

Genealogical Narrative

*A History of Three Pioneer Families
The Kerns, Popes, and Gibsons*

by
Edith Kerns Chambers



Limited Edition: Eugene, Oregon: 1943

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*Printed and Bound in the United States of America
by Binfords & Mort, Portland, Oregon*



WILLIAM KERNS

DEDICATED
TO
WILLIAM KERNS AND HIS FOUR CHILDREN,
OREGON PIONEERS
OF 1852

Foreword

THIS narrative and genealogy is an attempt to keep alive interest in pioneer families and the part they have had in developing the frontiers from the Ohio River to the Pacific Ocean.

The compiler wishes to thank the following individuals for their cooperation:

Mrs. Sarah McClure Zink, who for 20 years has gathered data on the families of Pope, Kerns, and Gibson, in Highland County, Ohio; Mrs. Frances E. Bostwick, Rensselaer, Indiana, who has given some help in the early history of Indiana; to those who have assumed the responsibility for data of the various branches of the families, namely: Mrs. Anna Kerns Bergen, Morris, Illinois; Mr. F. M. Miller, Los Angeles, California; Miss Dora Kerns, Valley Center, Kansas; Mrs. Grace Buchanan Searight, Logansport, Indiana; Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, Portland, Oregon; Mr. W. K. Newell, Gearhart, Oregon. Thanks are due also to Mr. J. Neilsen Berry for his help in furnishing maps, and to Miss Jeannette Calkins for the final presentation of the manuscript in book form.

EDITH KERNS CHAMBERS.

Eugene, Oregon, April, 1943.

PART 1

The Kerns Family

The Kerns Family Goes West

HAS any one heard from John Kerns?
How far is this Oregon country they talk about?

When do you think the Kerns family will start West?

These were a few of the anxious questions asked at a gathering in the school house in Rensselaer, Indiana, on Saturday night, March 6, 1852.

In answer to the question the door opened and John Tully Kerns stood on the threshold, a handsome young man of 21 years, dressed in an embroidered velvet coat over a ruffled shirt. He had just returned from Illinois, where he had been conducting singing schools, teaching old and new tunes, geographical facts, and the multiplication table with the aid of a tuning fork. Sure, he could tell them about Oregon, that mystic land more than 2500 miles away. Now that he was home the family would leave within a few days.

It had been known for weeks as far away as Logansport, Indiana, where Grandfather Kerns and numerous Gibson relatives lived, that William Kerns and family were planning a long trip. The grist mill on the Iroquois had been sold on time to Melvin Clark and his young assistant, Hopkins. Horses, cattle, and oxen were already on the vacant field back of the house. The house was ready to turn over to the new owners. In front of the home were two strong wagons and a brand new carriage.

Monday morning, March 15, 1852, supplies were carried and placed in the wagons, enough for six months' travel. Next came the oxen, two yoke for each, and hitched to the wagons. Two fine, strong horses stood ready to draw the carriage. The loose horses, cattle, and oxen were ready for the bars to be let down.

Friends, young and old, were there with their farewell offerings.

Soon after noon, John, the eldest son, took his place at the head of the family train, then came the carriage with Father Kerns, Lois Allen

his wife, infant son and daughters, Sarah and Jennie. With a crack of the whip, the two drivers hired for the trip pulled the loaded wagon into line. James McCoy, a cousin, led the extra oxen and cattle to their place. Samuel, the other son, a slender youth, mounted on his own bay mare, brought up the rear with the loose horses. With waving of hands and shoutings of messages from the young folks, they were off.

The Kerns family cast a last lingering glance upon their beloved friends and over the beautiful little town where they had been so happy. John and Sarah began to make mental observations to be put down each night in camp. It is to these two children, supplemented by Samuel's reminiscences sixty years later, that we are indebted for a day-by-day record of events on that long trek from Rensselaer, Indiana, March 15, 1852, to Portland, Oregon, October 12, 1852.

Indiana

The trip through Jasper and Newton counties, Indiana, to the boundary line of Illinois was pleasant for they were still among friends and acquaintances. The second day toward evening the weather became disagreeable and continued so most of the way to the Mississippi river. At the end of the second day they stopped with very dear friends and recalled again the sad parting from their old home, the place where mother, step-mother and relatives were buried. The third day they crossed into Illinois.

Illinois

Forty miles and they were in a new state. They stopped over two days in Concord because the weather was cold and stormy and all the

little creeks and rivulets were out of their banks. The stop here was pleasant as John had spent one winter here. March the 20th, the clouds cleared and again they took up their line of march. For two days they traveled along the Iroquois river over bad roads and through four inches of snow. At Sugar creek they stopped to reconstruct a bridge that was under water. The bridge had been built of a few poles laid across the channel with hand-hewn puncheons placed across them. By replacing the puncheons they crossed, ducking two of the oxen and getting their own feet wet.

The chroniclers frequently commented on the appearance of the Illinois prairies. They traveled many times all day without seeing a house. As they neared Peoria the country improved, the roads were better, timber more dense, homes more numerous and better constructed. At Peoria they were delayed almost a day. The town is described as a live one, much business and evidences of wealth, with many immigrants assembling. The delay from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening was because the bridge over the Illinois river had been damaged by a large steamboat. The old ferry was requisitioned and the dangerous crossing made.

From Rensselaer, Indiana, to Fort Madison on the Mississippi river they found accommodations at farm houses or at inns. Sometimes they were suspicious of the landlord. One night they were forced to put up at Oliver's place. The owner had been accused of questionable deeds, including that of murder. John says, "We were glad to leave this place without anyone being harmed. We resented the charge of 25 cents per armful of rotten hay which the cattle would not eat."

Twenty miles west of Peoria they camped for the first time beside the road near a school house. With some California-bound boys who had joined them at Peoria, they were having a jolly time in the building when they were interrupted by spirit rapping. They conversed with these unknowns in regard to their journey and were given encouraging news, if as John comments, they had believed it.

Eighty-seven miles from Peoria they stopped four days with Mr. McKaig, a brother of an old acquaintance in Indiana. Here they vis-

ited two little towns, Pontrosus and Dell, on the Mississippi. John conducted some singing schools and wrote to friends back home. These stops made John admit that he was homesick. Ten miles from Mr. McKaig's they ferried the Mississippi river and were in Iowa. They had now traveled 250 miles in 25 days. They saw many steamboats when they crossed the big river one and one-half miles in width.

Iowa

At Fort Madison a large penitentiary was under construction. To their amazement the contractor was using men to do the work of animals. They were greeted with rain, bad roads, much timber, clayish soil, and scarcity of food as they entered the Hawkeye state. Twenty miles and they ferried the Des Moines river at Farmington, and soon were for a short time in the far western slave state of Missouri.

In the 350 miles across Iowa they had new experiences. From the thriving town of Nauvoo on there were small towns and camps of Mormons. The road led them across the Missouri line and back a few times. They frequently fell in with wagons bound for Oregon and California. Somewhere near Grand river they joined a company of 20 wagons. At Silver Creek they found another train of 45 wagons. Some of the Iowa creeks were deep and muddy and hard to cross. Now and then they found a ferry built by the Mormons who were willing to help them across for a sum of money.

The western part of Iowa, with its broad prairies and rich soil, John thought was more attractive than the eastern section. His description of the western part of the state did not apply to the inhabitants. He said: "The homely mortals we see! Some of the settlers are so homely I cannot look them in the face. If there are such critters in Oregon, I'll—I'll—well, I do not know what. I won't give any of those gals a quarter section near me."

The Mormons had built towns of huts and were cultivating the land adjoining. They raised good crops of corn, oats, and hay, which they sold to the immigrants. Corn was 75 cents a bushel and hay 15 dollars a ton. Many settlements are mentioned: Dogtown, Drakeville, Unionville (some union—homely people, homely houses and mud united!), Sharridan, Ishne Botni, Indian Town. The Mormons were very industrious, trying to complete their plans to resume their march to Utah by late summer.

Three miles from Kanesville*, "the northern exit to the unknown," they reached the western boundary of Iowa, the rendezvous camp for those immigrants east and north of Missouri. One week was spent here. The family wrote letters home, telling of the events of the second month and the distance traveled, now 598 miles. A visit to *Kanesville convinced them that it existed only to make money off the immigrant.

William Kerns, the first one to be listed as sick, had a severe attack of the ague for three days.

Friday, May 5th, they moved down the river to a ferry, a distance of nine miles, and encamped on the Missouri river bank. Here they were delayed 11 days by many trains ahead of them. The boats used for ferrying were old fashioned flats. The system was to lash together wagon beds or flats with kegs filled with water fastened to the sides. It was a dangerous undertaking to cross this way. One man was drowned and several barely escaped with their lives. The current being very strong it required great care to cross safely. A life was lost on the 13th—a man was too drunk to get out of the way of his wagon team.

Wednesday, the 19th, the Kerns train crossed safely, and the long trip of 2,000 miles was before them. Their destination was the tall timber on the other side of the Cascades. That evening they formed a company of nine wagons and 35 persons. The country looked attractive and all the travelers started out happy and well. Three miles to the west

*"The Land is Bright" by Archie Binns.

*Kanesville, the modern Council Bluff. "The Overland Trail" by Agnes C. Laut.

camp was made on the banks of a small lake with plenty of wood, water and good grass.

The train proceeded up the Missouri river bottom for four days gradually bearing to the north-west toward the Platte river. In these 50 miles they were scarcely out of sight of the Missouri river. They encountered the Omaha and the Pawnee Indians, the first natives since leaving the Missouri; also they saw their first wickiup. The Pawnees seemed a cowardly and inferior race, constantly begging for trinkets. Here the dreaded cholera took its first victim—a man died in a camp near by. While this was discouraging, it did not prevent the 100 wagons near them from continuing their journey, for they had heard that cholera and smallpox was taking its toll beyond the Missouri river.

Nebraska

For a distance of 450 miles through the present state of Nebraska they followed the Platte river, crossing its many tributaries, sometimes by ferry and again by fording. They fell in with some immigrants and found many cases of smallpox and cholera among them. Grass was good but wood gradually became scarce. Sometimes they traveled miles to find cottonwood trees.

At Fort Kearney immigrants from the south crossed over the river on account of so much cholera. From the reports of these folks the disease had become alarming. We quote from John's diary: "There are many of these poor immigrants that are stopping with the beauties of this wide and extended plain and laying their bodies beneath its turf for the sweet flowers to grow, wither and die over them for ages to come." The immigrants sometimes became discouraged from the losses by death and turned back. At one time they met three wagons returning.

Wolves, prairie dogs, hares, and antelopes became more numerous. James McCoy killed the first antelope in the Kerns train. Now the

monotonous food could be varied by fresh meat. Occasionally a clear stream furnished them with fish.

Court House rock was described as a solitary tower standing in the open prairie. To the south of this was another rock, smaller, resembling a jail. The rock had a cupola reaching up more than 100 feet. Near it was another freak of nature, called Chimney rock, standing on the south side of the Platte river ten miles away. The weather was very warm, for June, with sudden changes of temperature accompanied by hard thunder storms. The scenery was beautiful, but the soil was judged very poor. They were in sight of trains, sometimes passing them, and graves on the roadside became daily sights.

Near the eastern part of Nebraska fuel became scarce. The vast stretches of level plain, without timber except along a few streams with spindling cottonwood and willow, forced them to use buffalo chips. Holes were made in the ground and with kindling to start it, the chips made an excellent fire. The women who at first scorned this dried dung came to appreciate the blankets full that were gathered by the boys of the train.

Opposite Scott's Bluffs two of the train members developed symptoms of cholera severe enough to cause them to stop. The Kerns family decided to go on and camp by themselves. This was the first time the Kerns family had been alone in the 1,128 miles traveled. John tells us it did not require much imagination for anyone to be sure that he, too, had all the symptoms of cholera.

The next day they were opposite Fort Laramie, an American trading post. The fort, with about 60 soldiers, was on the south side two miles away. This country was barren with wild sage and prickly pear. Here they were joined by another family by the name of York, from Carlisle, Illinois. The family included the Reverend Mr. John W. York, a Methodist preacher, his wife, three daughters, and Doctor Moore. Their two wagons were driven by two hired men.

Wyoming

This new train, now numbering 41 persons besides the drivers, soon was in the Black Hills. These hills were covered with scrubby pine and cedar and seen from a distance looked black. Occasionally Laramie Peak was seen above the clouds. June 29th they made their last camp on the Platte river. For 600 miles they had followed this river, crossing its many tributaries, if not on the banks of the river itself. At the ferry on the upper Platte river they were told that 2,369 teams had passed previous to this date. There were many Indians at the ferry and a few French and Spanish men.

Independence rock was visited by the young folks. Here they found several thousand names inscribed. These were the names of immigrants of the previous ten years and those of trappers and mountaineers. The rock John describes as standing 125 feet on the left of the road and as broad as high, with wild blue grass at its base.

Twenty miles farther and they were at Devil's Gap, or Gate, a gap where the Sweetwater broke through a narrow pass in a rocky ridge. These isolated granite walls were 4,000 feet perpendicular in height, overlooking a rushing, dashing, foaming stream. They traveled up this stream for 32 miles, crossing it four times.

Sunday, July 4th, Independence day, was spent near the great divide, traveling along a road of sand and gravel. They had now traveled 1,400 miles. On this high pass they encountered various kinds of weather. In the morning there would be ice, by noon it would be uncomfortably warm. The cold of the night was hard on the guards. The fear of Indian attacks prevented fires. They were now among the Crow Indians, who looked crowish enough to eat them if they dared. This was the fourth Indian nation they had encountered. One night when John and Nathan Daughtery, a driver, were on guard, a hurricane with rain and wind stampeded the cattle. It took the rest of the night to round them up and have them in camp two miles away by morning.

Near the foot of Wind River mountains, a stop was made to recruit the stock and let the men hunt. The train now had nine more wagons. While the men were off hunting bear, antelope, deer and sage hens, some 400 Snake Indians were observed on the hills. When the Indians came nearer and pitched their camp 200 or 300 yards below, the women were very much frightened. It was the presence of these red men that prevented William Kerns, John York and James McCoy from staying out all night for stalking game. Mr. Kerns had augmented their food supplies by killing seven antelope in 24 hours.

The next morning the train broke camp early. The moment the Indians saw the preparations to leave, they, too, gathered up their belongings, mounted their ponies, and followed for ten miles. They left just as abruptly as they had appeared. Two miles farther on they camped for the night in the Oregon country. They were in a scenic section traveling through sage brush on a sandy roadbed surrounded by snow-capped mountains. Fremont Peak lifted its majestic head 14,000 feet into the blue sky, defying the cold, snowy arena. Along the pass they saw many dead cattle, the effect of alkali in the water.

Forty miles brought them to the Green river, which they ferried at \$3 per wagon. The river was not wide, but had a deep, swift current. The mountains along the Green and Bear rivers were very beautiful with rich valleys and clear streams abounding with fish. This gave the men a good excuse to stop and fish and the women to wash. The Bear river and the soda springs they considered the most beautiful and wonderful sight thus far on the trip. The chronicler tells us the springs were situated in a cove between the Bear river and the mountains. Some were four feet in diameter and six feet deep. One in particular called forth admiration—the water would gush out every few moments, giving out a strong vapor. One spring was called “steamboat,” from its ebbing and flowing motion like the exhaust of steam.

Idaho

In the Snake river bottom they found one of the best camping places in the 1,700 miles. Near here was Fort Hall, a trading post of adobe about 100 feet square with a piquet 20 feet high. Here they heard news that must have been disquieting. A band of Indians had attacked a train, killing 82 immigrants. This report was not confirmed. The country down the Snake river was sandy and barren. They lost many head of cattle and 20 oxen. This was caused by the hot weather, dusty roads, poor grass and alkali water. Through this valley they traveled early and late, resting during the heat of the day. Near the Catherine creek the train, now 21 wagons, divided into three companies to give the cattle a better chance to find grass.

On Sunday, August 15th, they rested all day as the oxen were about to call a halt. The water was very poor, and sage brush had been the fuel after leaving Fort Hall. Staple food was growing scarce, but the deserted wagons helped with the fuel problems.

The Kerns train now had eight wagons; two belonged to the York's, two to the Kerns and at least one each to the Stone and Cardwell families. The other two may have belonged to *Mr. J. V. Clary and Mr. T. F. James. The Kerns family traveled 2,000 miles without a death in their train. On August 17th, Mrs. Stone died of cholera, having been ill less than 24 hours. Evidently food was scarce and with little variation. Scurvy developed, followed by mountain fever and bloody flux. Here the Kerns family lost another ox, six so far, and had to leave one wagon. Once before, near Fort Laramie, they were discouraged, and now John was sure they were "treading on the elephant's tail."

* Jeppther V. Clary married Barbara Stevenson at Canemah, Washington, 1854, and died in 1869.

Oregon

They must have felt encouraged when they met men near the Blue mountains, men who had heard of the hardships of friends and had set out from the Willamette valley with food. One of these men was looking for a family that had traveled a long way with the Kerns, but that was somewhere in the rear.

The Grande Ronde valley, the most difficult part of the journey, called forth admiration. The Powder and Grande Ronde streams wound their way through a fertile valley surrounded by high mountains covered with forests of pine and fir. Here they met another tribe of Indians, the Nez Perce. John traded off a couple of cows for two good ponies, plus \$5. Oxen the Indians would not have. The road through the Blue mountains was rough, stony and narrow. Here the company divided. The Kerns and Yorks traveled together. This arrangement was pleasing to the boys of the Kerns train. There had been times when the train had 18 young ladies and 17 young men, now there were three girls* and three boys.

In the Umatilla valley the Cayuse Indians appeared with many horses and cattle wanting to trade. John ranked them with the Nez Perce in intelligence. The next few days they saw many more Indians; the Walla Wallas were the most degraded and filthy of them all.

For some time reports were coming in that the immigrants ahead were suffering from the lack of food. We quote: "Some of the immi-

*Emma York married A. W. Moore, and a grandson Doctor George Houck lives in Los Angeles, California.

Ann York married Reverend C. C. Belknap, a well-known minister in the Methodist Church.

Martha York married William Masters, and a grandson, William York Masters, is a lawyer in Portland, Oregon.

grants are suffering. Three men came into our camp on foot about starved, had been without food for three days."

Now they were in the Columbia basin, surrounded by the Blue and Cascade mountains. Mount Hood and Mount Saint Helens were visible, looking like white clouds above the horizon. Time and again they met men from Oregon City who gave them encouragement to press on to the land of promise, the Willamette valley. The road into the John Day valley was steep and long, dusty and uninteresting. At the Deschutes river the York family took the left hand road to go over the Cascades, the nearest way to Oregon City.

The wagons were ferried across the Deschutes river for \$2.50, and the stock forded. A few miles beyond they saw the first occupied house in the Oregon country. This house belonged to Nathan Olney, the Indian agent. At The Dalles they found government barracks, a Catholic mission, a store and a few dwellings. Here they rested a day, studying the question of which was the best way to reach Oregon City. It was finally decided that Mr. and Mrs. Kerns, Sarah, Jennie, and Mr. James would take the necessary belongings and secure transportation by bateau. The boys, John, James and Samuel, with driver, would take the oxen, cattle and horses over the mountains.

Monday morning, September 20, the family who had remained together 2,414 miles separated. The diary from here records the trip over the Cascades. The first night the boys camped on a small creek ten miles out. The next three days were leisurely traveled to give the worn-out team a chance to gain strength before climbing the mountains. The evening of the third day they found a note on a tree left by Mr. York telling them if they came that way to turn off and come down to their camp. This they did and had a jolly time that evening.

Noon the next day the Kerns and Yorks were off for the Barlow Pass and camped just outside of the toll gate for the night. The next day they paid Mr. Barlow \$5 for the privilege of traveling over his new road. Two miles and a stop was made—one of the Kerns' oxen collapsed and had to be left. Then the York wagon broke down and camp was made for the night. Sunday, the 26th, they united their

forces. Mr. York hitched his oxen to the Kerns wagon. The bed was taken off of the York wagon and belongings tied to the hounds. This was drawn by two yoke of cattle. Over a rough, hilly and crooked road, often rough-locking the wagons, they made 14 miles. Along this steep road they left two cows. On Laurel hill, September 28th, they left one more ox and two horses.

Mr. Stone, who had joined the train, obstructed the road on Laurel hill. He had hitched two yoke of cattle at each end of his wagon; and when those behind got down, there was nothing to do but to sleep on the steep hillside. Anna York became too ill to travel and the Yorks were left behind. It took three days to travel 20 miles along Zigzag creek and Sandy river, it ran up and down steep, crooked hills. Mr. Stone left his wagon and worn-out cattle with his driver and James McCoy. This remnant of three families united and pushed on. Two more days of hard travel and they reached Mr. Foster's.

At this house, the first in the Willamette valley, they decided to remain a week or so where there was an abundance of vegetables and fruit. Samuel went on to Portland to find the family and ascertain where they proposed locating. During the week the York family, James McCoy, and Merrill joined them.

The York family decided to make their home in the southern part of the Willamette valley. At Oregon City the final separation came.

On October 10th the Kerns boys started on the last lap of their journey. Twenty miles and they were in Milwaukie, a small town on the banks of the Willamette river. This town had two stores, two mills, and 30 houses. Six miles more and they are at the end of their journey, 2,577 miles.

The equipment of two wagons, a carriage, oxen, horses and cattle with which they left Rensselaer, Indiana, now was a wagon without a bed, a yoke of cattle, three oxen, and one lone bay mare.

Kerns In America

IT seems impossible to trace all of the early immigrants of the many families of Kern, Kerns, Kearns, Karnes, Cairn, etc., back to their European home. From Professor J. Daniel Rupp's collection of 30,000 immigrants to Pennsylvania from Germany, Switzerland and other countries, we find: Abraham Kerns entering America September 21, 1731; George Kern, September 26, 1737; Johan Simon Kern, October 7, 1747; Hendrick Kern, October 13, 1747; Mathew Kern, September 25, 1751; George Adam Kern, October 23, 1752.

"Genealogical History of the Gift, Kern, and Roger Families, by Aaron Kern Gift," says that John Yost Kern, progenitor of many of the Kern family in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, was born in Fruchbach, Germany, in 1746. Henry, his eldest son, lived in Seneca county, Ohio. He had four sons, Henry, Milliard, Franklyn, and John. John his second and his sons, John Jr., Daniel and George, remained in Pennsylvania; Adam, his third son, lived in Adams township, Pennsylvania; Peter, the fourth, settled in Seneca county, Ohio, and had three sons, Anthony, Michael and Peter (this Peter's daughter married into our family); George, the fifth son, settled in Seneca and Huron county, Ohio; Philip, the youngest son, remained in Pennsylvania. The daughters, Anna, Lorena and Christine, we do not know their homes.

From a History of Highland County, Ohio, we are told that a Henry Karnes made a trip from Greenbrier county, Virginia, through Maysville, Kentucky, to Highland county in 1815-1816. In 1818 he brought his family to Paint Township, Ohio, and established them first in a temporary home, later buying a farm of 160 acres. He died in 1843, leaving his property to his son John. John died in 1877 and left to his only son, Joseph, a farm of 450 acres. Joseph married Gertrude Miller and left four sons, Harry, John, Joseph and Frank.

In Saffell's "Records of Revolution Soldiers" of Virginia, we find: Company 3 and 6, Col. D. Morgan's 11th and 15th Regiments—

Private William Kerns, Corporal John Kearns in 1777, Company 1—
Col. William Heth, 3rd Virginia Regiment.

Private James Kearns—1778.

The census of Virginia, 1790, gives John Kerns, James Kerns (Greenbrier county) and Thomas Kerns.

The Virginia Historical Magazine (1921, page 44), says: "William Kerns furnished supplies to the army."

In 1938 a marriage record was found in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, of John Kearns to Elizabeth Pope. Reverend John Pennell performed the ceremony July 9, 1805. The traditions in the family as to the spelling of the name are contradictory. From Andrew Kerns, the eldest son of the above John, comes the information that the name should be spelled Kearns. This would definitely place the name among the Irish, Welsh and English folk. The third son, William, was just as positive that we were Holland descent, and thus the name should be spelled Kerns. This branch further stated that the progenitor was a stowaway from Holland to America long before the Revolution. The older children of John Kerns give their birthplace as Greenbrier county, Virginia.

John Kerns in the census of 1820, Highland county, Ohio, gives his age as 41. He is listed with wife, three boys and one girl. The census of 1850, Cass county, Indiana, confirms the place of birth as Virginia and the date of birth 1779. John and Elizabeth resided in Greenbrier county, Virginia, until about 1819.

When they came to Ohio they settled not far from the Popes and near Henry Karns. John had a farm adjoining his brother-in-law, Abraham Pope. To this was added Elizabeth's share of her father's estate. By the will of Henry Pope each child received one-tenth of his estate. In the old records of deeds (book 9, page 570), we find that

John and Elizabeth sold their share to William Pope for the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars. To John and Elizabeth were born Katherine, Andrew, John, William, Eliza, and Julia. Elizabeth, the mother, died November 17, 1833, in Highland county, Ohio.

The next year John Kerns married Elizabeth Berriman, or Berryman, and soon moved to Indiana, where their two sons, James and Carey, were born. John remained on his farm near Logansport, Indiana, until his death, April 24, 1861. John and Elizabeth Kerns were buried in a family lot on the farm. John C. Vance, of Logansport, Indiana, who as a boy played on the farm, says in 1931 that the little enclosed cemetery has been plowed under.

Second Generation

Andrew Kerns

ANDREW KERNS, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth Pope Kerns, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, August 7, 1807. He married Nancy Collins White, the daughter of Charles and Charlotte Down White in Ohio, October 7, 1830. They lived near Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, until they moved to Illinois in 1852. This journey was made part way by boat, finishing the last end by Illinois and Michigan canal. They settled in Grady county on a farm of 250 acres, just north of the present town of Morris. Andrew Kerns served in the Mexican war, ranking as captain in his company. Five children born in Ohio were William, Katherine, Martin, Charles and Maria. Andrew Kerns died September 16, 1870, and with wife and child rests in the Evergreen cemetery, Morris, Illinois.

John Kerns, Jr.

John Kerns Jr., the second son of John and Elizabeth Pope Kerns, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, 1810. He married in Highland county, Ohio, a Miss Merriman. To them was born a son, James, who died in 1832. In 1832 he married Nancy Zimmerman in Ohio. To them were born ten children.

In Highland county he owned the Four-Mile farm, which later was owned by his son-in-law. After the death of his wife, Nancy, he moved

to Maitland, Missouri, in 1880, where he died October 6, 1882, and was buried in the Fairview cemetery. He is described by his granddaughter, Dora Kerns, as a man of strong physique, snow-white hair, blue eyes and a kind expression, a fine Christian man of the Methodist church.

William Kerns

William Kerns, the third son of John and Elizabeth Pope Kerns, was born in what is now Botetorte county, Virginia, February 11, 1811. He married Isabelle Rowena Gibson, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Gibson, in Highland county, Ohio, 1831. Here were born their four children, John, Samuel, Sarah and Jennie.

In 1841 the family followed the Kerns and Gibson families to Indiana. They were just settled when the mother died. The inscription on the tombstone in Rensselaer, Indiana, tells us that she was 35 years of age in 1842. In 1846 William married Sarah Metzgar, who lived two years. She is buried beside Isabella. The third time he married Lois B. Allen and by her had six children, William, Wilbur, Mary, Anna, Lulu and Elmer.

William Kerns bought numerous pieces of property in Rensselaer and in Jasper county, also in what is now Benton and Newton counties. He operated a grist and flour mill on the race of the Iroquois river near his home on Angelica street.

The county records of Rensselaer say William Kerns had patents and deeds to real estate from 1845 to 1855, covering 17 transactions. Rensselaer was incorporated in 1850. The population was 467, with three stores, two doctors, one lawyer and 15 houses. When he left Rensselaer he sold his interest in the mill on time to his young assistant, Jeduthan Hopkins.

He led his family and a few others across the plains in 1852 without

a serious mishap. He arrived in Portland with a much depleted purse and minus several head of cattle, oxen and horses. Unable to find a log house or cabin in the thriving village of Portland, they camped on the bank of the Willamette river several days.

William Kerns worked that first winter for P. A. Marquam clearing the land where the Marquam theatre was built and where now is located the American Bank building. In the spring husband and wife took up a quarter section of land each east of Mount Tabor, the boundaries being what is now 82nd street on the west, 102nd street on the east, Stark street (Base Line road) on the south and Glisan street on the north, comprising 320 acres. Curiously the official title to the claim was not issued by the United States government until July 21, 1872, and was not recorded in Multnomah county until June 3, 1881, long after the land was sold. In May, 1854, they sold 160 acres to John S. and Sarah K. Newell and 40 acres to their son Samuel. In 1859 they disposed of the remaining 120 acres.

William Kerns, though apparently never apprenticed as a carpenter, took up the trade and became noted for his skill with the broad-axe and in riving shakes and shingles. He could hew a sill or a beam with the greatest precision and with amazing speed. Soon after moving to the East Mount Tabor place he worked on the old Daniel Prettyman home. This old home has been remodeled and is part of the present Buehner home.

To get the land cleared for crops it was necessary to work until late at night by the light of fires. His daughter, Jennie, related late in life how she helped by keeping the fires going. She also loved to tell how her father sowed some early turnip seed in the first clearing and that they grew amazingly and were a great treat. When company came her father would bring in a pail of turnips and knives and they would eat them as though they were apples. The land was not hard to clear, and by the second year a fair crop of substantial vegetables was raised. These crops brought such good prices that they soon found themselves recovering from the financial losses of the trip west.

In July, 1861, William Kerns bought a new home between Haw-

thorne and East Stark street, near the Lone Fir cemetery. Here he cultivated the farm intensively, growing small fruits, cherries, apples and vegetables. A commercial cider press was installed and vinegar manufactured. In 1867-68 he sold to his son Samuel 20 acres and to his daughter-in-law, Rebecca Kerns, a small tract. About this time he built a residence on 8th street, between old I and G streets, which remained his home the rest of his life.

William Kerns soon became a part of his community, entering into the life of the county and city. In 1855 he was elected school director in the East Portland-Mount Tabor district. In 1862-1864 he served as county commissioner of Multnomah county. In 1865 he took the lead in establishing school boundaries, and in 1872 led a movement to buy land for a school building near East 13th and Washington streets. In recognition of these services to the cause of education he was honored by the Portland school board by naming the school at 25th and Everett the Kerns school.

In 1874 he joined his son Samuel in business, forming the Kerns company, a mining company in Grant county. He made many trips back and forth, taking loads of supplies. They went by the Barlow route and returned by the Santiam. His grandson, Corrington Newell, recalls one of these trips. While high in the mountains of the Santiam an axle broke and William Kerns was able to hew an axle out of a yew tree and lash it on until they could reach a blacksmith far down on the Santiam.

The Oregonian of August 8, 1878, published a letter received by his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Williamson: "Kerns & Co. were slucing out a slide in their claim when another slide came, covering three of them up almost to their necks, injuring one and instantly killing Mr. William Kerns, whose back and neck were broken." In August, 1878, there was no way of sending a body to Portland, a distance of 132 miles by stage and 118 miles by boat. He was buried in the old military fort, Camp Watson. In 1936 his grand-daughter, Edith Kerns Chambers, had the body removed and re-interred on the Kerns-Claggett lot in Lone Fir cemetery, Portland, Oregon.

The Third Generation

William Warrington Kerns

WILLIAM WARRINGTON KERNS was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 16, 1836. He moved with his parents to Morris, Illinois, 1852. He responded to the call of his country and enlisted August 1, 1861, in Company G, 36th Illinois Volunteers. The regiment was mustered into service at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Illinois. On September 29th it was moved to Saint Louis, Missouri, and a few days later went into camp at Rolla, Missouri, where the infantry received arms. In February, a march was made to Arkansas. In the battle of Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862, Company G lost 13 men, killed and wounded. The regiment was sent back into Missouri and took part in the siege at Cape Girardeau and of Corinth. In the early part of September orders were given to move to Cincinnati, and September 1st the regiment met Bragg at Covington, Kentucky.

In this battle at Covington, Mr. Kerns was hit by a minie ball which passed through his body. He was taken to the hospital and his wound was so serious that nothing was done for him for several days. When Doctor Hughes took charge of things his attention was called to the patient. He gave him such care that by February he was able to rejoin his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee. On the way to Stone River the company lost one officer, 41 non-commissioned officers, and 41 privates. Their next engagement was at Chickamauga, where they lost two-thirds of their men. Here Mr. Kerns was nearly captured by the enemy as he was driving the medical wagon. The next battle was at Missionary Ridge, where they lost 26 men out of the regiment.

The next move was to re-enforce General Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee, where they remained until January, 1864. During the winter a call was made for the enlistment of the veterans for the duration of the war. Company G had only 11 men left, ten of these re-enlisted and

received a 30-day furlough. When they came back to Chattanooga a start was made on the celebrated campaign of Atlanta. At the battle of Kenesaw mountain, Mr. Kerns was so severely wounded by a piece of shell that he was sent back to Nashville, then to Louisville, Kentucky. Here he remained until able to join his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, which later moved back into Kentucky. While encamped at Blue Springs, Tennessee, April 10, 1865, the soldiers received the news of Lee's surrender.

John Tully Kerns

1832 to 1872

John Tully Kerns, eldest child of William and Isabella Kerns, was born April 9, 1832, on his father's farm on Rock creek, Highland county, near Hillsboro, Ohio. About 1838 the family moved to Logansport, Indiana, and later moved to Rensselaer, Indiana.

There is no accurate record of the schooling the children received in Ohio and Indiana, but it is known that one of their teachers at Rensselaer was Judge P. A. Marquam, who was prominently connected with the early history of Portland.

John Kerns was to a great extent self-educated. He had considerable literary ability, composed poetry above the average, was very musical, an excellent penman, and a fine accountant.

Several poems and compositions, written in his own handwriting, are recorded in a notebook. His first poem, "To My Sister While at School," was written in 1848. In 1869 he wrote the words and music of a song composed in memory of a favorite brother-in-law, Joseph Bailey.

His compositions for the most part are of a serious nature. In several instances he has used as themes articles taken from the Pacific Advocate; and whether or not he agreed with the writers of these articles, his compositions show deep thought, study, and logical reasoning.



JOHN TULLY KERNS

In 1852 the Kerns family came to Portland by way of the old Oregon Trail. John was in Illinois conducting singing classes when plans were being made for the trip, but when he heard of their plans, he dismissed his classes and joined the family when they left Rensselaer, Indiana, for the journey west. He kept a day by day account of this long trip across the plains, and to this diary we are indebted for a clear story of the discomforts and hardships so bravely borne by these pioneers. The original diary is in the files of the Oregon Historical Society.

August 31, 1856, he married Rebecca Ann Stevenson, daughter of John Wellard and Sarah Tait Stevenson, pioneers of 1853. They were married by George W. Hart, justice of the peace of Clarke county, Washington territory. The marriage certificate is written on a piece of blue notepaper and is witnessed by a brother-in-law, Jeppther V. Clary.

The young couple made their first home in Milwaukie, Oregon, where John engaged in the mercantile business for several years. His old account books are interesting records of commodities bought and sold, and they contain the names of well-known merchants and firms.

He was keenly interested in community, state, and national affairs and took an active part in politics. In 1861 he tried, without success, to promote the construction of a telegraph line between Portland and Yreka, California. He felt that such a project should be financed by Oregon capital.

He was a strong Unionist and was the secretary of the Union Club in Milwaukie when Hector Campbell was chairman. He served as delegate to county meetings, and in the spring of 1862 was elected to the state legislature, as a representative from Clackamas county. That year the legislature was in session from September 8th to October 17th.

Having disposed of his business during the summer of 1862, he moved his family to East Portland upon his return from Salem. For some time he had been interested in the steamboat business, and from this time until his death, May 26, 1872, he followed this profession. He was captain of several well-known early river boats—the Adelaide, later called the Pioneer; the Leviathan, the Vancouver, and the Rescue.

Several early day rivermen received their first training in navigation from him. A letter from Captain C. E. Carr, who was well known in inland and coastal waters, says: "I went aboard the Adelaide in July, 1862. We remained on her for one year. She was then taken off the run and we were transferred to the Leviathan, a small, swift steamer. We only carried mail, express, and passengers. When the Adelaide was repaired her name was changed to the Pioneer. I was with Captain Kerns for three years and 11 months and was treated like a son."

Captain Carr was 83 years old when he wrote this letter to Mrs. Edith Chambers, in 1931.

Another man to receive his first training in navigation from Captain Kerns was James Troup, who for many years was captain of one of the best known of the lower Columbia steamboats, the T. J. Potter.

While on the Rescue, Captain Kerns made the run between Portland and various points on the Lewis river. A small community a short distance from Woodland, Washington, named Kerns in his honor, has been absorbed since that time by the city of Woodland.* He held pilot license between Portland and the Cascades, on the Lewis river, and the North Willamette slough, signed by H. Couch, Wm. Durdoff and James Lotan.

In 1865 he obtained from his father a piece of land at 10th and East Alder streets in East Portland, and in 1868 built the house which is still standing on the corner of the property. There is a story in the family that he traded a melodeon for this property.

Children of John T. and Rebecca Kerns were Amy Ellen, Della May, Nellie Sarah, and the twins, William W. and Wellard Stevenson.

**Oregon Journal*, Feb. 24, 1932.

*Records in possession of D. H. Bates.

My Late Home

(Composed on the plains, July 9, 1852.)

Farewell to thee, home so dear,
My late left home, farewell again.
Dear friends, I leave to visit thee
Should I never thee regain.
Here already, far I've wandered
Amidst a savage throng.
Merry, too, these wild companions,
Yet they sing a hollow song.
No spots, so far, since leaving thee,
None yet seen have charms so great
Such merry crowds can visit—either
My home in a future state.
A romantic home I might have here
With nature alone to dry my tears,
But howling wolves and yelling savage
Would forever grate my ears.
Farther from thee fate says go
Where lost and sad I'll be
And can only wander through midnight dream
Back to visit thee.
Oh that now I were with thee
To pass this night so drear
'Twould lift fatigue and lull to sleep
The soul that calls thee dear.

My Mother's Grave

In a lonely grave my mother's sleeping,
On a bluff by the river's side,
It seems a lifetime I've spent in weeping,
For it's many years since she died.
Once I made that lonely spot the retreat,
To give vent to restrained anguish,
But fortune's drove me from that dear retreat
To a distant land to languish.

When mother died and was laid in that grave,
My youthful hopes all perished,
The coldness of earth I was left to brave
Without the aid of her I cherished
How many friends were o'erwhelm'd with sorrow,
(For others this affliction shared),
Like me they sought not to woo the morrow
With the gloom it had prepared.

Samuel Fleming Kerns

Samuel F. Kerns was born June 30, 1833, on a farm near Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. About 1840 the family, consisting of William and Isabella, the parents, and their four children, John, Samuel, Sarah and Jennie, moved to Indiana. They stopped in Cass county for a short time, then made their home in Jasper county. After the mother's death in 1842 the father took the children back to Ohio, where Samuel recalled many happy days spent with Aunt Polly Rogers' family.

In four years the father married Miss Metzger in Rensselaer, Indiana, and took the children to their new home. In less than two years the second wife was laid to rest in the cemetery by the Iroquois river. Again the father traveled east with his little family. This time he went to the grandfather's home, a few miles northwest of Logansport. Here the boys found companionship with two half-uncles, John and Carey Kerns.

For the third time William Kerns established a home. He chose Lois Allen of Rensselaer for his wife. He was now well established in business. He had bargained for a fine grist mill and had a home on the edge of town. He had previously, as a millwright, established the machinery for this mill.

The next two years were care free and happy. The school was open for three to six months each year and gave the children the usual advantages of that time. The mill gave the boys employment for what would otherwise have been idle hours.

During the two years, 1850 to 1852, the newspapers were full of glowing accounts about the new lands out on the Pacific coast. Of course the young folks were interested as had been their father and grandfather a decade before about the new frontier of Indiana. The early spring of 1852 found the family busy making preparations for a long journey west.

When the family left Rensselaer, Monday, March 15, 1852, Samuel and his cousin, James McCoy, were in charge of the loose stock. Samuel often told of the numerous fords they crossed, of the long, dusty drives and of the guard duty at night. Their train was small so guarding the stock from wandering Indian bands and from dishonest whites for 2,500 miles was an unpleasant duty. It was a happy day when the Reverend Mr. York and family joined them near Fort Laramie. The three York daughters, Ann Aletha, Martha and Emily, became their lifelong friends. With these young companions they made side trips to interesting points. Walking along the trail they caught the first glimpse of the Rocky mountains, admired the Blue mountains and saw the snow-capped peaks of Mount Hood and Mount Adams in the Cascades.

Near The Dalles the families separated and the Yorks started around the Mount Hood road. When William Kerns reached The Dalles he realized that it would be too expensive to send the wagons and stock down the Columbia. The young folks were told to take their outfit by the Barlow route. Samuel often told with an amused smile of his entrance into the future metropolis of Oregon. In the Cascades the boys ran short of staple food. Samuel was delegated to mount the last horse, the old bay mare, and ride to the valley for supplies. The mare was so disabled that he left her at Milwaukie and walked into East Portland. This barefooted young man, with no money or food, must find his father. The family were on the west side of the river, so, taking an oar, he earned his way across the Willamette. It was not hard to find the family in that small settlement. In six days Samuel was back at Foster's with flour, bacon, sugar and coffee.

William and Lois Kerns soon made application for a donation land claim. Samuel and his brother John went to work for a Mr. Davidson, a brother of a neighbor in Indiana, each earning three dollars per day. Always interested in agriculture and horticulture, Samuel persuaded his father to plant fruit trees. To know more about the scientific side of fruit growing, he early associated himself with Lewellan and Meek, who at that time were enlarging their orchard. Later he learned much

CIVIL WAR VETERANS



SAMUEL F. KERNS



ANDREW KERNS

from Joseph Lambert, the noted fruit-grower. While helping his father and improving a few acres of his own, he heard the call of Governor Curry for volunteers for defense against the Indians in eastern Oregon and Washington.

We will let Samuel recite his part in the Yakima war as told to his niece, Theresa Newell, his daughter, Edith Chambers, and to his friend, Maude Lischen Miller.

"I left my father's home near Mount Tabor when I heard that a call had been made for volunteers, in October, 1855. For a long time we had heard rumors that the Indians were molesting travelers to and from the mines and that some immigrants had been murdered. As I neared the bank of the Willamette river I could hear the church bells tolling, and it seemed that all the river boats and scows were blowing their whistles. Here were gathered several of my young friends, David Prettyman, Tom Fitch, James Frush, Plympton Kelley and Martin Wing. We proceeded to enlist and to form our company, to be known as Company A, First Oregon Mounted Volunteers. We elected Alfred Wilson, captain; B. M. Harding and C. B. Pillows, lieutenants, and four sergeants and four corporals.

"On the afternoon of October 13th we crossed the Willamette river and waited for the steamer Fashion to come in. We started with what firearms we individually possessed and with those the citizens had contributed. Just before we embarked, Mr. Dyer, editor of the Oregonian, presented the company with a banner made by the ladies of Portland. What was on the banner I do not recall. When we were all aboard, about 80 men and our belongings, the steamer was taxed to her capacity. We were off for Vancouver by 6 o'clock, where he hoped to get more equipment. The next morning Governor Curry and Colonel Nesmith came to superintend our supplies. *They were disappointed to find so little in the way of arms.

"The next day we left Vancouver before noon and reached the lower

*Verified from the Portland Oregonian.

*Major Haller had drawn heavily for his expedition.

Cascades in time to camp for the night. *The next morning we carried our luggage around the locks and remained there two nights. We were not prepared for the heavy rain and were glad to board the upper river steamer, Mary, for The Dalles. We received a hearty welcome from the people of that small settlement as well as from the regulars at the fort. Everyone was excited over the reports brought in by individuals and by Major Haller, who had just returned from a severe encounter with the Indians in the Yakima valley. We found Captain Humanson had been busy recruiting volunteers from east of the Cascades to form Company B.

"Saturday afternoon we marched to Three-Mile creek and settled ourselves waiting for further orders and for more equipment. We busied ourselves making shelters of stone as there were so few tents. We were also on the lookout for suitable riding horses.

"In a few days companies (perhaps C, D, E, F, G, and I) came, some by boat, others by the **Barlow route. As soon as possible these companies were taken across the Columbia river on the steamer Wasco. We remained in our camp impatiently waiting for horses, pack animals, and supplies. When the animals did arrive, they were a sorry lot. By the time supplies reached us the companies across the river were in want. When our company A and company K, with 50 pack animals and some reinforcements, were taken to their relief, they had departed. The detachment on the north side of the river was designated as the right column. Companies B and H, which were sent, November 12, to Major Chin's assistance near Fort Walla Walla, were known as the left, or south, column.

"We hurried along to try and overtake the right column. By the time we reached the mountains the ***snow had obliterated their tracks. We sent back for help as we were valley men and did not know the

*See Lieut. Pillows' letter of November 10, 1855, *Oregonian*.

**Journal of Robert Moore Painter.

***Journal of Robert Moore Painter, says 3 feet of snow.

the country. We waited on the Klickitat river about a week, all the time the snow and rain adding weight to our packs. Lieutenant Colonel Kelly at The Dalles sent us some old mountaineers as guides. They led us to the southeast where we met Captain Connoyer's company. In a few days we were with the right column. The express came in with orders from the governor to proceed. They had driven the Indians back and were so discouraged that a vote of those in command favored returning to Fort Dalles. We had brought supplies and instructions for them to proceed to Walla Walla. The bad weather, poor roads, hungry men, damaged supplies, loss of pack animals, and not knowing what Major Chin was doing, decided the question. We recrossed the mountains and on November 25th were back at our old camp near The Dalles.

"The news at the fort was not encouraging. Colonel Nesmith had been advised that Major Chin was confronted by Peo Peo Mox Mox and his allies, estimated to be over 1,000. We hardly were settled when our Company A, Company D, Bennett's Company F, and Connoyer's Company K, under Lieutenant Colonel Kelly with some friendly Indians, were ordered to go to Major Chin's assistance at *Fort Henrietta on the Umatilla river. We arrived there the latter part of November. Here was now a volunteered force of 350 men against an increasing number of Indians, perhaps a total of 1,500. Just before we arrived, Captain Munson, with a detail, had reached Fort Walla Walla and had informed Major Chin that Colonel Nesmith and his command had returned to The Dalles. Major Chin had sent Captain Layton with a detail to scout to the north. They had just returned with the report that they were satisfied that the Indians were planning to make a stand in the vicinity of Walla Walla.

"Major Chin and Lieutenant Colonel Kelly decided to leave the teamsters and extra supplies with Companies D and E in charge while

*Named in honor of Major Haller's wife.

the rest of us proceeded toward Fort Walla Walla. When we reached the fort it was deserted. We then went on to the Touchet river. Very soon we saw Indians coming. Captain Connoyer's company was in the lead and started to drive them back when they saw Indians advancing with a white flag. We all stood at attention while Lieutenant Colonel Kelly and Nathan Olney (the Indian agent who had accompanied us from The Dalles) held a pow pow. Peo Peo Mox Mox, with five or six of his followers, agreed to come with us as hostages. We camped for the night. I was detailed for sentinel duty that cold, disagreeable night. It seemed that the Indian chief had agreed to send a message to his people that they must surrender. The next morning, when we went to their headquarters, they had fled. We fell back to join Chin, taking the hostages with us.

"Our leaders decided to ignore the Indians that they had observed on the hills and march on to the *Mission. As our advance guard came into view, the Indians commenced to fire, wounding some of our men. We drove them back and took our stand near a deserted cabin. Our company was in the rear, and was ordered up. We dismounted and charged, driving them back with our firearms. It was in this encounter that we lost Kelso, a man with whom I had become well acquainted. **I was standing at Captain Bennet's side when he fell mortally wounded. We went into camp feeling that the Indians had been frightened away, but the next morning they appeared with many recruits. Some of them were along the river where there was brush to shelter them. We, and some others, with Lieutenant Pillows in command, were ordered to retake the brush and to hold while other companies were ordered to drive them from the hills. We were further instructed to hold our position all night. This we did without food and without any protection from the intense cold. The next morning the men we had left at Fort Henrietta came to our aid, and we had no trouble keep-

*The mission Waiilatpu (Wy-e-lat-poo), located on the mouth of Mill Creek on Walla Walla River.

**An interview in the Portland *Oregonian*, 1905.

ing the enemy back. We went into camp and, while we were resting, the Indians were busy, for the next morning we found they had regained their lost ground. Again we drove them from the river while others retook the hills. This time the Indians were gone, having lost many men.

"We went into camp at Fort Bennett, named in honor of Captain Charles Bennett of Company F. (There has been much confusion as to what was meant by Fort Bennett. One authority, Mr. J. S. Whiting, Seattle, Washington, thinks it probable that the name evolved from Fort Mason of Colonel Shaw. It is described by Governor Stevens as having a blockhouse and a stockade and, since Governor Stevens was there in December, this is no doubt what he has reference to. Mr. T. C. Elliott of Walla Walla, Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor, and Bancroft seem to think that the fort refers to the camp after they moved into rather permanent quarters.*) Some time in early January we established a new camp above the **Whitman Mission. This was known as Camp Mill Creek. (In February they moved up Mill Creek and called their camp Camp Cornelius.)

"The winter would not have been so bad if we had been supplied sufficient clothing and a variety of food. We learned to eat the dried camas; when made into biscuits we called it camas-crumb. The camas root we found in caches. Occasionally the hiding place would have potatoes.** These two vegetables with meat, very often old abandoned starved cayuses, made up our menu. When the Indians were driven into the far hills we were anxious to be mustered out. It was late spring before our company was released."

Samuel often describes Peo Peo Mox Mox as a fine-looking chief, over 6 feet tall, well dressed and with a piercing, alert eye. He expressed his opinion that the hostages were well treated as long as they behaved. When Samuel's boys would ask him, "Did you really kill an

* J. Neilson Barry says without the location of the LaRocque house impossible to identify Ft. Bennett.

**See Journal of Robert Moore Painter in University of Washington Library.

Indian?" he would reply, "I don't like to think about it. Yes, I am afraid my gun would tell of the death of at least three red men."

When asked what the soldiers did until they were mustered out, he said, "There was plenty to keep us out of mischief—always guard duty, scouting parties and drill. Some of the soldiers constructed boats that they might later cross the Snake river. During the winter Major Nesmith resigned and Thomas Cornelius was made commander. Lieutenant Hiram Wilbur became captain of Company D."

Captain Humanson was sent to Fort Henrietta to gather up horses and cattle. Captain A. G. Hembree and his company were detailed to scout duty along the Snake river. Companies F and I were sent to gather stock near the Umatilla river. This left five companies in camp. With few tents, no salt or sugar, little ammunition, and a few horses, always in fear of the Indians, they spent the four months until they were ordered to march to The Dalles.

In April they crossed the Snake river, encountering a few wandering bands of Indians, and then across the Columbia at the mouth of the Yakima river. In the Yakima valley they found their way blocked by Chief Kamiakin and his followers, a force of 700. The Indians had the advantage in the mountains. Company A did its part by climbing one of these steep ridges. The Indians were driven back with the loss of Captain A. J. Hembree of Company E. The command, short on provisions and not enough mounts, pushed on towards The Dalles. April 28th they encamped within five miles of The Dalles. *That night the Indians stampeded and drove off most of their horses. Again the soldiers went back to Fort Dalles where, as soon as boats could be had, most of the original First regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers were returned to Portland to be mustered out at the point at which they had enlisted for service.

The editor of the Oregonian for sometime had been urging the citizens to give the volunteers a hearty welcome when they returned. They came unheralded and quietly slipped back to their homes. Samuel after

*Estimated 350.

seven months of service received a warm welcome from his family, and he was soon leading a peaceful life on the farm.

In the court house of Multnomah there are deeds recorded in 1858 and 1859 by Samuel F. Kerns selling his improved acreage and reinvesting his profits in other property near Portland.

When the soldiers enlisted in the Yakima war they were to furnish their own horse, gun, and blanket, and in return were to receive \$2 per day. It was the custom to pay the soldier when he was mustered out. The Oregon Volunteers of the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856 waited seven years for their pay. When it came, instead of \$2 per day, it was 55 cents in greenbacks. When this currency was discounted, it netted the soldier 20 cents per day. In 1913 a bill was passed by the Oregon legislature which reimbursed the soldier for his equipment.

Indian Wars---1865-1866

FROM 1861 to 1866, the Civil War Period, the Indians east of the Cascades were constantly harassing the widely-scattered settlers, the immigrants, the miners and the freight-drivers. These attacks extended from The Dalles to the Snake river territory.

When the men volunteered for service in 1861 and 1862, they were promised by the government that they would see service in the east. When Colonel E. D. Baker fell at Ball's Bluff, President Lincoln advised the Oregon Volunteers that their duty was at home to protect the settlers from attacks by the Indians. This the men did for three years with honor to themselves.

In 1864 Governor Gibbs called for ten companies of volunteers to be known as the First Oregon infantry. Eight companies were assembled. Samuel Kerns belonged, previous to this call, to some military organization. Among his papers is a document saying that he was elected first lieutenant by his men in April, 1863. When he was mustered into active service eight months later he received his commission from Governor Gibbs, December 22, 1864, under Captain W. S. Powell in Company D, First Oregon infantry.

Company D proceeded to Fort Dalles where they were equipped and drilled. March 10, 1865, they were ordered to proceed toward Walla Walla. They went into camp on May 15th. At Walla Walla the men moved about wherever the Indians showed activity. From the Oregonian of August 25, 1865, we quote:

"First Lieutenant Samuel F. Kerns of Company D, First Oregon infantry, is commander of the post at Fort Lapwai. He wears his laurels without the assumption of any unnecessary frills and extras, which is refreshing."

In October he was ordered to Fort Boise with Company B cavalry.

*Some time in November he took a detachment of Companies B cavalry and infantry D, to relieve the troops at Camp Reed, now Rock Creek. He was in camp a short time when the orders were countermanded and he was told to take his men to Fort Vancouver to be mustered out.

From the official records, series one, Vol. 50, part 2, page 1,217, War of the Rebellion, the following is quoted:

Headquarters
Fort Walla Walla,
Washington Territory
April 20, 1865

Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen.
Headquarters, Dist. of Oregon
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

Sirs:

I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel commanding the district—that on yesterday evening I returned from Lieut. Kern's camp on the Umatilla Indian agency. The Lieutenant has built three small cabins to shelter his men from the storms and sun . . .

(Details of need for permanent force there)

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
George V. Curry,
Lieut. Col.
First Oregon Inf.
Commanding Post.

Captain Powell, who arrived in Portland ahead of his company, told the reporter of the Oregonian, December 13, 1865, that his men were on the way from Fort Lyons. In December he tells the news that his Company D had reached The Dalles safely, but to do so they had been compelled to travel through a very rough country and at times broke through snow that was four feet deep. Frequent mention is made in the newspaper of the severe weather conditions. Captain Borland of

*Oregon Historical Museum—adj. report. Papers in possession of writer.

Company J recounts in a letter of December 20th that 20 men coming down the Snake river had hands, feet, and ears frozen.

The quartermaster at Fort Dalles acknowledged the receipt, December 19th, of tents from Lieutenant S. F. Kerns. The boats were so irregular coming down the Columbia on account of ice that it was several days before Company D could be delivered to Vancouver. In the Oregonian, January 10th, Second Lieutenant Hill reported that he had arrived at the fort the night before. With Captain Powell and Lieutenant Hill in Portland, Lieutenant Kerns was left to take care of the men. A paper in the possession of the writer tells the following:

"We, the undersigned, members of Company D, First Oregon infantry, agree to give the portion or share of a certain note on J. J. Johnson of Walla Walla as much as we are interested therein, to First Lieutenant Samuel F. Kerns, Company D, as a mark of our esteem for that officer. January 12, 1866. Vancouver, W. T."

WAR DEPARTMENT

The Adjutant's Office

September 24, 1940

Samuel F. Kerns was mustered into service December 30, 1864, at Portland Oregon as First Lieutenant, Company D, First Oregon Regiment Oregon Infantry, and was mustered out and honorably discharged January 16, 1866 at Fort Vancouver, Washington. He was born in Highland County, Ohio; was 31 years old at muster in, and was by occupation a farmer. He was stationed at Fort Dalles, Oregon, in 1864 and 1865.

(Signed)

E. S. Adams

Major General

The Adjutant General

Just as the editor of the Oregonian in 1856 had expressed the hope that the city of Portland would give the returning soldiers a welcome, so did the editor of 1866 voice the same sentiment. A search of the Oregonian issues for that month fails to mention any demonstration

of that character. In 1902 congress passed a bill recognizing the service of the Oregon Volunteers by giving them a pension of \$8 per month. After that they were ranked with the Civil War Veterans.

While in the army in eastern Washington and Oregon, Samuel encountered miners who had made rich findings around Walla Walla and in the John Day valley. He became interested enough to buy water rights in the mining district of Rock Creek, Grant county, Oregon, and to purchase one-quarter interest in the mines owned by H. Glenn, J. W. Ryan and E. W. Burden some time before 1868. During this same time he purchased a tract of land in East Portland, extending from East 12th to the Lone Fir cemetery.

At this time there were no cultivated strawberries in Oregon. Samuel had a lot of vines shipped around Cape Horn. When they arrived the vines looked dried up and bereft of life, but chancing it he set out one-half acre. The first year he raised 50 pounds, which he sold to Frank Dekum and Fred Bickel for \$50. Later in life he enjoyed telling the story of how he and a friend took their ladies to Dekum's confectionery store for refreshments. The young ladies chose strawberries, and when the bill was presented it had cost them \$4 for four small dishes of his own berries.

A diary of Samuel's of the late 60's tells us that he was singing in the Methodist choirs at Taylor and Centenary church, and that he belonged to the temperance society in East Portland. It was at a basket social held in the hall of the temperance society that he bid on a basket brought in by a certain young woman in East Portland. The contents were so delicious that he proposed, saying: "I am willing to share my earthly belongings with you if you can cook like this." Elizabeth Claggett must have agreed to these terms for they were married on the *18th day of May, 1868, by Reverend Mr. Geo. H. Atkinson (quote from Oregonian).

* Wednesday morning, May 20, 1868. At the residence of William Kerns Esq. By Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Mr. Samuel F. Kerns and Miss Lizzie S. Claggett, all of East Portland.

The young married folks took up their residence where Samuel had built a comfortable house on his fruit farm. This 20 acres they sold in 1870 to John Kenworthy, and it is now known as the Kenworthy Addition. Then they purchased a pleasant place on 7th and I streets which was their home until they sold it and went to Eugene in 1883.

*During his lifetime he was always a Republican. Public office held no attraction. One campaign, that of councilman for East Portland when he was defeated by one vote, cured any political ambition.

When Samuel's health, in 1873, caused his family concern, he was advised by his physician to seek a drier climate. The next ten years were spent, six months of each year, in the mines at Spanish Gulch and the other six in East Portland. In 1883, much improved in health, he moved to Eugene and established a nursery. He followed this occupation almost up to the time of his death, October 16, 1916.

**Oregonian* May 8 and 13, 1872. S. F. Kerns—a delegate to County Republican Convention.

Third Generation

Joseph P. Newell

Joseph P. Newell was born May 11, 1866, at what was then the corner of Base Line road and Wiberg lane, now Southeast 47th and Stark street, Portland, Oregon. His early schooling was at Mount Tabor with one year at Napa, California.

He entered Portland high school in 1879, riding a pony to and from school, a distance of several miles. He was graduated in 1882. He had a natural bent for mathematics and decided at an early age that he would become a civil engineer.

When the farm was sold in 1882 and his father acquired the Lewando store at Mount Tabor, corner of Southeast 60th and Stark, he went to work as a clerk and assistant postmaster.

In the Fall of 1884 he went to Boston to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a freshman. He was a brilliant student and graduated with high honors in 1887. He was fortunate in having for a room mate Albert J. Perkins of Newark, New Jersey, whose father was the senior partner of the great nursery firm of Jackson and Perkins. Travel was too expensive to allow a trip home during vacations and employment was necessary to help pay expenses, so he spent all his vacations working in the nursery, thus making a life-long friendship with the members of the Perkins family.

On graduation in 1887 he secured a position as draftsman in the office of the Cincinnati & Southern railroad. Later in the year he returned to Portland, Oregon, and was employed by the Oregon Railway & Navigation company and by the Port Townsend & Southern Railway. His connection with the Oregon Railway & Navigation (later O.-W. R. N.) and then Union Pacific became permanent, and he remained with them for 18 years, with the exception of one year,

when he assisted in locating the lines of the Western Pacific railway through the Feather River canyon in California.

As division engineer for the O.-W. R. N. he built many of the branch lines in eastern Oregon and Washington. For several years he was in complete charge of the maintenance way department.

In 1907 he started an independent office as consulting engineer in partnership with C. H. Gossett and Frank Walsh, two former assistant engineers with the railroad. Among the many important construction jobs handled by this firm was the port docks at Astoria. He was for about 20 years consulting engineer for the Oregon railroad commission.

His contribution to the famous Colorado river grain rate case was considered the important factor in winning that victory. In 1918 the Canadian government acquired all the properties of the Canadian Northern railroad and they employed J. P. Newell to determine the value of the properties. This work required more than a year. Again in 1920 when the Canadian government similarly took over all the properties of the Grand Trunk system, he was employed for two years.

In 1926 when the new Persian government was organized and decided to build an extensive railroad system they turned to the United States for their engineering talent and the job was offered to J. P. Newell on very attractive terms. However, he was committed to other important work for several years and was compelled very reluctantly to refuse.

He married Ellen J. Sackett of Ashland, Oregon, November 14, 1892, and their son, Joseph W., was born August 31, 1893. In 1900 they acquired a home on Southeast Harrison street, where he lived until his death, December 5, 1938.

He contributed many articles to engineering journals and was very prominent in civic affairs. He was a long time member of the Portland city planning commission, president of the City club, a member of many boards and commissions, a member of the American Society of Engineers, and an active member of the Sunnyside Methodist church until his death, December 5, 1938.

Mount Tabor in Early Days of East Portland, Oregon

By Wilbur Kerns Newell, Feb. 2, 1934.

MY father, John S. Newell, 21 and single, arrived at Mt. Tabor in the Fall of 1852, having crossed the plains with the Caleb Ritchie family, who settled at Pleasant Home. He spent the first winter with Dr. Samuel Nelson, who lived in a cabin near the top of Mt. Tabor.

My mother, Sarah E. Kerns, 17, also came with her parents in 1852 and they settled at East Mount Tabor on a donation land claim. My parents were married in 1854, and except for a short period made their home in or near Mt. Tabor for more than 30 years.

I was born at what was later known as the Gay place, East 58th and Stark. Father built the house there about 1868. Grandfather William Kerns, known as the most expert broadaxeman in the community, hewed out the timbers and my oldest brother tells me they went out to Johnson creek for the necessary lumber. The little mill was just a crosscut saw rigged vertically and operated by water power. The owner announced proudly that next year he would have a big mill to cut 5,000 feet per day.

In those days a little stone grist mill on Asylum creek, about East 9th and Main streets, furnished flour for those who had wheat to grind. Grandfather Kerns living east of Mount Tabor worked in 1855 for David Prettyman, who lived at the head of Hawthorne avenue, took his pay in flour and carried it on his back over a rough trail across the top of Mt. Tabor to his home. The family depended on wild game for meat the first few years in Oregon.

My first recollections begin at the Gay place when I was about 2½

years old. My oldest sister taught the Spring term of school in 1875 in the little one room house, at what is now East 60th and Stark. I have a dim memory of going up the hill with my sister one day and being charged by a cow who became alarmed because I wanted to pet her small calf, and after being rescued from the cow, falling in the creek which ran across the school grounds.

I also remember an incident that must have happened the same summer. Father always purchased a large barrel of sugar once a year and it had to last until the next year. When the barrel was empty we children could dig out any sugar that might be left sticking to the sides. One day the empty barrel was rolled into the yard and I was inside it with a spoon busy digging away. My brother, J. P., came along and thought it would be great fun to give the barrel a kick, sending me rolling to the bottom of the hill 50 yards away. The barrel ended up against a fence with a bang. Not much damage was done except to my outraged feelings. But J. P. received a stiff lecture.

I also remember our having a Chinese cook and some Chinamen employed on the farm and the cook secreted eggs in the grass beside the house where his brother could find them at night.

Father had a good orchard and one night several boxes of apples were left standing out and the next morning it was evident that bears had raided them. Hunters took up the trail and soon returned with one bear.

The family left the farm and spent some years in East Portland and one year in California, returning in 1877 to purchase a farm of about 120 acres west of Mt. Tabor and on the north side of the Base Line road. The house was built at about 52nd street and still stands there. Two large walnut trees stand in front near the street. There was quite a large apple orchard on the place. Father raised large quantities of potatoes, shipping both crops to San Francisco and supplying the boats of the O. S. N. company.

I started to school at Mt. Tabor at 6 years of age and you may be interested in the accounts of these early days. The first school house was, I believe, the old log cabin built by Dr. Nelson for a residence at

about 69th and Alder. Father had taught in Iowa and he taught for a short time in this old building, but I am not sure of the date. He was superintendent of the first Sunday school organized in this same log house. By the time I started to school a two-room school house had been built at East 60th and Base Line. Dr. J. N. Sellwood and wife were the teachers. The large room had patented desks, but the little room was furnished very primitively and most uncomfortably. It was a grand day when I was promoted to the large room.

The early water supply was the creek that ran through the school grounds and a much sought privilege was that of taking the old water bucket from the bench beside the door and going out to dip up a bucket full with the old tin cup. With proper management two boys could put in considerable time at this. Anyone on the black list was denied this privilege.

The old box stove in the large room was totally inadequate in cold weather and many days we were permitted to huddle around the stove. Punishment consisted mainly of staying after school and sweeping the floor and getting the wood. Teachers were required to do their own janitor work so it was just natural that some pupil would violate some rule each day. Other teachers, I remember, were Dr. T. C. Humphrey and George Prentiss.

The families living near Mt. Tabor as I remember in the early 80's were at the west the Gilmans, Gays, Prettymans, Rathbuns, Trenchgroves, Crafts, Francis, Fields, Botkins, Waltons, Hennesses and Harveys. At the east were the Lewises, Rosenthals, Mansfields, Daniels, Van Schoichs, Brainards, Sheffields, Welches, Kinzels and Mohlers. At the south the Hosfords, Petersons, Kelleys, Vales, Hutchinsons and Charlestons. At the southwest of Mt. Tabor the Oaks, Kays and Prices. On Wiberg lane, now East 47th, were the Wibergs, Balls, Snuffins, Doremesus and Stevens. On the south side of the Base Line Road the Fishers, Suttles and Birchlers. Practically all these families were represented in school.

The principal school games were baseball and football, that is when we could get a ball. Contributions of 5 and 10 cents were levied to

buy a bat and a rubber football and a violent dispute arose over who should take them home at night. The football was always leaking air, and the baseball was lost often; then we boys would dejectedly join the girls in "drop the handkerchief" or "stealing base."

In those days almost everyone went to church. The Methodists greatly predominated. Among the early ministers were Father Kelly, Reverend Mr. Wolf and son-in-law to Dr. Nelson, Reverend Mr. DeVore, C. H. Hosford, Neaemiah Doane. Dr. Parsons was, I believe, the first resident pastor. The first church was in the process of erection when it was blown down by the big wind of January 9, 1880. The site was the steep hillside north of the Base Line road at 60th. The half finished building lay there for about two years. Funds were raised to salvage the building and move it, minus steeple, some two blocks east and complete it.

When the wind of January 9th began school was in session, but when we heard the crash of the falling church school was hastily dismissed. Many children had difficulty getting home on account of the strong wind and falling trees. Father had a number of Chinamen cutting trees for cord wood and as their camp went down they sought the shelter of the barn, saying, "Josh he heap mad. Chinamen he heap scared." Following the storm we children walked from our place to Rocky Butte without once stepping off fallen tree trunks. Nearly all the timber in a strip several miles wide was blown down later causing disastrous fires.

Mt. Tabor in those days was a very primitive community, most of the families were farmers and life was simple. Mrs. Hennes was the only person with any wealth and her's was the show house of the community. For many years she had the only carriage I can remember, a two-seater, known as a surrey. The common means of transportation was the heavy farm wagon or at best a light spring wagon. The roads were of dust in the summer time and of bottomless mud in winter.

In the summer we youngsters had three articles of clothing, an old straw hat, a calico shirt, and a pair of overalls. It was deemed a great privilege to go barefooted in spite of briars, thorns, and stone bruises,

but someone was always taking the joy out of life even then as it was always stipulated that we had to agree to go and wash our feet before going to bed, and do it without argument. One new suit and a pair of shoes was considered ample for one year.

One of the most interesting characters was old Captain Gilman who was an Indian war veteran. He always read the weekly Oregonian, and he would not permit it to be delivered by stage, but insisted on going after it every Friday morning. He had the slowest old pony that ever wore a harness and a light wagon with a board seat. Every Friday morning at 8 o'clock we would see him on his way. A trip to Portland meant all day if to the west side. No one ever dreamed the Mt. Tabor land would be valuable for anything than for farming.

An event was the annual summer camp meetings near Gresham. Those who could not camp for the two weeks were expected to spend the entire Sunday. It was up early to get the family dressed and provisions packed for the day. I remember great shouting and pounding of the Bible on the part of the preachers and great fervor on the part of the brethern.

The Pope Family in America

THE Pope family came to America at an early date. Those in New England came in 1634 and those of Virginia in 1635. The Popes of the Carolinas are from these early Virginian families.

Among the early settlers in Ohio was Nathaniel Pope. In the Fall of 1796 Nathaniel Pope with his family started from Virginia, probably Culpepper county, for the Northwestern territory. This family of several boys and girls walked, with all their belongings in packs and in a cart to the Great Kanawha river. Here they constructed a boat and floated down to the Ohio river. They made a temporary settlement near Gallipolis. In this community of Quakers composed of Baldwins, Walter, Beals, Overman, they lived for three years. When they found this land could not be purchased at what they considered a reasonable price, two families, Pope and Walter, decided to push farther north. They sent their wagons, carts, plows, etc., around by the river to Chilcote, and packed through the forests to where Leesburg now stands.

To this section a few years later came another Pope family, Henry Pope from Virginia. A descendant of this Henry Pope, a century later, says that Nathaniel and Henry were brothers. All we know is that Henry was born near Culpepper, Virginia, August 8, 1759, and came west about 1812, settling in Highland county. Tracing land titles we find he settled on land now owned by Rufus Hire, near the village of Centerfield, 14 miles northeast of Hillsboro. The old house, a two-story brick, still stands. Across the creek in a cultivated field are the graves of Henry and his wife, Elizabeth.

From the official roster, "Soldiers Of the American Revolution Buried in Ohio," page 293, we find Henry Pope,* Highland county,

*Henry Pope, North Carolina. Ensign, Sept. 1, 1775. Captain 8th Regiment, Nov. 28, 1776. Retired June 1, 1778.—Heilman's Rev. Records.

Ohio, listed. His name appears on a bronze monument erected by the Juliana White chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

A Bible record presented by Orlid Pope Zimmerman to the D. A. R. library, Washington, D. C., gives the following genealogy of the Henry Pope family. Henry Pope was reared near Culpepper, Virginia. At the age of 17 years he became a soldier and served through the Revolution. He was married between 1776 and 1781. There is no record of the wife Elizabeth's maiden name.

The records of land grants at Richmond, Virginia, records three pieces of land to Henry and Elizabeth Pope, the first in 1790, all in Greenbrier County, Virginia. The following deeds are on record at Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, Virginia, which gives us the date of their moving to Ohio. 1812-1813.

Henry Pope and wife Elizabeth to deed David Sarbaugh, dated September 25, 1798, recorded September 25, 1798, in Deed Book number 2, at page 45, conveying 10 acres on Weavers Knob, Greenbrier, Virginia.

Henry Pope and Elizabeth Pope, his wife, to Michael Hoover, dated September 25, 1812, and recorded February 24, 1813, in Deed Book number 5, at page 357, which conveys 32 acres in the County of Greenbrier.

Henry Pope and Elizabeth Pope, his wife, to Michael Hoover, dated September 26, 1812, recorded 24 day of February 1813, in Deed Book number 5 at page 366, conveying 193 acres in Greenbrier County.

Henry Pope to deed John Welch, dated the 27th day of October, 1812, recorded October Term Greenbrier County Court, 1817 in Deed Book number 5, at page 555, conveying 11 acres on the south side of Weavers Knob in Greenbrier County, Virginia.

Henry Pope died October 3, 1815. He left a will bequeathing to each of his children one-tenth of his property. There are records of Elizabeth Kerns and John and William receiving their share.

HENRY AND ELIZABETH POPE'S DEED TO LAND

This indenture made this 23rd day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve (1812) between Anne Redick of the County of

Washington and State of Pennsylvania of the one part, and Henry Pope of the County of Highland and of the State of Ohio of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Anne Redick for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars current money of the United States of America..... all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Highland and State of Ohio, on the Rattlesnake fork of the waters of Paint Creek, beginning at two sycamores on the northeast bank of the Rattlesnake Fork of Paint Creek..... In witness I, Anna Redick, set my hand and seal.....

Witnesses:

James Ferguson
John Carns

William Creghton, Jr.,
Attorney.

The tract contained 400 acres.

The estate was finally settled in 1830. There is also a record of Andrew with second wife, Sally, selling 50 acres to John and Elizabeth Kerns.

*John Kerns and wife Elizabeth deed to William Pope their one-tenth share in Henry Pope's estate, 14 of January, 1826, for \$220.

The children are given as follows:

Catherine, born April 1, 1780.

Elizabeth, born May 11, 1782, married John Kerns, 1805.

Susanna, born September 25, 1784.

Magdalene, born January 20, 1787.

Mary, born April 29, 1789.

Sarah, born June 11, 1792, married a Mr. Hunt.

**Abraham, born January 13, 1795, married Mary Stokes, died April 1, 1879.

Margaret, born April 29, 1797, married a Mr. Hunt.

*Old Records of Deeds, Book 9, Page 570, Hillsboro, Ohio.

**Census, Madison Township, Highland County, Ohio, 1850.

John, born December 23, 1800, married Elizabeth Carson.

William, born July 6, 1801.

*Andrew, born November 11, 1806, married Mary Amos, 1826.

Little is known of the children except Elizabeth Kerns and Abraham. Abraham enlisted in the war of 1812, but on account of his youth he was discharged when his father decided to move to Ohio. He grew to manhood on the old Pope homestead. He married Margaret Stokes, November 20, 1818. Their children are given as Elizabeth, who died at the age of 10 years; Lerilda, who died at the age of 2 years; Marjoria, born June 20, 1824. Marjoria married Osmer H. Baldwin, a relative of Luckey Baldwin of San Francisco, California. She lived at one time on the Baldwin farm near Pasadena. Lewis inherited part of the Pope farm and lived there many years. In 1918 he was still living at the age of 80 years.

*Census, Fairfield Township, Highland County, Ohio, 1850.

Ophelia Pope married George Glascock, February 13, 1845.

Wm. W. Pope married Laura A. Baldwin, September 12, 1858.

Margery Pope married O. W. Baldwin, December 28, 1854.

Flora Baldwin, daughter of Margery and O. W., married Edwin W. Lee
She lives in Detroit, Michigan.

The Kerns Genealogy

First Generation

JOHN KERNS

John Kerns was born 1779 in Virginia and died April 24, 1861, in Cass county, Indiana. He married Elizabeth Pope, 1805, in Greenbrier county, Virginia. He married second Elizabeth Berriman in Highland county, Ohio, 1834. Children: Katherine, Andrew, John, William, James, Carey.

Second Generation

Katherine (John)

Katherine Kerns was born July 10, 1806, Greenbier county, Virginia, and died September, 1831, at Greenfield, Ohio. She married William Tully, October 12, 1830, Highland county, Ohio.

Children: One son.

Andrew (John)

Andrew Kerns was born August 7, 1807, Greenbrier county, Virginia, and died September 16, 1870, in Morris, Illinois. He married Nancy Collins White, October 7, 1830, in Highland county, Ohio. (She was born June 30, 1810, and died March 25, 1887.)

Children: William, Katherine, Martin (single), Charles (single), Maria.

John (John)

John Kerns Jr. was born February 3, 1810, Greenbrier county, Virginia, and died October 6, 1882, at Maitland, Missouri. He married first Miss Merri-man by whom he had one son, James, who died in infancy. He married second Nancy Zimmerman, daughter of James Zimmerman, in Highland county, Ohio.

Children: William, Julia, Charles, Lewis, Granville, Martin, Martha, Mary, Alice.

William (John)

William Kerns was born February 5, 1809, near Bottetorte Springs, Greenbrier county, Virginia, and was accidentally killed August, 1878, at Spanish Gulch, Oregon. He married first Isabelle Gibson, 1830, Highland county, Ohio. He married second Miss Metzgar in Jasper county, Indiana. He married the third time Lois Allen in Rensselaer, Ind.

Children: John, Samuel, Sarah, Jennie, William, Wilbur, Mary, Anna, Lulu, Elmer (single).

Julia (John)

Julia Kerns was born May 3, 1822, in Highland county, Ohio, and died near Greenfield (about 1855). She married George Jury.

Children: William Harvey.

Eliza (John)

Eliza Kerns was born May 29, 1825, Highland county, Ohio, and died April 7, 1903, in Greenfield, Ohio. She married Jacob Jones, 1855.

Children: Two boys and one girl.

James (John)

James Kerns was born, 1836, in Highland county, Ohio, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, 1907.

Children: None.

Carey (John)

Carey Kerns was born, 1838, in Cass county, Indiana, and died, 1919, on a farm near Logansport, Indiana. He married first Catherine Kerns, daughter of Simon Peter Kerns (who was born April 18, 1806). He married second Nora Bains Dean (Nora married J. C. Vance. She died 1925).

Children: James Wilson, Charles W., Russell, Adeleen, Julia.

Third Generation

Katherine (Andrew, John)

Katherine Kerns was born August 6, 1831, in Greenfield, Ohio, and died November 20, 1865. She married William Mason, a son of William B. Mason and Elizabeth Fenton, 1856.

Children: Ellen, Robert, Frank, Elizabeth.

William (Andrew, John)

William Kerns was born June 16, 1836, in Greenfield, Ohio, and died April 3, 1913, in Morris, Illinois. He married Ellen Hennessey (1840-1887) October 11, 1865, Morris, Illinois.

Children: Alice, Charles Edwin (single), Anna.

Maria (Andrew, John)

Maria Kerns was born July 22, 1843, and died December 31, 1872. She married Charles Starr.

Children: None.

William (John, John)

William Zimmerman Kerns was born October 8, 1832, in Highland county, Ohio, and died in Endicott, Nebraska. He married America Glenn in Hillsboro, Ohio.

Children: Margaret, Carrie, Fred, Kate, Robert (single), Charles Wesley, Ralph (single), Nettie, Nellie, Ida.

Julia Ann (John, John)

Julia Ann Kerns was born June 26, 1834, Highland county, Ohio, and died April 8, 1877, in Hillsboro, Ohio. She married Mr. Roberts.

Children: None.

Charles (John, John)

Charles Wesley Kerns was born June 18, 1836, Highland county, Ohio, and died in Leesburg, Ohio. He married Mary Carlyle.

Children: Edward, Thomas, Ella.

Lewis (John, John)

Lewis Milton Kerns was born in 1837, Hillsboro, Ohio, and died in 1924, Hemet, California. He married Sarah E. Thornburg, 1861, in Hillsboro, Ohio. He was a Civil War veteran, a fife major in an Ohio regiment.

Children: Maude, Arthur, Alfred, Alice.

Granville (John, John)

Granville Rush Kerns was born February 4, 1840, in Hillsboro, Ohio, and died in Maitland, Missouri. He married Celia Shepard.

Children: Harry, Paul, Lee, Jossie.

Martin (John, John)

Martin Luther Kerns was born, 1841, in Hillsboro, Ohio, and died in Valley Center, Kansas. He married Jennie Stewart in 1869. He was a Civil War veteran, a musician in Captain John D. Hill's Company A, 60th regiment, Ohio Volunteers, infantry.

Children: Dora, Evan, Price, Nettie, Lillian.

Martha (John, John)

Martha Melissa Kerns was born October 18, 1843, in Hillsboro, Ohio, and died, 1870, in Highland county, Ohio. She married William Henry Miller. Martha Kerns graduated from the Female Seminary, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Children: Minnie, John (single), Francis, Starley, Cyrus Briggs.

Mary (John, John)

Mary Angeline (Emma) Kerns was born July 21, 1848, Hillsboro, Ohio, and died in Falls City, Nebraska. She married Marion Thornburg, Salem, Nebraska.

Children: Roy, Claude, Nellie, Austin, Stella.

Lora (John, John)

Lora Alice Kerns was born, 1851, Hillsboro, Ohio. Moved to Kansas City, Kansas. She married first Joseph Eubanks, second W. F. Keel. Her record is lost.

John (William, John)

John Tully Kerns was born April 9, 1832, Highland county, Ohio, and died May 20, 1872, Portland, Oregon. He married Rebecca Stevenson in Milwaukie, Oregon, 1856.

Children: Amy, Della, Nellie, Willard, William.

Samuel (William, John)

Samuel Fleming Kerns was born June 30, 1833, Highland county, Ohio, and died October 16, 1916, in Eugene, Oregon. He married Elizabeth Hadley Claggett, May 18, 1868, in Portland, Oregon.

Children: Gertrude Nettie, Edith Lois, Maude Irvine, Pearl, LeRoy R. (single), Harold Claggett (single), veteran of first World War.

Sarah (William, John)

Sarah Elizabeth Kerns was born, 1836, Highland county, Ohio, and died April 5, 1885, Portland, Oregon. She married John S. Newell, 1854.

Children: Theresa (single), Corrington (single), Joseph, Charles (single), Wilbur E., Bess.

Jennie (William, John)

Jennie Isabelle Kerns was born, 1841, Highland county, Ohio, and died, 1919, Oakland, California. She married Addison Williamson in Portland, Oregon. She graduated with honors from the Portland, Oregon, Academy and Female Seminary, July 27, 1861.

Children: None.

Wilbur (William, John)

Wilbur Garrison Kerns was born October 22, 1852, Portland, Oregon, and died January 15, 1922, Portland, Oregon. He married, 1881, Addie Buchtel, daughter of Joseph Buchtel. He was active in civil affairs of East Portland.

Child: Ward.

Mary (William, John)

Mary Lois Kerns was born in Portland, Oregon, and is living, 1941, in The Dalles, Oregon. She married Tom Ward.

Children: Elmer, deceased; Lulu (single), Rex.

Anna (William, John)

Anna Emily Kerns was born in Portland, Oregon, and died in Oregon City, Oregon. She married W. Ryle Reddick.

Lulu (William, John)

Lulu Kerns was born in Portland, Oregon, and died in San Jose, California. She married first Harold Westervelt, second Mr. Williamson.

Children: Harold, Lois (both deceased).

William (Julia, John)

William Harvey Jury was born on a farm near Greenfield, Ohio, and died there.

Child: Mrs. J. L. Adams, Route 3, Greenfield, Ohio.

Charles (Carey, John)

Charles Wesley Kerns was born July 15, 1875, near Logansport, Indiana, and died there.

Russell (Carey, John)

Russell C. Kerns was born June 8, 1893, Logansport, and is living in Prospect Park, Pennsylvania. He married August 25, 1923, Helen E. Dunkle.

Children: None.

Adaleen (Carey, John)

Carey Adeleen Kerns was born July 26, 1903, near Logansport, Indiana, and lives near Royal Center, Indiana. She married Edgar F. Fry, 1927.

Children: Elinor, Russell William.

*Fourth Generation***Robert (Catherine, Andrew, John)**

Robert Edward Mason was born July 20, 1858, Morris, Illinois, and died June 21, 1901, Corning, Kansas. He married Nellie G. Burr, daughter of John Burr, 1886.

Children: William, Howard.

Ellen (Catherine, etc.)

Ellen (Nellie) Mason was born June 6, 1861, Morris, Illinois, and died in Morris, Illinois, 1883. She married Arthur A. Hogg, 1882.

Children: None.

Elizabeth (Catherine, etc.)

Elizabeth Jane Mason, November 6, 1865, Morris, Illinois. She married Frederick Charles Troxel (He was born in Switzerland.)

Children: William, Frank (single), Frederica (single), Robert, Nellie, Clarence.

Frank (Catherine, etc.)

Frank Mason was born July 6, 1864, Morris, Illinois, and is living in Chelalis, Wash., 853 Folsom street. He married Kate Elinor Clanpitt, 1892.

Children: Sadie, George, William, Jessie, Corrine.

Alice (William, Andrew, John)

Alice Kerns was born, 1867, Morris, Illinois, and died, 1911, Murray, Iowa. She married Stanley Gore, 1893.

Children: Howard, Eugene (single), Clara Ellen, Charles, Clinton, Robert, Alice Amanda.

Anna (William, etc.)

Anna Aldrich Kerns was born, 1871, Morris, Illinois, and is living in Morris, Illinois, 220 Division street. She married Theodore L. Bergin, a widower, with several children.

Children: None.

Margaret (William, John, John)

Margaret Kerns was born June 11, 1832, Hillsboro, Ohio, and died in Geneva, Nebraska. She married Frank Hill.

Children: John, James, Maud, Kit and Billy.

Ida (William, etc.)

Ida Kerns was born January 29, 1854, Hillsboro, Ohio. She married Frank Kingsbury.

Children: None.

Carrie (William, etc.)

Carrie Anna Kerns was born September 16, 1856, Hillsboro, Ohio, and died December 17, 1933, Rae, Missouri. She married Elgin Curtis Siluers, 1888.

Children: Elwin, Fern Lee.

Fred (William, etc.)

Fred Kerns was born September 22, 1858, Hillsboro, Ohio, and is living at Pueblo, Colorado (1942). He married Joanna McCreight.

Children: Glen, Inez, Dee, Lyle.

Robert (William, etc.)

Robert Kerns was born November 3, 1863, Maitland, Missouri, and never returned from a trip to Oklahoma. Not married.

Charles (William, etc.)

Charles Wesley Kerns was born October 8, 1866, in Maitland, Missouri, and is living at Long Beach, California. He married Luetta Elmyra Friday.

Children: Vesta Lyle, Irma Gene.

Ralph (William, etc.)

Ralph Kerns was born March 9, 1869, Maitland, Missouri, and died, 1930, in Fairbury, Nebraska. He never married.

Nettie (William, etc.)

Nettie Kerns was born February 7, 1872, in Maitland, Missouri, and is living in Fairmount, Nebraska. She married George Riggle.

Children: Fern, Ruth, Mieta, Lincoln, Crete.

Nellie (William, etc.)

Nellie Kerns was born August 30, 1876, Maitland, Missouri, and is living in Fairbury, Nebraska. She married Denver Littrell.

Children: Lola, Velma, Glenn, Betty, Mildred Murial.

Edward (Charles, John, John)

Thomas (Charles, John, John)

No record of Charles and Thomas.

Ella (Charles, John, John)

Ella Kerns was born in Highland county, Ohio, and died in Phillipsburg, Kansas, 1936. She married Bert McCoppin.

Child: Grace.

Maude (Lewis Milton, John, John)

Maude Kerns was born in Highland county, Ohio, and lives in Lebanon, Kansas. She married Dr. William Bowers.

Children: Lyle, Earl.

Arthur (Lewis Milton, John, John)

Arthur Kerns was born in Highland county, Ohio, and is living at Corona, Kansas.

Children: Ivy, Clarence, Alice.

Alfred (Lewis Milton, etc.)

No record.

Alice (Lewis Milton, etc.)

Alice Kerns was born in Highland county, Ohio, and lived for many years at Hemet, California. She married Charles Randall.

Children: None.

Harry (Granville, John, John)

Paul (Granville, John, John)

Harry and Paul Kerns have no record.

Jossie (Granville, John, John)

Jossie Kerns married Mr. Weber. No record.

Lee (Granville, etc.)

Lee Kerns is married and living in Santa Barbara, California.

Price (Martin, John, John)

Price Kerns was born in Ohio and is living near Wichita, Kansas. He married Marie Romigh. He is a landscape gardener.

Children: Delmont now in U. S. army (1942), Lou Ella.

Dora (Martin, etc.)

Dora Kerns was born in Ohio and lives near Valley Center, Kansas. She is single.

Nettie (Martin, etc.)

Nettie Kerns was born in Ohio. She married Will French, and lives in Wichita, Kansas.

Lillian (Martin, etc.)

Lillian Kerns was born in Ohio, and lives in Verona, Missouri. She married John Corey.

Child: Arthur.

Francis (Martha, John, John)

Francis Ward Kerns was born in Ohio and is living in Los Angeles, California, 6077 South Vermont avenue. When a small boy the family moved to Nodaway county, Missouri. He married Josephine Alice Morris, 1889, in Platte county, Nebraska.

Children: Mellie, Allen, Warren, Ruth, Carl, Ramona, Florence, Lois.

Roy (Mary, John, John)

Roy Thornburg lives in Falls City, Nebraska.

Nettie (Mary, John, John)

Nettie Thornburg is living in Tempa, Arizona. She married Robert Saylor.

Children: Florence, Roy.

Austin (Mary, John, John)

Austin Thornburg is living in Salem, Nebraska.

Amy (John, William, John)

Amy Ellen Kerns was born June 25, 1857, Milwaukie, Oregon, and died August 12, 1919. She married Perry G. Magness, September, 1879.

Children: Lloyd (deceased), Merle, Harold.

Della (John, William, John)

Della May Kerns was born June 24, 1858, Milwaukie, Oregon, and died in Portland, Oregon, August 15, 1926.

Child: Fred Kerns, deceased.

Nellie (John, William, John)

Nellie Sarah Kerns was born in Milwaukie, Oregon, January 27, 1860, and died in Portland, January 1, 1933. She married George Blodgett.

Children: None.

William (John, William, John)

William Kerns was born in Portland, Oregon, October 26, 1866, and is living in Portland. He is a member of the printing firm of James, Kerns & Abbott. He married Marie Poulsen.

Children: Dorothy, Leslie.

Wellard (John, William, John)

Wellard Stevenson Kerns was born October, 1866, in Portland, Oregon, and is living in the Maccabee Home, Portland, Oregon. He married Martha Elizabeth Lance, daughter of Reverend Orson and Sarrah Pullen Lance (pioneers of Oregon, 1847-1852).

Children: Rebecca Elizabeth, William Ronald.

Edith (Samuel, William, John)

Edith Lois Kerns was born in Portland, Oregon, and lives in Eugene, Oregon. She married Frank Leslie Chambers, October 12, 1904. Address, 1059 Hilyard street, Eugene, Oregon.

Children: None.

Maude (Samuel, William, John)

Maude Irvine Kerns was born in Portland, Oregon, and lives in Eugene, Oregon. She is associate professor in the School of Architecture and Allied Arts, U. of O. She is an alumna of the University of Oregon and of Columbia University, New York City.

Theresa (Sarah, William, John)

Theresa Newell was born in Portland, Oregon, June 4, 1856, and died in Seattle, Washington. She was educated at the Portland Academy and Sacramento high school. She taught in Oregon and California public schools. She was connected with the Oakland, California, schools five years.

Corrington (Sarah, William, John)

Corrington Samuel Kerns was born in Portland, Oregon, and lives near Auburn, California. He is a graduate of San Francisco Art Institute. Retired.

Joseph (Sarah, William, John)

Joseph Pettus Newell was born in Portland, Oregon, and died in Portland, December 5, 1938. He married Ellen J. Sackett.

Child: Webster (single).

Wilbur (Sarah, William, John)

Wilbur Kerns Newell was born in Portland, Oregon, and lives at Gearhart, Oregon. He married Bertha Dixon. He has always been active in civic affairs: A member of the State Board of Horticulture (1899-1906); president of the board (1906-1913); a member of state legislature two terms; a member of regents, University of Oregon (1910-1920); federal prohibition administrator for Oregon (1925-1933).

Bess (Sarah, etc.)

Bess Newell was born in Portland, Oregon, and died in California in 1937. She married Mr. Masters.

Children: Six.

Burse (Anna, William, John)

Burse Reddick was born in Spanish Gulch, Oregon, and died at Troy, Ohio, in 1936. She married Mr. Allen.

Children: Two girls.

Guy (Anna, etc.)

Guy Reddick was born in Oregon City and died in Oregon City, Oregon, December 15, 1942.

Children: W. Ryle, Doris Dean.

Fifth Generation

William (Robert, Catherine, Andrew, John)

William R. Mason was born December 4, 1887, Morganville, Kansas, and lives in Upland, California, 1302 Euclid street. He married Ora Barclay (deceased). Married, second, September 28, 1940, Edith Hansen.

Children: John Howard, Helen Ora, Roger Irwin.

Howard (Robert, etc.)

Howard Mason was born in Coring, Kansas, and lives in Upland, California.

William (Elizabeth, Catherine, Andrew, John)

William Rudolph Troxel was born in Morris, Illinois. He married Eva Ann Hohenbeck.

Robert (Elizabeth, etc.)

Robert John Troxel was born in Morris, Illinois. He married Freda Watson.

Children: Glenn Eugene, Marian Arlene.

Nellie (Elizabeth, etc.)

Nellie Troxel was born in Morris, Illinois. She married Russell William Baker.

Children: Elwyn Addison, Lorna Jane.

Clarence (Elizabeth, etc.)

Clarence Edward Troxel was born in Morris, Illinois. He married Eva Louise Bray.

Children: Janice Elaine, Carol Jean.

Sadie (Frank, Catherine, Andrew, John)

Sadie Mason was born in Morgansville, Kansas, and lives in Centralia, Washington. She married F. L. Rowland.

Children: Anna L., Mary L.

George (Frank, Catherine, Andrew, John)

George D. Mason was born in Morgansville, Kansas, and died in Chehalis, Washington, in 1931. He married Estol Wyell.

Children: Dale, Richard L.

William (Frank, Catherine, Andrew, John)

William Mason was born in Morgansville, Kansas, and lives in Chehalis, Washington. He married Lela ———.

Children: Marily, William.

Jessie (Frank, Catherine, Andrew, John)

Jessie Mason was born in Morgansville, Kansas, and lives in Portland, Oregon. She married G. F. VanDusen.

Children: Joan, Carol Lee, Guy Vance.

Corinna (Frank, Catherine, Andrew, John)

Corinna Mason was born in Morgansville, Kansas, and lives in Longview, Washington. She married Leslie Randall.

Children: Dwight L., Deanne.

Howard (Alice, William, Andrew, John)

Howard William Gore was born in Morris, Illinois, and lives in Western Springs, Illinois, 4136 Linden street. He married Amelia Viola Loy.

Children: Clair, Mary Ellen, William Robert.

Clara (Alice, William, Andrew, John)

Clara Ellen Gore was born in Morris, Illinois, and lives in Downers Grove, Illinois. She married Harry C. Witmer.

Children: Stanley Gore, Clinton Clark, Barbara A., Harry C.

Robert (Alice, William, Andrew, John)

Robert Tracy Gore was born in Morris, Illinois. He married Twylea O'Neal Smith in Des Moines, Iowa.

Child: Karen Twylea.

Alice (Alice, William, Andrew, John)

Alice Amanda Gore was born in Morris, Illinois, and lives in Des Moines, Iowa. She married Fred Noble.

Child: Rose Mary.

Elwin (Carrie, William, John, John)

Elwin Harrison Siluers was born 1889, Rea, Missouri, and lives in Rea. He married Nettie Clara Slauson, 1915.

Children: Norma Elizabeth, Grover, Edward Doyle.

Fern (Carrie, etc.)

Fern Lee Siluers was born in Rea, Missouri, and lives in Gashland, Missouri. She married Forrest Jessie Landers. (He died, 1939). She has a beauty shop in her home.

Children: Robert Jessie, Ruth.

Mary (Francis, Martha, John, John)

Mary Melissa Miller was born in Oklahoma and lives in Los Angeles, California, where she teaches in a high school. She married Herbert Calvert.

Child: Morris.

Allen (Francis, Martha, John, John)

Allen Bryan Miller married Lenora Edmonds and lives in Los Angeles.

Children: Allen Frank, Patsy.

Warren (Francis, Martha, John, John)

Warren Morris Miller was born in Oklahoma and lives in Los Angeles. He married Beatrice Bergey.

Children: Richard, Barbara.

Ruth (Francis, Martha, John, John)

Ruth Eleanor Miller was born in Oklahoma and lives in Los Angeles. She married Beryl Rountree.

Children: Beryl, Shirley, Joanne, Eleanor.

Florence (Francis, Martha, John, John)

Florence Eugene Miller was born in Oklahoma, and lives in Los Angeles. She married Henry Cooper.

Children: Thomas, John, George.

Carl (Francis, Martha, John, John)

Carl Robert Miller was born in Oklahoma and lives in Los Angeles. He married Ruth Deanne.

Children: None.

Ramona (Francis, Martha, John, John)

Romana Rene Miller was born in Oklahoma and lives in Los Angeles. She married Robert Bennett.

Children: Robert, Lois, Mona Lee.

Lois (Francis, Martha, John, John)

Lois Miller was born in California and lives in Los Angeles. She married Joseph Starkey.

Children: Jean, Carl.

Elizabeth (Wellard, John, William, John)

Elizabeth (Bess) Kerns was born in Milwaukie, Oregon, and lives in Portland, Oregon, S. E. Tacoma street. She married Hanson Miles Shaw. She has been active in Parent-Teachers' Association work.

Children: Dorothy, Virginia.

William (Wellard, John, Williams, John)

William Ronald Kerns was born in Milwaukie, Oregon, and lives in Portland, Oregon. He married, 1922, Elizabeth F. Johnson.

Leslie (William, John, William, John)

Leslie Kerns was born in Portland and lives in Portland, Oregon. She married Donald Bradford. She has been active in the Portland Junior League and is one of the directors of the National Association of Junior Leagues of America.

Child: Leslie.

Dorothy (William, John, William, John)

Dorothy Kerns was born in Portland, Oregon, and lives in Fossil, Oregon. She married William Hoover Steiwer. Mr. Steiwer, President of the 1943 Oregon legislature.

Children: William, Jack.

Harold (Amy, John, William, John)

Harold Kerns Magness was born in Portland, Oregon, and is in business with his brother Merle in East Portland, Oregon. He married Nell May Edgar.

Children: Shirely Jean, Edgar Kerns.

Ryle (Guy, Anna, William, John)

W. Ryle Reddick was born in Oregon City, Oregon, and lives in California. He married Margaret Jean Findley.

Children: Two

Doris (Guy, Anna, William, John)

Doris Adean was born in Oregon City and lives in Spokane, Washington. She married Edward Louis Joy.

Sixth Generation

John (William, Robert, Catherine, Andrew, John)

John Howard Mason lives in Upland, California. He married Martha Rork, February 28, 1940.

Child: Barry Scott.

Helen (William, etc.)

Helen Ora Mason lives in Upland, California. She married October 29, 1939, Philip Jurgens.

Roger (William, etc.)

Roger Irwin Mason lives in Upland, California. He married Cleo Clark, August 10, 1940.

Dorothy (Bessie, Wellard, John, William, John)

Dorothy Shaw was born in Portland, Oregon, and lives in Vermillion, S. D. She married William Berg, Jr. They both graduated from the University of Oregon.

Children: William Berg III, Thomas Miles.

PART 2

The Gibson Family

Gibson Family

THE Gibsons, the son of Gibbs, were Normans. They went into England with William the Conqueror in 1066. The name now has various spellings—Gibbson, Gibbsen, Gibsen, Gibson, and others.

As early as 1630 the Gibsons came to America from the British Isles. Christopher Gibson settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts; John Gibson located in Cambridge; William Gibson was in Boston. Later many Gibsons came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey. The early census of America tells us that by 1790 there were Gibsons in each of the 13 states. Pennsylvania had the largest number. In New Jersey, near Morris, there was a colony of Quakers. From the middle states many Gibsons before the Revolution pushed west and south, following the streams into Virginia and Kentucky.

In Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the early part of 1800, we find the heads of two families named Samuel Gibson. A few years later these same two families moved into Ohio, locating a few miles apart in Highland county. The same name and the nearby location might indicate that they were at least distantly related. One Samuel Gibson was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1761. The records show that he was a soldier in the Revolution in Washington county, Virginia. In 1781 he was sent to Kentucky to fight the Indians. He married Elizabeth Baird, 1791, and settled on a farm near Paris, Kentucky. The other Samuel Gibson was too young for service in the Revolution. To date his birth place is unknown. He married Isabella (maiden name unknown) some time before 1798. From the Rocky Spring cemetery, Highland county, Ohio, we find Samuel was born March 1, 1773, and Isabella, his wife, February 13, 1772.

The first Samuel Gibson went to Highland county, Ohio, in 1804 and resided there until his death in 1835. The second Samuel, with wife and five children, went to the same county in 1808 and settled in

Paint township, three miles from his predecessor, and lived there until his death in 1825. It is this second Samuel Gibson who is the ancestor of the Kerns and Gibsons of this book.

Samuel Gibson's will is on record in Highland county, Ohio, witnessed by Thomas Rogers, Edward Byram and Isaac Smith. Just before his death he deeded certain land of 180 acres to sons Joseph and Robert. This was witnessed by Edward Byram and Daniel Lunbeck. Edward Byram was the husband of his sister, Rachel Gibson.* Thomas Rogers and Daniel Lunbeck were related by marriage. Isabella Gibson lived many years after her husband's death with her daughter, Mrs. James Robert Rogers, in Hillsboro, Ohio. Her death came September 5, 1849.

In the roster of Ohio soldiers of the War of 1812 Samuel Gibson is listed as a private under Captain Joel Berriman, March 28, 1812, to September 5, 1812.

Will of Samuel Gibson

In the name of God, amen, I, Samuel Gibson, of the County of Highland and State of Ohio, being weak in body but of a sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of a sound mind blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say, first, that I give and bequeath unto my wife, Isabella, all the benefits of the farm I now live on for the use of her and the children that may remain with their mother on the farm during her lifetime, and all the personal estate I bequeath to the proper use of my wife for the raising and schooling and clothing of the children while they live together. All debts and funeral expenses to be paid out of the personal estate.

I bequeath to my son Joseph, my daughters Polly, Isabella, Jane, Rachel and Emely, to each of these ninety dollars. Whatever property each heir may re-

*Rachel Gibson married in 1802 John Maxwell, Bourbon county, Kentucky. In 1804 she married Edward Byram in the same county.

ceive after they come of age is to be estimated and redivided in part of their ninety dollars * * *.

If my wife should die before the youngest child comes of age, the farm is to remain unsold until the youngest child comes of age * * *. All the property unappropriated to be sold and divided among my sons, Robert and Joseph, and my daughters, Elizabeth, Rowena, Polly, Isabella, Jane, Rachel and Emely. I hereby appoint Robert and Joseph Gibson, my sons, to be executors of this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand seal this 25th day of June, 1825.

(Signed) SAMUEL GIBSON.

Signed and sealed in the presence of us: Thomas Rogers, Edward Byram, Isaac Smith.

Appraisement of estate made by John Jolly, Daniel Lunbeck, Wm. Douglass. Fourth day of February, 1826.

Gibson Genealogy

First Generation

Samuel

Samuel Gibson was born March 1, 1773, and died June 26, 1825, Highland county, Ohio. He married Isabella some time before 1798. Isabella was born February 13, 1772, and died September 3, 1849, Highland county, Ohio.

Children: Joseph, Robert, Elizabeth, Rowena, Mary, Jane, Isabella, Emily, Rachel.

Second Generation

Joseph (Samuel)

Joseph Gibson was born April 19, 1799, near Paris, Kentucky, and died December 11, 1845, and is buried at Rensselaer, Indiana. He married first Martha McMillian (1802-1835) November 29, 1825, in Highland county, Ohio; second, Elizabeth Everly; third, Nancy Irvin. Martha McMillian was the mother of all the children, except Robert. Robert was Elizabeth Everly's son. Joseph Gibson was a Presbyterian minister. Joseph and Martha were charter members of the Presbyterian church at Logansport, Indiana, 1831. Joseph was one of the first elders of the Pisgah Presbyterian church west of Logansport, 1836. He and Martha moved to Carrol county, Indiana, from Highland county, Ohio, about 1829. After Joseph's death Nancy took Joseph and Robert to Ottawa, Illinois.

Children: Isabella, William, Asa, Samuel, Andrew, Joseph, Robert.

Church records—Powell's History of Cass County, Indiana.

Robert (Samuel)

Robert Gibson was born in 1801 in Kentucky and died in Indiana. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1808 and lived there until about 1829. He mar-

ried in Ohio Anna McMillian Adair, April, 1820. (She was the widow of Benjamin Adair.)

Children: William (William married Ann Hamilton), Sarah Jane, Benjamin, Milton, Laura, Roseanna, Harriet, Rowena, Joseph.

Elizabeth (Samuel)

Elizabeth Gibson was born May 10, 1803, Kentucky, and died June 14, 1836, in Indiana. She married Dixon McCoy (McCoy's second wife), September 7, 1819.

Children: Ann (1821-1845), Isabella (1823-1893), Mary Jane (infant), James, Catherine, Elizabeth (1832-.....), Samuel Dixon (1835-.....).

Rowena (Samuel)

Rowena Gibson was born in Kentucky and died in Ohio. She married Daniel Lunbeck (a jeweler in Chilocothe), October, 1822.

Children: One son killed in Civil War; Isabella married a Ward.

Mary (Samuel)

Mary (Polly) Gibson was born in Kentucky and died in Hillsboro, Ohio. She married James Robert Rogers in 1826. (She was "Aunt Polly" to the neighborhood.)

Children: Fleming, Isabella, Eliza Jane, Martha, Mary Elizabeth.

Jane (Samuel)

Jane Gibson was born in Kentucky or Ohio and died in Highland county, Ohio. She married Greenup Campbell, November 30, 1830. Greenup Campbell was an early inn keeper in Greenfield, Ohio.

Child: Margaret.

Isabella (Samuel)

Isabella Gibson was born in Highland county, Ohio, 1809, and died in Jasper county, Indiana. She is buried in Rensselaer cemetery. She married William Kerns in Ohio, June 6, 1830.

Children: John, Samuel, Sarah, Jennie Isabella.

Rachel (Samuel)

Rachel Gibson was born in Highland county, Ohio. She married Wilson Davis. Family unknown.

*Third Generation***Isabella (Joseph, Samuel)**

Isabella Gibson was born October 10, 1826, Highland county, Ohio, and died 1877 in Cass county, Indiana. She married Levi Turner.

Children: George (1858-1917). He died in Detroit, Michigan, and is buried in Lafayette, Indiana; Harriet, Ella (single).

Samuel(Joseph, Samuel)

Samuel Gibson was born in 1822 and died in 186..... His family believe he died in the Confederate army. The Cass county history records his death in the Mexican army. There are Gibsons in Maine and New York City, who claim to be descendants of this Samuel. The eldest son of this family is named William H. Gibson.

William (Joseph, Samuel)

William Gibson was born in 1827 and died 1870. He married, 1850, Sarah Thorpe (sister of Mary Merwin Hopkins).

Children: Armena, Harriet Emma, Ida May (single, lives on Long Island).

Asa (Joseph, Samuel)

Asa Gibson was born in Carroll county, Indiana (1830-1891). He married, 1852, Louise Banta Wilson. Both are burned in the Pisgah cemetery, Logansport, Indiana.

Children: Marie, Robert, Malinda, Milo, Schuyler.

Andrew (Joseph, Samuel)

Andrew McMillian Gibson was born, 1832, Indiana, and died near Centralia, Washington. He married Harriet Burroughs. She is buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Indiana. They lived in Indiana. After his wife's death, Andrew went to Chicago and later to Centralia.

Children: William, died in California, 1929; Frank; Aletta lives in Hollywood, California, 6262 Leland Way.

Joseph (Joseph, Samuel)

Joseph Gibson was born in Carroll county, Indiana. He went to Washington territory in 1852. He married Jane Narcissa Henness in Tenino, Washington. In 1850 Joseph joined Mr. Crusen's company to California and thence to Washington.

Children: Sarah Isabella, Benjamin, Robert, Mary, Samuel, Joseph A., Nellie, Irwin, Fred, Anna, Frances.

Robert (Joseph, Samuel)

Robert Milton was born in 1839, Carroll county, Indiana, and died May 12, 1925, Portland, Oregon. He was struck by a street car. In 1861 he married Sarah Wilkinson in Illinois. He enlisted for service in Union army in Illinois. He went to Washington, 1878. He married second Mrs. Johnson in Portland and later moved from Centralia to Portland. He is buried in Rose City cemetery, Portland, Oregon.

Children: Frank (died at 19), Robert, Joseph, Sada, Milton, Zella.

Benjamin (Robert, Samuel)

Benjamin Gibson was born in Ohio, 1829, moved to Kansas in 1868 and died at Olatha, Kansas, July 22, 1902. He married Kate McCoy, Logansport, Indiana.

Children: Lottie (1858-1938). She died at Olatha, Kansas; Bert.

Sarah (Robert, Samuel)

Sarah Jane Gibson was born in Cass county, Indiana, 1831, and died in Olatha, Kansas, 1914. She married James McCoy, her cousin.

Children: Seven boys. (See James McCoy.)

Rowena (Robert, Samuel)

Rowena Gibson was born in Indiana and died at Springhill, Kansas. She married William Corbett.

Children: John, Mary, Emma.

Roseanna (Robert, Samuel)

Roseanna Gibson was born in Indiana and died in Trenton, Missouri, 1886. She married A. H. Rogers.

Children: Samuel, Edward, Robert, Emma.

Margaret (Robert, Samuel)

Margaret Gibson was born in Indiana and died at Springhill, Kansas. She married John C. Beckley.

Children: Anson, Kate, Ida, John, William, Mary.

Harriet (Robert, Samuel)

Harriet Gibson was born in Indiana and died at Logansport, Indiana. She married D. C. McConnell. (He died, 1922. He was called Captain and Judge.)

Children: Edward (lived in New York); May was a stenographer in father's office; Elizabeth taught school in Logansport, Indiana, and in Wisconsin. She died in Madison, Wisconsin, about 1922. Helen married George Ross, in Logansport (he was a lawyer), residence unknown; Grace taught mathematics in Logansport, Indiana, schools (deceased).

Laura (Robert, Samuel)

Laura Gibson was born in Indiana and died in Logansport, Indiana. She married Stuart McConnell.

Joseph (Robert, Samuel)

Joseph Gibson was born in Indiana and died in Cass county, Indiana. He married Violet Lee.

Children: Edward (lived in Dayton, Ohio), Robert, died 1915; Arthur married and moved to Canada; Walter (at one time employed by the railroad); Anna taught in Logansport, Indiana, schools; Gertrude.

James (Elizabeth, Samuel)

James McCoy was born November 6, 1828, in Ohio, and died March 23, 1875. He married his cousin, Jane Gibson, 1855. James McCoy accompanied his Uncle William's family to Oregon, 1852. He remained in Oregon that winter.

Children: Judson, Joseph (single), Robert, Charles, Henry (single), Fredrick.

Descendants of Isabella Gibson Kerns—see Kerns outline.

Margaret (Jane, Samuel)

Margaret Campbell was born near Greenfield, Ohio. She married Nov. 16, 1859, David Smart.

Child: Wilbur G. Smart lives in Los Angeles, 615 South Serrano avenue.

*Fourth Generation***Harriet (Isabella, Joseph, Samuel)**

Harriet Turner was born, 1864, Rensselaer, Indiana, and died 192...., in Lafayette, Indiana. She married Olin B. Rippeto (Methodist minister).

Children: Olin, Charlotte.

Armenia (William, Joseph, Samuel)

Armenia Gibson was born, 1857, in Rensselaer, Indiana, and died, 1933. She married Frederick William Cole.

Children: Ida May, Fred Gibson.

Harriet (William, etc.)

Harriet Gibson was born, 1860, in Rensselaer, Indiana, and died, 1931, Long Island. She married William Kinggman. They lived and died on Long Island, New York.

Emma (William, etc.)

Emma Gibson was born, 1851, Rensselaer, Indiana. She lived in Brooklyn, New York.

Ida (William, etc.)

Ida May Gibson was born, 1863, Rensselaer, Indiana, and lives on Long Island, Edna street, apartment 2.

Marie (Asa, Joseph, Samuel)

Marie E. Gibson was born, 1862, Logansport, Indiana, and died there, 1925. She married, 1875, James Edward Buchanan. Reverend M. M. Post performed the ceremony. They are both buried in Pisgah cemetery, Logansport, Indiana.

Children: Charles (married Martha Peden), Grace L. (married Ralph W. Searight), James Cecil (married Bessie Byrkett), Dalla (married Wynona Young), deceased; Arthur, Sarah, Howard, Ada.

Robert (Asa, etc.)

Robert M. Gibson was born, 1854, Logansport, Indiana, and died, 1930. He married, 1900, Louise Million. They both are buried in the Pisgah cemetery.

Child: Frank E.

Malinda (Asa, etc.)

Malinda Gibson, Robert's twin, was born, 1854, and died 1901. She married George McCloskey. Both are buried in the Pisgah cemetery.

Child: Roland G.

Milo (Asa, etc.)

Milo Gibson was born, 1856, and died 1931. He married Catherine McClosky. Both are buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Logansport, Indiana.

Children: Roy (deceased, 1935); Helen.

Schuyler (Asa, etc.)

Schuyler C. Gibson was born, 1861, and died in 1939. He is buried in Pisgah cemetery, Logansport, Indiana. He married Minnie Chilot, 1891.

Children: Carl, Ross, Mark (deceased), Mary.

Frank (Andrew, Joseph, Samuel)

Frank Gibson was born, 1859, and died while traveling in Europe at Carlsbad, Czecho Slovakia, 1932. He married and his widow lives in New York City.

Children: Paul, Howard.

Sarah (Joseph, Joseph, Samuel)

Sarah Isabella Gibson was born, 1857. She married William Schuman.

Robert (Joseph, etc.)

Robert O. Gibson was born, 1860. He married Mary Tilly Brin.

Mary (Joseph, etc.)

Mary Gibson was born 1863. She married Frank Montgomery.

Samuel (Joseph, etc.)

Samuel Gibson was born 1865. He married Tony ———.

Joseph (Joseph, etc.)

Joseph A. Gibson was born, 1865, and married ———.

Irwin (Joseph, etc.)

Irwin Gibson was born 1867. He married Lillian —.

Children: Two girls.

Fred (Joseph, etc.)

Fred Gibson was born, 1874, in Washington. He married Ida Brin.

Children: Two girls.

Anna (Joseph, etc.)

Anna Gibson was born 1877. She married Jeff Churchill.

Frances (Joseph, etc.)

Frances Gibson was born 1880. She married Adolph Diedrich.

Burton (Robert, Joseph, Samuel)

Burton Gibson was born, 1868, and died 1930. He married Grace Knight.

Child: Harold (deceased).

Joseph (Robert, etc.)

Joseph W. Gibson was born, 1870, and lives in Centralia, Wash.

Children: Lurene, Josie, Harold.

Cora (Robert, etc.)

Cora B. Gibson was born, 1873, and died 1913. She married Valentine Best.

Children: Florence, Lillian, Frank, Howard.

Sada (Robert, Joseph, Joseph)

Sada May Gibson was born, 1875, and died 1909. She married, first, Marion Ogle; second, Clarence Glenn.

Children: Grace Ogle who married Mr. White; Clarence Glenn who lives in Montesano, Wash.

Milton (Robert, etc.)

Milton H. Gibson was born, 1879, and lives in Centralia, Washington. He married Maude Packwood, 1900.

Children: Vida, Harry, Albert, Paul, LeRoy.

Zella (Robert, etc.)

Zella Gibson was born 1885. She married George Van Glider.

Children: Clarence, Leda (married A. E. Smith).

Joseph (Benjamin, Robert, Samuel)

Joseph Albert (Bert) was born, 1865, in Logansport, Indiana, and is an invalid living in Olathe, Kansas. He married Mary N. Rochester (born in Cooper county, Missouri).

Children: Reuel Dudley, born, 1890, Olathe, Kansas. No record.

Mary (Rowena, Robert, Samuel)

Mary Corbett was born in Indiana. She married Dale Coons.

Children: Cleo, Mary.

Emma (Rowena, etc.)

Emma Corbett married John Coons.

Children: Four or five boys.

Samuel (Roseanna, Robert, Samuel)

Samuel Rogers one time lived in Texas. Married and has children.

Edward (Roseanna, etc.)

Edward Rogers at one time lived in Texas. No record.

Emma (Roseanna, etc.)

Emma Rogers lived and died in Trenton, Missouri.

Robert (Roseanna, etc.)

Robert Rogers one time lived in Springhill, Kansas.

Kate (Margaret, Robert, Samuel)

Kate Beckley married Edward Dillion. Lived at Springhill, Kansas.

Edward (Harriet, Robert, Samuel)

Edward McConnell married a very talented musician. He at one time practiced law in Logansport, Indiana.

Judson (Jane, Robert, Samuel)—(James, Elizabeth, Samuel)

Judson McCoy was born September 4, 1856, and died June 22, 1930. He married Mary Everett, 1891.

Children: Ednal, Ralph.

Robert (Jane, Robert, Samuel)—(James, Elizabeth, Samuel)

Robert McCoy was born August 27, 1860, and died March 3, 1904. He married Alice Rochester, 1890.

Children: Henry, Harriet (she lives in California).

Charles (Jane, etc.)—(James, etc.)

Charles McCoy was born August 26, 1865, and died January 16, 1935 (in California). He married May Marsh, 1900, at Valley Springs, California.

Children: Fredrick Henry, Clara Jane (married Mr. Watts). Esther married Mr. Boxwall, Charles Elmer, Viola (lives with mother, 820 Alabama street, Vallejo, California).

Fredrick (Jane, etc.)—(James, etc.)

Fredrick Oscar McCoy was born May 28, 1872, and lives at Clermont Harbor, Mississippi. He married Mabel Estella Freeman, Conway Springs, Kansas, 1908.

Children: Frances, Elizabeth.

See Kerns outline for Fourth Generation of Samuel Gibson.

Fifth Generation

Howard (Frank, Andrew, Joseph, Samuel)

Howard Gibson lives in Philadelphia, Pa.

Child: Jean.

Fred (Armenia, William, Joseph, Samuel)

Fred Gibson married Mary Sharp.

Children: Winnefried Emma, William Sharp.

Arthur (Marie, Asa, Joseph, Samuel)

Arthur Buchanan married Pearl Yeider.

Children: Bruce (married Florence Wickerham), Jane (married Lowell Forgery).

Sarah (Marie, etc.)

Sarah Ann Buchanan married LeRoy Young.

Children: J. Virgil, Lawrence B. (married Margaret Feruson), Richard (married Martha Brown), Lucille (married Charles L. Burns), Grace (married James F. Kesser), Mary (married Don Hinshaw), Gertrude, James.

Howard (Marie, etc.)

Howard Buchanan married Sarah E. Bradford.

Child: Mary Ellen.

Adah (Marie, Asa, Joseph, Samuel)

Adah M. Buchanan married Henry N. Hurd.

Child: David Edward.

Frank (Robert, Asa, Joseph, Samuel)

Frank E. Gibson married Nellie Hardy.

Child: Lucile (married Floyd MacDonald).

Roland (Malinda, Asa, Joseph, Samuel)

Roland McCloskey married Dottie Doney.

Child: May (married Harry Kahle).

Helen (Milo, Asa, Joseph, Samuel)

Helen Gibson married Joseph Blackburn. Both are buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Logansport, Indiana.

Children: Joseph, Annette.

Carl (Schuyler, Asa, etc.)

Carl B. Gibson married Marie Loop. He served in the first World War.

Children: David Mark, John Schuyler.

Ross (Schuyler, Asa, etc.)

Ross Asa Gibson married Margaret Searight. He served in the first World War.

Children: Robert G. (he graduated from Annapolis, 1941), William R., Richard M.

Mark (Schuyler, Asa, etc.)

H. Mark Gibson died in 1919 and is buried in Mount Hope cemetery, Logansport, Indiana. He married Bess Renberger.

Child: James Gibson.

Mary (Schuyler, Asa, etc.)

Mary Gibson married Doctor Fred C. Henderson of Niles, Michigan.

Child: Abbie Ann.

Lurene (Joseph W., Robert M., Joseph, Samuel)

Rena Gibson married Wayne Kirkpatrick.

Children: Alice, Lorene.

Florence (Cora, Robert, Joseph, Samuel)

Florence Best married George Mitchell.

Child: Betty Jean.

Lillian (Cora, Robert, etc.)

Lillian Best married D. V. Glenn.

Child: Richard.

Vida (Milton, Robert, etc.)

Vida Gibson married Stanley Mustard.

Children: Donald, James, Robert.

Ednal (Judson, Jane, Robert, Samuel)—(James, Elizabeth, Samuel)

Ednal McCoy married Joseph Cunningham.

Afterword

THE Kerns, Popes and Gibsons, our ancestors, were pioneers in Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, the Middle West and the Pacific Northwest. They travelled by flat boats, canoes, pack horses, carts and covered wagons.

Each man, from his youth when he was bound out to learn a trade, developed self reliance. He knew the value (as well as the necessity) of cooperating with his neighbors. He had to make his own plow, mould his own bullets, flay his wheat, ret the flax, and grind his flour. The women gathered the flax, carded the wool, spun the yarn, and furnished the family with linen and clothing.

They had only the wealth which self reliance brings. To their new homes these upright pioneers brought a courageous spirit which contributed to a strong foundation for the ideas of education and the ideals of religion in this great new world.

