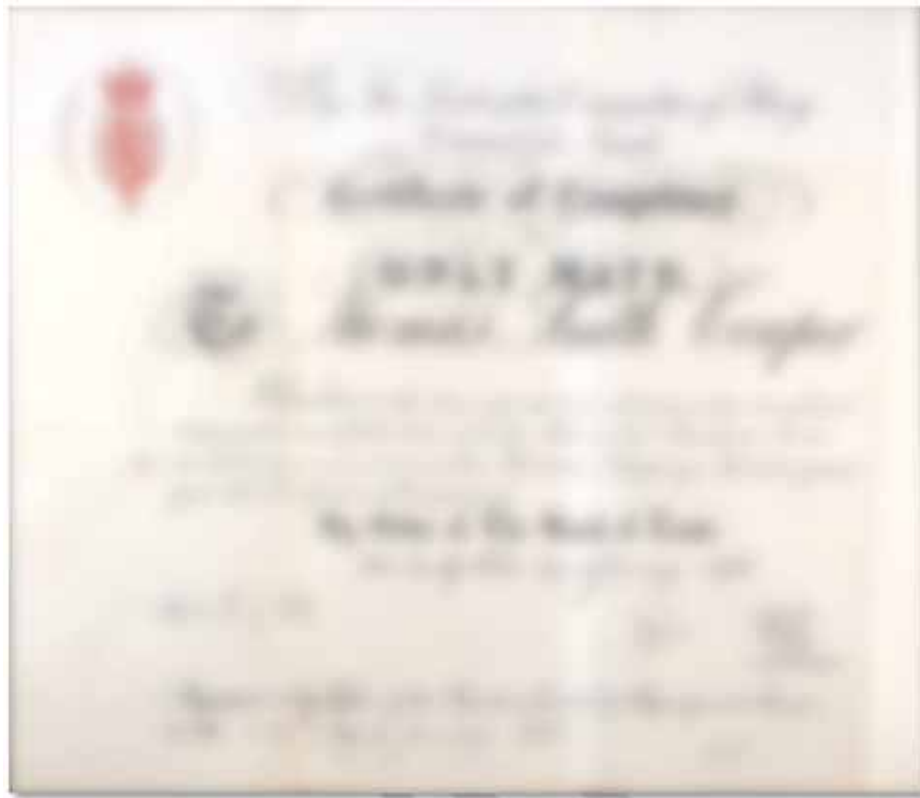
Throughout his time as a merchant seaman, Thomas continued to work towards and achieve higher rankings. When he sailed with his father, William Campbell, at the age of fourteen in 1861, he was an ordinary seaman.¹⁵⁹ Though he may have taken a lower ranked position on a crew for a particular journey than he was certified for, he would not likely have been able to assume a position that was at a higher ranking than his certification at the time. Thomas, and other seaman, not only had to have a specific amount of time on ships in a role prior he would have to take an assessment, achieving a specific score to gain higher certification.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ "Statutory Deaths, 1855–2013," database with images, *Scotlands People* (<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>: accessed 22 January 2022), birth entry for Thomas Smith Campbell, 1934, Falkirk, Scotland; citing Statutory Registers no. 479/78, p. 26, death no. 78; also, "Former Dundee Skipper: Death of Mr. Thomas Campbell," *The Evening Telegraph* (Dundee, Scotland), 9 February 1934, digital images, *The British Newspaper Archive* (<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> : accessed 22 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 11, col. 4.

¹⁵⁸ "Statutory Deaths, 1855–2013," database with images, *Scotlands People* (<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>: accessed 22 January 2022), death entry for Alexandrina Albert Campbell, 1936, Lochee, Dundee; citing Statutory Registers no. 282/4 197, p. 66, death no. 197; also, "Deaths: Campbell," *The Courier and Advertiser* (Dundee, Scotland), 11 August 1936, digital images, *The British Newspaper Archive* (<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/> : accessed 22 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 12, col. 6.

¹⁵⁹ 1861 Census of Scotland, Angus, Dundee, Vessels, 1st District, Enumeration District Betsy, p. 18 (stamped) Reg. No. 282/1; digital image, *ScotlandsPeople* (<https://scotlandspeople.gov.uk> : accessed 21 January 2022), Thomas Campbell, household, no. 1; CSSCT1861_150.

¹⁶⁰ "UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927," Thomas Smith Campbell, 1873, Dundee, certificate no. 97262.



1873 Only Mate Certification, Thomas Smith Campbell¹⁶¹

Thomas received the Only Mate certification on 23 January 1873 and he was awarded a Certificate of Competency by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade. In order to gain the certification, he had to first take an exam, which he passed, for navigation, seamanship and commercial code signals. In addition to the assessment, Thomas was required to provide a list of testimonials and a Statement of Service. Prior to applying for the Only Mate certification, Thomas had spent seven years, three months and one day in service, of which one years, seven months and one day did not count towards the rank in A. Some of the trips included in time spent in service on a specific vessel could range from a few weeks or months to over two years. Of the over seven years of service included in the statement for this particular application, there were only 13 entries, one of which was the disallowed entry:

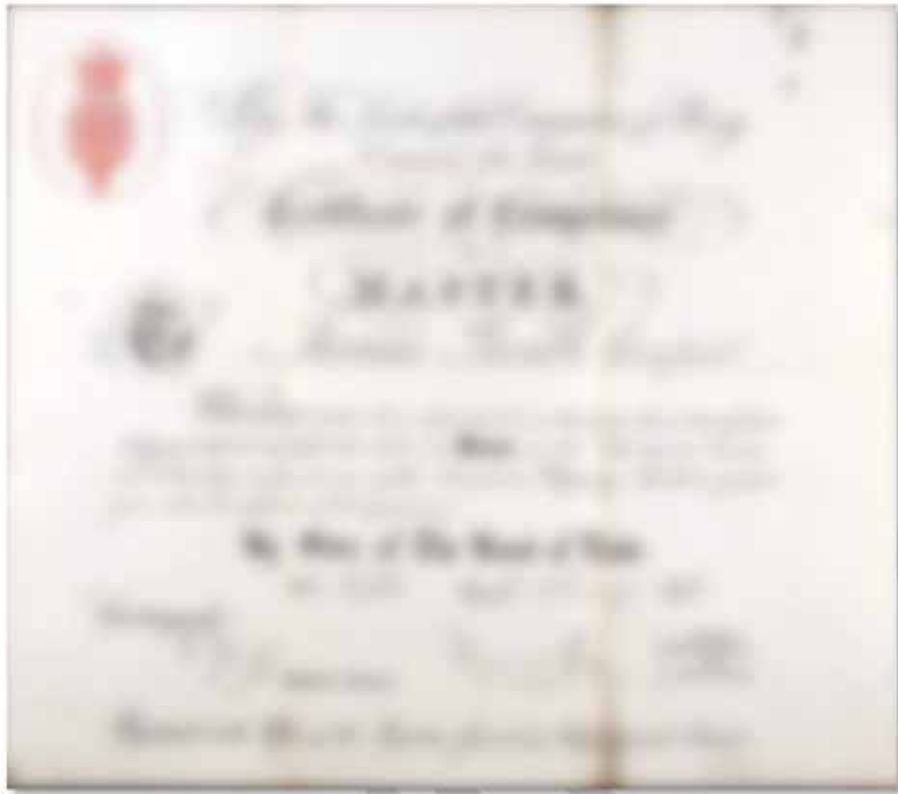
- Sundry vessels, 1 year, 8 months.
- 1. *Betsy*, registered at the Port of Perth, ranked as Ordinary Seaman, from October 1860 - March 1863, for a total time on ship of 2 years, 6 months.

¹⁶¹ "UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927," Thomas Smith Campbell, 1873, Dundee, certificate no. 97262.

- 2. *Venture*, registered at the Port of Dundee, ranked as Ordinary Seaman, from April 1863 – September 1863, for a total time on the ship of 5 months, 1 day.
- 3. *Deodar*, registered at the port of Dundee, ranked as Ordinary Seaman, from September 1863 – July 1864, for a total time on the ship of 8 months, 29 days.
- 4. *Oriental*, registered at the Port of London, ranks as an Able Seaman, July 1864 – October 1864, for a total time on the ship of 2 months, 24 days.
- 5. *Betsy*, registered at the Port of Perth, ranked as an Able Seaman, October 1864 – September 1865, for a total time on the ship of six months, 19 days.
- 6. *Prince Consort*, registered at the Port of Aberdeen, ranked as an Able Seaman, from October 1866 – January 1867, for a total time on the ship of 2 months, five days.
- 7. *Betsy*, registered at the port of Perth, ranked as an Able Seaman, from April 1868 – August 1868, for a total time on the ship of 3 months and 13 days.
- 8. *Betsy*, registered at the port of Perth, ranked as a Mate, from March 1869 – October 1870, for a total time on the ship of 1 year, 6 months, 19 days.
- 9. *Ruby*, registered at the port of Dundee, ranked as an Able Seaman, from March 1871 to June 1871, for a total time on the ship of 3 months, 15 days.
- 10. *North Star*, registered at the port of Wigton, ranked as an Able Seaman, from July 1871 – September 1871, for a total time on the ship of 1 month, 28 days.
- 11. *Hay & Catherine*, registered at the Port of Dundee, ranked as an Able Seaman, from March 1872 to August 1872, for a total time on the ship of 5 months.
- 12. *Betsy C. Milne*, registered at the port of Dundee, ranked as an Able Seaman, from September 1872 to October 1872, for total time on the ship of 1 month, 21 days.
- 13. *Volunteer*, registered at the Port of Sunderland, ranked as an Able Seaman, from October 1872 – December 1872, for a total time on the ship of 1 month, 7 days.

Three years later, Thomas applied for a new certification — Master Ordinary. The application was signed by Thomas and submitted on 3 February 1876 and awarded by the Privy Council two days later on 5 February.¹⁶²

¹⁶² "UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927," Thomas Smith Campbell, 1873, Dundee, certificate no. 97262.



1876 Master Ordinary Application, Thomas Smith Campbell¹⁶³

This certificate stayed with Thomas for almost a quarter of a century before it was stolen from him and he had to apply for a replacement. Thomas attested to the details of a theft which required that he obtain a replacement and resubmit qualifying voyages, including ship names and crew position.¹⁶⁴

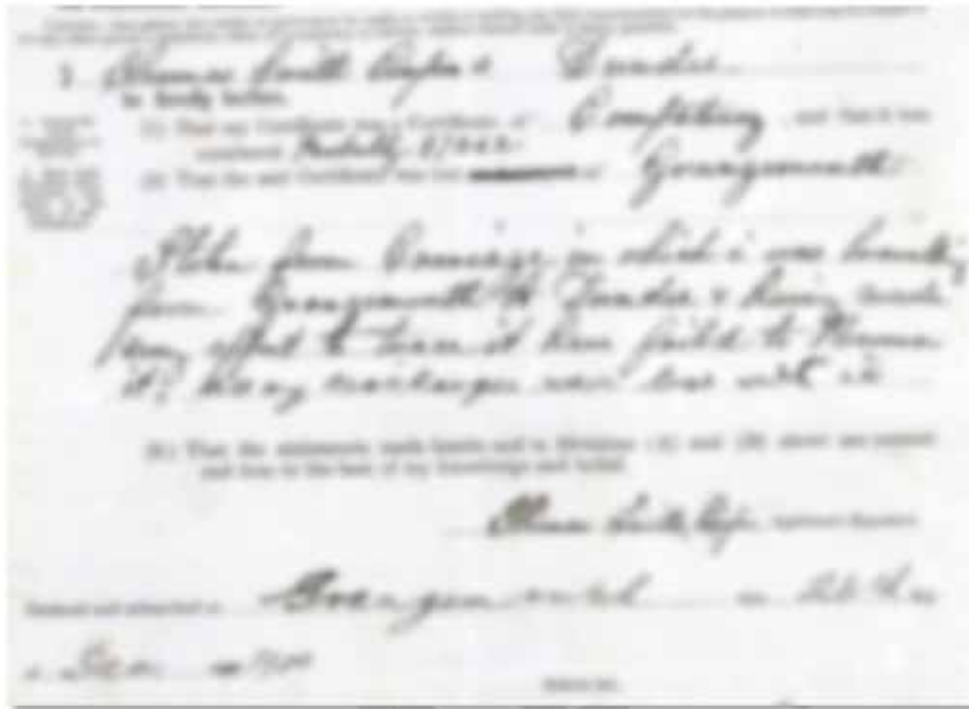
“stolen from the carriage in which was travelling from Grangemouth to Dundee...” He stated that he had “made every effort to trace it...” and had “...failed to recover it. All of my discharges were lost with it.”

~ Thomas Smith Campbell, 1876¹⁶⁵

¹⁶³ “UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927,” Thomas Smith Campbell, 1873, Dundee, certificate no. 97262.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*



1900 Request for Replacement of Stolen Master of Ordinary Certificate, Thomas Smith Campbell¹⁶⁶

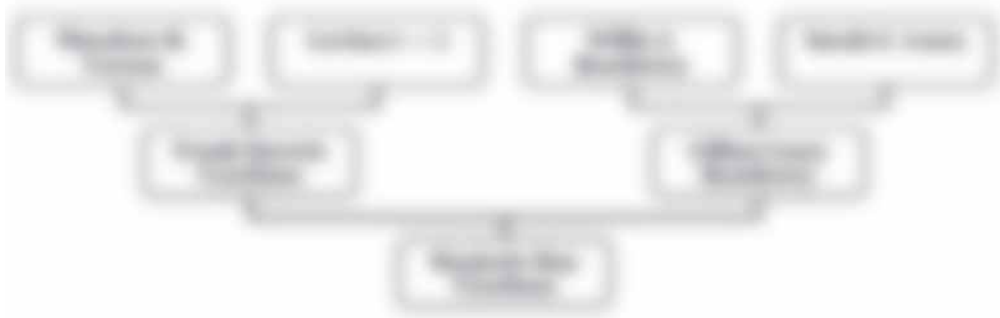
Qualifying service:

- *Perth*, registered as 97613 at the Port of Glasgow, served as a Mate in the Coasting Trade.
- *Amsterdam*, registered as 78643 at the Port of Glasgow, served as 2nd Mate in the Coasting Trade.
- *Chacma*, (registration and port not provided) Master, master in the Foreign Trade.
- *Glenisla*, registered as 78677 at the Port of Dundee, served as a Mate in the Foreign Trade.
- *Balgay*, (registration and port not provided), Master in the Foreign Trade.
- *Tranian*, registered as 95484 at the Port of Workingl [?], served as a 2nd Mate in the Foreign Trade.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁶ "UK and Ireland, Masters and Mates Certificates, 1850-1927," Thomas Smith Campbell, 1873, Dundee, certificate no. 97262.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

Generation 5 — Great-great-grandparents: Carl Darwin Ector & Lucinda Leary Roseberry



Carl Darwin Ector was born about 1866 to Theodore T. and Lavina Ector [maiden name unknown] in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. He grew up on a family farm with at least seven siblings, four older and three younger.¹⁶⁸

Carl married Lucinda Leary Roseberry about 1892 at an unknown location.¹⁶⁹ [The surname may be spelled Rosberry. That will be determined in the next phase of research.] She was the daughter of Willis J. Roseberry, a lawyer, and Sarah A. Roseberry née Leary. The Roseberry family made up of the parents and five children (Lucinda was the eldest) resided in Kinston, Lenoir, North Carolina in 1880.¹⁷⁰

By 1897 Carl was working as a teacher at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, where earned \$60.00 per month and continued working there until 1899.¹⁷¹ Their first daughter, Margaret May was born on the reservation, located in Shannon County, South Dakota.¹⁷² By the spring of

¹⁶⁸ "Arizona, U.S. Death Records, 1887-1960," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 22 January 2022), Carl Darwin Ector, 1926, Maricopa, citing, "Arizona Genealogy Birth and Death Certificates," Arizona Department of Health Services, Phoenix; also, 1880 U.S. census, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, French Creek, ED 208, p. 18-B (penned), dwelling 158, family 161, Theodore Varous household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 155; also, 1870 U.S. census, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, French Creek Twp., p. 2 (penned), dwelling 10, family 10, F [T] R Vorous household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 1373.

¹⁶⁹ 1900 U.S. census, Carl D. Voorhies [Ector] household.

¹⁷⁰ 1880 U.S. census, Lenoir County, North Carolina, population schedule, Kinston, ED 86, p. 19 (penned), dwelling 181, family 228, Willis J. Rosberry household, database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), citing NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 970.

¹⁷¹ "U.S., Register of Civil, Military, and Naval Service, 1863-1959," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), Carl D. Voorhies [Ector], Indian School Service, 1897; citing, Department of the Interior, *Official Register of the United States Containing a List of the Officers and Employees in the Civil, Military, and Naval Service, Together with a List of Vessels Belonging to the United States*, vol. 1, (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1897), Office of Indian Affairs: Indian School Services: p. 799; Oregon State Library, Salem.

¹⁷² "South Dakota, U.S., Birth Index, 1856-1917," Margaret May Ector, 15 January 1899, Shannon.

1900, the Ector were residing on the Moqui Indian Reservation in the Arizona Territory, where both Carl and Lucinda worked as teachers. He was appointed postmaster for the Toreva, Navajo in October and would continue there through at least 1901. For the 1901 appointment, Carl was compensated \$137.72.¹⁷³



United States School for Native America at Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota¹⁷⁴

History of the United States Reservation Schools

In 1877, there were 344 schools and 437 teachers on the Native American reservation land.¹⁷⁵ By 1899, that number had decreased significantly. After Thomas Jefferson Morgan was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs that year, he in turn appointed Dr. Daniel Dorchester, a Methodist minister, to be Superintendent of the "American Indian schools." Dorchester oversaw education on the reservations, which included 240 government-supported schools and sectarian schools that negotiated contracts to provide education

¹⁷³ 1900 U.S. census, Carl D. Voorhies [Ector] household; also, "U.S., Register of Civil, Military, and Naval Service, 1863-1959," database with digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), Carl D. Voorhies [Ector], Post-Offices and Postmasters, 1901; citing, Department of the Interior, *Official Register of the United States Containing a List of the Officers and Employees in the Civil, Military, and Naval Service, Together with a List of Vessels Belonging to the United States*, vol. 2, (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1901, Post-Offices and Postmasters p. 30; Oregon State Library, Salem; also, "U.S., Appointments of U.S. Postmasters, 1832-1971," database with images, *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), Carl D. Voorhies, Toreva, 1900, Navajo; citing, "Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1971, Records of the Post Office Department, Record Group 28, publication M841, Apache-Yuma, NARA, Washington, D.C.

¹⁷⁴ *Library of Congress*, Prints & Photographs Division, digital images, *Library of Congress* (<https://loc.gov> : accessed 12 February 2022), digital image from original b&w negative, "U.S. School for Indians at Pine Ridge, S.D.," [year unknown], Digital ID: cph.3a19793.

¹⁷⁵ "Growth of Indian Civilizations" *Marshall County News* (Marysville, Kansas), 16 June 1877, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 15 February 2022), citing print edition, p. 1 col. 6.

to the natives.¹⁷⁶ The following year, Dr. Dorchester's 1890 Report of Superintendent of Indian Schools was prepared following a year in which he had visited various reservation schools and noted that the school age designated for the government for Indian pupils was between six and sixteen years.¹⁷⁷

One of these reports was for the Pine Ridge School, which had a year earlier undergone the traumatic events of Wounded Knee. He described poor conditions at the school, ranging from lack of basic supplies to a scarcity of food stores, some of which was due to the quartering of soldiers and the wounded after the massacre. The school had 175 pupils and a staff which included the school superintendent, teachers, matrons, launderers, cooks and a butcher. The teachers were paid a salary of \$600 each, while a laundress or cook received \$400 each.¹⁷⁸

By 1889, applications for teacher positions at the reservation schools were provided guidance that read "It is the purpose of the office to appoint no person as a teacher in the Indian school service who would n t be able to secure a similar position in the best schools for white children in the community in which he resides. Indeed, the exigencies of Indian schools are such as to require really a higher order of talent to secure success than is required in ordinary teachings. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that those who are engaged in the Indian school service should be persons of maturity, of vigorous health, with some experience in teaching, and with special fitness for the work. Preference is expressed for those who have had a normal school traininA. It is very undesirable that persons should enter the service who, by reason of ill-health, age, or other infirmities [infirmities], are unable to do full, vigorous work."¹⁷⁹

After leaving Arizona the family was in Colorado for a time, and it was there that their daughter Bessie was born in about 1906. The Ector family was living in Oklahoma by 1909, as Carl passed his teaching exam, qualifying for teaching first grade students. In 1910, the family was residing

¹⁷⁶ Middle Tennessee State University (<https://www.mtsu.edu/> : accessed 15 February 2022), "Indian Appropriations Act of 1896."

¹⁷⁷ University of Wisconsin Madison (<https://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/> : accessed 15 February 2022), "Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1890,"

¹⁷⁸ Dorchester, Daniel, "Report of Inspection of Government Schools – Pine Ridge Reservation, S.D., May 1891," digital copy of report, *Digital Public Library of America* (<https://dp.la/> : accessed 15 February 2022).

¹⁷⁹ "Indian School Teachers" *The St Joseph Weekly Gazette* (St Joseph, Missouri), 15 August 1889 digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 15 February 2022), citing print edition, p. 1, col. 1.

in the town of Kay, located in Kay County, Oklahoma. Carl was a school professor and Lucinda kept the home.¹⁸⁰

Carl was working in the Keifer School District when he penned a letter to the community addressing rumors and providing opinions on changes and behaviors within the schools directed towards students and faculty and paid for it to be published in *The Searchlight*, a local newspaper.¹⁸¹ This seemed to be the first foray into the politics of the community. The following year Carl was nominated for the legislature and later involved in a political debate that became so inflamed that it was referred to a riot or near-riot by the local press. Carl was deemed one of the leaders in a group of eight; however, he wasn't charged with inciting a riot with an attempt to kill, as one of the fellow participants.¹⁸²

It is not known what became of Carl's political aspirations, but by 1926 he was residing in Tulsa where he was employed as a teacher.¹⁸³ Later that year he was working as a retail fruit merchant, according to [his daughter] Margaret Ector, when he passed away on 27 December 1926 at the Arizona Deaconess Hospital in Phoenix, Maricopa County and his remains were transferred to Tulsa for burial. Carl's widow, Lucinda, passed in Tulsa on 22 July 1932.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸⁰ 1900 U.S. census, Moqui Indian Reservation, Arizona Territory, Carl D. Voorhies [Ector] household; also, "Teachers Pass Exams" *Muskogee Times-Democrat* (Muskogee, Oklahoma), 12 February 1909, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 8, col. 6.

¹⁸¹ "Notices: Paid Advertising" *The Searchlight* (Keifer, Oklahoma), 2 June 1911, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 8, col. 3.

¹⁸² "Flynn Pours Oil on Troubled Political Waters" *Bristow Enterprise* (Bristow, Oklahoma), 12 July 1912, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 1, col. 2; also, "Eight Alleged Rioters Arrested" *Bristow Record* (Bristow, Oklahoma), 2 October 1919, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 1, col. 3; also, "Nominees for Legislature: For House of Representatives" *The Ardmore Statesman* (Ardmore, Oklahoma), 24 August 1912, digital images, *Newspapers.com* (<https://newspapers.com> : accessed 23 January 2022), citing print edition, p. 3, col. 3.

¹⁸³ R. L. Polk & Co, compiler, *Polk's Tulsa City Directory* (Tulsa: R. L. Polk & Co., 1926), p. 579, Carl d. Ector; accessed via "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," *Ancestry.com* (<https://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 January 2022).

¹⁸⁴ "Arizona, U.S. Death Records, 1887-1960," Carl Darwin Ector, 1926, Maricopa; also, "Oklahoma State Vital Records Death Index, 1908 -[?]," database, *OK2Explore* (<https://ok2explore.health.ok.gov/> : accessed 23 January 2022), Lillian R. Ector, 1932.