



The
Kreys
from PRUSSIA to ZION

A Legacy of Faith and Perseverance



Written & Compiled by
Keena Krey Price

Thanks to author's daughter, Kristina Price Shurts, for the cover design.

Upper Image: Sketch of old town Danzig, West Prussia, around the time when
Karl Gustav Krey and his family lived in the area.

Lower Image: LDS Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah, around the time that the
Kreys immigrated to Utah.

Please see pages 171-173 for additional acknowledgements
of those who made this book possible

THE KREYS

From Prussia to Zion

**Written for the descendants of
Karl Gustav & Augusta Boldt Krey:**

- Clara Augusta Krey**
- Robert Herman Krey**
- Paul Frederick Krey**
- Olga Wilhelmina Krey**

**who left their native land of Prussia in
Germany and immigrated to "Zion" in Utah**

Our ancestors can bless our lives, but only if we don't forget them.

Notes on names and spelling

When researching family history, we often find that the spelling of an individual's name or the name itself will change from time to time. This is especially frequent where multiple countries or languages are involved such as when German names are Americanized. Examples which may be found in this volume include:

Karl Gustav Krey	Auguste Wilhelmine Boldt
Carl Gustav Krey (see p. 118)	Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt
Marie Zimmermann Krey	Paul Friedrich Krey
Maria Zimmermann Krey	Paul Fredrick Krey
Olga Gertraut Krey	Emma Krey
Olga Gertrude Krey	Evelyn Krey Emery
Catherina Martczinke	(surname) Mahnhardt
Catherine Martschinske	(surname) Manhart

In German, a double "s" (ss) is often written with the symbol "ß".
Umlauted letters (ä, ö, ü) can be written using the base letter with an "e" (ae, oe, ue).
So Schönfließ might appear as Schoenfliess.

We welcome your feedback.

To order or to share any comments, please contact:

Keena Krey Price, 2344 Valley Drive, Eagle Mountain, UT 84005

Tel: 801-768-2608, Email: keenaprice@aol.com

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Preface

What does it mean to be a "Krey"?

As I was growing up, my dad would often use the phrase, "Remember, you're a Krey." I had no idea what he was talking about. I never knew my grandparents, only that my dad had a great regard for his parents and that he had a picture of his mother on his dresser. I had helped my dad type up the four generation sheets when that was part of the L.D.S. Church program. I would look at the names and places of the people and wonder what kind of a life they had and what the places where they lived were like. I found out that my great grandfather, Karl Gustav Krey was a twin and that he was born in 1837 on a farm estate called the "Grünhof" in West Prussia.

Needless to say, I was hooked at a young age on discovering my roots. Who would have thought that later in life I would have the opportunity to live in Germany and actually visit the "Grünhof" (now in Poland) and start to discover what it really meant to be a "Krey." And who would have thought that I would gather information for the next 50 years or so and put it into a book called "The Kreys From Prussia to Zion."

It's been a fascinating journey - researching our ancestors and finding and getting to know relatives and sharing memories from the past. I've gained a greater appreciation for those who went before - the Kreys in West Prussia who struggled through wars and famines; the Kreys in St. Johann, Germany who came to America and gave up their homeland to embrace a new religion; and especially the Kreys of my father's generation who continued the legacy of faith and perseverance to establish families here in America. I feel certain that they made these sacrifices so their posterity (who we are!) could have the blessed lives we have today.

So . . . this book is to help us remember them so we can appreciate how they have shaped our lives. . .

We should get to know those who came before us...we are part of a wonderful link that connects us all together. (President Thomas S. Monson)

In conclusion, I'd like to reiterate what was written for a Krey Family Reunion (*Familienverband der Kreyen*) in 1932 in Germany: *May the present work find favor and may it especially remind the younger generation of their ancestors...*

Keena Krey Price, author and compiler

Dedication

Where would we be without her?

When reviewing the history of how the Kreys came "from Prussia to Zion," it becomes very apparent that it is to Clara Augusta Krey that we must give credit for pioneering the way. Although Clara had no children of her own, it was through her courageous decisions and unwavering faith that she was the catalyst to cause three of her siblings (Olga, Robert and Paul) to "come to Zion." We feel extremely indebted to Clara for her influence on all of our families. She probably never imagined the far-reaching effects her life would have on future generations.



Clara Augusta Krey Martinson

1878 -1974

Introduction

Focus and Structure of the Book

This book was written and compiled for the descendants of four siblings, Clara, Robert, Paul and Olga Krey, who were children of Karl Gustav and Augusta (Boldt) Krey, and who came to America from Germany in the early 1900's. The book contains descriptions of the siblings' lives and circumstances and how they came to make the decisions to leave their homeland and immigrate to America. We also learn much about their ancestors' lives in Germany and their descendants' lives in the new world.

Note: The reader may wish to bookmark or keep a separate copy of the "Relationship Chart" (page 11) for convenient reference while reading the book.

Part I - The Krey Name and Legacy - a special interest section that looks at what it means to be a "Krey." The first article attempts to answer the question, "What does the name 'Krey' mean?" with the answer that it probably means "Crow." An article follows about how wonderful crows are (in case anyone feels offended about being a crow). Also included in this section is an article about where the Kreys probably came from in northern Germany and what kind of people they were. Finally, there is a piece on Kreys in Germany and America today - just to show that the name is not that uncommon and that there are many interesting and unique Krey entities all over the world - probably relatives from way back.

Part II - The Immigrant Siblings - the main part of the book from which the title, "The Kreys, From Prussia to Zion" is derived. We start with Clara Augusta Krey, who was the one responsible for bringing her siblings from Prussia to Zion. We then look at Olga, Robert and Paul who joined the LDS church in Germany and came to "Zion" in Utah. We'll consider their family situation in Germany and how they adjusted to life in America. Although our main focus is on the four Kreys who came to Utah, we include a section on a fifth sibling, Emma Wilhelmina, who came to America and ended up in Pennsylvania.

Part III - Ancestry of the Immigrant Siblings - a look back to the first Kreys in our line that we've been able to identify, namely Michael Krey and his son, Jacob, who lived in West Prussia around the 1830's. We explore how they may have gotten there and how they lived. We then learn about Jacob's son, Karl Gustav Krey, the siblings' father, who left the family farm in West Prussia and eventually moved his family to Saarbrücken.

Part IV - The Next Generations - about the posterity of Olga, Robert and Paul Krey and their lives as children of immigrant parents. (Clara married Joseph Martinson but had no children.) Included are Olga's son Arthur and his Manhart descendants who settled in Gentile Valley, Idaho; Robert's children, Edna, Robert, Eddie and Bernina, who lost their father at an early age; and Paul's children, Robert, Hilda, Ralph and Ken, who seemed to have had a penchant for living in California.

Epilogue and Acknowledgements - a brief description of some of the events and circumstances which have led to the compilation of this work with grateful thanks to many contributors.

A large Appendix - containing background material to help in understanding our ancestors and how they lived as well as some more recent information and events.

Section 1 is about West Prussia and contains maps and a historical timeline of the period. It includes some extensive research on the culture and village life of West Prussia by the Remus family who also had ancestors in the same area.

Section 2 is of special interest. It is a book entitled *Die Krejzen* (The Kreys), published in 1932 in Germany by the *Familienverband der Krejzen* (Krey Family Federation). This fascinating book is filled with information about the origin of the Kreys, reports of family reunions dating back to 1921, and an extensive pedigree with Krey names and occupations.

Section 3 consists of Pedigree Charts and Family Group Sheets for the four siblings, their ancestors and many of their descendants.

Section 4 contains a wealth of additional material for individuals and families. It includes original research memos, citizenship papers, steamship passenger lists, letters in our ancestors' German script, several postcards from 1895 to 1920, down to a newspaper article about a wedding dinner where "There were 30 guests and. . . Bunco was played during the evening." Just a lot of information to give us a better feeling for what life was like for our ancestors.

Section 5 contains descriptions and pictures of some of the places where the Krey families lived. It includes an account of a surprise restoration of the family home of Paul and Marie Krey in Ogden. It was a splendid climax to the author's journey of discovery and a way to further honor the memories of those who went before.

A Companion CD is being distributed with this book or is available separately. The CD contains:

- 1) The entire book, including the appendix, in digital (.pdf) format in order to facilitate text searches, copying, editing, printing, etc., and
- 2) Several files of supplemental material much of which is too voluminous for the printed book. This material includes additional documents, correspondence, and other information, many in original form, used in researching and compiling the book. A Table of Contents for the this supplemental material as well as more information on digital options is found on pages 20 and 21 of the book.

So there you have it - lots of exciting information to help us get to know our ancestors better. Thanks to the many relatives and others who have shared experiences, stories and information. This book would not have been possible without a lot of special coincidences and other people lending a hand. Please enjoy and be inspired by the results.

Keena Krey Price, author and compiler

Relationship Chart

For details, see
Family Group Sheets
in section 3 of the Appendix, page 245

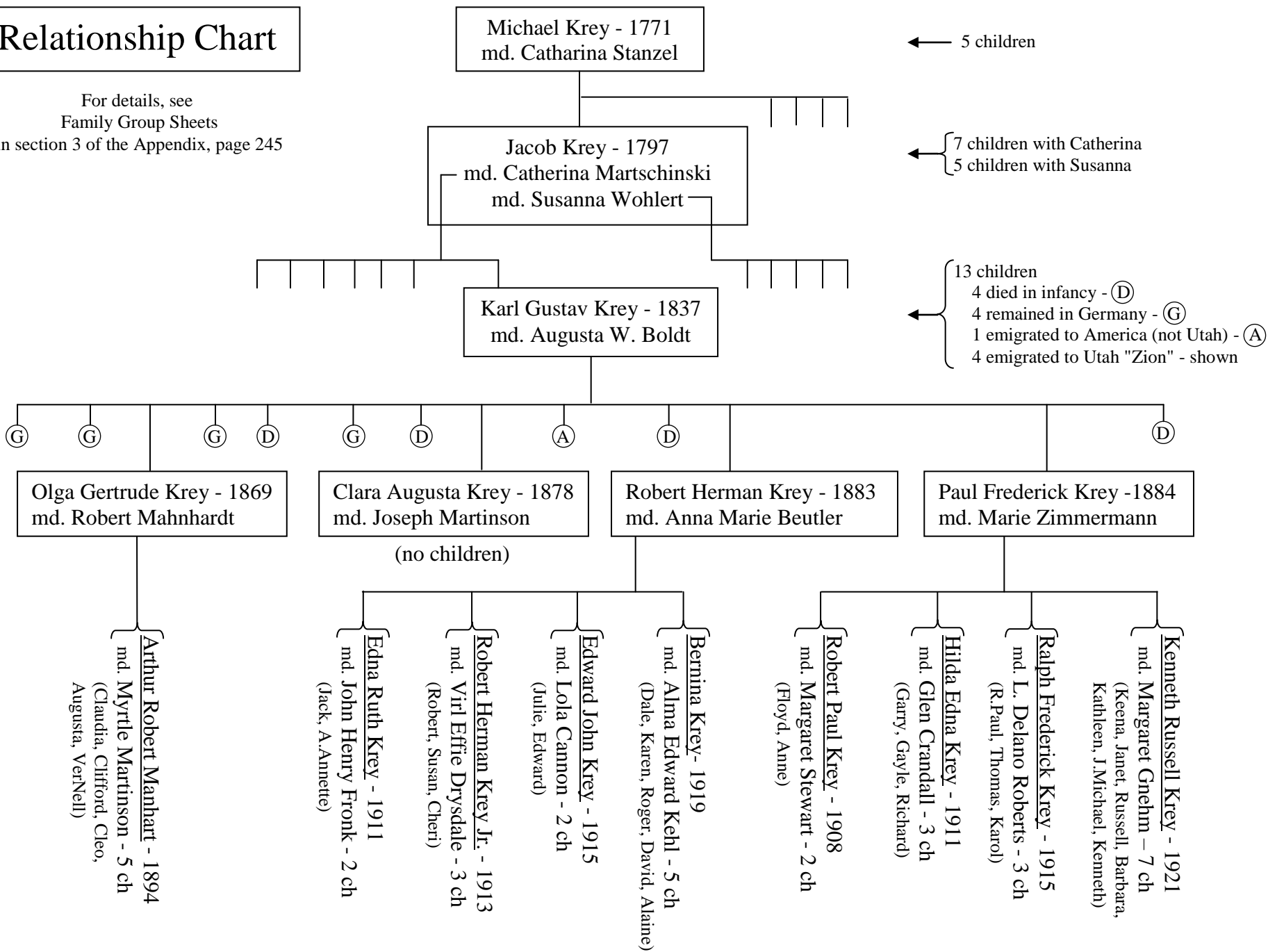


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End of printed book

Additional supplemental material is available in digital form. See below for details.
See next page for content listing of the supplemental material

(A companion CD is distributed with each copy of the printed book.)

The Companion CD contains:

- The entire printed version of the book -**
- A large collection of Supplemental Material -**
(see next page for listing)

Notes:

1. The CD's digital files are in ".pdf" format which allows text searching, copying, printing, etc.
2. Additional copies of the CD may be ordered at cost. See page 4 for contact information.
3. The digital files may also be ordered on a flash drive (also called a jump drive or thumb drive) at cost.
4. In addition, the entire work may be downloaded from the internet by going to: www.tinyurl.com/krey-p2z.
5. Several images in the printed book were changed from color to black and white to keep costs down. These images may be viewed in full color in the digital versions.
6. From the digital files, the reader may wish to print a separate copy of the Relationship Chart (page 11) and/or the Table of Contents (pages 13-21) for quick reference while reading the book.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

The following is a list of additional supplemental material, much of which is too voluminous to include in the printed version of the book, but which may be of interest to the reader. It is available on the Companion CD and otherwise. Please see box on previous page for details.

- 1) A copy of the complete document "Die Kreÿen" with pedigree of over 4000 names, published in 1932 by the Krey Family Association. Some background of the association and the document may be found in Section 2 of the Appendix, page 219.
- 2) Research Notes and Letters from Walther Müller-Dulz (WMD) and Wilhelm Goralczyk
 - a) Explanatory Notes
 - b) WMD Letters to Anna Fink
 - c) WMD Research Notes - Krey line
 - d) WMD Research Notes - Boldt to Liedke lines
 - e) WMD Research Notes - Selected Martczinke Entries from Parish Records
 - f) Wilhelm Goralczyk letter to Anna Fink
- 3) Das Hofgut Zweifel - a Krey family estate located in the town of Winzenheim, Germany
 - a) A 90-page history of the estate written by a Dr. Michael Speier found by Kenneth R. Krey III in 2006 on a visit to the city of Winzenheim during his LDS mission in Germany (see p. 37). Three pages of this history are reproduced in Section 2 of the Appendix, page 241.
 - b) A copy of a four page handwritten document found with the above history. This document is left in its original form as it is written in old German script. We have not yet found anyone who could read and translate it.
- 4) a) Copies of Marie Zimmermann Krey's postcard collection, 75 items, mostly between Switzerland and America, covering 45 years from 1895 to 1940
 - b) Reference spreadsheet for many postcards in the above collection
- 5) Letters and Journals for Paul & Marie Krey Family
 - a) Marie and Paul's letters to Aunt Clara, 1914-1940
 - i) Summaries of 52 letters
 - ii) Scanned copies of letters - 127 pages
 - b) Marie's letters to Robert on his mission, 1930
 - i) Summaries of the 19 letters
 - ii) Scanned copies of letters - 83 pages
 - c) Marie's journal entries, 1939-1943. (Describes being released from Primary and Ken coming home from mission.)
 - d) Marie's letters to daughter, Hilda, 1941-1944
 - i) Summaries of the 30 letters
 - ii) Pdf copies of actual letters - 117 pages
- 6) Notes taken during Marie Zimmermann Krey's Memorial Service - 1945
- 7) Robert Herman Krey's 1897 German *Arbeitsbuch*

PART I

The Krey Name and Legacy

- Does the Krey name mean Crow?**
- What's so special about crows?**
- Where did the Kreys come from?**
- Where are the Kreys today?**



Does the name Krey mean Crow?

That the name "Krey" probably means "crow" may be a little unsettling to some of us, but with a little understanding of the German background, it may not seem quite as unsavory.

**KREY, KREI,
KRÄHE, KRAY?
In modern German,
"Krähe" is the
accepted translation
for crow.**

As one can expect, there are many different spellings of family names over the ages. Some of the different spellings of the Krey name have been Krei, Krähe, Krah and Kray. In German, "Krähe" is the accepted translation for crow and "Krähen" (or "Kreÿen") is the plural form. Robert Herman Krey signed his name with umlauts over the y as in "Kreÿ" (see page 60).

The members of the Krey Family Association (see "Die Kreÿen" in the appendix, page 219) also seemed to agree that Krey means crow as a large crow is at the center of the Krey family crest. There is also the title "Die Kreÿen" over the crest on the cover of the 1932 book which seems to imply that "The Kreys" can be interchanged with "The Crows." And there are many pronunciations according to the dialects of the different areas. The Krey name could end with an a, eh, or i sound and it is suggested that in the Holstein area it was pronounced as "Krei" or the English, "Cry".



To the left is the cover page for the book, "Die Kreÿen", implying that the name Krey means crow.

The book was put together by members of the Krey Family Association in 1932 and gave a history of the Krey family as well as reports on family reunions where the Krey Family Crest was introduced. Also included were extensive descendency charts starting in 1550.

(See full-size view on page 226. The complete book is on the companion CD.)

So why were the original Kreys so proud to call themselves a flock of crows ? For one thing, this provided a symbol to unite the family group. It is common for family organizations to adopt traditions, shields and mottos to foster a sense of community.

The Krey Family Motto:



Which, loosely translated, means:

"As long as we stand together no one can harm us"

or, as in the familiar English equivalent:

United we stand, divided we fall

This sends the message that the Krey family wanted to have close associations and support each other - just like a flock of crows. There is an English proverb, "Birds of a feather flock together," that can be compared to the German saying of "Eine Krähe hackt der Andere die Augen nicht aus" or "One crow does not peck out the eyes of another."

This could also make a light-hearted case for crows being known to have a sense of loyalty to the group as they are known to preen each other gently around the eyes.



The Crow is featured on the Krey Family Crest . The original was a wood carving for the 1924 reunion.

(See page 236 for a description and page 237 for a larger view of the full Crest)

What is so special about crows?

Aside from just providing a symbol, the crow is actually a very inspiring identity for a group of people. Crows are dark, handsome birds that are intelligent, strong, graceful, monogamous - and they stick together. This may have been why the first Kreds were given the name Crows - maybe they were dark and handsome and strong and stuck together. And the image of a crow may have been more of what we think of as a raven since ravens are a member of the crow family. Actually the type of crow that is most common in Europe is the Carrion Crow and this looks similar to the crow on the Krey Family Crest.



The Carrion Crow, common in Europe

Following are a few **facts about crows** (or Krähen) that might help improve their image for us:

1. **"Crows" can refer to an entire group of large birds** with a highly developed song and a unique perching style. They are of the genus *Corvus*, of the family *Corvidae*, having a long, stout bill and lustrous black plumage. There are 39 different species of the crow family including Crows, Ravens, Magpies, and Jackdaws.
2. **Crows are handsome and graceful.** From the book, *Crows* by Bora Sax, we read: "From the tip of a crow's beak to the end of its tail is a single curve, which changes rhythmically as the crow turns its head or bends toward the ground. Foraging on their long, powerful legs, crows appear to glide over the earth; they take flight almost without effort, flapping their wings easily, ascending into the air like spirits."
3. **Crows are intelligent.** According to *Neuroscience* magazine: "Crows are among the planet's most intelligent animals, teaching their young to use tools for foraging and banding together to fight off intruders." According to the PBS Nature Program, "A Murder of Crows," these birds may be able to distinguish between one human and another. Also, they seem to be able to communicate to others about whether a certain human is to be feared by recognizing features and remembering past actions.
4. **Crows work together in their flock.** Crows are very social and live in large extended family groups. In fall and winter, crows roost in large flocks numbering in the thousands. They may fly as far as 50 miles each day to join the roost. They direct each other to food sources and will "mob" or attack other creatures to protect their young.

So, hopefully, with this information, those of us who are Kreys, can accept the possibility of the name meaning "crow" and see some merit in it. The Family Federation of Kreys implied that this symbol of crows flocking together and their motto of "standing firmly together" would be an inspiration to the Kreys and beyond. In an epilogue to one of the large family reunions (see pages 219-237), the writer expresses this desire. It reads, in part:

"...es ist zu hoffen, dass der Gemeinschaftssinn* wieder erwachen wird, nicht nur bei den Kreyen, sondern in ganz Deutschland nach dem Wahlspruch des Kreyenverbandes:

Sodra wi fass tosam hefft stahn,
Denn hett uns na keen Minsch wat dahn."

Or, in English:

"...it is to be hoped that the sense of community will again be awakened, not just among the Kreys, but in all of Germany, following the motto of the Krey Association:

As long as we hold firmly together
Then no one can do us any harm"

Could we also say? . . .

Let us Kreys band together like a flock of crows!



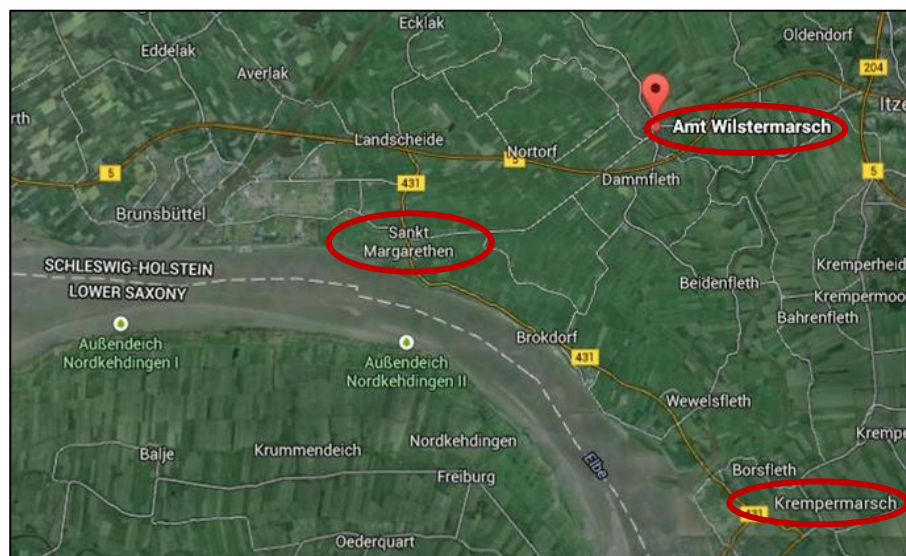
* Note: Although the German word "Gemeinschaft" is generally translated into English as "community," it usually carries a broader implication suggesting relationships "based on a relatively homogenous culture, tending to be intimate, informal, cooperative, and imbued with a sense of moral obligation to the group."

Where did the Kreys come from?

The area where Kreys were first identified by researchers was in what is today Schleswig-Holstein, the northernmost of the 16 states of Germany. This is an agricultural area that is centered around the Elbe River and was the scene of many earlier conflicts between Denmark and Holstein. Small towns in this area such as Wilstermarsch, Krempermarsch and St. Margarethen were the family villages of many of the earlier Kreys.



Kreys were first identified in the Schleswig-Holstein area of Northern Germany bordering Denmark.
(Note red-outlined area, above)



Wilstermarsch, St. Margarethen, and Krempermarsch, on the north bank of the Elbe River, as they appear today on Google Earth. These are the towns that were family villages of the Kreys in the 1300's to 1600's.

A castle in northern Germany lists a Krey in 1341

According to a Krey family historical account written in 1932, the earliest entry of a Krey name found so far dates from 1341 in this "Marshes" area of northern Germany, where a Hildeles Krey signed as a witness to a pact between the Holstein Dukes and the Danish King (see "Die Krejzen" in the appendix, page 222). Before that time, records are very scarce, either because they were not kept or because they were destroyed during the many wars and occupations by Saxons, Danes, Franks and the armies of the Holy Roman Empire. We can assume that the Kreyes in this area were of Germanic descent and fit in somewhere with the nobility and land owners in this medieval period of kings, dukedoms, and castles.

Krey. "A large well-to-do family of Wilstermarsch" - around 1550

For the next several centuries, a large number of Kreyes are identified in church and land records in the Wilstermarsch area. A book on Farming Families ("*Bauernfamilien*") in the area recognizes the Krey family as follows: "**Krey.** a large well-to-do family of Wilstermarsch who are among the original settlers especially in the parish town of St. Margarethen." (The original German is "*Krey. Eine große begüterte Familie der Wilster Marsch. Besonders im Kirchspiel St. Margarethen ist sie von jeher angesessen*".)

There is a Henneke Krey who was a landowner in Rönnau in 1399; a Nikolaus Krey who lived in Rooskop in 1448; a Lütke Krey in St. Margarethen in 1499; and a Hermann Krey who was mayor of Itzehoe in 1537. There were also several distinguished clergymen at the time, including a Magister Martin Krey.



Farm in Schleswig-Holstein area

Krey. Eine große begüterte Familie der Wilster Marsch. Besonders im Kirchspiel St. Margarethen ist sie von jeher angesessen. Im Jahre 1448 wohnte Nikolaus kreye auf Roskopp, ein anderer Nikolaus krey im Jahre 1464 zu Wewelsfleth. 1477 ist ein Harmen kreyge Mitglied der Liebfraueugilde zu Itzehoe. Das Bederegister von 1499 nennt als Besitzer: Hinrich kreye to bischope, Jakob kreye to Höddingsflethe, Lütke kreye tom Blethe. Um 1500 hatte Jakob kreye Grundbesitz zu Heiligenstedten. Hermann Kreye ist im Jahre 1537 zweiter Bürgermeister von Itzehoe. Im Jahre 1564 hat Michel kreye, wohl ein Sohn oder Enkel des obengenannten Jakob, einen Hof in Höddingsfleth. Anno 1613 ist Hinrich Kreye in der Heidtducht (Kirchspiel St. Margarethen) Besitzer eines großen Hofes, zur selben Zeit Klaus Kreye auf Osterbünge, ebenfalls im Kirchspiel St. Margarethen. Der Hof zu Osterbünge ist auch noch heute im Besitz der Familie. In der Kremper Marsch war die Familie von 1680 bis 1738 in Grevenkop angesessen, seit Beginn des 17. Jahrhunderts auch am alten Deich in der Nähe von Glückstadt. Die Familie blüht noch heute kräftig, vor allem in der Wilster Marsch.

Excerpt from the book mentioning Kreyes in the Wilstermarsch area

We have pedigree charts from the Familienverband (*Family Association*) book of Krey lineage in neighboring cities starting in 1550 with a Johann Krey from the Osterbünge Duchey. There are a dozen or so descendancy charts for different Krey lines with a total of more than 4000 names listed, about half of which have the Krey surname. Most of these Kreyes were land-owning farmers (*Landwirte*) in Wilstermarsch and a few were pastors, teachers, musicians and doctors. (See "*Die Krejzen*" section of the companion CD)

Many Krey names in northwestern Germany (See researcher Wilhelm Goralczyk's description of Krey names from Niedersachsen to Danzig in the Supplemental CD.)

Are we related to these Kreys?

We haven't found a direct tie-in to the Wilstermarsch Kreys, but assume that, since these were the first Kreys identified, our family may have immigrated from there to Prussia in the 1600's. Michael Krey was born in Prussia in 1771, but other Kreys are found there as early as 1647.




Typical Farm House (*Bauernhof*) in the Wilstermarsch area near the Elbe River where the Kreys originated. The farmers here were involved in trading between Hamburg and Holland.



"Wilstermarsch" living room of farm house belonging to Joachim Krey. The decorative furniture of 1744 displays the wealth and self-confidence of farmers in the area.

Wilstermarsch



Wilstermarsch is an Amt in the district of Steinburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. It is situated around Wilster, which is the seat of the Amt, but not part of it. It is the lowest point in Germany, 3.5 meters below sea level. [Wikipedia](http://pl.wikipedia.org)

pl.wikipedia.org

A Krey family estate in Winzenheim in 1620

In 1620, the merchant Abraham Krey, from Cologne, Germany, acquired grounds in Winzenheim, a town southwest of Frankfurt. His grandson, Johann George Krey rebuilt the estate in 1712 to include the present-day manorial farm and wine gardens. By 1884, the property had been acquired by others who eventually renamed it the Hofgut Zweifel.



Historical marker for the Hofgut Zweifel describing how it was founded by Abraham Krey and developed by his grandson, Joh. George Krey.

It is interesting to note that the arched gateway to the present "Hofgut" is preserved from the time of Johann Krey and bears his initials as well as the Krey family crest embellished with at least one crow. In a history of the Hofgut Zweifel the "J & K" on the crest is described as showing that the Hof is the property of the Krey family. The bird at the top of the crest is described as having a fluttering crow crowning it. (See pages 241-243, "Das Hofgut Zweifel" in the appendix.)



Fluttering crow atop the Krey Family crest for the estate of "J K" (Johann Krey) established in 1712

Where are the Kreys today?

The Kreys spread out

If we assume that the Schleswig-Holstein area of northern Germany is where the Kreys came from, we may also assume that many spread out from there to other places. There were border conflicts, famines and wars, desires for land, and political uprisings that caused people to leave their homeland. The researchers reported that in earlier times, there were names related to Kreys in lower German areas from East Prussia to Flanders. And, at the time of the Krey Reunion (*Familientag des Verbandes*) in 1921, they reported that Krey names were also found in many outlying countries, from Brazil to Japan to America. Today, in the United States, there are thousands of people with the Krey surname, not to mention descendants who are Kreys through matriarchal lines.

Kreys in Germany today

Germany today has the majority of Krey names and it is not surprising to find many of these in the area of the original Kreys in Schleswig-Holstein. Examples include:

- **Krey Schiffart GmbH** is a world-wide shipping company headquartered in Schlesien.
- **Bauernhof Krey** is a large cabbage growing farm in the marshes.
- **Bürgermeister Peter Krey** is the current mayor of Beidenfleth, a town of 837 inhabitants in the Wilstermarsch area.
- **Ferienhof Krey** is a farm run by Jürgen Krey, which offers a refreshing vacation on a working farm on the shore of the Elbe River. On their web page is "Herzlich Willkommen auf dem Ferienhof der Familie Krey." (*A hearty welcome to the vacation farm of the Krey family*) (See www.ferien-am-elbdeich.de)
- **Krey Gate**, in Winzenheim, is a historical landmark found at the entrance of the present day winery named "Gut Neuhof - proprietor Wigbert Wolfarth."

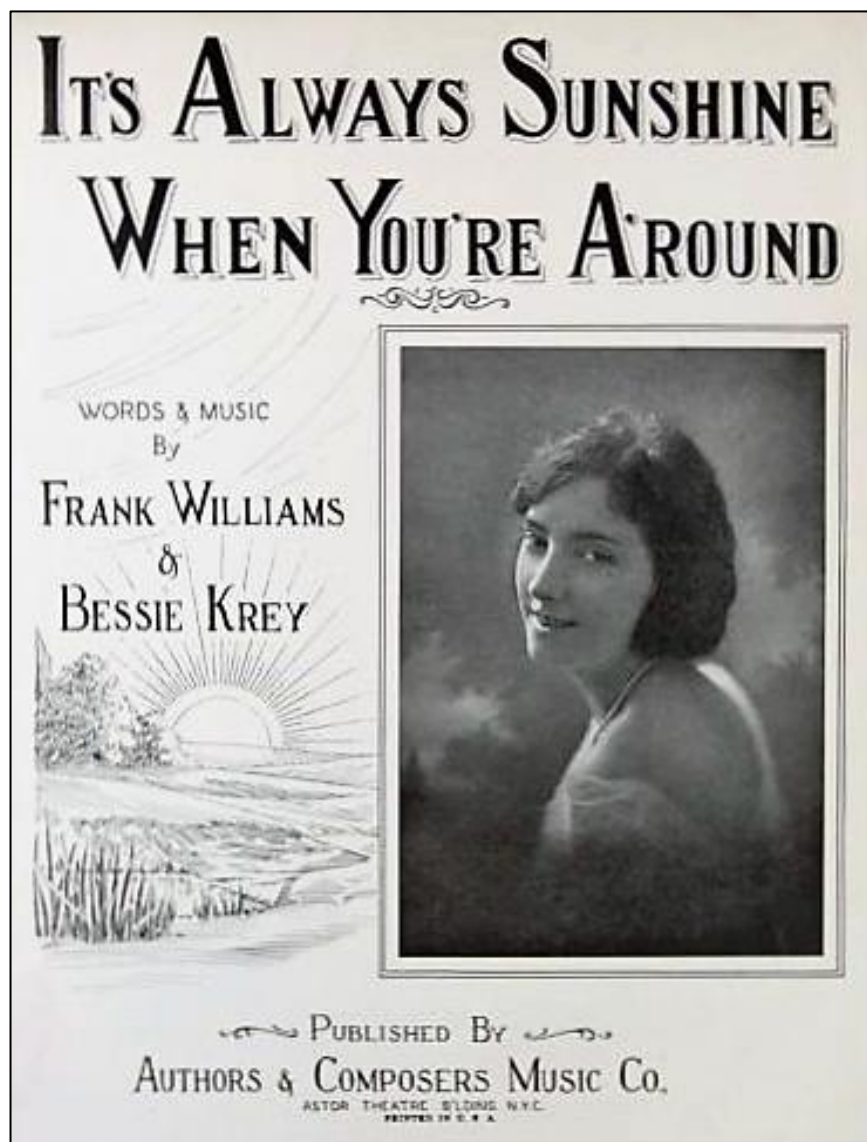
Kreys in America

The Krey name is a lot more prevalent in America than one would think. Most Kreys immigrated from Europe in the 17th century, settling for the most part in the mid-west. Some of the most prominent are:

- **Krey's Packing Plant** was established in 1882 in St. Louis, Missouri by a John Krey. Even though it has since closed, there is a **Krey Deli Bologna** and a **Krey Gourmet Ham** that is still available through the John Morrell Co.
- **Krey Baby Doll Company** sells dolls designed by Susan Krey in participating shops. The company is based in Woodinville, WA. (See website www.kreybaby.com.)

- **Krey Field Airport** is a small airport in Adelanto, California that offers charter flights and was started by a John Krey who is a retired aerospace engineer.
- **R. Paul Krey Elementary School** in Brentwood, California is named after a great grandson of Karl Gustav Krey. It's a top notch school and anyone who goes there is proud to be a Krey Coyote.
- In addition, there are many other Krey entities - a furniture business, bakeries, publishers and bookstores, to name a few.

The following pages show some examples and pictures of the Krey name in Germany and in America. To start, here is one of my favorites - an old song by composers Frank Williams and Bessie Krey, called "It's Always Sunshine When You're Around." It may not be famous, but what a great title.



Krey Schiffart GmbH

Ostfriesland, Germany



Krey Schiffahrts GmbH has a fleet of cargo vessels. It was founded in 1992 by graduate shipbuilding engineer George Krey and is based in Northwestern Germany in the town of Leer/Ostfriesland.

Ferienhof Krey

Schleswig-Holstein, Germany



The Krey Family runs a working farm and welcomes vacationing guests to enjoy authentic farm life on this beautiful retreat in Schleswig Holstein on the banks of the Elbe River in Northern Germany.

Krey Gate

Winzenheim, Germany

The history of the Hofgut Zweifel winery describes the Krey family crest having a "fluttering" crow at its apex. (See description of "Das Hofgut Zweifel" on page 241)



Kenneth R. Krey III stands under the arch of the Krey Gate that leads to the Guthof once belonging to Johann Krey. (See detail of emblem on page 32)



Winzenheim, founded in 1632



The village of Winzenheim

Ken is the great grandson of Paul F. Krey. He discovered the Krey Gate while on an LDS mission in the Frankfurt area of Germany in 2006 and procured a copy of the history and took pictures of the area. Thank you, Kenny!!

Krey's Packing Plant

St. Louis, Missouri

featuring Krey Gourmet Ham and Bologna



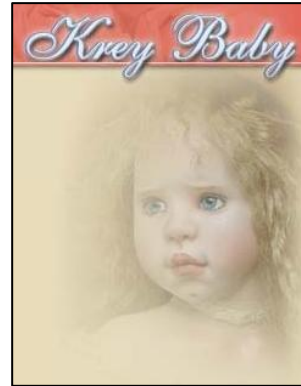
The "Krey's" name is still visible today on the side of the old Krey's Packing Plant in St. Louis, Missouri. It was started by John Krey, an immigrant from Germany, in 1882.



Anyone up for some Krey bologna or ham? Krey's Packing Plant closed in 1978 and the brand name was sold to the John Morell Co. making it possible to still enjoy some of the best bologna ever made.



Krey Baby Doll Company
Woodinville, WA
www.kreybaby.com



Krey Baby Dolls are world class porcelain dolls sculpted and created by Susan Krey. Her "Krey Classics" are collector's items for their beautiful faces and fine workmanship.

Krey Field Airport
Adelanto, California



Krey Field offers charter flights and was started by a John Krey who is a retired aerospace engineer.

Krey Elementary School

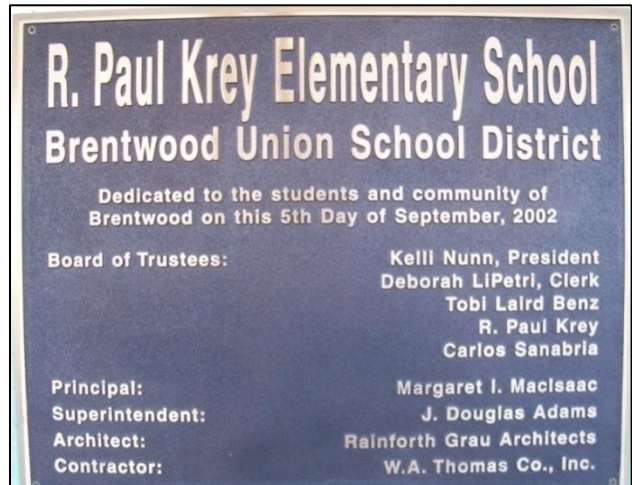
Brentwood, California



R. Paul Krey Elementary School in Brentwood, California was named after a grandson of Paul Frederick Krey who immigrated to America in 1906.



Krey Elementary is a top ranked school with such reviews as "I love Krey and the quality of its teachers" and "Krey Coyotes Rock!"



Paul Krey, is the namesake of the school. He was a long time district board member and is a dentist in the community.

PART II

The Immigrant Siblings

- Clara Augusta Krey Martinson**
- Olga Gertrude Krey Manhardt**
- Robert Herman Krey**
and his wife, Anna Marie Beutler
- Paul Frederick Krey**
and his wife Marie Zimmermann
- Emma Wilhelmina Krey**

Clara Augusta Krey Martinson (1878-1974)

Clara's story on how she joined the Mormon church

By 1903, Clara was 25 years old and Robert and Paul were 20 and 19. Their mother, Augusta, had died in April of that year. Clara later related how sad and lonely she felt after her mother's passing and how this led to her being the first one to find the LDS church. These are her own words telling how it all came to pass: (from a taped interview in 1969; see full interview in the appendix, page 314)

At that time my mother had just passed away and I felt so lonesome and so longing for her. And this mailman, he found me like this and he said you come to my house and my wife will give you some literature to read. And so I put him off and put him off and every time he came to leave a letter I felt guilty because I hadn't gone to his wife and I didn't want to see him unhappy. And so with that intention I went to his house. I went upstairs and knocked at the door and I expected to see his wife there but instead it was this tall fellow standing there and I said is "Mrs. __vander home?" And he said, "No, she just went to the store. You'd better come in." And so I came in and he took me to the dining room and had me sitting on a chair and he was sitting on the edge of the table and he taught me about Mormonism.

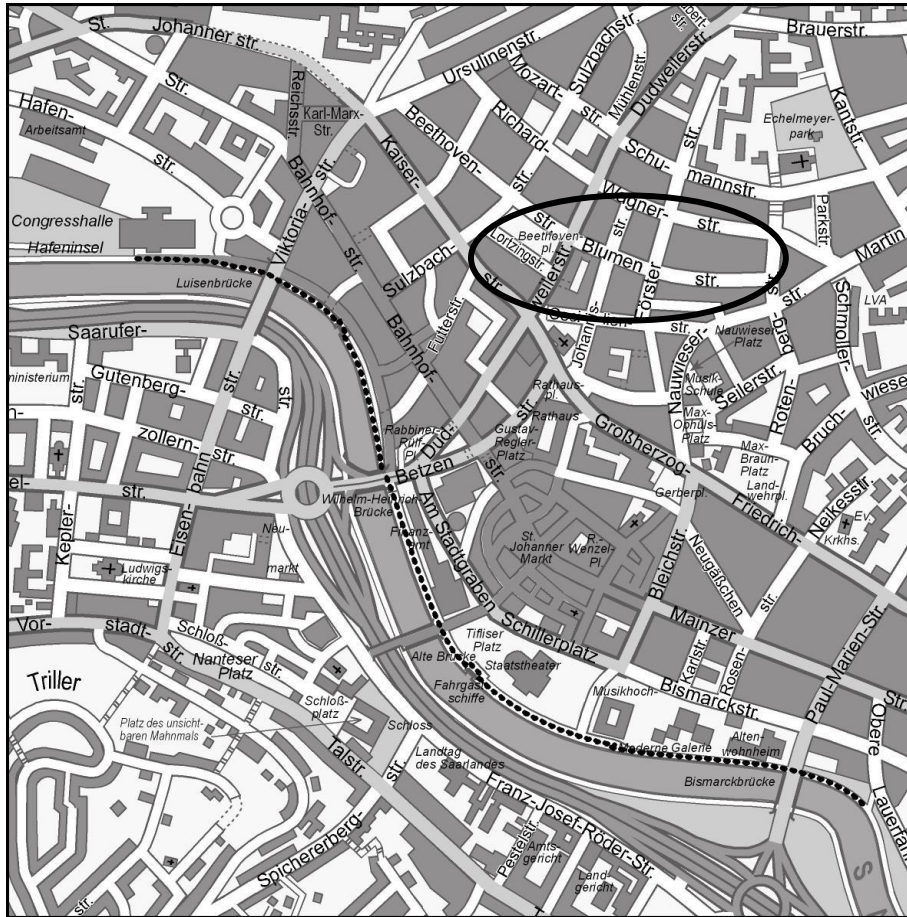
Now if I had come at any other time I would not have found that Mormon missionary there. But I put it off and put it off and like I say, I felt embarrassed, but just that day something prompted me to go that morning and there I found Thomas E. McKay and Dr. Morrison and two younger missionaries. I didn't know them but they were from Logan. Thomas E. McKay didn't lose any time to start to teach me Mormonism. He began with the vision of Joseph Smith and I just sat there spellbound. I can never forget it. And about two months later I asked for baptism.

Isaac Tuckett, he baptized me and Leo Woodruff confirmed me. I was baptized in the Saar River in the darkness of the night, The Mormons were not permitted to preach in the town I lived in so they had to do it at night. I can still see myself standing at the edge of the river and saw that the water was really coming down so fast. That kind of scared me. But they took me down to the bathing area where the people used to go to swim. They took me down the steps into the water and I felt kind of embarrassed because my nightgown kind of floated on the water but it wasn't so bad because it was dark. It was cold of course but I didn't feel the coldness only the water coming toward me. There was a big stream you know.

Clara was baptized August 31, 1903. She said she did it because she was lonely and wanted to make someone happy. But once she was converted, she never looked back. She went on to influence her widowed sister Olga and two of her brothers to investigate the church.



Clara Augusta Krey - portrait probably taken in Germany



Map of St. Johann area where the Kreys may have had their apartment on Blumenstrasse and where Clara probably lived with her brothers when she met the missionaries from the LDS church in 1903.



St. Johann today (from Google Maps picture) shows what the apartment houses may have been like on Blumenstrasse in 1903. Blumenstrasse 15, the address on a postcard sent to Robert Krey around 1905, exists today and is similar to the circled apartments.

Clara comes to America

On April 14, 1905, Clara Augusta Krey boarded the *S.S. Arabic* in Liverpool, England to come to America. She was 27 years old and was leaving her home of St. Johann, Germany, to join with other Saints from Holland, Switzerland and Germany on a 10-day sea crossing to Boston, Massachusetts. Clara was single and listed "store clerk" as her occupation. Most of the other 30 passengers listed with her were in families, but they were all headed to places in Utah and probably shared the goal of gathering to Zion, as did Clara.



The *SS Arabic* was an ocean liner which entered service in 1903 and traveled between Liverpool and New York.

Clara said that she came "by boat and train" to Ogden. It can be assumed that she had friends in Ogden dating from the time the missionaries taught her in Germany. (While in St. Johann, her brother, Robert, received a postcard from a former missionary who now was living in Ogden.) At any rate, she settled in Ogden and was able to welcome her brothers there a year later. Robert and Paul arrived in town in May of 1906. Clara had been working and living in a boarding house and said, "When I knew they were coming, I rented a place and we bought furniture and I had a nice home for them." The place that Robert and Paul listed as their destination on the passenger list was 531 24th St. in Ogden. Clara said she kept house for the boys and may have helped them find jobs. It must have seemed natural for the three siblings to be together again as they had been back in their homeland. But, as can be expected, the situation was bound to change.

Clara marries Joe Martinson

While living at the boarding home, Clara met a young man who was boarding there. His name was Joseph Emanuel Martinson and he had immigrated from Norway with his family when he was 13 years old in 1892. At the time, both Clara and Joseph were in their late twenties and were probably in the same ward and had found jobs working in the community. Clara mentioned in a letter written when she was 90 years old, that Joe couldn't speak or understand German. Since she did not speak Norwegian, they most likely spoke to each other in their newly adopted English language. The language didn't seem to be much of a hindrance for Clara was thrilled to have found her true love as she describes so sweetly in the taped interview from 1969:

How I met my husband was at home where my husband was boarding there, he said, "May I take you home?" My heart just jumped with joy. Then he said, "May I kiss you?" Not the first time. He took me home many times. He didn't just take advantage of me. He asked me, "May I kiss you?" See, I was a member then--61 or 62 years ago. He was a member too. I wouldn't even think of marrying anyone outside of the Church. A few

years ago, he was a little sickly and couldn't get out of bed. He was lying on his bed and he says, "You used to be good looking." You see, it means I took him because I must have been good looking then. And I said, "So did you."

So these two "good looking" young people, Clara Augusta Krey and Joseph Emanuel Martinson, were married for time and eternity in the Salt Lake Temple on September 4, 1907. It had been almost 2 1/2 years since Clara had arrived in America.

First home in Ogden, Utah

Clara was now 29 years old, married, had moved into their first home and was looking forward to new adventures. Clara's brother, Paul, had married two months after Clara, but Robert was still single. From the 1910 census, three years later, it looks like Clara and Joe had moved to a home at 577 Washington Avenue in Ogden and had Robert living with them. Joe's occupation was listed as "Fireman - Stationary Boiler." The "fireman" was a hard, manual job which included shoveling coal into a stationary boiler that would provide steam for large scale heating. Clara's occupation was listed as "none." She most likely kept house for the men and may have hoped to have children. There were reports that she had a stillborn child and that she wasn't able to have children of her own after that.

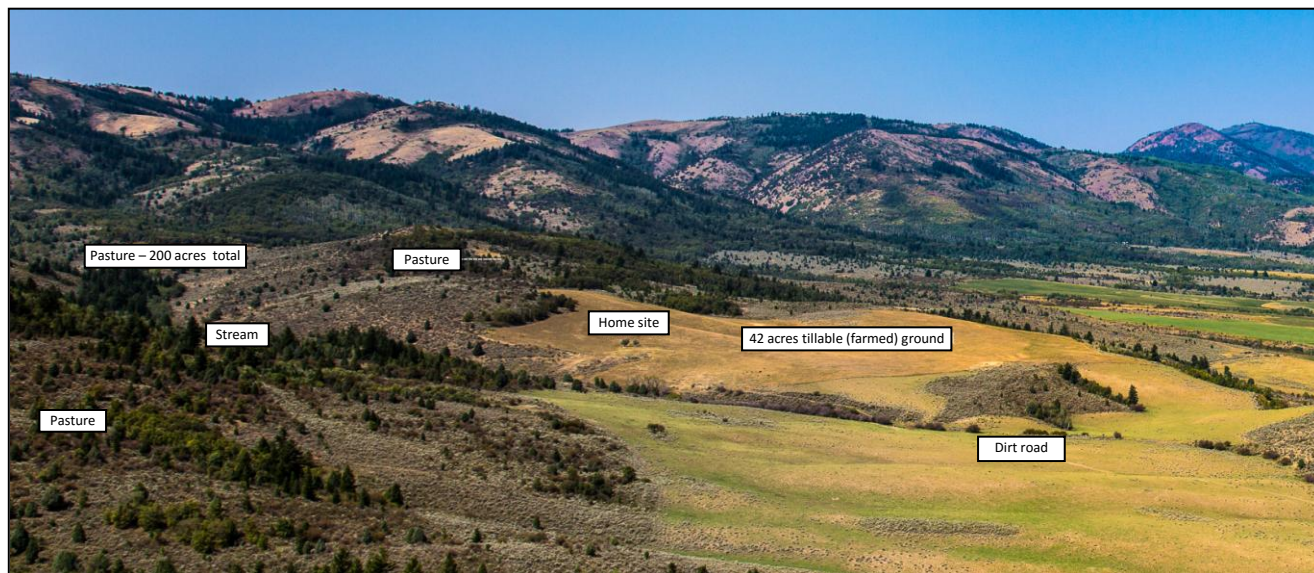
Clara and Joe were very involved with family during the time they lived in Ogden. After Robert left to marry in 1911, they were able to welcome a nephew, Arthur Manhardt, into their home. Arthur was the son of Clara's sister Olga and had come over alone as a teenager from Germany. His mother, Olga Manhardt, who was widowed and had joined the church in Germany, came after him and may have also stayed with Clara and Joe. Clara's two brothers and their families lived in Ogden as did Joe's parents and several siblings and their families. From all reports, everyone loved Uncle Joe and Aunt Clara and relied on them for advice and nurturing.



Rare photo of Joe and Clara with Clara's sister, Olga, far left. Children's identity unknown. (Picture possibly taken in Ogden)

Joe and Clara on the Farm in Southern Idaho

After Clara and Joe had been in their home in Ogden for five or six years, they had an opportunity to have their own land to farm in southern Idaho. The Homestead Act of 1862 granted free land of up to 160 acres. By granting free land, the act "allowed nearly any man or woman a chance to live the American dream." The 1920 census shows them living in Gentile Valley, Idaho, with Joe being a farmer on a dry farm along with most of his neighbors. They apparently had about 120 acres to farm. Gentile Valley is located about 60 miles north of Logan in the crook of the Bear River just west of Thatcher, Idaho. This remote and beautiful high valley was a challenge and an opportunity. At over 6,000 feet above sea level, there would be an early freeze and a short growing season. Joe and Clara built a small home out of logs, approximately fifteen by twenty feet, that was only heated by a wood-burning stove. (See attached photo of area below) They may have had help from Joe's brother, Karl Johann (John) Martinson, as he lived just down the hill from them and is listed in the 1910 census as living in Gentile Valley with his wife and children.



Picture with descriptions of the farm belonging to Clara and Joe Martinson - note the home site by the trees. Apparently the small home was later dismantled and used for a chicken coop. Other depictions are of a stream through the property, a dirt road, 200 acres of pasture and 42 acres of tillable (farmed) ground. (Thanks to Dennis Manhart for providing the picture and the descriptions)

At any rate, Clara and Joe were very generous and often entertained their nieces and nephews on the farm. Robert and Paul's older children would often visit the farm and would spend up to a month at a time in the summer. Paul's oldest son, Bobby, wrote in a letter to Clara that he wanted to be a farmer like Uncle Joe. Paul would bring him up to Idaho and leave him for a visit, and later mentioned in a letter to Clara "how much good it did the children to be up to your place." Joe may have run the farm for 10 years or so.

According to Clara's second grand-nephew, Dennis Manhart, who still lives in the area, Joe and Clara farmed about 14 acres with barley, wheat and hay for the animals, the rest being used for pasture. Besides work horses and milk cows, they probably had pigs, turkeys and chickens as well as a large garden. Sheep are also a possibility as Joe's brother, John, is reported to have had about 7,000 head at one time. It is also reported that Joe was somewhat of a prospector and often searched for rich minerals in neighboring hills. At any rate, it was a challenge that was common to the times - to work hard in order to just sustain life from day to day. The winters were long and cold. There was no electricity or powered farm equipment at the time. Horses were used to mow and to rake the fields, and when the roads turned to mud in the rainy season, it was difficult to get around.



Bobby, on
Uncle Joe's
farm

Apparently Joe had health problems and that may have been the reason for Joe and Clara's subsequent move to the St. George, Utah, area where it was warmer. According to family records, Joe's nephew, Arthur, purchased their farm which was referred to as the "Upper Place" in 1921. The house only had a kitchen, two bedrooms and an outhouse at the time they bought it and would have to be expanded for Arthur's growing family.

Move to Southern Utah - Clara is Relief Society President

The 1930 Census reports Joe and Clara living in the town of Santa Clara, near St. George, in southern Utah. Joe's occupation is listed as "laborer - farm" and they were both shown to be 50 years of age. It seems like they were in the St. George area for over ten years as the 1940 census shows them living in Ivins, a town just west of St. George. Joe's occupation was then listed as "carpenter - W.P.A. Project." The Works Projects Administration (W.P.A.) was formed during the Great Depression to provide jobs for the unemployed and for constructing public buildings and roads. Ivins was a new community founded to build a canal to bring water from the Santa Clara reservoir.

While Joe and Clara lived in Ivins, Clara was president of the Relief Society. In a 1957 letter she wrote to her nephew, Ken Krey, she expressed how much she enjoyed this time and also shared her testimony of prayer and service: (see full letter on page 321)

I have been president of the Rel. Soc. in Ivins from 1934 to 1939 and I am grateful for the experience I had. I love Rel. Soc. Work, like I mentioned in my testimony last Fast day Meeting, to me R. Soc. has been the medium equal to a College education in every way - spiritual, Educational and cultural, Theology, Work meeting, Literature, Social Science. I do not know which has been most successful. I am hungry for all the church has to offer us in the way of keeping our Testimony alive and growing.

Seek help from your Heavenly Father through prayer and our worries will fade away.

I hope you may learn, that when you are in the service of your Fellow Being, ye are only in the service of your God.

In the same letter, Clara describes her involvement in temple work:

I have read of the genealogical efforts of "Aunt Anna" - I saw her in our Temple not long ago, but I did not get a chance to talk to her. Our genealogical board in our ward has planned to give us a free trip to the Idaho Falls Temple for doing 8 or more Endowments a month for the next 3 Months. Then if I qualify and I am aiming to do so, I will go to call on Aunt Emma Morgenegg.

Joe and Clara back in Salt Lake City

At some point, Joe and Clara moved back to Salt Lake City. Joe would have been over 60 years old. There is much mention of Joe being ill and of Clara being a wonderful caretaker, although she would make trips on her own to visit family. In 1946, at the age of 67, she traveled to Oakland, California, and recalled in a letter to her nephew's daughter that she enjoyed it, ". . . when I wheeled you in your little carriage to the Grocery store in Oakland."



1968 -Clara in front of her home
at 863 E. 600 South, in Salt Lake City

Many of Clara's family recall visiting her in the Liberty Park area of Salt Lake City where she and Joe had their home. She was always welcoming and interested in the lives of her extended family. A second grand nephew, Dennis Manhart, remembered staying with them for a few weeks when he was 18 (around 1962). "Uncle Joe sat in a chair next to the radio with it turned so loud that it was all you could hear. You had to yell to be heard because he had very bad hearing. He had a set of scriptures next to his chair that he was always reading and very thick glasses."

Clara mentioned a reunion at Lagoon in 1957 that was attended by 25 of the descendants of her brother, Robert. "A good time was had by all." And when she turned 90, her family in the area gave her a party as described in a letter she wrote to a niece on January 8th 1968: (see full letter on page 323)

On January 2, I had a Birthday, my 90th. Bernina had a surprise party for me. Bernina Krey Kehl is my departed brother Roberts daughter and had invited all the Relatives and in Laws to celebrate. There were about 50 present. Bernina had furnished the Cookies, Punch, etc. all by herself. By the way Bernina's Husband Alma Kehl is and has been the Bishop of his ward for almost 15 years. We had a lovely time together. Roger, one of their sons, recently returned from his Mission in Australia.

Clara says good-bye to Joe

Although Clara kept involved with her extended family, her husband Joe was always her first priority. They had a committed and loving relationship. In his later years, Joe was ill and Clara became his caregiver - with no regrets - as described in the same letter as above:

Uncle Joe and myself are quite well, I am his nurse, he is nearly blind and his hearing is not what it used to be, but we are still together, and I am grateful to my heavenly Father to be able to help someone who is unable to help himself in many ways. He is using his Walker aid, which I bought him for Christmas.

Just two and-a-half months later on March 25th, Clara wrote to say that her beloved Joe had passed away at the age of 88:

. . . but Uncle Joe has been so very sick, I had to take him to the Hospital on Febr. 1. He did not seem to recover from what the Dr. said was a case of severe pneumonia, so Uncle Joe wanted to come home, if he was going to die, he would like to be home. He was emotionally so upset, that the Dr. reluctantly let him go on the 20th of Febr. I was his nurse and the Doc came every day, also a professional nurse. After being home 2 weeks he started to get worse and passed away on the 16th of March 1968. He was 88 years old. His body was all worn out, ready to continue his work in the other world which was Known to him, the spirit world, where there is plenty of opportunity to preach and teach. I am sure he will be waiting for me to be with him again, never to be parted and I hope that he will not have to wait for me too long.



Clara and Joe Martinson

Clara's journey ends

Joe did have to wait 6 1/2 years as Clara passed away on the 11th of November in 1974. Clara Augusta Krey Martinson was almost 97 years old when she died. She was the last of the Krey siblings who had emigrated to America. Her brother, Robert, died in 1922 at the age of 39. Her sister, Olga, died in 1938 at the age of 69. Her youngest brother, Paul, died in 1947 at the age of 63, and her sister, Emma, died in 1957 at the age of 78. Clara had lived a full and a long life and, as she mentioned in her taped interview:

I've seen a lot of things happen - even men walking on the moon. One day I heard it - Man landed on the moon. And I was always looking forward to that.

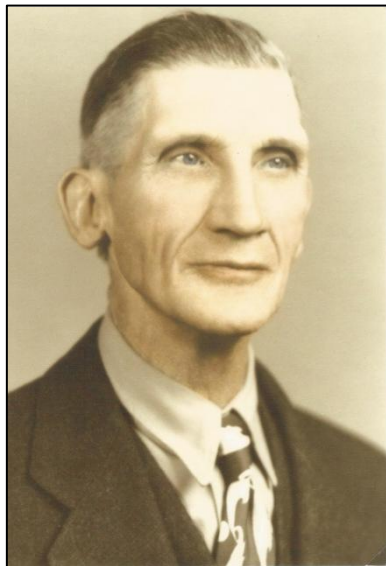
Clara had indeed seen a lot of things happen from when she was a little girl growing up in the late 1800's in rural Germany to being part of the space age in modern America. She had been the first one to join the church and come to America. She had seen her brothers and sister follow her example and join her in Utah. She had married a man she loved and she continued to watch over her siblings and their families. And, as she said in her 1968 letter to her niece:

I am the last of the Krey tribe. I emigrated from Germany in 1905, a convert to our Church which is the true, the only true Church upon the whole face of the Earth.

And in her narrative:

I was baptized in 1903 and I came to America in 1905...but I brought my two brothers over - I'll get that much credit when I leave.

Even though Clara didn't have a posterity of her own, her legacy has been that of a nurturer to others. Many have benefited from her admirable and exemplary life. By leading the way and being true to her beliefs, she brought a heritage of hope to the descendants of her brothers and sister. She was not only responsible for bringing her siblings to America - she also influenced them with her love and concern while they were establishing their own families in "Zion." **She was caring, supportive, protective and encouraging. She shared her testimony and her faith - and those who are the recipients will be forever grateful.**



Joe and Clara Krey Martinson



Joe and Clara's home near Liberty Park at 836 East 6th South in Salt Lake City is still standing. According to Zillow, it was built in 1897 with 765 square feet of floor space.
(Google Maps Picture)

CLARA K. MARTINSON



Beloved Wife

JOSEPH E. MARTINSON



Beloved Husband

Wasatch Lawn Memorial Park

Salt Lake City, Utah

Olga Krey Manhardt (1869-1938)

Olga writes Clara of her baptism

At the time of Clara Krey's baptism at age 25 in August of 1903, her sister Olga was 34 and had been alone for five years. Olga's husband, Friedrich Manhardt, had passed away at the young age of 33. They had a son Arthur who was only four years old at the time. Clara probably shared her enthusiasm with Olga's family and the missionaries may also have taught them. We know that there was a lot of anti-Mormon sentiment in Germany at the time, but from a letter written by Olga to Clara, we can see how she felt about her new religion. The letter was written in September 1905 after Clara had already immigrated to America. Here is the translation: (See original handwritten German and a transcription in Appendix, pages 299-306)



Olga Gertrude Krey
Manhardt

September 25, 1905

My dearest Clara,

You have probably been longing for a letter from me. Excuse my great neglect but to make up for that I have much to report to you that I think you will find very interesting.

First of all, I rejoice to tell you that I have been received into the covenant of the Lord. On the 19th of September, Elder Bertock baptized me. The president of the Frankfurt Conference confirmed me. (Do you remember him?) I have to tell you that I would describe this day as the most beautiful day of my life as I had such a heavenly feeling. In joyful consciousness I knew that all of my sins were forgiven. I feel like I am as new born and have noticed that I feel more peaceful than ever before. I wish I could express it in the words of poets! I wish I could say how deeply I felt the power of the Almighty come upon me. I hope you will also share this joy.. .

I must now close for today, And I hope that this letter finds you healthy and happy.

Greetings and Kisses From Afar ("Grißt u. Küßt dich aus der Ferne"). Olga

(with) Arthur Robert Paul

As the letter states, Olga was baptized on the 19th of September, 1905 - her son, Arthur was 9 years old at the time. This was almost two years after Clara was baptized and after Clara had already immigrated to America. It seems from the letter that the sisters were very close and that Olga was influenced by Clara to come to America. Arthur came over by himself as a teenager and lived with Clara in Ogden for a time. Olga didn't leave Germany until 1923 and may also have come to stay with her sister, Clara, at first.

Olga Krey is born in Danzig and grows up in Saarbrücken

Olga Gertraut (later Gertrude) Krey was born on July 1st, 1869 in Danzig, West Prussia. Her parents, Augusta, age 25, and Karl, age 32, now had three daughters. They moved with their girls to St. Wendell, Germany a few years later and when Olga was three they welcomed a fourth daughter into the family. By the time Olga was ready to marry in 1893, they had been living in St. Johann, Saarbrücken for about ten years. Her two older sisters had already married and there were still six children at home, the youngest, Paul, being eight years old.



Photo of Robert Mahnhardt - probably around time of marriage to Olga, 1893

Marriage to Robert Mahnhardt

Olga was 24 when she married Friedrich Christian Robert Mahnhardt, 28, on November 2nd in 1893. (He went by the name, Robert.) Olga and Robert Mahnhardt probably lived in Saarbrücken for a number of years. This may have been close to both of their families. Robert was a musician and at some point he was an oboist in a military group. (Their marriage certificate states he is "the oboist in the 8th Rhenish Infantry Regiment #10".) The photo to the left is probably taken with him in his military uniform.

Robert and Olga named their first and only child Arthur Gustav Edmund Mahnhardt. He was born "at Saarbrücken in his home on 12 July 1894 a male child" (see Arthur Mahnhardt's Certificate of Birth, appendix page 296).

Fortunately, there is an address listed on the birth certificate of Schloss Strasse # 16. His great grandson, Dennis Manhart, was able to locate the street and find pictures of the area now and before the war. There was also a reference to "Benz, Room No. 16" so it may have been an apartment house. (See appendix page 297 - "Schloss Strasse 16, Saarbrücken, Germany")



Typical pre-war house on Schloss Strasse in Saarbrücken where Olga's son, Arthur, was born in 1894.

Robert passes away

Robert and Olga Mahnhardt probably lived in Saarbrücken for a number of years, raising their son and visiting with friends and family. After five years of marriage and with Arthur almost four years old, Robert passed away. His place of death is listed as Bonn, Germany which is over 100 miles north of Saarbrücken. Robert may have been there for the military or the family may have moved there. (According to Olga's death certificate, he was a "post assistant" and this large city may have been where he found a position with the postal system.) We don't know the cause of his death on February 26th in 1898, but he was only 33 years old and left Olga a widow at the age of 29.

Olga moves back to Saarbrücken

After her husband's death, Olga may have moved back to St. Johann, Saarbrücken, with Arthur who was only 3 years and 7 months old. (St. Johann was the town where the Gustav Krey family had last settled and where Olga had lived until she married.) In 1898, the year of Robert Mahnhardt's death, Olga's mother was still living and Clara, Robert and Paul were still single and most likely also living in St. Johann. On April 26th in 1903, just five years after Olga's husband died, their mother, Augusta Boldt Krey, passed away.

Shortly after their mother's death, Olga's younger sister, Clara, was introduced to some Mormon missionaries and by August of 1903 she was baptized into the Mormon church. This apparently had a great influence on Olga. By the time Clara joined the church and left for America in 1903, Olga was 34 years old and her son, Arthur, was nine. It was just two years later, in September of 1905 that Olga also joined the church and, as she described in a letter to Clara, it was "the most beautiful day of my life." She also described being involved in church activities and helping to take care of some of the missionaries who were ill. When she wrote to Clara, she gave greetings from Arthur, Paul and Robert so it can be assumed that they lived close to each other, if not in the same home. Soon after Olga was baptized, her brothers also left for America. This must have influenced Arthur, who was 11 years old at the time. Indeed, just a few years later in 1911, he also left for America at age 17. (A passenger list shows him leaving Liverpool on the *S.S. Megantic* and coming through the "Canadian Pacific and Atlantic ports," probably Montreal as that was the normal Atlantic port of call for the *Megantic*.)

With her son in America, Olga was alone in Germany except for some married siblings who may have been in the area. It would be 12 more years being away from her son before she left Germany to come to America in 1923. Olga would have been in Germany during World War I which lasted from 1914 to 1918. It was probably a relief to her that her son, Arthur, was safe in America. He would have been 20 years old in 1914 and would certainly have been involved in the war if he had remained in St. Johann. Life in Germany was quite harrowing during those years with so many men at war and with food shortages and many civilian deaths from disease and malnutrition. In a letter written to Clara in 1916, Marie Krey, Olga's sister-

in-law, mentions three Krey cousins in their 20's who died during this time. It must have been a difficult time for Olga to see so much change and desolation in her homeland and she surely wanted to be with her son again as well as with her siblings who had come to "Zion" earlier.

Sails to American in 1823

At age 53, Olga Krey "Manhardt," boarded the steam ship "Ohio" sailing from the port of Hamburg. (She had now dropped the first "h" from Mahnhardt.) She was listed as a widow from Saarbrücken, Germany, occupation "cook" and with a contact person named Bertha Meyer from Saarbrücken. The war would have been over for five years and she probably made the voyage on her own. On April 16, 1923 an "Olga Manhardt," widow, from Saarbrücken arrived in New York on the ship "Ohio" (see passenger list in Appendix, page 307). Her final destination was listed as Newark, New Jersey, but she must have come by train to Ogden eventually. By the time Olga arrived in Utah, her son, Arthur, had married and had a wife and children whom Olga had never met.



The "SS Ohio" (see larger image p. 308)

Olga reunites with her son

When Arthur first came to America, he lived with Aunt Clara and Uncle Joe in Ogden. He later went to work on a farm owned by Joe's older brother, Karl Martinson. Arthur married the Martinson's daughter, Myrtle, (who was his Uncle Joe's niece), in Pocatello, Idaho in 1917 when he was 23 years old. At some point he moved to Idaho with his family and lived on or near the farm run by Joe and Clara in Thatcher, Idaho. When Olga arrived in Utah, she may have gone to the farm in Idaho to be with her son and his family which already included two children -a boy, four years old and a girl, two years old - and another child on the way.

Olga must have enjoyed this time being with her son, Arthur, and his wife, Myrtle, and their children. By 1925, there were four children in the family - Clifford, 6; Cleo, 4; Augusta, 2 and newborn VerNell Rose, who were all born in Thatcher. (Their last name was Americanized from Mahnhardt to Manhart.) One can imagine that Grandma Olga was able to get to know and help with her grandchildren on the family farm in Idaho and that she had some kind of job and was



Arthur and Myrtle with children Clifford, Augusta, Cleo and VerNell

able to visit her extended family in Ogden. In a letter written to Clara and Joe in 1925, Marie Krey, her brother Paul's wife, asks how Olga is doing and hopes she is well and satisfied with her work. Marie also mentions a visit Olga made to them in Ogden and wrote that her son, Kenny, "still talks of her."

Later years in Ogden

Olga also lived in Salt Lake City. A city directory shows her living at 273 E. Castle Street in Salt Lake City in what looks like a mansion-type home and registered as a cook at age 57. She was endowed as well as sealed to her husband and parents in the Salt Lake Temple on March 27th, 1927. In 1930 and 1931, she is back in Ogden living at 507 25th St. This was a very famous street and the building that is now the Forest Service Building may have been a boarding house at the time. The census lists her living with Julia Kiesel and Caroline Adams who also claimed Germany as their native land. At this time her sister, Clara, was in St. George, Utah. Their brother, Robert, had passed away in 1922, but Paul's family was still in Ogden. By the time she was 66 in 1935, she is listed as living at 254 Eccles in Ogden as a housekeeper. For the next few years, Olga probably kept busy with her family and friends, traveling between Thatcher and Ogden. An article in the paper reports that she attended a bridal shower for her niece, hosted by her sister-in-law, Marie Krey - and that they played "Bunco."

Back to Saarbrücken where Olga passes away

In 1938, Olga made a trip to Germany to visit family. She was 69 at the time and had been away from her homeland for 15 years. She had apparently sailed to Europe on August 19th with her sister, Emma Krey Emery ("Ms. Tom Emery of Newark, N.J.") While they were visiting friends and relatives (their sister, Margaret, in particular), Olga became ill and died of pneumonia in a local hospital. (See newspaper clipping to the right.) Her hospital record/death certificate from Germany reads, "Olga Gertraut Mahnhardt, born Krey, residing in Ogden, Utah, USA, died on September 14, 1938 at 11:55 a.m. in Saarbrucken Community Hospital." (See appendix, page 309 - Death Certificate for Olga Krey Mahnhardt) Olga was buried in Saarbrücken, where she had previously lived and from where she immigrated to America.

DEATH OCCURS WHILE ON TOUR

Mrs. Olga Krey Manhardt, sister of Paul F. Krey, 2728 Gramercy, who with her sister, Ms. Tom Emery, of Newark, N. J., sailed for Europe August 19, died of pneumonia September 14, while visiting relatives and friends in Saarbrucken, Germany.

She was a member of the L. D. S. church and for many years was in the Twelfth ward. Surviving are: a son, Arthur Manhardt, of Grace, Idaho; a brother, Mr. Krey; three sisters, Mrs. Clarence Martin, of Ivins, Utah; Mrs. Emery, and Mrs. Margaret Haring, of Munster, Germany.

Mrs. Manhardt was buried at Saarbrucken, city of her birth.

"Greetings from afar"

Olga Krey Mahnhardt was born in West Prussia in Danzig, the third child of Gustav and Augusta Krey. She had moved with her family to St. Wendell, Rhineland, and then to St. Johann, Saarbrücken. From there, as a widow, she emigrated to America and was able to reunite with her now married son and see her grandchildren growing up as Americans. When Olga died she was back in her home town of St. Johann, Saarbrücken, where - in 1905 - she wrote the letter to her sister Clara in America telling of her baptism. The words of part of her letter (see full letter in the appendix page 299) give us an insight into this wonderful woman who was cheerful, grateful, warm and loving:

*...I have to tell you that I would describe this day as **the most beautiful day of my life** as I had such a **heavenly feeling**. In **joyful consciousness** I knew that all of my sins were forgiven. I feel like I am as new born and have noticed that **I feel more peaceful than ever before**...I hope you will also **share this joy**...**Greetings and kisses to you from afar**.*

Robert Herman Krey (1883-1922)

He is influenced by Clara to be baptized



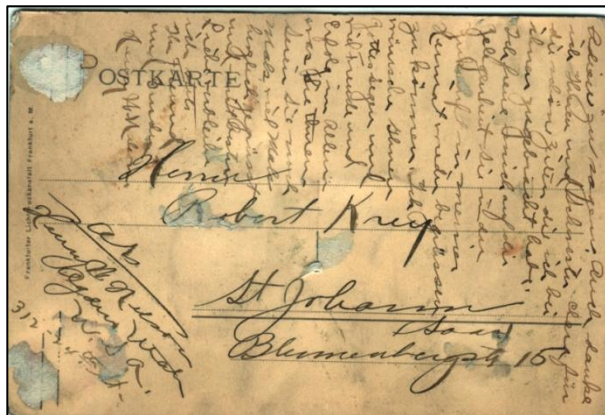
Robert Herman Krey

At the time of Clara's baptism, Robert was 20 years old. Clara describes in her 1969 recorded interview (see appendix page 314) how Robert came into the church:

...And I had two brothers and since my parents were both gone I kept house for the two boys. And every Sunday after dinner I would go to their meetings. I would wash my dishes and disappear and one day my brother said, "Clara, where are you going every Sunday? You just disappear and I can't find you anywhere." And I told him the lady's house and he said, "Oh, that's the Mormon." He (Robert) was the reader, he read this and he read that. He was not ignorant. He said "Don't you ever go back there again. They will try to take your head off and put it back on again". That is what he had been reading about the Mormons. And I said, "There is no such thing. Come on with me and see what they have." And the next Sunday after dinner, Robert got ready and came with me and he never stayed away from the meetings. They kind of depended on me, those two boys because I was the oldest and my parents were gone. Robert was about 5 years younger than I and Paul about 7. And one night about six months later he said, "Clara, I'm going to be baptized." And I could have jumped for joy. And I didn't force him. I just let him find out for himself. But I

did find him reading the Book of Mormon evenings after he'd gone to bed. I could see through the crack in the door (it wasn't all closed) that he was reading. And I didn't let him know that I was watching and the next morning there was the Book of Mormon on his bed and he had been reading it.

Robert was baptized next on October 26, 1904, a little over a year after Clara's baptism. It seemed he needed some time to find out for himself. We also see from some postcards that he had correspondence with missionaries both in Germany and in the Utah area that may have influenced his decision to come to America.



This is a postcard to Robert while he is still in St. Johann around 1904. A Henry Nielson from Ogden thanks him for the good times he had with him and his sister Clara and hopes to have the opportunity to see him in his homeland (Utah) in the future.

(see appendix, page 363 - "Paul Frederick Krey - Postcards")

Robert went to work at age 14, three years after his father had passed away. Labor laws of the day required him to have an *Arbeitsbuch*, a record of starting and ending dates of each employment. Robert's book shows that he was employed as an apprentice metal worker on May 3, 1897, and that he worked until April 24, 1906. There were no further entries in the book as Robert immigrated to America a month later. (Some relevant pages of his book may be seen in the Appendix on page 333. A more complete copy of the book is in the Supplemental Material section of the Companion CD.)



From first page of Robert's Arbeitsbuch



Robert's signature as a 14 yr. old apprentice in 1897

Life in America

Robert was 23 years old when he immigrated to America in May of 1906 with his younger brother, Paul. The passenger list of the steamship they sailed on noted that he was a "machinist" and his brother was a "clerk". As the oldest, Robert probably took the lead in arranging for the traveling. They left friends and family in Germany, but they did have their sister Clara in Utah who had immigrated a year earlier in 1905. She wrote that she rented a place and bought furniture so the boys would have a nice home. According to the passenger list, it was at 531 24th St. in Ogden.

Robert, Paul and Clara were now together again in Ogden, Utah. They probably got to know some of the people in Clara's home ward of the church as well as friends they had met who had been missionaries in Germany when they were converted. They may also have found jobs in the area, possibly with the rail road. At any rate, a year and a half later, Clara married Joseph Martinson, an immigrant from Norway, in September of 1907 and Paul married Marie Zimmermann a month later. It seems that at this point, Robert, still single, moved in with Clara and Joe. Clara, the ever-watchful sister, was true to her promise to look after her younger brothers. The 1910 Census, three years later, lists Robert in the same household as the Martinsons at age 27 at 577 Washington Avenue in Ogden. By this time, he was working with the railroad as his occupation is listed as "Baggageman - RR Baggage".

At some point, Robert met a Swiss girl named Anna Marie Beutler. She was also an immigrant from the Bern area as was Paul's wife, Marie. Anna joined the church in Switzerland and came to America in 1904 with her mother and siblings. (A sister, Rosa, and a brother, John lived in Salt Lake City after they immigrated.)



Anna Beutler & Robert Krey before marriage. Robert was about 26 years old. (Detail from a larger family picture. See complete photo on page 409)

Robert and Anna married on February 22, 1911 in Salt Lake City. Robert was 28 and Anna was 33. It seems the siblings remained close even after they were married. Anna and Robert moved into a home right next door to Marie and Paul - Robert's address was 2734 Gramercy Avenue and Paul's was 2728 on the same street. (Footnote: They may have moved there about the same time as we have a postcard mailed to Marie at 2728 Williams Avenue in 1912. At the time it was called Williams Avenue and later changed to Gramercy.) They didn't wait long to catch up with Paul's growing family as 10 months after they were married, they had their first child, a daughter they named Edna Ruth Krey. Two years later they had their first boy,

Robert Herman (Bobbie) in 1913 and another two years later in 1915 a second boy named Edward John (Eddie), probably named after Anna's brother, John. In the "1918 Draft Registration", Robert Herman Krey is described as "tall, medium build, blue eyes" and his address is 2734 Williams Avenue. By the 1920



Hilda, Bernina and Ralph



Robert in Later Years

census, their fourth child, a daughter named Bernina, had arrived on the scene. The address is given as 2734 Gramercy Avenue with names and ages of the occupants: Robert - 37, Anna - 41, Edna - 8, Robert - 6, Edward 4 5/12, and Bernina 4/12. Right next door were listed his brother's family: Paul - 35, Marie - 35, Robert - 11, Hilda - 8, and Ralph - 4 5/12. It also seems that Paul and Robert had found jobs with the railroad, following in their father's footsteps. On the same census, Robert's occupation is "Baggage man - Steam Rail Road" and Paul's is "Bookkeeper - Commissary".

The two families lived next door to each other for at least 10 years before Robert passed away. They most likely attended the same ward and the cousins would attend the children's Sunday School in the 12th ward meeting house. Bernina remembers being in Marie's primary when Marie was the president. They were probably also in school together. There was mention of the children from both families going up to Idaho to visit Aunt Clara and Uncle Joe at their farm. In a 1916 letter, Marie reported to Clara that "Edna said to Hilda, 'I am going up to Aunt Clara's next summer and Hilda said we would all have to sleep on the floor.'" In the same letter, Marie also wrote that the two families "went down (to Conference in Salt Lake City) on the same train, of course," and that Robert's family "went out to Anna's mother."

Robert's health was a matter of concern. He worked long hours at the railroad and had a lot of work at home also. In one letter in 1914, Marie mentions that Robert worked all day trying to get his water to run and that he was not feeling well. Then in a 1916 letter, Marie writes Clara that "Uncle Robert is going to Salt Lake to the doctors every other day - one of his eyes is so that he can't see but he says it is getting better". By 1921, it seems Robert's health had deteriorated even more as Marie wrote the following:

We are all very worried about Robert, and today he is home again. He looks worse than ever and could not go to work. Anna went down to Salt Lake two days with her Bobby and went to the Temple one day. We had Rob come over of course while she was gone - just for dinner the night he was alone. He will have to stay home again until it gets warmer. It has been terribly cold here. We can't get warm any more.



Robert Herman with family - 1921 (possibly last picture)

On February 28, 1922, at the young age of 39, Robert Herman Krey passed away at 11:15 a.m. at his home. He left his wife, Anna, and four children. Edna, the oldest, was 11, Bobbie was 9, Eddie was 7 and Bernina was only 2. There was a story that Robert helped a neighbor with his new furnace just before he died. There may have been toxic fumes from the coal furnace as he became ill right after he went home. His death certificate listed the causes of death as "acute cardiac dilatation" and "clinical vascular heart disease". Often this is the result of toxic agents damaging the heart muscle and the circulatory system and causing a heart attack and this may have, indeed, been the cause of Robert's premature death.

At the time of his death, Robert was in the prime of his life. He had a lovely wife and four beautiful children. They had their own home and were surrounded by family and friends who cared about them. It also seems that Robert had a good job and had moved up in his profession. On his death certificate, his occupation was listed as "Foreman - Baggage" which is a step up from "Baggageman - Rail Road" as listed on the 1910 census. (His own father, Karl Gustav Krey, was also a rail road baggage foreman or "Eisenbahnpakmeister" as listed on Paul's exit visa from Germany.) Another coincidence is that Robert was only 11 years old when his own father passed away and his oldest child, Edna, was also 11 years old when he died.

No matter what the circumstances, it was a tremendous blow to the Krey family to lose their dear father at such a young age. And, as is always the case, there is no other choice but to carry on and honor the legacy that has been provided. Robert Herman Krey was a fine example to his family - he was hard-working, faithful, loving, and true to his beliefs.

Thoughts on the passing of

Robert Herman Krey (1883-1922) and Robert Herman Krey, Jr. (1913-2003)

by Susan Krey Millward (written in 2014)

MY GRANDFATHER AND MY DAD

I am going to begin this story by describing an awareness I came to acquire while visiting with my father one pleasant day in May 2002. I need to set the stage by describing the present physical condition of my sweet dad and the circumstances with which this story evolved. My father, Robert H. Krey II had, at this time, reached his 88th year of life.

Sitting in the front room of our family home right across from the couch where my father sat, I started a conversation, wanting to reflect on his life and also search for some sort of reasoning as to the circumstance of this man's meaning and worth after so many years of living. As we talked together, the repeating thought of his time here on the earth, closely coming to an end, continued to haunt me. This realization created great anguish in my countenance and my heart shattered and broke into pieces just to view his frail, weak body.

I held dear the memory of him in my childhood, so handsome and kind, I loved him so. I was recalling how then, so many years ago, I was determined to marry him when I grew up. Dad's tender person was imprinted in my mind, the warmth and kindness he showed me as a child, the solid security and firmness of his wisdom in my adolescence and the example of mature integrity he set for me as an adult. I was holding onto these memories with every word we spoke this day.

It was hard to accept his rapid decline for I could easily remember during his entire adult life he was always such a healthy, happy, spiritually and physically strong person. I could not rightfully describe him without saying he was an extraordinarily handsome man, full of life and ambition. He never let a moment go by he was not either thinking about or working hard to complete a project, requiring a life time of attained knowledge combined with a unique style of challenging initiative. However on this day, I was keenly aware of the fact he was failing. The beautiful sparkle in his soft brown eyes was gone now; the pink blush I had always noticed on his olive cheeks had faded, and the strong body and manly muscles had atrophied due to a serious heart condition that would eventually take his life within the next eight months. The one thing keeping me comforted and positive was his cute, charming smile. Yes, even then he was still a darling man. This gave me hope and made the certainty bearable.

This moment in time, with my father, was far from the date of the event I want to explore. But there needs to be a beginning and a reason for this story. I actually want to bring forth, for your examination and conclusion, some curious facts from the past. I learned of these facts by watching an informative television documentary.

Late one night after returning home from caring for my little elderly parents, I just wanted to relax and bury myself in some romantic or exciting television drama to take me away from reality. I was lying in bed surfing the channels and came across a documentary about coal. Hardly something to take your cares away, but it just seemed to reach out and grab my attention. The documentary included the complete history of coal, beginning when the cavemen first started to burn it, to civilization finding it, mining it, transporting it, and making lots of money from it.

I was unexpectedly entranced by the program. One aspect of the information was a segment about coal furnaces. It seems burning coal as fuel in fires and coal “potbelly” stoves has been the major source of warming homes around the world, and through the ages. However in the United States, during the 1920’s through to the 1940’s and beyond, society relied on a new invention: the forced air coal furnace.

The documentary explained the first invented coal furnaces were not really efficient and safe. The way the coal had to be stoked into the furnaces seemed to always get clogged and the coal would not ignite properly and would lay hot in the bottom of the furnace.

The cost of the coal depended on the grade of coal people would purchase. The cheaper coal was fine and soft and this contributed to the cause of malfunctions in the furnaces. The fine coal would often smother out the flame. As the coal stopped burning, it would smolder in the belly of the furnace and create a deadly gas, which would quietly build up and lie low inside the appliance.

The television program noted there were several deaths due to persons working on and trying to fix these furnaces. A family member or repairman would not be aware of the danger and would breathe the noxious fumes, succumb to the deadly poison and die. This, according to the documentary was quite prevalent. However, this tragic knowledge was not brought to the public’s awareness for years later when the death of so many men, without a reasonable cause, was eventually thoroughly investigated. This is when the coal furnace started to become undesirable and obsolete; natural gas furnaces became popular and replaced their use.

This program seemed to linger on my mind the next morning, recalling in my thoughts the men who worked in the mines and the people who relied on the warmth the coal could provide. Also I thought about the many deaths from coal and contemplated how life presents, in every era of civilization, such huge hardships for humans to overcome.

Now let us cover the “rest of the story.” As I spoke with Dad that morning, I wanted to pick his brain about his life, hoping to have more of him to hang onto after his death. I began to ask him questions. I had always heard and believed his father, my grandfather Robert H. Krey I, had died at a young age (39) of a heart attack. So in looking at my father and realizing it was his heart taking his life, I wanted to hear the story of how his father had died and if having a bad heart could be genetic to the Krey family boys. So my question to my father was: “Dad how exactly did your father die?”

This was his answer:

“No one really could say, for sure why my father died. The day he died he just laid down on the couch in the front parlor and never got up again. It was like he went to sleep and never woke up.” I asked, “Had he been working hard?” “Well, he was the fix it man of the neighborhood. My father was really handy and could fix anything. All the ward members and neighbors would call on my father to fix anything that was broken or mechanically not working, or needed building or planted correctly. He helped everyone. My father was a jack-of-all-trades and everyone called on him. The day he died a neighbor was having trouble with his coal furnace. He called my father to please come help him get it unclogged and started. My father, after returning home, said he did not feel well, he laid down on the couch and died. The doctors did an autopsy on his heart and could find nothing wrong; but said it must have been a heart attack.”

Well, if you can imagine? My eyes opened wide, I got chills, goose pimples on my arms. Had I, for some reason, just discovered the answer to a mystery long since forgotten? This was a real in-your-face, hair-standing-on-end, moment as I was speaking to my father about the day his father died.

I was taken aback by the circumstances. Could this just be a coincidence? But isn't it said, there are no real coincidences? The older I get the less I believe in coincidences. Why did I watch the show that night? Why did the opportunity arise the very next day to sit and ask my father questions about his life and, why did I question him concerning his own father's death? Was this poisonous gas the reason for my grandfather's death and if not, why did all of these events fall so perfectly into place?

This incident could very well have just been a fluke and probably means nothing; or it could be one of those moments in time when we, here on earth, can actually be blessed to receive a reassuring personal revelation?

I know what I believe to be true, but I will leave this answer up to you...

Anna Marie Beutler Krey (1877-1933)

written by Karen Kehl Geis, granddaughter



Anna Marie Beutler,
Solothurn, Switzerland,
abt 1902, age 25.

Anna Marie Beutler was born on March 15, 1877, in Lucens Waadt, Switzerland. She was born to Anna Marie Wüthrich Beutler and Jakob Beutler. One record shows that Anna Marie was the ninth of thirteen children. (Other records indicate there were 14 children.) Anna Marie was my maternal grandmother. I did not know her as she died 8 years before I was born. As a child, I did know her younger sister, Rosa Beutler Glissmeyer. I grew up knowing and loving her youngest brother John and his wife, Anna. My mother, Bernina Krey, was taken into their home after her mother and father had both died. They became my mother's parents and were wonderful grandparents to me and my siblings.

The little information I share about my grandmother, Anna Marie Beutler Krey, is from her brother John Beutler's records. The following are excerpts from his writings:

"I, John Beutler, was born of goodly parents. They raised a large family. Fourteen children were born to my parents. Eight grew to maturity of whom I was the youngest. The first six years of my childhood was spent in the little village of Weissenstein, Switzerland. It was in a little valley surrounded by large timber on three sides and a place where nature spread its beauty. A creek ran through the place which turned the waterwheel of the sawmill that was close to our home. There I enjoyed many happy hours with the neighbor children and my sisters. We would go into the woods and gather all kinds of berries and flowers."



Weissenstein area today

He then tells of the family moving two times and going to a city called Port (a suburb of Biel). He said he was twelve years old at that time which would make Rosa 16 and Anna Marie 19. He continues: *"At that time my mother and my two sisters Anna and Rosa and myself were the only ones at home. Father was a considerable distance away from home working for my brother, Alexander, as a cheese maker. At that time I left home to go to work for a farmer to help earn my living."*



Anna Marie Wütherich Beutler (center) joined the LDS church in Switzerland in 1894. She is pictured with children who also joined the church and came to America. Far left is Anna Marie Beutler (Krey). Back center is John Beutler. Far right is Rosa Beutler (Glissmeyer).

In another place, John writes: *“Now I must relate how I and part of my family received the Gospel. About 1890, my family lived in some small country town. One day the missionaries came through there and knocked at our door. Mother went and answered the door. The two explained to her who they were and what their mission was and left some tracts with her. She became much interested and time went on. Some time later (May 8, 1894) she was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She worked hard to bring the rest of the family into the Church but succeeded only half way by bringing my two sisters, Rosa and Anna Marie who were baptized in 1897, a brother, Friederich, who was baptized in 1903 and myself, baptized in 1901, into the church. My father and four brothers never joined.”*

Anna Marie Beutler came to Utah with her mother, her sister Rosa, and brother John. She met Robert Herman Krey and they were married in the Salt Lake Temple on February 22, 1911. They lived in Ogden, Utah, close to Robert’s brother, Paul. Robert and Anna Marie had four



Anna Marie Beutler



Anna Marie Beutler Krey with Robert & Edna

children. Robert died at the age of 39 in 1922. Anna Marie was left with four children and very little money. My mother, Bernina, their youngest daughter, was only two years old but she has memories of how hard the following years were on her mother.

She has told me many times how hard her mother worked and how strong she was. She worked long hours in a laundry to support her family. My mother has memories of her mother’s struggle but how the children were taken care of. She has memories of her mother loving them, of taking them to church and of the frequent walks from their home to the cemetery to put flowers on her father’s grave. She remembers their trips to Salt Lake so her mother could attend the temple. Later there were memories of her mother’s trip to Salt Lake to see a doctor when she became ill.

Another entry made in John Beutler's record for the year 1933:

"The year began with sadness because of the death of my sister Anna Marie Beutler Krey. My sister developed cancer on her right leg which caused death. It left four children with no parents. Edna age 21 and Robert age 19 stayed in their home in Ogden. Edward age 17 came to Salt Lake to stay with his aunt Rosa and Henry Glissmeyer for six months. Bernina age 13 came and lived with my family so also did Edward after six months. It was a hard year and a great many people were not able to obtain work. I was able to continue working for the Royal Baking Co."



John & Anna Vollenweider Beutler,
raised Bernina after her father and
mother died

It is sad that I really don't know much more about my grandmother but I am convinced she was an elite woman and a stalwart daughter of God to whom we can be grateful and admire.

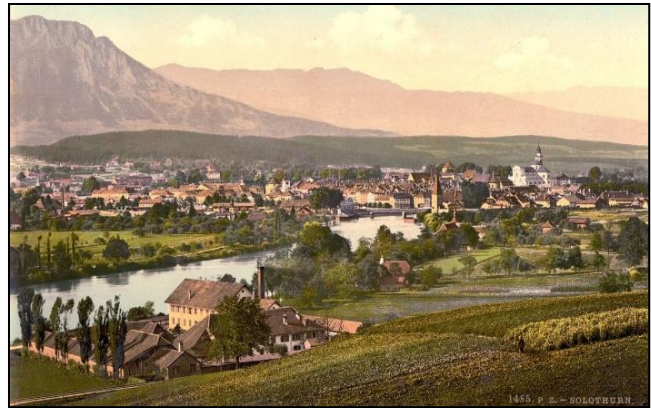


Anna with her children, Eddie and Robert, back row; Bernina and Edna, front row - after her husband, Robert Herman Krey had died. - about 1925

Where the Beutler Family lived in Switzerland



Area shown below



A 1900 postcard of the Weissenstein area (where John Beutler was born) in the Canton of Solothurn



The Beutler family was typical of many rural families in Switzerland, moving from place to place to find work. The parents, Jacob and Anna, were married in (A) Trub; five of their children were born in (B) Winterswil; Anna Marie Beutler (Krey) was born in (C) Lucens; Rosa was born in (D) Wahlen; John was born in Weissenstein just southeast of (B); and the family later moved to (F) Port, a suburb of Biel, where there was a branch of the L.D.S. church.

Paul Frederick Krey (1884-1947)

A turning point



Paul Frederick Krey, 18

It is November 8th, 1905. A young man sits at a table in an apartment in Germany writing to his sister in America. He is on the verge of making a decision that would affect generations to come.

Paul Frederick Krey was 21 years old, a dark, handsome young man with gentle brown eyes. He and his older brother Robert were living in St. Johann, West Prussia, where his parents had come some 30 years earlier from another Prussian state and where his father had worked for the railroad.

Paul Frederick was at a turning point. Should he go to America also? Should he accept the covenant as had his sister and brother? What about his schooling and his duty to the military? How could he find a job? What about learning a new language?

Following is a translation of the letter he was writing. (See the original handwritten German as well as a German transcription in the appendix, pages 364-370.)

St. Johann, 8 Nov. 1905

My Dear Sister,

I received your long awaited letter that brought me so much joy. I thank you so much for the letter, for as you can imagine in my present situation, it really cheered me up. I hope you will forgive me for your having to wait so long for an answer. And as well as I know you, you're not too hard-hearted to "close one eye" even though I can't field any excuse for my neglect.

For the time being until the first of November, I am in the Meissner Business School which is really an exemplary institution. If you use all your five senses you can learn to be quite proficient in the commercial realm. But I also believe that it is difficult to find the first job. Perhaps it would be best if I first volunteered for a quarter of a year.

"Even in misfortune, never shirk to venture. May this be our adornment; may this be our pride." These beautiful words from a well known song should be my motto.

My dear sister, I would be very happy if Robert and I could come to America next Spring. But there are obstacles that stand in the way. For one thing, I am not yet free from military service and to leave my fatherland as a deserter... no, that would go against my

patriotism. I also can't understand converted Mormons, who should be an example to others, can ignore the words of the Savior, "Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's..."

I hope you understand me. For my English fluency is not perfect enough that I could get a job there. And about Mormonism, there are also a few points that I am still unclear about. But when I also get enlightened and when I have a job, I will join the covenant.

I am now at the end of my letter and in the hope that these lines find you in as good health as they left me, I remain, with many greetings,

Your faithful brother Paul

P.S. Robert also sends his heartfelt greetings and will send you a letter in a few days.

Paul is baptized

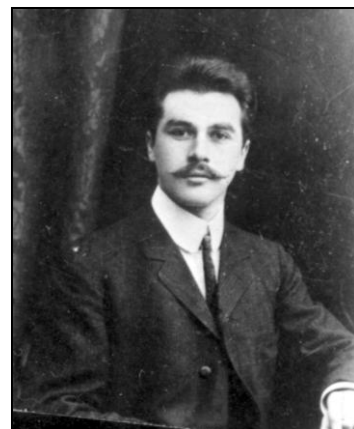
Paul was apparently investigating the church at the same time as his brother, Robert. Following is an excerpt from an article titled "Story of Conversion of Paul Frederick Krey," by Paul's son, Kenneth R. Krey (see appendix, page 372):

A short time later, Clara was baptized. Her family were all members of the Lutheran church and were very upset with Clara joining the church. She would have to sneak off to go to church. Her two younger brothers Robert and Paul were determined to protect her from the Mormon Elders whom they suggested were trying to get their sister to become part of the polygamist group in Utah. One evening, they followed her to church with the purpose in mind of breaking up the meetings and to extract a promise from the Elders to leave their sister alone. The Mormons were meeting in a rented hall and some of the seating was mainly a plank set on paint cans – quite a contrast to the lovely Lutheran church where they held their service. Entering the church with feelings of animosity, soon the spirit of the Lord manifest itself and the two brothers started to learn and believe. A short time later, they joined the church along with another sister, Olga.

So, in answer to the question about what Paul decided – should he give up his schooling, a chance for a position; what about the language; what about questions he had about the Mormon doctrine? It seems Paul was able to overcome these obstacles and embrace the Gospel as he was baptized about three months after his brother, on January 2, 1905. By December of 1906 Paul and Robert had left Germany and come to Utah. Olga and her son, Arthur, came a little later. Clara was already in America and she often talked about how she had influenced her brothers. She said that when she got to heaven, she'd get credit for bringing her brothers to America. "But I brought my two brothers over—I'll get that much credit when I leave."

Arrival in America

In 1905, Paul and his brother, Robert, had been on their own in Germany for a least a year since their older sister, Clara, had emigrated to America. It seems they had developed friendships with the Mormon Elders from America as we have postcards written by what appear to be former missionaries to Robert and Paul. In one such card, a Henry Nelson writes from Ogden to Robert (at Robert's address on Blumenbergstr. 15 in St. Johann) that he appreciates the good times he had with them and "Schwester Clara" and hopes to see them soon in his hometown. In another card, an Ernest Hafen writes Paul to ask him, "How are you and Robert coming with the song that I taught you?"



Paul Frederick Krey;
about age 21.

So with a little support and encouragement from members of their new-found faith, the brothers put aside their concerns about the unknown ahead of them and boarded a ship for America. On May 11, 1906, Paul, age 21, and Robert, age 23, boarded the S.S. Cymric in Liverpool, England. After a 9 day journey, they arrived at the port of Boston and probably took a train to Ogden where Clara was living. At the time, Ogden was a major railroad junction, the first transcontinental railroad having been completed near there in 1869. The boys would also have been attracted to the Ogden area due to the fact that both their father and grandfather had had ties to the railroad, although it seems from the city directory of 1907 that Paul started out employed with "Amalgamated Sugar Company."

According to their sister, Clara, "*When I knew they were coming I rented a place and we bought furniture and I had a nice home for them.*" It must have been a joyful reunion for the three siblings to be together again and to help each other with the adjustments and excitement of a new homeland and culture.

Paul meets and marries Marie Zimmermann

It wasn't much more than a year after Robert and Paul arrived that Clara married Joe Martinson in September of 1907. According to Clara, she not only got credit for the boys joining the church, but also for Paul finding a wife. Clara said, "*I was baptized in 1903 and I came to America in 1905. And in 1907 I got married and then the boys came the year after. I kept house for them before I was married. Paul married a Swiss girl. He met her in my house. There were two Swiss girls and I was German—in the first Ward in Ogden. I met them in church—those two girls. Her name was Marie Zimmermann. She came from Switzerland about the same time we did. She had a sister, (Emma) Morgenegg, and they came from Switzerland. They had missionaries in Switzerland teach them the Gospel. So I had two Swiss girls living with us*".



Marie Zimmermann

Paul and Marie had a lot in common. They were both recent immigrants from German speaking countries. They had both joined the church after their older sisters, and they had both ended up in the same ward in Ogden. Marie had been in Ogden longer than Paul and had been working there before they met. In a journal entry she states that, after a short stay with her sister, *“I went to school in the Weber Academy. I then took up sewing and dress-making and worked at it until I was married”*.

We can always imagine that when Paul first saw Marie, he fell head over heels in love with the beautiful dark-eyed girl from Switzerland. They probably talked about how they found the Gospel and the challenges of leaving family and coming to an unknown country – he in his precise Prussian high German and she in her melodic Swiss dialect. They were married in the Salt Lake Temple on October 30, 1907, less than two months after Clara and Joe’s wedding. Marie said in her journal that she received her recommend and was *“united in marriage with Paul F. Krey who also lived in the same ward.”*



Paul & Marie with Robert Paul, 1909

Early Years - a family with four children

As with any newly married couple, Paul (age 22) and Marie (age 24) had a lot of hope for the future. They were committed to being valiant to their new faith and looked forward to raising a family of their own. Times were not certain and it was not easy for new immigrants to find work, especially with the language barrier. Marie later wrote: *“We lived with my sister for six months and then went to housekeeping. I worked for some time and the following year our first baby was born, Robert Paul. (September 10, 1908.) We were happy and contented in our marriage. My husband had many different jobs before he got started for the railroad. He worked hard to better his position.”*

In their first two years of marriage, they would move three times. The first, when Robert Paul was 6 months old, to an area near Ogden Third Ward. (This would have been around March of 1909.) Then when Robert was a year old, they moved to the Five Point area of Ogden and were in the 15th ward. This was an area where five

roads met and consisted of *“three stores selling merchandise, one drug store, two shoe stores, two tailoring establishments, three blacksmith shops, one butcher shop, one skating rink, several or three saloons and a number of real estate offices, doctors, lawyers, etc. There were also electric street cars passing each way every few minutes.”* (See "Five Points area of Ogden" in the appendix, page 441.)

When Robert was a year and a half, they moved again to Grant Avenue where they would live for 10 years and where their only daughter, Hildegard Edna (Hilda) would be born on April 5, 1911. Marie describes their first years of marriage in her narrative:

After Robert Paul was six months old we lived close to the third Wd. meeting house. I was asked to work in the Mutual Improvement Association. I taught the Senior Girls. We moved out to Five Points to the 15th Ward. There I continued in the same work and later was put in as 1st counselor and had the responsibility of a President. From there we moved to Grant Ave. 23-29 Str. and from there to 28 Str. Mrs. Anna Schulz and her Daughter lived in the same house with us. Hilda was about 6 month old then.

From the time of their marriage in 1907 to moving into their more permanent house on Gramercy Avenue around 1912, Paul and Marie would face times of uncertainty like most of the Americans around them. They would move several times, live with others and take in boarders. Paul would have several different jobs, having wages cut and not being able to work because of injuries, before he was able to get on with the South Pacific Railroad in Ogden. Marie would take in work and even do seasonal work at a cannery. They worried about doctor bills, clothing their children and doing repairs to



Marie with Robert and Hilda

their homes. This was not a time when there were any guarantees that there would be work enough to support a family.



Ogden Railroad Station, 1889-1923

In spite of the difficulties, the Kreys had a lot of family support. Paul's brother, Robert, had also married a girl from Switzerland. Her name was Anna Beutler. They ended up living as next-door neighbors and having their children grow up together. Their sister, Clara who married Joe Martinson and didn't have any children of

her own, was very involved with her brothers' children. When the Martinsons lived in Idaho, Paul and Robert's children were frequent and welcome visitors to Aunt Clara and Uncle Joe's farm. Paul's sister, Olga, would come to visit with her son, Arthur. Marie's sister, Emma, was in Idaho Falls with her family and the Kreys would often take the train to visit them there. Paul also kept contact with his family in Germany as they write about sending food to Germany in 1919 when WWI was ending.



This is a detail of a photo with three of the siblings that came to America - Robert, Paul and Clara with spouses.

A citizenship record lists Paul as 5'8", 145 lbs, with black hair and brown eyes. (Other sources indicate he has blue eyes.)

(See complete picture on page 409.)

Paul Frederick Krey about age 25 (center) with his wife, Marie and first child, Robert.

The church also played a central role in their lives and in their adjustment to their new country. The first several years of their married life, they attended the Fifteenth Ward in the Five Point area where Marie was first counselor in the MIA. She and Paul would go to meetings, attend mutual and social activities. They would go with Robert and his family on the same train to conference in Salt Lake and stay with Anna's parents. Paul was active in genealogy work and Paul and Marie would take trips to the temple in Salt Lake.



Meetinghouse built in 1914 on the triangle at Five Points

Life in America in the early 1900's was a challenging and exciting time. Automobiles were just making their appearance. In 1907, the model T Ford was introduced. Many homes now had electricity. They probably took advantage of radio broadcasts and some new electric appliances although most people still used coal furnaces and had outhouses out back. The average work week was six 12-hour days. Women still wore long dresses made mostly by hand. As with most families, the Kreys used public transportation or walked. In 1917, the United States entered into World War I. Life expectancy for men was 48 and for women, it was 51, with most deaths caused by pneumonia and influenza. The 1918 Spanish flu caused over 500,000 deaths in the United States. Luckily, the Kreys survived the outbreak although many other Ogden area residents died. Marie wrote to Clara that there were 100 cases in the city and that many were dying and that they were staying away from crowds.

Final home on Gramercy in Ogden

By 1915 the Kreys had moved to their home on Gramercy Avenue. This was a turning point where Paul had a steady job and they were able to have their own home - a kind of fulfillment of the American dream. Marie implies that their third child was born after the move: *"Then we later moved up to 2728 Gramercy and I worked in Mutual again. Ralph was born and soon after I took up a class in Mutual again, always enjoying it so much."* (Ralph Frederick was born April 4, 1915.)



2728 Gramercy Avenue as it looked in 1975

Five years later, the 1920 census lists Paul (age 35) with Marie and three children at 2728 Gramercy Ave. His brother Robert (age 37) is listed with his wife Anna and four children at 2734 Gramercy which was just next door. (The real estate listing today states that the house was built in 1910, has 906 sq feet, is a one story with a basement, four bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths and a detached garage.)



Gramercy home abt 1940
(Marie at door; Ken Krey;
Hilda holding Gayle.

It is interesting to note from the census where their neighbors on Gramercy came from and what their occupations were. It gives a window into the times. The Kreys are the only ones from Germany and Switzerland. Others are from Denmark, Russia, Holland and England as well as the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Massachusetts, California, Wyoming and Idaho. Paul is listed as "Bookkeeper - Commissary" and Robert is listed as "Baggage Man - Steam Rail Road." Other professions represented are auto company painter, switchman, assistant yard master, dentist, stenographer - city hall, superintendent - overall factory, national inspector - forest service and foreman box distribution - packing company.

Just a year after the census was taken, the Kreys had their last child, Kenneth Russell, on June 19, 1921. Marie wrote Clara saying, "We are the proud parents of a 10 lb boy" and that they had been hoping for a sister for Hilda "so no name yet". From the looks of his baby picture, they may have tried to dress him as a girl for Hilda unless that was the style for boys at the time. When "Kenny" was born, Ralph was already six years old. Hilda was 10 and Robert was a young man of 13. Marie, at age 37, was teaching again in mutual and Paul was busy at the rail road commissary, coordinating the food for the dining cars. The young family was well on their way to realizing the American dream of having their own home and being able to educate their children. They certainly were able to assimilate into the culture.



Kenny Krey, toddler

Middle years - family, church and work

For the next twenty years, Paul and Marie would be focused on raising their four children, being involved in the church community and working to keep bread on the table.

Marie ends the journal she wrote in her later years with comments about her church callings:

I had one more Baby, Kenneth, who was only three months old when I went back and taught again. When he was three years the Seventeenth W. was organized and I was asked to be President of the Primary Organization. Many wonderful experiences came into my life faith promoting and I worked with many fine women in this organization.

I was very much disappointed when asked to work in the Primary because of the many years of Mutual Work. I had been in Mutual for 15 years when I was set apart as President of the Prim.

I learned to love the Children and the work connected with them. The Bishop often would tell that I was very successful. He had never seen anyone like, I know how to handle the Sisters - the workers as well as the Children. I know this that I was inspired many times to keep unity, peace, and loyalty among us. I truly love the Gospel. I love to teach it.

We know that Marie was Primary President in their ward for about twenty years. (Her niece, Bernina, who lived next door, remembers being in her Primary when she was a little girl.) Marie loved this calling and was very disappointed when she was released. We also know from letters Marie wrote to Paul's sister, Clara, that Paul was active attending ward functions, the temple and was "very busy with his genealogy."



Marie with her Primary children

When they were younger, the children were referred to as "Bobby," "Hilda," "Ralphy," and "Kenny." It seems they had a pretty fine upbringing with two parents that loved them and a close-knit extended family. Marie writes of how Paul would take Bobby on the train to stay a month with Aunt Clara and Uncle Joe on their farm in Idaho. Bobby loved it so much that he said he wanted to be a farmer when he grew up. Marie also writes of Hilda sleeping on the floor at the farm with her cousin, Edna, the daughter of Paul's brother, Robert. She told Clara, "Ralphy wants a horsie but he can't be good with Bobby there." When Clara and Joe moved from their farm to Salt Lake City, Marie and Paul would leave little Kenny with them when they attended the temple. Marie



Ralph with cousin

wrote in a letter to Clara in March of 1925, "We have a temple excursion. We will leave on the 2:20 train, leave the baby (Kenny) with you and stay all night".

Marie also writes of the stresses of keeping children and husband, Paul, healthy. Hilda had an ear operation when she was six and the whole family prayed for her - and worried about the doctors' bills. When Kenny was four, he had rheumatic fever and was ill for four weeks before he started getting better. Paul's brother, Robert Herman, who lived next door, passed away in 1922 from a probable heart attack at age 39. He left behind a wife and four young children. This was difficult for Paul who would later have heart problems of his own.

Later years - the children leave home

There were only seven years after Kenny was born until their oldest son, Robert, left on a mission. They were now an at-home family of six. Just before Robert left, the Kreys experienced one of the tragedies of their lives. Marie wrote to Clara on August 27, 1928, that *"the whole top of the house is burned through defective wiring."* Apparently Marie was sewing with Hilda and didn't notice the fire until the roof was blazing. Robert was asleep downstairs, but was able to help on the roof with a hose. Ken remembers running into the house to save the Bible and coming out with a dictionary. *"What we had worked for for 15 years has been destroyed so quickly."* But even so, they were able to pull things together, have a party for Robert and send him off to the Swiss-German Mission the next month. Paul and Marie were thrilled to have him go back to their homeland and even sent him to visit relatives in Germany and Switzerland. We have copies of Marie's letters to Robert in 1930 that give some insight into their activities during this time. Paul got his first vacation of two weeks and went with Marie to California via train in May of that year. They rode the street cars in San Francisco and visited Hilda and family in Los Angeles. After they had been home a few months, Marie wrote about Paul getting a new suit of clothes: *"It's a real good one, a blue. He wears things so long that the whole town knows when he comes out in new clothes."* (see all the letters in the Companion CD)



Bob in Germany

Marie and Paul felt blessed to have enough to enjoy their life in America. "Many are out of work so we want to be thankful for what we have and to have a son on a mission". In one of her letters to Robert, Marie wrote:

Our Father in heaven has been good to me and Dad to make it possible for us to come to Zion that all you children might be born under the Covenant that will bind us for time and eternities.

It wasn't long after Robert returned from his mission that the three older children married and left home. Robert married his childhood sweetheart, Margaret Stewart in 1933 and Hilda married Glenn Crandall that same year. By 1935, Ralph had married Delano Roberts. It seems the economy in Ogden was poor. (Robert described it as a "deadpan - you can't even get a job" town.) This is what probably induced all three married couples to move to California. This was difficult for the Kreys, especially having grandchildren so far away.

While Ken was still at home, Paul and Marie kept busy, Marie with her Primary calling and Paul continuing to take care of the house. He had completed a bathroom when they were "forced to hook up to the sewer." He had also dug a basement, taking out one wagonload at time whenever he went to the outhouse. He spent time "fixing up the yard and fixed a bedroom in the back porch" for Robert and put a door through the bathroom. They had also built a garage and bought a car. Marie said they would use it to shop and go to a movie once in a while. She wrote Clara that Kenny would back the car out of the garage for her so she could drive it from there.



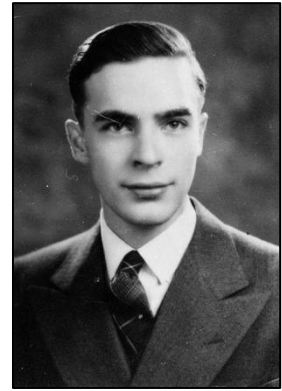
Marie, in hat, and Paul, far right, with Emma (holding Garry) & Ernest Morgenegg along with Ken, Hilda, Glenn & Lilly, abt. 1936.

In May of 1940, another tragedy struck. Paul had a heart attack and he ended up in the hospital for several months. He had complications of blot clots in his legs and a lot of pain. Marie worried that he might not make it, but after having him administered to and prayed for in the temple, he started to come around. Paul tried going back to work, but with the combination of hearing problems, eye problems and weakness from the heart attack, he said he "did not pass the exam" and was approved for permanent disability. Marie wrote Clara that Paul had lived a good life and felt that the Lord would allow him to stay around a little longer and said, "The Lord watches over us in times of need or trial."

The following is part of a letter Paul wrote to his children when Kenneth left on his mission to the Eastern States on June 24, 1941. It reveals a lot about his faith and humility. (see the full handwritten letter in the Appendix, pages 393-394)

My Dear Children,

...Things have been kind of exciting since Kenneth has been called to fill a mission in the Eastern States. Last Friday was Kenneth's farewell party. They put on a lovely program. Ken, Mama, and I were requested to speak. According to the compliments we received we must have performed beyond their expectations. But then Mama and I worked hard for it. I do not think we could do so well extemporaneously. Last Thursday we went through the temple with Ken and again on Saturday we had the privilege to be taken through the temple and were shown all the rooms and sights. This was the first time I had the good fortune to enjoy this treat and the things I saw and the things I heard made me marvel. Surely wonderful are the things of God. When we were through with the inspection of the temple we gathered in the temple chapel and the president of the temple gave the missionaries a lecture; in order not to miss anything he was going to say I sat down on the first bench. Hardly had I been seated, when I was called on to offer prayer. Never had I a greater surprise in my life, and I had to ask twice if it was really so. But then I am still alive, if it was not so, this letter would be unwritten. We were fortunate to get passes for Kenneth to New York City. This saves us \$28.60 for this money was turned over to Ken. So the Lord has been good to us so far and our financial burden has been eased somewhat. Kenneth is leaving for his destination tomorrow evening on the Challenger and we all dread the time when we have to say good-bye but there is one consolation that he will be in the Service of our Redeemer and that he will return in due time a man better in every respect for the time he has dedicated himself to the service of the Church. I could go on and on to write but due to the fact that we will be in Oakland before very long it will not be necessary to continue and til that time receive



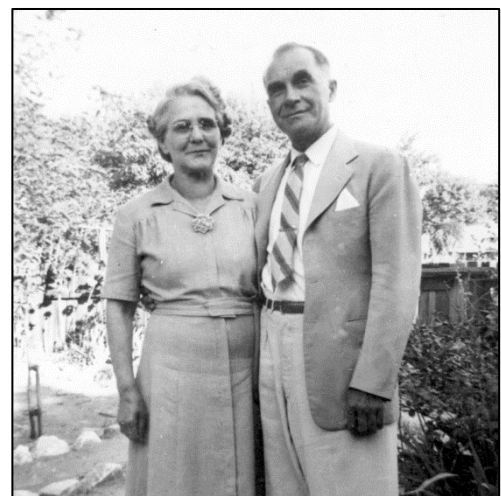
Ken, mission picture

Our love and affection, Dad

Final Years - home alone

Having Ken leave on his mission started a new era for Paul and Marie where there were now just the two of them at home. Ken would return home for a short while to finish some schooling, but then also left for California to pursue dentistry. Marie wrote to his siblings there to watch out for him. It was probably difficult to have everyone so far away when they had been so close. Marie wrote that it made her heart ache to see her children gone.

With all of the children away from home, Paul and Marie seemed to enjoy their time together. Paul was no longer working as a result of his heart condition and Marie had been released as Primary President (although she was a member of the "S. Mt Ogden Primary board."). Marie writes, "Dad works downstairs every



Paul & Marie in yard

day for a little while. In the evening we play Rook or Rummy and our good old Checkers." They took trips to Salt Lake to attend the temple and conference together. They also went to visit Aunt Clara and Uncle Joe in Salt Lake City and had visits from Olga and Emma's families. Marie complained that the winter was hard on Paul, that he wanted to finish painting outside and was too tired when night came. It seems he never really got his energy back after his earlier heart attack and subsequent hospitalization for blood clots in his legs. He may have had some congestive heart failure that would leave him short of breath with any exertion. Paul also felt very responsible for their coal burning furnace and would often not leave home in the winter to make sure it would keep running. When they got 5 tons of coal, Marie wrote that Paul walked down to the company itself to pay as they would only take cash in those days.



Paul & Marie with grandchildren

By 1944, Kenneth had married Margaret Gnehm so now all of Paul and Marie's children were happily married. Hilda had moved back to Salt Lake with her family, but the boys were all in California with their families. Although they had occasional visits from their children, Paul and Marie had to do a lot of grandparenting through long distance letters and packages. It seemed that Paul was not well enough to visit at times. Marie wrote, "Dad would go visit in L.A. if the house would take care of itself. He needs to keep the fire going." Marie writes of how darling little granddaughter Gayle is and how she will be sending her some homemade clothes. They even sent a tricycle and a violin by freight to her brother Garry. She also mentioned that Floyd, Robert's son, was darling and that Hilda's son, Garry, was twice as big as him. She writes Ralph to ask how little "Pauly" is and says they will never know how much she misses them. ("Pauly" or as he is now know as Paul Krey, son of Ralph, remembers them

staying at their home in Oakland, California, and Grandpa Paul helping to add on a bedroom. He also remembers visits with Grandma Marie and how warm and loving she was.) Marie would only live a year after writing to Hilda about how much she loved her grandchildren and she seemed to have a premonition when she wrote in May of 1944, "Sometimes I wonder if I'll live long enough to see them grown up." And, "think of us as Mama and Papa Krey in Ogden."

This was also a period in their lives when World War II was looming over everything. It was an especially difficult time for people of German descent. Their son, Ken, remembered that they didn't even speak German at home so the children never learned to speak the native language of their parents. Paul had relatives back in Germany who were in the middle of the conflict and the Kreys sent packages after the war was over to help out. The severity of the war was a great concern and Marie expressed this in one of her letters to Hilda: "I pray the Lord will hear the prayers of the



Paul & Marie, abt 1944

righteous and bring this terrible war and bloodshed to an end so our young people can live normal lives again, at least have a future to look to."

Paul didn't have much time with his beloved Marie after Kenneth's marriage in October of 1944 as she died just over a year later on December 9, 1945. From pictures, it looks like they were very much a united couple and enjoyed being together. They also shared a deep and abiding faith in the Gospel and as Marie said, "it is our religion and to me there is nothing dearer or better. It is a part of me and of my life." And so it was part of their marriage as well. In their final years, they would also enjoy knowing that their children were happily married, carrying on their legacy of love and faith. Marie expressed how much it meant to her that a son, returned from his mission with "a testimony of the Gospel of Jesus Christ - to me that means everything."

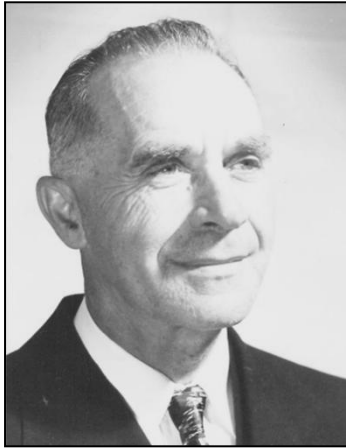
We don't have much information on Marie's death except that she had uterine cancer and died in a hospital. Her obituary states she "died Sunday at 11:45 a.m., in a local hospital following a lingering illness". This must have been a trying time for Paul to lose his sweet, faithful companion in such a manner. At her funeral, one of the missionaries who was present at her baptism in Switzerland said, "As she was then, she had remained and lived - sweet, pure, gentle. In her kind, helpful way, she was a true example of love thy neighbor as thyself. She possessed a great humility of spirit. She did all that she undertook with a cheerful spirit."



Paul Frederick with the families of his three sons, Bob, Ralph & Ken, probably after Marie's death

Paul carried on alone for another 19 months. He did leave home to visit his children in California, but he would return in the winter to look after his furnace. Ken's wife, Margaret, remembers that he came to San Francisco to stay for several weeks while Ken was still in dental school. Paul loved to take long walks and would often go over to Golden Gate Park to watch the ships. Mostly, he enjoyed taking the babies for walks in their strollers and when the twins were blessed, he came to Oakland and gave them identical blessings since they were twins. Paul tried to take over Marie's nurturing of their children and grandchildren. He helped support some of them by sending money and he even sent out some of their kitchen items that he didn't need. Seeing the sweet smile on his face in pictures where he is

holding grand children, one can surmise that he passed this trait on to his sons and daughter as they all certainly have the reputation of loving children.



Paul Frederick Krey died suddenly on August 9, 1947. He was apparently walking home from a play in Salt Lake City when he collapsed from a heart attack. (see obituary, appendix, page 400.) His memorial service was three days later in the Seventeenth Ward with Bishop Owen conducting, just as he had for Marie. We don't have the actual talks from the service, but the vocal solos "I've Done My Work" and "Softly and Tenderly Jesus is Calling" give us a sense of the spirit there. We can imagine that the same was said for him as was said for Marie. He was also "sweet, pure, and gentle with a great humility of spirit." And he was a good husband and a wise and understanding father as was Marie a good wife and a wise and understanding mother. We, their descendants, feel it an honor to have this legacy in our lives. We are grateful that as a young man,

Paul Frederick Krey decided to put aside his concerns over his schooling, the military, his job and the language and embrace the covenant of the Gospel. We are grateful that he came to Zion and lived an honorable and good life that we can all build on and profit from. And as was said in Marie's funeral, "The memory of spirits such as she (they) possessed, should never be forgotten".



Marie and Paul Krey

Chronology Report for Paul Frederick Krey

1

Age	Name:	Paul Frederick Krey	
	Parents:	Karl Gustav Krey (Twin) (1837-1894) and Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt (1844-1903)	
62	Life Range	14 Nov 1884 - 9 Aug 1947	
0	1883 Dec 28	Birth of Spouse:	Switzerland, Bern, Bern. Marie Zimmermann (1883-1945). Born in Bern, Bern, Switzerland. Died on 9 Dec 1945 in Ogden, Weber, UT.
0	1884 Nov 14	Birth:	Germany, Saarbruecken, St. Johann.
9	1894 May 8	Death of Father:	Germany, , St. Johann. Karl Gustav Krey (Twin) (1837-1894).
15	1900 Feb 25	Baptism of wife:	Switzerland, Bern. Marie writes that there was two feet of snow and they walked three miles to the river and never felt the cold.
18	1903 Apr 26	Death of Mother:	Germany, , St. Johann. Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt (1844-1903).
18	1903 Aug 31	Baptism of sister Clara:	Clara is baptised.
19	1904 Oct 15	Wife Emigrates:	Marie arrives in Ogden to find that her sister's child has just died.
19	1904 Oct 28	Brother baptized:	Saarbrucken. Robert .
20	1905 Jan 2	Baptism:	Saarbrucken. Wrote Clara in November that he & Robert would like to come to America next Fall.
20	1905 Jan 2	LDS Baptism:	
20	1905 Sep 19	Baptism of sister Olga:	
21	1905 Nov	Sister Emigrates:	Clara came to America - Ogden, Utah
22	1906 Dec	Immigration:	Paul come to Ogden with his brother, Robert - lives with sister, Clara, and her husband, Joe Mortinson (April 1906 on back of a pix)
23	1907	Courtship:	Paul met a Swiss girl in church in the 1st ward where he went with his sister & brother.
22	1907 Sep 4	Sister Marries:	UT, Weber, Ogden. Clara to Joeseeph Martinson
22	1907 Oct 30	Marriage:	UT, Salt Lake City. Marie Zimmermann (1883-1945). In Salt Lake City, UT.
22	1907 Oct 30	LDS Endowment:	
22	1907 Oct 30	LDS Sealed to Spouse:	Marie Zimmermann.
23	1908 Sep 10	Son born (#1):	UT, Weber, Ogden. Robert Paul Krey (1908-1980) son of Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. Born in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died on 7 Mar 1980 in Orem, Utah, UT.
24	1909 Mar	Moved:	Moved close to 3rd ward meeting house
24	1909 Sep	Moved:	Moved to Five Points in 15th ward - Marie 1st Counselor in MIA with responsibility as president.
25	1910 Mar	Moved:	Moved to Grant Ave 28-29 St.
26	1911 Feb 22	Brother marries:	Salt Lake City. Robert marries a Swiss girl, Anna Marie Beutler

Chronology Report for Paul Frederick Krey

2

Name:		Paul Frederick Krey	
Age			
26	1911 Apr 5	Daughter born (#2):	UT, Weber, Ogden. Hildegard Edna Krey (1911-1992) daughter of Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. Born in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died on 18 Sep 1992 in Salt Lake City.
30	1914	Wages cut:	Thought they would have to sell house.
30	1915 Apr 4	Son born (#3):	UT, Weber, Ogden. Ralph Frederick Krey (1915-1989) son of Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. Born in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died on 13 Jul 1989 in Contra Costa County, CA.
31	1916 Jan	Eye trouble:	Paul can't work - ice on foot; also ringworm on cheek; doctor can't do anything about his eyes; going to Mutual with Marie.
32	1916	Connect to sewer:	City forced them to connect to sewer, completed bathroom; Paul takes out loads of dirt to dig basement. They live next door to Paul's brother, Robert and family. To Conference on train - stay with Anna's parents.
33	1918 Jan	Working in office:	
34	1919 Sep	Fixing up back yard:	
36	1920	Move to Gramercy:	Marie in Mutual
35	1920 Jun	Fixing rooms:	Paul fixing up bedroom in back porch, made door through bathroom.
36	1921 Jan 19	Brother ill:	Brother Robert ill; Paul busy with his genealogy.
36	1921 May	Backyard:	Paul fixed up back yard, looks fine now.
36	1921 Jun 19	Son born (#4):	UT, Weber, Ogden. Kenneth Russell Krey (1921-1978) son of Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. Born in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died on 16 Jan 1978 in Concord, Contra Costa, CA.
40	1924	Marie called as Primary President:	
42	1927 Mar 24	LDS Sealed to Parents:	Salt Lake Temple.
43	1928 Aug 15	Son Robert on mission:	Robert to Swiss-German Mission
43	1928 Aug 27	House burned down:	House burned, roof blazing; what they build for 15 years, destroyed - only saved a few pieces of furniture. Kenneth remembered running in to save the scriptures, but he came out with a dictionary.
48	1933 Feb 23	Son, Robert marries:	
48	1933 Sep 22	Daughter Marries:	Hilda marries Glenn Crandall
50	1935 May 18	Son Marries:	Ralph marries Delano
52	1936	Got Chauffers License:	
55	1939	Grand Daughter born:	Gayle Crandall born
55	1940 May	Heart Attack:	In hospital. Dr. Merrill called it a heart attack. Ward to temple, prayers for Paul.
55	1940 Jun 3	Blood Clots:	Paul not feeling well, blood clots both

Chronology Report for Paul Frederick Krey

Name:		Paul Frederick Krey	
Age			
			legs - in hospital - Marie visits 2 hours a day - has been in hospital 3 weeks so far.
55	1940 Jun 30	Hospital:	Seven weeks in hospital, blood clots up right leg; discouraged, on back so long. Stress at work, so many hours, nervous strain while there - mostly on account of his hearing. Will retire, try for pension. Marie takes food to Paul since he can't eat the food they cook there.
56	1941 May	To Bryce & Ziions:	
56	1941 Jun	Son on Mission:	Kenneth Russell Krey to Eastern States Mission
56	1941 Jun	Kenneth:	Son on mission. Kenneth called to Eastern States mission
56	1941 Nov 11	Disabiliaty:	"Did not pass exam so shall be at leisure for the present time to ascertain if total and permanent disability will continue. Don't worry - will be fully restored to health." Cold spell - need to take care of furnace.
57	1942 May 3	Hard winter:	Paul wants to finish painting outside, reads & falls asleep, feels fine though.
58	1943 Feb 12	Daily Events:	Paul works down stairs; plays Rook or Rummy or checkers with Marie.
58	1943 Jun 10	Coal:	Got 5 tons of coal, Paul down to pay, everything in cash these days; Paul blessed and named baby - David William seeger.
59	1944 Oct 24	Son Marries:	Kenneth Russell marries Margaret Gnehm in Salt Lake temple
61	1945 Dec 9	Death of Spouse:	Switzerland, Bern, Bern. Marie Zimmermann (1883-1945). Born in Bern, Bern, Switzerland. Died on 9 Dec 1945 in Ogden, Weber, UT.
62	1947 Aug 9	Death:	UT, Weber, Ogden.
62	1947 Aug 12	Burial:	Utah, Ogden, Aultorest Memorial Mausoleum.

Marie Zimmermann (1883-1945)

Her family background and growing up years in Switzerland and her immigration to America

The Zimmermann Family - Ancestral Village of Wattenwil

Marie was raised by her maternal grandparents, Christian and Anna Zimmermann in a typical Swiss farm family of 14 children. Their fourth child, a daughter named Rosina, was Marie's mother. Because Rosina was not married and the father was not identified, Marie considered herself a Zimmermann and throughout her life referred to Christian and Anna as her parents. Christian hailed from the village of Wattenwil which was considered the ancestral village of the Zimmermann family.

Wattenwil is one of the most picturesque villages of the "Berner Mittelland", an area in the middle of Switzerland that includes the capital city of Bern to the north and the snow-capped Alps to the south. The Zimmermann lineage can be traced back to the 1500's in Wattenwil and, as is custom in Switzerland, the local parish keeps vital records of the families belonging to their ancestral village. On a visit to Switzerland in 1978, Keena Krey Price was able to find the entry listing Marie Zimmermann emigrating to America and marrying Paul Frederick Krey. (Wattenwil first had its own church in 1660. Before that, they were part of the church parish of Thurnen.)



The village of Wattenwil today



Wattenwil Cemetery with many "Zimmermann" gravestones - 2003

Wattenwil is described as "*a small village located about 30 miles southwest of the Swiss capital of Bern, in the canton (state) of Bern. It's a pleasant and clean little village with traditional Swiss architecture that sits on a mountainside surrounded by green pastures and the clanging of cow bells in the distance and cattle moving about the hillside pastures.*" (See "Wattenwil" in the appendix, page 350.) The village overlooks the Bernese lakes, the Thuner Lake, and Interlaken and has spectacular views of the majestic Jungfrau alps (map next page).



Map of the Berner Mittelland with Wattenwil, Zimmerwald & Koniz, south of Bern; Spiez & Aeschi by the Thunersee; and the Jungfrau Alps in the southwest

Other family villages

Although Christian was born in Wattenwil and probably had a lot of family in the area, he married a girl from Zimmerwald, a village about 20 km to the north. It seems that most people stayed in same area where they were born. Ancestors on both sides of the family were from similar - and close - villages in the Berner Mittelland. They were from such places as Belp and Nuenegg near the valley; Aeschi and Spiez to the south by the Thuner Lake; and Koniz and Niederwangen to the north, near Bern. These were small farming villages in magnificent settings and provided the cultural backdrop for Marie's upbringing.

The Zimmermann-Gurtner Family

Christian Zimmermann and Anna Magdalena Gurtner were married in Wattenwil on November 24, 1854. He was 24 and she was 20. It is remarkable that of their 14 children, 12 married and had children of their own. (A daughter, Maria, died at 14 months and a son, Adolf, died of unknown causes at the age of 11.) It appears that they left Wattenwil shortly after they were married as their first child, Christian, was born in Oberwangen, near Bern. Other children were born in the immediate area -

Niederwangen, Koniz, and the city of Bern, but none in Wattenwil. It is hard to know if these were the names of the parishes where they were christened or if some were the counties near the villages.

Nonetheless, all of these places were in close proximity to Koniz and whether they moved around or not, they seemed to have adopted this new area to raise their family. By 1880, their last child, Paul, had been born in Bern. Their daughter, Emma, mentions in her memoirs that *"My folks had a farm and my mother, brothers and I worked it. My father worked for the railroad. I hated working on the farm. We lived in town and I hated carrying farm implements from home to the farm."*

One could surmise that they may have lived in a village on the outskirts of Bern and walked to the family farm to do their chores. (One sees many farms or Baurnhofs spread out in the countryside around the villages.) It was also often the case that the farms were so small that they couldn't support a family due to the poor economy in the 1800's. They may have moved to town so Christian could be closer to his work at the railroad. There was a railroad that ran from Bern to the city of Thun, which is a larger city that sits on the northern end of the Thuner Lake or Thunersee.



Anna & Christian Zimmermann.
(See details of original portrait photographed in Bern, Switzerland in appendix, page 354)

In those days, most families had to be self-sufficient. The Bern Historical Museum depicts a hard-working group of people who made their own clothes, grew their own vegetable gardens and fruit trees, cooked over a fire in a kitchen with a smoke roof, churned their own butter and made their own cheese. The Zimmermann family probably fit this mold. Also, most farmers had chickens and goats and a herd of dairy cows. This would involve the entire family milking, tending the fields, gathering hay and firewood and doing the myriad chores required to keep bread on the table.

Emma also mentions that she belonged to the Lutheran church from the time of her birth and that her family were "firm believers in God and lived righteous lives." In most villages, the parish was central to community life. This was where the children were christened and confirmed, where marriages were performed and funerals were conducted. The family probably participated in the church festivals and were influenced by the teachings and strict observations of religion in the Lutheran church.

Marie is born

Marie Zimmermann was born December 28, 1882. At the time, Christian was 52 and his wife, Anna, was 48. They had 11 of their children still at home, the two older boys having married, with the oldest, Christian, having two children. The Zimmermann children now consisted of Anna, 22; Rosina, 19; Rudolf, 17; Elisa, 15; Alexander, 12; Ernst, 11; Adolf, 9; Otto, 8; Albrecht, 7; Emma, 4; and Paul, 2. Rosina, their fourth child and second daughter, was the mother of Marie. No one knows who the father was, but rumor has it that he was "an Italian passing through town" and judging from her dark hair, brown eyes and olive complexion, this may have been true.

Marie's birth was probably a hardship for the family at the time. Her birth is noted on the church records without mention of the father. The birth may have taken place at home without knowledge of the village judges or the church as her birth place information is the same as the younger children, Paul and Emma. At any rate, Marie was raised as one of the Zimmermann children, falling in right behind the youngest at age two. We don't know how much her mother was involved in her care, but when Marie was 8 years old, Rosina at age 27 married Victor Strahm from the nearby village of Walkringen. Marie remained with her

grandparents and was raised as one of their children as she referred to the other children as her brothers and sisters. We have several postcards to Marie from Emma who writes to "my dear sister, Mary" and several letters where she writes about her "sister" Emma. Also in her obituary, three "brothers," Albrecht, Paul and Otto Zimmermann from Switzerland are mentioned.



Marie (center) taken about the time she joined the LDS church
Lina Morgenegg (left) and "Ida" (right)
(See details of original portrait in appendix, page 406)

Marie leaves home and joins the LDS church

At some point, Marie left her grandparents home in Bern, Switzerland. It was common in those days for young people to seek apprenticeships and we know that Marie had experience as a seamstress. When she was 16, her "sister" Emma, was baptized into the

LDS church in 1898. We don't know if Marie was still with her grandparents at the time, but this had a great effect on Marie.

Emma described in her biography how this came about (see appendix, page 348):

I met Ernest Morgenegg through his sister Lena Morgenegg, who sewed for me. I was going with a Catholic boy at the time and one night the Catholic boy and Ernest called on the same evening. My family was opposed to Ernest because he was a Mormon. My brother waited for Ernest to beat him with a club, but my brother-in-law persuaded him that, that wasn't the right thing to do...I belonged to the

Lutheran church from the time of my birth until 28 May 1898 when I was baptized and confirmed into the Mormon Church by Elder Kenkins of Salt Lake City, Utah...I married Ernest on 12 May 1899..There was quite a large group attending the wedding but my folks would not take part because it was a Mormon wedding.



Ernest & Emma Morgenegg
(see original portraits on page 355)

At the time of Emma's baptism, there was a very active branch of the church in Bern and the Morgenegg family were some of the stalwarts. Bern was part of the Swiss mission with John Stucki as president at the time. There were many missionaries from Utah who befriended the Saints in the area and we have postcards written to Marie from some of the church members and missionaries that show that they were a supportive community for each other.

About a year after Emma's marriage, Marie may also have moved in with her mother and step father as we have a postcard addressed to "Fraulein Marie Zimmermann bei Familie Strahm". At this time Rosina and Victor Strahm were living in Basel, which is about 60 miles north of Bern. Marie was almost 18 as the card was dated July 26, 1900.

When Marie was still 18, she was also baptized into the church. (Church records have the date as February 25, 1901 although Marie wrote that it was 1900.) Marie describes her baptism as follows:

In 1900, February 14, I was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ by Lewis Cordon of Logan Utah. The night was beautiful with full moon shining full and clear. About two feet of snow covered the ground. We walked 3 miles to the river and walked back home never feeling the cold but happy and contented and feeling like a new being.



Rosina Zimmermann
& Victor Strahm

One of the missionaries present at her baptism, a Brother Burnett Smith, said at her funeral, "I remember the baptism of a sweet, pure, gentle girl, Marie Zimmerman." He also mentioned that "her family was especially kind to me."

Getting ready to emigrate to America

For the next several years until her emigration October 15, 1904 at age 21, Marie seemed to be very involved in the community of the Bern branch of the LDS church in Switzerland. From a collection of her postcards from that time period, we can trace some of her comings and goings. (See Supplemental CD - "Postcard Collection - Marie & Paul") A few months after her baptism, she was living in the Kirchenfeld area of Bern, near her sister Emma. She received cards from "Brother" J. Weber, C.E. Murray, a "J.B.S.", "Br. B. Andrus," and Nephi. They asked, partially in English, for her to give regards to the brethren in the office and to say that they were in a new locale and things were going well in Bern. It seems Marie enjoyed her friends and was active in keeping up communications.

About a year after her baptism, she may have moved in with Emma and Ernest as the postcards are addressed to her in care of the Morgeneggs on Sandrainstrasse. Emma wrote in her journal that after she was married "*we settled on Sandrainstrasse 77 in a house that belonged to the knitting factory where Ernest worked for nine years previous to our marriage.*" There are several cards from people telling Marie of their travels and wishing her well and asking her to give greetings to Emma and Ernst and Lina. The last postcard Marie received there was dated in April of 1903, the month that Edgar and Emma immigrated to America. It was probably difficult for Marie to see them go. She was also probably the sister that saw them off in Emma's description of how it happened:

Edgar Ernest Morgenegg was born to us on 26 October 1902. A previous child was stillborn. About five months after Edgar was born we left Switzerland for America although I said I would never go to America. The night before we left I stayed with my parents. When I left my father gave me part of my inheritance which was 1,000 francs (about \$200). My mother hardly said goodbye. Ernest's parents and my sister saw us off.



Emma Zimmermann Morgenegg with son, Edgar Ernest and husband, Ernest Morgenegg

It would be two more years before Marie left Switzerland. Most of the time her address is on Waldheimstrasse, a nice apartment area near a large park, the "Bremergartenwald" in Langasse. She also receives postcards in places around the Bern area such as Zurich, Vevey and Montreaux. It seems she may have been visiting or working at some of these places. Montreaux is a resort town on Lake Geneva and the postcard she received in care of Madam Liser asked how she liked her position. She also apparently visited her mother Rosina in Basel as she received a card there from church members on October 12, 1903. And just before she immigrated, she received a card in care of Lina Morgenegg at the Sandrainstrasse home so it seems she visited friends and relatives whenever she could.

Marie desires to gather to Zion

In the year of her emigration in 1904, Marie seemed to be a happy, friendly, young single adult, very involved with her church and her friends and her family. She was probably working at some positions and earning her way in the world. But with meeting so many people from America and with her sister emigrating two years earlier, Marie felt a desire to also gather to Zion. She wrote in her journal (see appendix, pages 374-382):

The scriptures tell us that all Israel shall gather together in Zion. My desire to be where the temple of the Lord is standing was so great that soon a way was opened to me...

Marie started making plans to leave Switzerland and had some adventures along the way. Fortunately, we have her description of the events:

There lived a girl in the same branch as I did in Bern and she was so anxious to go to Utah that when I was talking about going she cried and expressed her desire to come along with me. My folks were very much against my going but after pleadings of my sister who was already in Utah, they finally decided to let me have the money to migrate. It was while we in our home were discussing plans for me to leave that this good sister who is considerably older than myself came to me one day with the happy news that she was left some money by a brother of hers and she wanted me to take enough of her money to pay my way to Utah. She thought it would relieve her of carrying too much money along. Well we begun to make plans and it took us 4 to 6 weeks to get ready. In the meantime this sister was tempted to loan her money to a good friend of hers that seemed to be in desperate need of some money. Without letting anyone know she let him take it all but \$100. Of course this brother in the Gospel promised faithfully to return this money in time for us to use it.

When the day of our departure came the brother could not return the money. Frantic the sister came to me with her tale of woe and we both cried we did not know what to do, we did not think it wise to tell my folks because they did not belong to our church. We were so unhappy and sick at heart but we had enough money to take us as far as Holland. The brother came to the depot to see us off and swore to us he would telegraph the money to us in Holland. We left home brokenhearted and in fear. One missionary was with the two of us and as we neared Holland we told him about it. Well the anxieties and fear that

gripped our hearts can never be told. The case has made clear to the president of the mission and he cabled to our home town for information and finally we were given a ticket and could go on. Of course the brother never sent the money. I had some money on me and we arrived safe in Ogden Utah in October.

Marie arrives in Ogden

Marie wrote that she arrived in Ogden in 1903, but the immigration records and the situation at her sister's house suggest that it was really in October of 1904. She and her friend probably boarded a ship in Holland and traveled by rail to Ogden once they arrived in the United States. Emma and Ernest had been in Ogden for about a year when Marie arrived. Emma wrote of their first years:

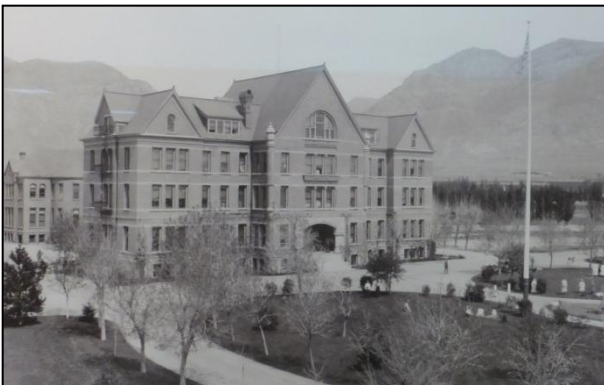
We arrived in Logan Utah 27 April 1903 after a rather hard journey with a six month old baby boy, Edgar. We lived in Logan until November 1903 then moved to Ogden where Ernest worked for the Utah State School for the Blind for six years and fourteen years for the Utah State Industrial School near Five Points, Ogden, Utah.

When Marie arrived in Ogden, her destination was the home of her sister, Emma, who was living on Jackson Avenue near the School for the Blind. Marie was expecting someone to meet her when she arrived, but that wasn't to be the case:

The Sad Arrival:

We sent a telegram to my sister from Omaha telling her when we would arrive. The last letter I had from my sister was full of joy because of a new baby girl that was born to them in August (April on the church records) and my sister wrote to me so full of happiness because she was going to meet me at the depot with her two children one of which I had never seen.

We arrived here in Ogden about 9 in the evening and walking along with a crowd of Hollanders into the waiting room. We were so sure that we too would have someone to meet us as well as all these others.



State School for the Blind - as it appeared in 1904 when Marie first arrived in Ogden

One by one the crowd left and no one we knew was in sight then the depot master took pity on us came and talked to me and got the address of my folks and their name. He did not know what to do when he noticed a young man who was a Hollander standing around, he called to him to take us there. Well we walked up to Jackson Ave, 20th Street. to the School of the Deaf and Blind. (The Ogden Union Station is about 4 miles from the school.) There he called a girl

friend of his and told her in Holland who we were, etc. and she in turn called a girl who could speak German and she took us up one block to my sister's house.

We came into a house of mourning for their new baby girl had died and three days before her passing they had moved. For this reason the telegram we sent from Omaha did not reach my sister and they were broken hearted over losing this beautiful baby. (Baby Alice was born April 28th and died October 3rd, 1904 at about 5 months old.)

Marie was 21 years old when she arrived at her sister, Emma's. She probably stayed with them for the next 3 years until her marriage to Paul Frederick. Ernest and Emma were 31 and 26 respectively and their son, Edgar, was just two in 1904. Ernest worked at the deaf school campus for the first 6 years of their marriage. Marie received postcards from Switzerland addressed to Fraulein Marie Zimmermann at the "School for the Deaf" as well as cards addressed to "1950 Jackson Avenue" which may have been the Morgenegg's actual home. At any rate, she was probably happy to be reunited with her sister and kept busy helping in any way she could. From her journal, we read, *"My stay with my sister was short. I soon went to work. The following winter I went to school in the Weber Academy. I then took up sewing, dress making and worked at it until I was married."*



The house on 1950 Jackson Ave where Marie lived with Emma & Ernst is still standing - it was built in 1895 and is across from the deaf school campus.

Marie joins her history with Paul Frederick Krey

From this point, we join Marie Zimmermann's history with that of Paul Frederick Krey. We can imagine a sweet, lovely young woman with a lot of faith and courage, who like so many immigrants, was able to realize her dreams. Marie made the journey, learned the language, got an education and found work - all in three years. When she was 24 years old, she moved from her sister's home to board at the home of a German immigrant named Clara Krey Martinson who happened to be the sister of her future husband. While attending the Weber Stake first ward, she was introduced to this handsome young man named Paul Krey - and the rest is history.

We will follow the rest of Marie's life in combination with her husband whose story begins on page 70. We are deeply grateful for her example of dedication to family, commitment to service, and unwavering faithfulness.

Chronology Report for Marie Zimmermann Krey

1

Age	Name:	Marie Zimmermann	
	Parents:	Unknown and Rosina Zimmermann (1863-1934)	
61	Life Range	28 Dec 1883 - 9 Dec 1945	
-29	1854	Marriage of grandparents:	Switz., Bern, Wattenvil. Christian Zimmerman & Anna Gurtner.
-20	1863 Jun 8	Birth of mother:	Switz., Bern, Or Koniz, Oberwangen. Rosina Zimmermann born to Christian & Anna.
-12	1871	Blessing:	Switz., Bern, Niederwangen. Alex Zimmermann - first to be born in Bern.
-10	1873	Birth of Emma's husband:	Switz, Bern, Koniz. Ernst Morgeneegg.
-5	1878	Birth of aunt:	Switzerland, Bern, Bern. Emma Zimmermann to Christian & Anna.
0	1883 Dec 28	Birth:	Switzerland, Bern, Bern.
0	1884 Nov 14	Birth of Spouse:	Germany, Saarbruecken, St. Johann. Paul Frederick Krey (1884-1947). Born in St. Johann, Saarbruecken, Germany. Died on 9 Aug 1947 in Ogden, Weber, UT.
6	1890 Jul 31	Marriage of mother:	Rosina marries Victor Strahm.
9	1893 Nov 2	Marriage of Paul's older sister:	Olga & Friedrich Manhard.
10	1894 Sep 15	Baptism of uncle:	Ernst Morgeneegg.
14	1898 May 28	Baptism of aunt:	Emma Marie Zimmermann.
15	1899 May 12	Marriage of aunt & uncle:	Emma & Ernst Morgeneegg.
16	7 Jul1900	Lives with mother & step-father:	Switz, Basel, 158, Muhlheimerstr. Postcard from Bern. Also postcard from Victor to Rosa - "Ich komme Morgen Abend 8 Uhr"
16	1900 Aug 20	In Vevey:	Vevey, Du Colege, Monsier BLlvd. Greeting from Emma u Ernst. "Froh das du gut angekommen bist"
17	1901 Feb 25	LDS Baptism:	
17	1901 Feb 25	Baptism:	
17	1901 Aug 12	Living in Bern:	Switz, Bern, Waldheimerweg 15. Greeting from Albert in Basel.
18	1902 Jan 17	New address:	Switz, Bern, Bubenbergrstr 3. From Emma. "freut mich das du gut heimgekommen bist"
19	1903 Feb 5	with Morgeneeggs:	Bern, Sandrainstr 7. From Bro J. Weber, Anna, C.E. To Morgeneegg/Zimmermann from Luzern: "thank you for yor card" From Ambulant, Neuhausen: "Gruss an Lina und die anderen"
19	1903 Apr 10	With sister and husband:	Marzili, Sandrainstr 7, Familien Morgeneegg. Greetings from Albert.
19	1903 May 5	Back to Waldheimerstr:	Langass, Bern, Waldheimerstr 15. Postcards from J. Fadi, Ferdi.
19	1903 Aug 31	In Zurich:	Zurich, Waschgasse 68. From Nephi. "How do you like it in Zurich?"
19	1903 Aug 31	Card sent to parents address:	Switz, Basel, 158, Muhlheimerstr. Postcard from E.C. & E.A. "Mit besten dank"
21	1904	Death of father:	Switzerland, Bern, Bremgarten Friedhof. Christian Zimmermann.
20	1904 Jan 4	trip?:	Swisse, Place du Mareis Montereuse. Card from Bro Burge Andrus. "Hope you are well and enjoying yourself"
20	1904 Aug 30	Card to Morgeneeggs:	Bern, Sandrainstr 7. Addressed to Lina

Chronology Report for Marie Zimmermann Krey

Age	Name:	Marie Zimmermann	
20	1904 Oct 15	Emmigration:	Morgenegg from Wigen. Arrives at Emma's - baby Alice died.
22	1905 to 1907	Worked:	Sewing & dressmaking until marriage.
21	1905 Feb 7	New address:	Ogden, 1950 Jackson Ave. Postcard from Switzerland.
21	1905 Jun 3	New address:	Utah, School for Deaf Ogden. Postcard from Lena.
21	1905 Nov	To school:	UT, Weber, Ogden. Weber Academy - took up sewing, dress making.
22	1906 Dec 8	Living with sister and husband:	Utah, School for Deaf Ogden. Postcard to Ernst Morgenegg.
23	1907 Oct 30	Marriage:	UT, Salt Lake City. Paul Frederick Krey (1884-1947). In Salt Lake City, UT.
23	1907 Oct 30	LDS Endowment:	
23	1907 Oct 30	Marriage:	To Paul Friederick Krey. Lived with sister, Emma for 6 months Lived in 4th ward, Weber Stake
23	1907 Oct 30	LDS Sealed to Spouse:	Paul Frederick Krey.
24	1908 Sep 10	Son born (#1):	UT, Weber, Ogden. Robert Paul Krey (1908-1980) son of Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. Born in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died on 7 Mar 1980 in Orem, Utah, UT.
25	1909 Mar	Moved:	Close to 3rd Ward meeting house. Worked in MIA, taught "Senior Girls"
27	Later 1910	Moved:	UT, Weber, Ogden. To Grant Ave 23-29 St.
~27	Abt 1910	Moved:	Near 15th Ward. First counselor and president of MIA
26	1910 Dec 5	New address:	Ogden, 164 Harrisville Ave. Postcard from Elise.
27	1911 Apr 5	Daughter born (#2):	UT, Weber, Ogden. Hildegard Edna Krey (1911-1992) daughter of Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. Born in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died on 18 Sep 1992 in Salt Lake City.
27	1911 Oct	Moved:	28th St. Hilda was 6 months old. Lived with Mrs. Anna Schultz and her daughter.
29	1913 Dec 21	New address:	Ogden, 2728 Williams Ave. Postcard from Galowski. Also 1914 & 1920 post cards
31	1914-1918	World War I:	
32	1915	Moved:	2728 Gramercy. Serving in mutual again Ralph born soon after move.
31	1915 Apr 4	Son born (#3):	UT, Weber, Ogden. Ralph Frederick Krey (1915-1989) son of Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. Born in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died on 13 Jul 1989 in Contra Costa County, CA.
32	1916 Jan	New meeting house:	12th Ward.
37	1921 Jun 19	Son born (#4):	UT, Weber, Ogden. Kenneth Russell Krey (1921-1978) son of Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. Born in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died on 16 Jan 1978 in Concord, Contra Costa, CA.

Chronology Report for Marie Zimmermann Krey

3

Age	Name:	Marie Zimmermann	
38	1922 Mar 3	Death of Paul's brother:	Robert Herman Krey.
41	1924	Called as Primary President:	17th Ward orgainized - "Superintendant" of Primary. Ken 3 years old when called
44	1928 Aug 27	House burned down:	Only kitchen table & chairs sound.
44	1928 Sep 17	Robert leaves for mission:	Swiss-German Mission.
46	1929-1939	Depression:	
49	1933 Jan 19	Death of Anna:	Anna Marie Beutler - Robert Herman's wife.
49	1933 Feb 23	Marriage of Son:	Robert marries Margaret Stewart.
49	1933 Sep 22	Marriage of daughter:	Daughter Hilda to Glen Crandall.
50	1934 Jul 19	Death of Mother:	Switzerland, Bern, Bern. Rosina Zimmermann (1863-1934).
51	1935 May 18	Marriage of Son:	Ralph marries Delano Roberts.
53	1936	Son moves:	Robert & Margaret move to L.A.
52	1936 Sep 14	Death of Olga:	ID, Bonneville, Idaho Falls. Olga Krey Manhart.
54	1938 Sep 8	Son leaving:	Postcard saying Ken leaving for Portland.
56	1939	Birth of grand daughter:	Gayle Crandall.
56	1939	Released from Primary:	Served 15 years.
56	1939-1945	World War II:	
57	1941 Apr	Spent a week in L.A.:	With Bob & family.
57	1941 May	Ken in college:	Weber College. 3 more weeks at Weber. Then Ken will find work
57	1941 Jun	Son on Mission:	Kenneth called to Eastern States.
57	1941 Nov 23	Paul on disability:	Letter states he did not pass examination. "Don't worry, will be fully restored to health"
58	1941 Dec 30	Robert sold home in L.A.:	Bought new one.
58	1942 Mar 8	Ken made senior companion:	Marie happy & thankful he is on mission.
58	1942 Mar 16	Hilda & Glenn in Oakland, CA:	Marie misses them.
58	1942 May	Son transferred:	Kenneth transferred to Lewiston, PA.
58	1942 May 3	Kenneth to Lewiston, PA:	At home, renting room to couple.
58	1942 Jun 10	Clara & Joe to move to SL:	Joe will find work as carpenter.
58	1942 Aug	Kenneth in Harrisburg, PA:	
58	1942 Aug 24	To Idaho Falls:	Slept at Aunt Emma's. Saw Lilly and family; Joyce comes to Gramma's
58	1942 Oct	Birth of grand daughter:	Anne born to Robert & Margaret.
60	1943	Stake worker in Primary:	Goes to Mutual with "Dad".
59	1943 Apr 19	Paul painted house:	Outside all white now - looks good.
59	1943 May	Gas rationing into effect:	Prays war will end.
59	1943 Jun	Son returns from mission:	Kenneth Russell Krey.
59	1943 Aug 29	Visit with Morgeneeggs:	Melba expects husband to be drafted.
60	1944 Jan 20	Ken at the A.C.:	Is on honor roll. planning on Dental College in S.F. in fall; may live with Crandalls
60	1944 Oct 24	Marriage of Son:	Kenneth marries Margaret Gnehm.
61	1945 Nov 19	Birth of grand daughter:	California, , San Francisco. Keena born to son Kenneth.
61	1945 Dec 9	Death:	UT, Weber, Ogden.
61	1945 Dec 12	Burial:	
63	1947 Dec 5	LDS Sealed to Parents:	Idaho Falls Idaho Temple.

Emma Wilhelmina Krey (1879 - 1957)

Emma is Clara's next youngest sister

In addition to the four siblings who immigrated to "Zion," there was a fifth member of the Gustav and Augusta Krey family who also came to America. Emma Wilhelmina Krey was about 18 months younger than her sister Clara, having been born October 14, 1879 in St. Wendel, Germany. Emma and Clara were the 9th & 10th children in the Krey family and, at ages 23 and 24, were still single when their mother died in April of 1903. Clara was baptized in August of that year. Then in September, Emma, at the age of 24, left St. Johann for America. It seems from the immigration records that she came alone and did not join the LDS church.

Immigration to New York in 1903

"Emma Krey" from St. Johann was a passenger on the "St. Louis" which sailed from South Hampton, England and arrived in New York on September 26 of 1903. The New York Passenger List of that date (see page 102) indicates that she traveled alone and that her occupation was "ladies tailor." (Her stated age is 22 on the list, but she would have been 24 according to other records.) She listed that the person she would be visiting was a relative (Annelei Mueller - sp?) residing on York Avenue in Brooklyn, New York.

New York, Passenger Lists, 1820-1957 about Emma Krey	
Name:	Emma Krey
Arrival Date:	26 Sep 1903
Birth Date:	abt 1881
Age:	22
Gender:	Female
Ethnicity/ Nationality:	German
Port of Departure:	Southampton, England
Port of Arrival:	New York, New York
Ship Name:	St Louis

Emma marries George Kummer in Philadelphia

A few years later, on July 18th in 1905, Emma Krey married George Kummer in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Since George was from Switzerland and Emma from Germany, they probably communicated in German at first. (Although George may have been in America for over 25 years already as he reported his immigration year as being 1894). By 1910 the Kummers had been married five years and the U.S. Census of 1910 reported George and Emma Kummer, ages 31 & 30, living in Newark, New Jersey on 103 Pennsylvania Avenue. George's occupation was "engraver, jewelry" and they "owned" their home. A daughter, Margaret Kummer, age 3 is also mentioned. They may have also had a baby girl, Winnifred, in 1913 who only lived 7 months. The children may not have survived and we have no further record of them. Her husband, George, died in about 1918 at the age of 39 of unknown causes - possibly the Spanish Flu.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Marriage Index, 1885-1951 about Emma Krey	
Name:	George Kummer
Gender:	Male
Spouse:	Emma Krey
Spouse Gender:	Female
Marriage Place:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States
Marriage Year:	1905

Emma marries Thomas Emery in 1919

When Emma Krey Kummer was 40 years old, she married Thomas W. Emery on September 29, 1919 in Manhattan, New York. "Emma" had changed her name to "Evelyn" and the New York marriage index shows Thomas Emery and Evelyn Kummer being married on that date. Thomas and Evelyn Emery may have moved from New York to Newark, New Jersey as a newspaper article from 1938 reports a "Ms Tom Emery of Newark, N.J." accompanying her sister, Olga, on a visit back to Germany.

New York, New York, Marriage Indexes 1866-1937	
Name:	Thomas Emery
Gender:	Male
Marriage Date:	29 Sep 1919
Marriage Place:	Manhattan, New York, USA
Spouse:	Evelyn Kummer

Marriage Index record showing "Evelyn" Kummer marrying Thomas Emery

Evelyn (Emma) accompanies her sister, Olga, to Saarbrücken

According to the 1938 newspaper article from Ogden, Utah, Evelyn (or "Mrs. Tom Emery") accompanied her sister Olga to visit family in Saarbrücken, Germany. (See copy of newspaper clipping on page 57.) Evelyn was 59 and Olga was 69 when they sailed to Europe on August 19th in 1938. It seems her sister, Margaret, was there to welcome them. While they were visiting friends and relatives in Germany, Olga became ill with pneumonia. She died in a hospital there and was buried in Saarbrücken. It must have been a stressful time for Evelyn to lose her sister and come back alone on the ship.

Move to Hollywood, Florida

By 1942, the Emerys had moved to a warmer climate in Hollywood, Florida. By now Evelyn was 63 years old. The Hollywood Florida City Directory of 1942 lists an "Evelyn E. Emery" and a "Thomas W. Emery" (salesman) at 311 Taylor. By 1948, they were at 2446 Cleveland Street where they resided for the next 10 years until Evelyn Krey Emery's death in 1957.



Evelyn probably lived in this home in Florida with her husband, Tom Emery

Evelyn Krey Emery dies at age 78

Evelyn's sister, Clara Martinson, kept in contact with her and wrote of her death in a letter to her nephew, Ken Krey (see appendix, page 321):

Now I have some sad news to tell you Ken. Your Aunt Evelyn Krey Emery passed away in Hollywood, Fla. on the first of June, after having suffered a Stroke on the first of March, the second Stroke took her. We are feeling so bad, because we know that Tom had planned to bring her to visit us for sure this year. They were unable to come last year after the Stroke. She was completely paralyzed, helpless. Tom had put her in a nursing home, at first he informed us, that she was improving, and then came... (next page unavailable.)

Evelyn (Emma) Krey Emery died on June 1, 1957 at the age of 78 in Hollywood, Florida. She had come a long way from her childhood home in St. Johann, Germany. Although she lived across the continent from her siblings, she seemed to have kept in contact with them and had not forgotten her roots.

K

BALCON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED. THIS SHEET IS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

K

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE U. S. IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, to be delivered to the U. S. Immigration Officer by the Commanding Officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States.

S. S. St. Louis sailing from Southampton Sept 19th 1903 Arriving at Port of NEW YORK SEP 26 1903

No. on List	NAME IN FULL	Age	Sex	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Able to Read Write	Nationality (Country of last permanent residence)	Race or People	Last Residence (Province, City, or Town)	Final Destination (State, City, or Town)	Whether having a ticket to such final destination	By whom was passage paid?	Whether in possession of \$50, and if not, how much?	Whether ever before in the United States and if so, when and where?	Whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.	Whether a member of a Polytechnic, an architect, an artist, or a musician, and if so, in what capacity?	Condition of Health, Mental and Physical.	Deformed or Crippled, Nature, length of time, and cause.
2528	Carlson Sofia L	22	W	M	Dom.	yes	Swedish	Scand.	Lindby	Chicago Ill	yes	self	\$12/ no	no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
29	Loeentien Edna M	26	W	M	Lab					Chicago Ill	no		\$35 Chicago Ill	no	To friend Margret Jensen 172 N. Clark St. Chicago Ill			
30	Victorin Johas	34	M	M	Lab		U. S. CITY	American			yes		U. S. Citizen	no	335 Orleans St. Chicago Ill			
31	Lilja Edna S.	26	W	M	wife		Swedish		H. Hill	Mitchell	no		\$26/ no	no	To husband Ernst Lilja 810 W. 2nd St Mitchell, S. D.			
32	Lars R.	3	M	ch	ch					S. D.	no			no				
33	Anna K.	2	W	ch	ch						no			no				
34	Ernst H.	2	M	ch	ch						no			no				
35	Carlson Karl R.	20	M	M	Lab						no		\$5	no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
36	Carlson Frida	24	W	M	Dom.					Mustaford Ill	no		\$5	no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
37	Carlson Hulda	19	W	M	Dom.						no		\$5	no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
38	Anderson Claus	53	M	M	farmer					Batavia Ill	no		\$200	no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
39	Anna	44	W	M	wife						no		\$25	no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
40	Oscar	22	M	M	farmer						no		\$11	no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
41	Johan	19	M	M	farmer						no			no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
42	Adelick	16	M	M	farmer						no			no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
43	Anna E.	10	W	ch	ch						no			no	To sister & cousins Anna Carlson 416 County St. Chicago Ill			
44	Quataffon Gustaf	18	M	M	Lab				Præm	Chicago Ill	yes		\$12	no	To friend Gustaf Johnson 313 Orleans St. Chicago Ill			
45	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
46	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
47	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
48	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
49	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
50	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
51	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
52	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
53	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
54	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
55	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
56	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
57	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
58	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
59	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
60	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
61	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
62	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
63	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
64	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
65	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
66	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
67	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
68	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
69	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
70	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
71	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			
72	Hans John	19	M	M	Lab				Helsingborg	Brooklyn N.Y.	no		\$25	no	Sister Augusta Johnson Spirital Hotel, Brooklyn N.Y.			

Passenger List for the "S.S. St. Louis," sailing from South Hampton September 19, 1903 and arriving in New York September 26, 1903. Passenger #24 - "Emma Krey, age 24(?), ladies tailor, from St. Johann, Germany.

PART III

Ancestry of the Immigrant Siblings

- Michael Krey (1764-1808)**
- Jacob Krey (1797-1873)**
- Karl Gustav Krey (1837-1894)**

Note: Karl is sometimes spelled as Carl
see note on page 118

Michael Krey (1764-1808)

(The great-grandfather of Clara Krey and the furthest back we've been able to trace our own Krey line)

Historical Background - height of West Prussian power

Michael Krey and his family were of German descent and lived in the Danzig area of what is now Poland at the height of West Prussian power. At the time, most of the population consisted of Germans who were part of a constant influx to the area since the 1400s. The Kingdom of Prussia had been formed around 1700 with Frederick the Great as king and Danzig as the major port. Poland had lost over one third of its people from wars and famine so Polish nobility sold rights to Germans to manage their land and villages. (See "A Brief History of Prussia" in the appendix, page 179)

The village of Gross Linau - in the parish of Neu Paleschken - where Michael Krey lived, was in West Prussia and would have been part of this system. His village was in the county of Berent which had about 30,000 Poles and about 24,000 Germans. The local Polish nobility were allowed to keep their titles and land even though they had been conquered by the Germans. Michael may have leased his farm from some of these Polish landlords (see map of Berent, page 213).

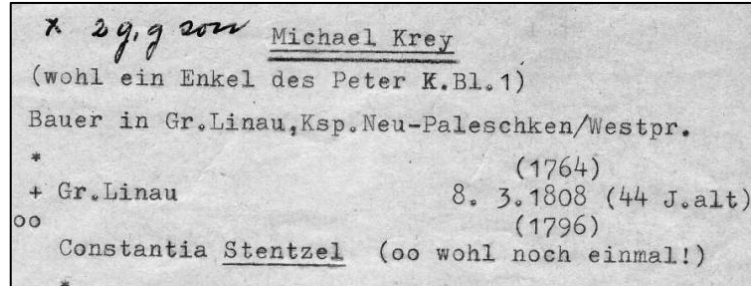
West Prussia at the time of Michael Krey (late 1700's)



Michael Krey lived in the Danzig (Gdansk) area of West Prussia in what is now Poland.. The villages of Gross Linau and Neu Paleschken in Berent County were located just southwest of Danzig.
(See Maps of West Prussia, pages 209-215)

Michael, a farmer in Gross Linau, West Prussia - home of many Kreys

Michael Krey was a "Bauer," or farmer, in the small pastoral village of Gross Linau in the mid-1700s. He belonged to the parish of Neu Paleschken in West Prussia. We have this information from the records of researcher Walther Müller-Dultz. This small village was the home of many Krey families including a Peter Krey born there around 1700 who may have been Michael's grandfather (see note to right).



The record also shows that he died in Gross Linau at the age of 44 and that after marrying Catharina Stentzel he may have married again.

Note showing Michael Krey as a farmer or "Bauer" in the village of "Gr. Linau" and parish district or "Ksp.(Kirchspiel) of " Neu-Paleschken/Westpr." (See full note on page 274)

Michael and his family were probably part of a tight knit community in Gross Linau that consisted of fellow German farmers living on land leased from Polish nobility. The homes were small, usually with only two bedrooms. The farms would include a garden and enough land to support the family. Sometimes the farmers would use common land to pasture their animals. The Polish landlord usually lived in a manor farm with the small farms clustered nearby (see more detail in "West Prussian Culture" on page 184).

Since Gross Linau was mainly a farming village with no church or inn, Michael and his family would have had to rely on their neighbors for help in times of need. Even today, Gross Linau is still a very small, rural village with a few farm houses scattered among the trees and rolling hills (see Journal of visit to Poland, page 268).



Road to Linau, 1979 - Michael Krey had his small farm here

Marriage to Catharina and confirmations of children in the Neu Paleschken Parish

Michael Krey married Catharina Stentzel when he was about 25 years old. Although they had their farm in Gross Linau, they would have traveled a few miles south to be married in their parish church in Neu Paleschken. (See map, page 215)



The Neu Paleschken Parish church where Michael's children were christened is still standing

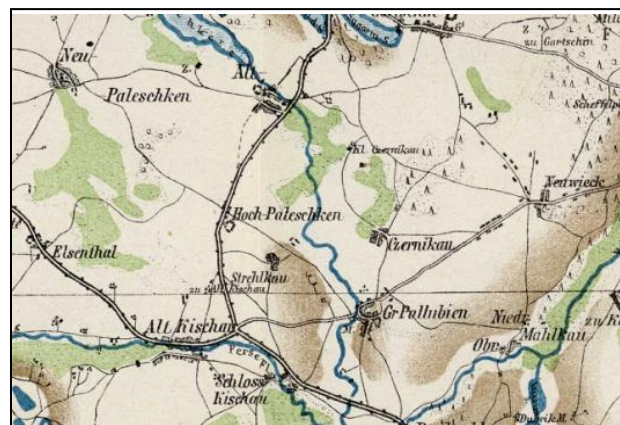
Michael and Catharina had five children. All of their children were born in Gross Linau and would have been christened in Neu Paleschken. Jacob, born in 1797, was their firstborn and is the grandfather of Clara Krey. Jacob was followed about every two years by four younger siblings - Johann, Anna Marie, Constantia, and Eleonora Krey. (See FGS page 248)

The parish church in Neu Paleschken was Lutheran (or "Evangelisch") and was where christenings, confirmations, marriages and funerals were performed. (Neu Paleschken parish records are the source of some of our Krey names.) Villages with churches were designated as parish centers or "Kirchspiels" and were the center of spiritual, social and cultural life.

Community life centers around parish town of Neu Paleschken

Neu Paleschken was a small, manorial village which meant that it consisted of a main large manor farm with several smaller farms in the area. Each small farm had a small house, land for cash crops, and access to common land for pasture.

The village had a church, a mill pond with a stream, a brewery and an inn. Many times the German settlers had their own mayor and their own justice system. The parish towns would also be a place people would meet to exchange goods and services. (For a detailed description of village life in West Prussia see "The Remus Family", p. 187.)



Old map showing Neu Paleschken in the upper left with neighboring villages and towns. (Gross Linau is located a few miles north of Neu Paleschken.)

Day Laborers, Servants and Small Farmers (Michael Krey)

When our ancestors arrived in Prussia, they probably had to find occupations to support themselves. The available jobs were usually as shepherds, day laborers or small farmers attached to an estate. Community life involved everyone cooperating and doing their part. As a "Bauer" (farmer) or "Nachbar" (neighbor), Michael would have had his own small farm and would have been able to support his family. Many of the villages were run by groups of these settlers, who had long term leases for the land.

Michael Krey was listed as a "Nachbar" as well as a "Pachtbauer" (leasing farmer).

Some people, like Michael, were able to have their own farm, but others had to hire out. The large manorial farms employed day laborers and farm servants. Tasks would involve cooking, cleaning, working in the dairy, harvesting, caring for animals, etc. (See Remus Family, "Occupations in the rural areas," p 205.)



Michael Krey's small farm may have been similar to this older wooden building in the outlying Danzig area. (Picture taken during Price's 1979 visit to Poland)

Village occupations of Shepherds, Brewers, Craftsmen and Millers (Johann Krey)

The villages of West Prussia at the time of our ancestors also included various other occupations. Some of these included: Village Heads, Millers, Inn Keepers, Brewers, Smiths, Tailors, School Masters, Shepherds and Maidservants (see "Social Categories in the Villages, page 207).

We have records from Walther Müller-Dultz that list the occupations of dozens of Kreys who lived in the area as early as 1653 (see complete notes in Companion CD). There is Frederick Krey, a farm owner; Johann Krey, a miller and brewer; Gottfried Krey, a day laborer; Carl Krey, a tailor; Christoph Krey, a Shepherd; and George Krey, a laborer. (See "West Prussian Culture" page 185 for more detail.)

Michael Krey only lives to be 44 years old

Michael only lived to the age of 44. Records show he was buried in Gross Linau in 1808 . His son, Jacob was 11 years old at the time. We will follow with Jacob's story on the next page.

Jacob Krey (1797 - 1873)

Jacob is born in Gross Linau of the Neu Paleschken parish

Jacob Krey was the oldest of the five children of Michael and Catharina Stentzel Krey. Jacob was born in 1797 in the village of Gross Linau where his father had his farm. Following Jacob, there was a brother, Johann, and three sisters who were also born in Gross Linau. There is no information on whether his younger siblings survived or if they married and had children, but it can be assumed they took part in working on the farm. The farm would have had a garden and enough land to support the family. The children may also have "worked out" for a larger landowner. In 1808 when Jacob was only 11 years old, his father died. As the oldest, Jacob would have taken over many of the farm duties and have become a skilled farmer by the time he was ready to leave home.

Jacob leaves Gross Linau and marries Catharina Martzcinke in Neu Barkoschin

Jacob Krey left Gross Linau to be married on November 18, 1824 at the Lutheran church in Neu Barkoschin, a few miles north of his family farm. He married Catharina Martzcinke who was of the same parish and whose family were farmers in the area. Jacob and Catharina were both about 27 years old. The brick church still stands where they were married. It is surrounded by a very few farm homes and is situated on the edge of a lake (see "Journal of visit to Poland," page 268).



Neu Barkoschin church today - Jacob was married here

Marriage as a business arrangement in farming communities

In those days, it was not easy to make a farm work and many married into farms. Marriage was seen as a financial deal or business partnership that included inheritances and dowries. It is interesting to note that Jacob Krey who was born on a small farm ended up marrying a Martzcinke (possibly of local Polish descent) and becoming the "Bauer" of the Grünhof, a large estate farm in the neighboring town of Neu Barkoschin. It may have belonged to Catharina's family as it was located in her family's parish area. Such farms could also have been leased from Polish nobility. (See "West Prussian Culture," page 184.)

Five daughters in the first nine years while at the Grünhof Estate

In their first nine years of marriage, five daughters were born to Jacob and Catharine while residing in the Grünhof (literally "Green Estate"). Since this was a large farm or manor, there were probably other family members or servants living there as well. From the description of the Grünhof, it was probably a manor farm since it consisted of a large farm house with several barns, servant quarters and a blacksmith shop. Jacob is listed as "*Bauer=Nachbar*" in "*Schönfliess, Abbau Grünhof, Ksp. Neu Barkoschin/Westpr - 1824*" (See W.M.D. Research Notes, appendix page 274). Before their fifth child, Emilie, was born in 1833, two daughters had died – Henrietta at age seven and Julianna at age two. Jacob was now 36 years old with three daughters and he was the "Bauer" of a large farm.

The Krey Family Farm or "Grünhof" is 170 acres with a river running through it

The farm itself was described by a Polish family who had seen it before it had fallen into ruins shortly after World War II. They said it was about 170 acres, including some forest and large rye fields. The area was also called "Adlig Schönfliess" or "beautiful river" and it did have a stream running through the property. The house was made of brick and the furnishings included pine closets (Schranks), tile ovens, and looms. There was a stable for the horses and a barn for the hay and milk cows. Also located on the property were a blacksmith shop and two servants' quarters. The servants had their own stalls where they kept their animals.



Drawing by 9 year old Kristina Price showing what the Grünhof may have looked like.

Note circular drive around the apple orchard and the two servant quarters in upper left.

(see appendix, page 270 for more detail)

In those days, the wife usually took care of the garden and the poultry. She also made the family's clothing. Some families had a maid for housekeeping and in the summer a peasant girl might come in for extra help. Tasks included spinning, weaving, churning butter and feeding calves and fowl. Since the Hof included rye fields, we can assume the women were also involved in baking bread in the outdoor wood ovens. Many of the manors also had servants or "Knechts" as well as farm workers to help with the daily chores.

Twin boys! - Karl and Ferdinand

At the age of 41, Catharina bore Karl Gustav and Ferdinand Julius on 27 September 1837. She probably considered it a real blessing to have twin boys after having 5 girls in row. Unfortunately Catharina wasn't able to enjoy her twins very long as she died when they were only two years old, just before Christmas in 1839 when she was only 43. The girls were 13, 11, and 6. A year after she died, Jacob married Susanna Wohlert. She was 27 and he was 45. She bore one boy and four girls, one of whom died at age one. After Susanna had been at the Grünhof for 7 years, Ferdinand died. It must have been a terrible blow for Karl to lose his twin brother after a companionship of 10 years together on the farm.



Bauern Museum displays typical bedroom of the early days in Prussia/Poland



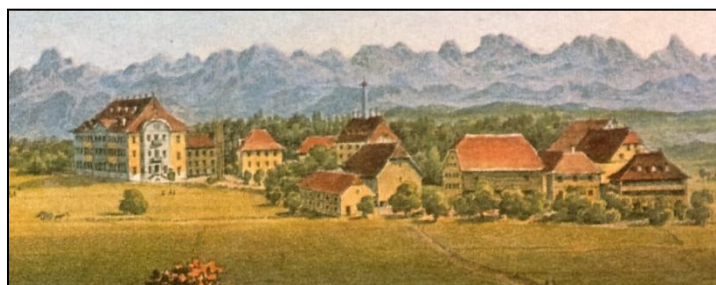
Road to the community of Neu Paleschken where the district parish was located and where Jacob Krey was christened.



Servant home and stall of the Grünhof in 1979. (These buildings were part of Jacob Krey's original family farm)



Site of the Grünhof in 1979 – the estate was dismantled after World War II

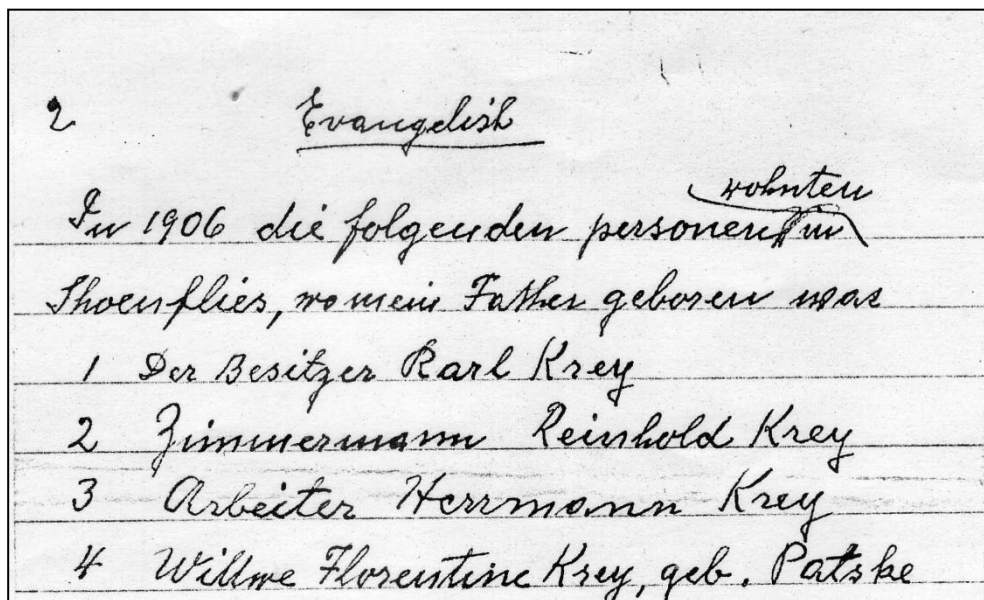


Drawing of a typical German "Hof" or estate

What became of the Grünhof after Karl Gustav Krey left

At the time Karl Gustav left the Grünhof in 1866, his parents and many siblings were still living there. Karl was the youngest of Jacob's first wife, but Jacob also had five children with his second wife, Susanna Wohler (see FGS page 251). Friedrich Wilhelm Krey, the oldest son of Jacob and Susanna, probably inherited the Grünhof as he is listed as an "Eigentümer", or landowner, in Adlig Schönfliess. Friederich married the daughter of a local farm owner in the church in Neu-Barkoschin in 1870. Their father, Jacob, died in April of 1873 at the age of 76, probably leaving the farm to Friedrich who had married a Florentine Patske. Susanna Krey was a widow at age 60 and may have still had 2 or 3 daughters at home. We know Jacob and his first wife, Catharina, had a daughter, Wilhelmina, who married a Gottfried Karnath at the age of 21 in Neu-Barkoschin. He was listed as "Sohn des Eigenkättners in Neu-Grabau." (See detail in WMD notes on page 274.)

It is interesting to note that later in his life Paul Frederick Krey recorded a list of the people still living at the Grünhof or "Schönfliess" in 1906 (see below). There was an owner, Karl Krey, a carpenter ("Zimmermann"), Reinhold Krey; a worker ("Arbeiter"), Hermann Krey; a widow (?) Florentine Krey, born Patske ("*Witwe, Florentine Krey, geb Patske*"). Florentine was 65 at the time and we can assume that her husband, Friederich Wilhelm, had died and that the farm was being run by someone else, maybe a relative. It was common in those days for a widow or any unmarried relative to be able to continue to live on the farm.



2 Evangelisch

In 1906 die folgenden ^{wohnen}personen ~~im~~
Schönfliess, wo mein Vater geboren war

- 1 Der Besitzer Karl Krey
- 2 Zimmermann Reinhold Krey
- 3 Arbeiter Herrmann Krey
- 4 Witwe Florentine Krey, geb. Patske

Note by Paul F. Krey listing the people still living at the Grünhof in 1906
(See complete notes in the appendix, page 273.)

Karl Gustav Krey (1837 - 1894)

Karl Gustav leaves the family farm

Karl Gustav left the family farm at some point around age 25 in the early 1860's. In those days it was common for boys in farming families to learn a trade besides farming. Often the oldest son was unable to inherit the family farm as he would have to wait until his father died before he could take over. Karl was a "Schumachermeister" (master shoemaker) in Danzig itself.



A drawing of the city of Danzig, with the city hall in the middle, as it was at the time of Karl Gustav

Karl may have learned this trade in a nearby village or possibly in Danzig, the chief city of West Prussia, which was about 30 miles northwest of their Grünhof in Schönfliess. It was also likely that he would practice his trade in a larger city where there were guilds that set high standards of workmanship.

Karl marries brewer's daughter, Augusta Boldt, in Danzig



Drawing of St Catherina's church in the year 1770 (Where Karl and Augusta Krey were married in 1866)

Karl was 28 when he married Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt on May 6, 1866 in Danzig's large, central church of St. Catharina. (The church is still standing today and is the oldest church in Gdansk, Poland.) Augusta was 22 and the only child of Andreas and Christina Boldt. Her father had died when she was just three years old so he would not have been present at her marriage.

Augusta's father and grandfather were both "Böttchermeister" (master coopers or barrel makers) in Danzig. To be a "Meister" was well respected and the position was probably associated with a large brewery in the city.

<u>Andreas Daniel Jacob - Böttchermeister in Danzig.</u>			
* Kohling	17.)	8.	1808
* Rambeltsch	21.)		
+ Danzig-Lazarett (39 J.)	7.	1.	1847
oo Danzig St.Bartholomae	29.	5.	1842 (33 J.)
Christina Barbara Kung (siehe dort!)			
<u>Einziges Kind: Augusta Wilhelmina</u>			
* Danzig	8.)		
* " ,St.Bartholomae	28.)	1.	1844
oo " ,St.Bartholomae	8.	5.	1866
Carl Gustav Krey (s.dort!)			

Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt, the father of Augusta, was married to Christina Barbara Kung at the age of 33 in the St. Bartholemew's church (see appendix p. 280 - "St. Bartholemew's Church") and died at the age of 39. Augusta was also confirmed in this church on January 28, 1844. (From WMD Research, p.279)

Karl becomes an official in the railroad in Danzig

At some point Karl Gustav must have changed his profession to become an official in the railroad. We have a picture of him in his railroad uniform as well as a description of his profession being “Gepäckmeister” or master baggage handler. The Germans had developed an extensive railway system in just a few decades during Karl’s time. According to Wikipedia’s History of Rail Transport in Germany, “By 1880, Germany had 9,400 locomotives pulling 43,000 passengers and 30,000 tons of freight.”



Detail of an old postcard showing the railroad station in Danzig
about the time of Karl Gustav
(See full postcard on page 287)



Karl Gustav Krey in railroad uniform

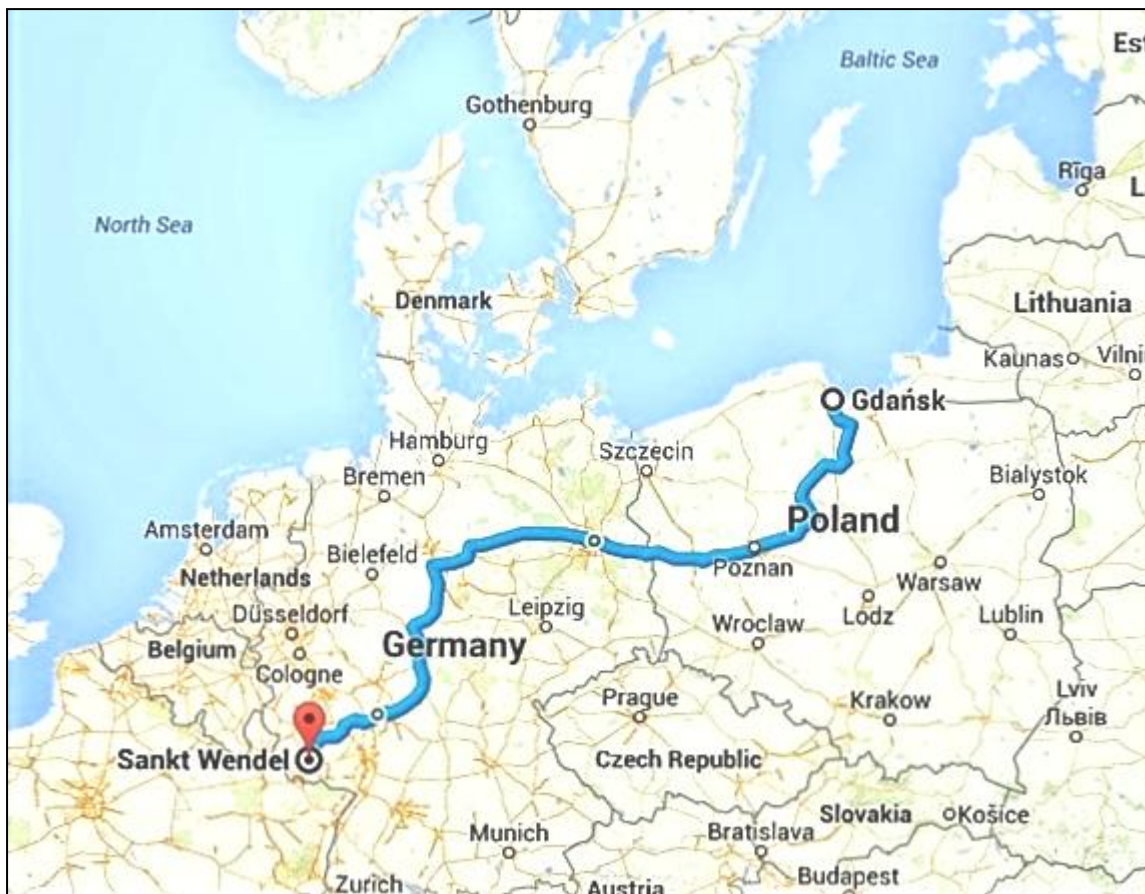


Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt Krey

Moving from Danzig to the Saarland around 1870 with three young daughters

Karl Gustav and Augusta moved from Danzig to St. Wendel in Saarland around 1870. This area was still part of Prussia or the German Empire at the time. The Kreys had been in Danzig for about four years since their marriage and were blessed with three daughters - Miranda, Margaretha and Olga. At the time they left, Olga, the youngest, was just about two years old. It is not certain why they moved, but it may have been for economic reasons. The economy was poor and the people lived in an atmosphere of artificial prosperity, tax remissions, and high tariffs. There was also not a sufficient German population for the “Germanization” of the area promoted by Frederick, King of Prussia (see “A Brief History of Prussia” on page 179).

The Kreys settled in St. Wendel, Saarland, which today is part of the Rhineland area of Germany but was still part of West Prussia at the time. Because Karl worked for the railroad, they most likely traveled by rail, which was a distance of about 800 miles. Karl was apparently still with the railroad since there was a train station and a train maintenance company that opened in St. Wendel in 1860 and improved the economy of the city.



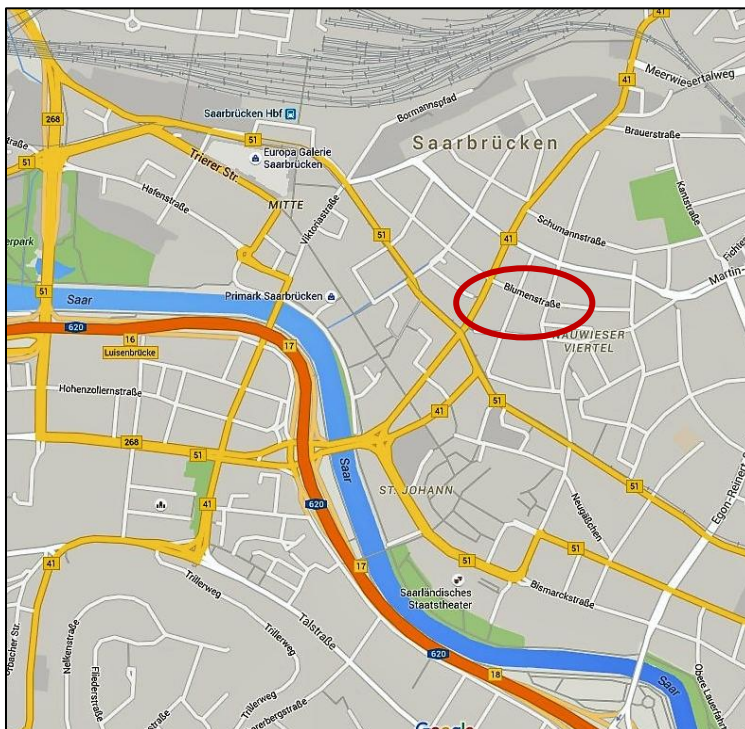
Current Google Map showing a railroad route the Kreys may have traveled between Danzig, West Prussia (now Gdansk, Poland) and St. Wendel, Saarland, Germany (This route is about 1250 kilometers or 780 miles.)

Starting a new life in St. Wendel - 6 girls and 2 boys after 13 years there

The Kreys arrived in St. Wendel with three daughters, Miranda, Margaretha and Olga who were all born in Danzig. On December 7th, 1872 a fourth daughter, Hedwig Sofia was born in St Wendel. She was greeted by her three sisters who were 6, 5 & 3 years old at the time. In all, the Kreys had eight children born to them during the 12 years they were in St. Wendel. Like his father Jacob, Karl had five girls in a row, but the fifth, Augusta, apparently died at childbirth. Their sixth child was a healthy son, Gustav Heinrich, but their seventh, Jullius also died at childbirth. Their eighth and ninth children were daughters, Clara and Emma who lived long, healthy lives, but the 10th child, a son named Arthur, died at age three. The last child, born in St. Wendel on January 12, 1883, was Robert Hermann Krey. The oldest, Miranda, was 17 at the time. The Krey children now consisted of six girls and two boys.

Last stop is St. Johann- Saarbrücken

Not too long after the birth of Robert Hermann, the family moved about 25 miles south to St. Johann, which was also a railroad center. Originally a fishing village on the banks of the Saar River, St. Johann was now more industrialized. St. Johann was across the river from the larger city of Saarbrücken (which translates “bridges across the Saar River”). The city of St. Johann was made a part of the city of Saarbrücken in 1909, but when the Kreys first moved to St. Johann, they were still separate cities. They were both part of the state of Saarland which was the industrial center of the great coal basin. (See "Background information on Saarbrücken" in the appendix, page 294.)



Google Maps view of Saarbrücken today showing the area of St. Johann. Blumenstrasse (circled in red) may have been where the Kreys lived (see postcard addressed to Robert Krey around 1904, Appendix page 363). It is located near the railroad station where Karl Gustav Krey probably worked and is today an area of older apartment buildings.

Paul Frederick is born in St. Johann

It was here in St. Johann on the 14th of November in 1884 that their 12th child, Paul Friedrich Krey, was born. (A 13th child, Otto, born two years later, only lived 5 months before he died.) When Paul arrived in the Krey family, his father was 47 and his mother 40 years old. There were six sisters and two brothers to welcome the newborn. Sisters Miranda, Margaretha, Olga, Hedwig, Clara and Emma were 18,17,15, 12, 6 & 5. Brother Gustav Heinrich was 9 – in the middle of the girls - and Robert Herman was only 22 months old.

Nine Krey children at home for their eight "golden years" in St. Johann

The Krey family had about eight “golden years” in St. Johann before any of the children married and left home. The older sisters must have doted on their little brothers and it was probably a real heartache to them when the youngest died at just five months. Augusta had her hands full with nine children to clothe and feed, but with older daughters around to help it would lighten the load. There would be laundry – and children – to

wash in tubs heated with water over a wood-burning stove. Common meals for German families often consisted of sausage with sauerkraut or cooked red cabbage. There was also a lot of bread and cheese with sliced meat and there might be occasional cake (*Torte*) or Apple strudel. We know that Paul Frederick was very fond of potato pancakes (*Kartoffelpfannkuchen*) so that might have been a staple. Augusta and her daughters may have sewn

their own clothes as it looks like they were well dressed. Karl may have even made their shoes as he was a Master Shoemaker (*Schumachermeister*) earlier in his life.



Old postcard of the marketplace in St. Johann - the Krey family may lived in apartments like the ones shown here.

Since St. Johann was in an industrial area, they probably lived in an apartment and not on a farm. Saarbrücken, across the river, was home to textile mills as well as coal, iron and steel works that supplied the railroad. Karl probably worked long hours at the railroad since Saarbrücken has just gotten a new railroad connection in 1870. The girls may even have “hired out” in some of the factories when they got older and were finished with their schooling. Hopefully, they also enjoyed some leisure time. St. Johann is described as a lovely old town set by the Saar River with outdoor markets, a French influence and surrounded by forests and never-ending wooded areas. Many Germans enjoyed long walks in nature as well as listening to local musicians or taking part in traditional festivities.

Karl Gustav passes away at the age of 56, leaving a widow and 6 children

The eight “golden years” with all of the children at home ended with the oldest two daughters marrying in 1892. Miranda at age 25 married Friedrich Ambrosius and Margaretha at age 24 married Karl Haering. Just a year later, in 1893, Olga at age 24 would marry Friedrich Christian Robert Manhardt. It was just six months after Olga married, that on May 8th in 1894, Karl Gustav Krey died at the age of 56. Augusta had just turned 50 and now had to run the household alone. At the time of their fathers death, Robert and Paul were 11 and 10 years old. The older children may have worked to help support the family as Hedwig was 22, Gustav was 19, Clara was 16 and Emma was 15. There may also have been some compensation from the railroad.

Augusta passes away at age 59, leaving Clara, Robert and Paul still at home

Augusta carried on alone for nine more years before she passed away at the age of 59 in April of 1903. It must have been difficult for the family, but from their letters it seems they were close and caring. Olga sends “one thousand times a thousand” hugs and kisses from afar in one of her letters. And also from their well-written letters and wonderful penmanship, one gets the impression they were cultured and well-educated. Surely, much of this must have come from a loving, caring mother who raised them with a desire to give them the best she could. At any rate, the children left behind carried on admirably. In addition to Olga, Hedwig, Gustav and Emma had left home so this left Clara with her two younger brothers, Robert and Paul, to look after – most likely in the same apartment in St Johann where they had had their “golden years” with a lot of family memories.



Drawing of old Saarbrücken



Saarbrücken today - across the river from St. Johann

Notes on spelling: The name Karl has been spelled with a "K" and a "C". His daughter Clara and researcher Walther Müller-Dultz used the "C" spelling. His son Paul and an official document from Germany use the "K" spelling. Karl Gustav may have used both as we discovered that around the turn of the century it became fashionable to use the French spelling "Carl." Saarbrücken, where the Kreys lived, had been part of France at times.

In addition, Wilhelmina is sometimes spelled Wilhelmine, and Augusta sometimes as Auguste.

PART IV

DESCENDANTS of

ROBERT, PAUL & OLGA

Olga's son:

- Arthur Manhart

Robert's Children:

- Edna Ruth Krey Fronk

- Robert Herman Krey

- Edward John Krey

- Bernina Helen Krey Kehl

Paul's Children:

- Robert Paul Krey

- Hilda Edna Krey Crandall

- Ralph Frederick Krey

- Kenneth Russell Krey

*** and ***

Pictures from August 2011 Reunion

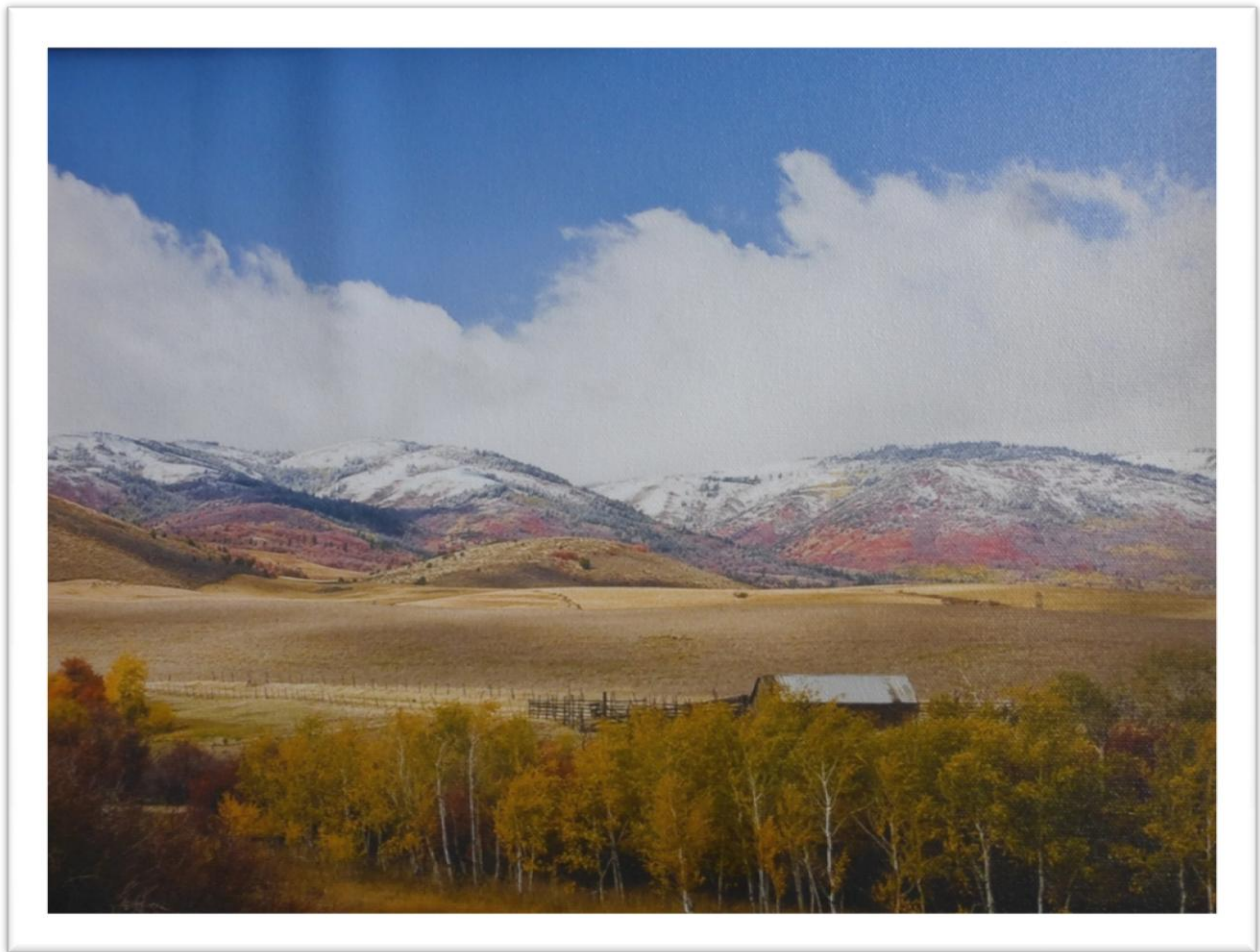
Arthur Robert Manhart (1894-1961)

son of Olga Krey Manhart

and Clifford Manhart (1919-2008), grandson of Olga

Brief history of Olga's family on the farm in Southern Idaho

There is a remote, peaceful place in Southern Idaho called Gentile Valley that has rolling hills, pastures, streams - and a river running through it. It is located in Bannock County near Grace, Idaho and the Bear River. This was and is the home of many of Olga's descendants. Her son, Arthur Manhart, settled on a farm there and remained to leave a legacy to his family in Gentile Valley.



Picture of framed photo of the farm area in Gentile Valley, Idaho that was home to the Manharts and Martinsons. (Picture is the property of Dennis Manhart, Olga's great grandson.)

When Olga's son, Arthur Robert Manhart, first came to America in 1911 at the age of 17, he lived with his Aunt Clara and Uncle Joe Martinson in Ogden. By the time Arthur was 22, he was in Thatcher, Idaho as a laborer on a farm. (By this time, Arthur had taken his father's name of Robert for his middle name.) Aunt Clara and Uncle Joe were homesteading a farm in the area, three miles up a canyon from Joe's brother, John (also known as Karl). John and Rose Martinson had been farming in the Valley since 1910. At the time they had 9 children, ages 20 to 2 years old. Arthur ended up marrying Myrtle Martinson, one of their daughters, in 1917 when he was 23 years old and she was 18.



Arthur Manhart with his family around 1925 when they were living on the small farm in Gentile Valley, Idaho.

Arthur and Myrtle Manhart bought Joe's farm when Clara and Joe Martinson left Idaho for St. George around 1921. Arthur and Myrtle lived in the small home with their four children, Clifford, Cleo, Augusta and Vernell Rose. According to a history written by Clifford, the house had a kitchen, two bedrooms and an outhouse when they bought it. "Later they added another bedroom and a porch. By then it was 240 acres...about 32 acres were farmed with wheat, barley and hay and the rest was pasture...the farm included 10-12 milk cows, four work horses, two saddle

horses, chickens, turkeys, pigs and a large garden". They lived in the old house until their oldest son, Clifford, was out of high school and then they moved down onto Cemetery Road into a larger home after which the small house was dismantled and used for a chicken coop.

Arthur's son, Clifford Manhart, married in 1943 and eventually bought the farm, but Arthur and Myrtle stayed involved. Clifford and his wife, Betty Jo, had the fortune of having 6 sons to help on the farm. By that time the farm consisted of 240 acres of which 42 were tilled and the rest was pasture for the cattle. They now used tractors to farm and machine-milked 20-30 cows. One of Clifford's sons, Dennis Manhart, remembers farming, chasing cattle and hunting deer on the part of the farm that used to belong to Joe and Clara.



Arthur and Myrtle, later years

Arthur died in 1961 at age 67 of heart failure in Preston, Idaho. He farmed until the end of his life, which was over 50 years of farming. Arthur Gustav Edmund Manhardt came as a 17 year old from Saarbrücken, Germany with no land and no possessions. In the end, he was a land owner and farmer with an appreciative posterity in Gentile Valley, Idaho.

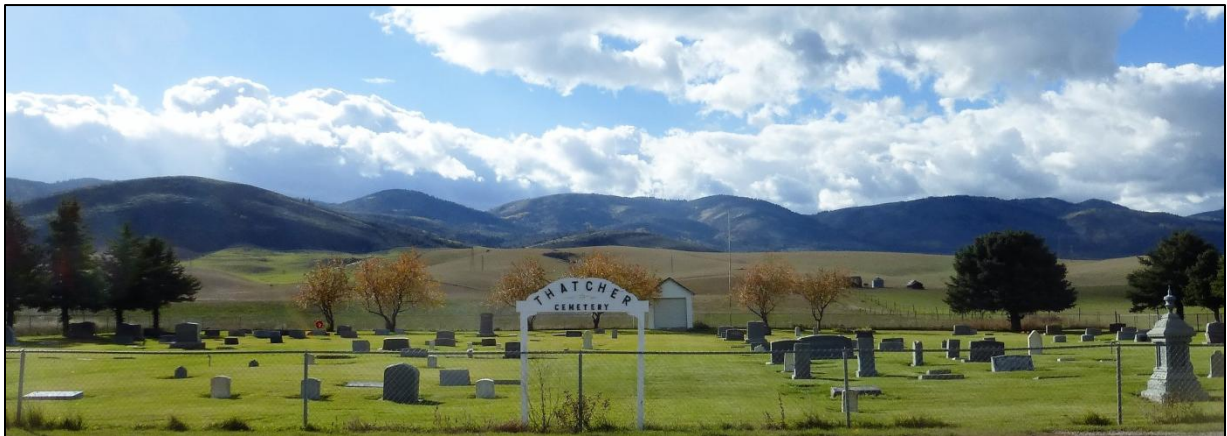
(Arthur's son, Clifford Manhart, bought more land and leased some of it to his sons. They ran the farm until 2002. When the farm was sold in 2010, it was over 700 acres and is now a conservation reserve with some leased for haying. Arthur's descendants still have part of the farm in their lives and some still live in the area. Most of the Martinson family have left the area although some of their graves are in the Thatcher Cemetery which is nestled in the beautiful, peaceful valley where the Martinsons and Manharts had their farms.)

Services Held for Arthur R. Manhart

Funeral services were held Tuesday in the Thatcher L.D.S. Chapel for Arthur Robert Manhart, 67, who died in a Preston hospital Saturday.

He was born July 12, 1894, at Saarbrücken, Germany, to Robert C. and Olga Kreg Manhart. He married Myrtle Manhart in Pocatello Dec. 6, 1917. He left Germany when he was 17 and farmed in Thatcher for 50 years.

Survivors are his widow, Thatcher, a daughter, Mrs. Gean (Cleo) Mickelson, Priest River, and nine grandchildren. Burial was in the Thatcher Cemetery by the Webb Mortuary of Preston.



Thatcher Cemetery has gravesites for the Arthur and Clifford Manhart families as well as for John and Rose Martinson



Arthur & Myrtle Manhart



Clifford & Betty Jo Manhart

The Children of Robert Herman Krey I

Edna, Robert II, Edward and Bernina



Anna Beutler Krey with children - 1927, after Robert's death.

Eddie (12), Bernina (8), Robert (14), and Edna (16)

Edna Ruth Krey Fronk (1911-1963)

by daughter, Artie Annette Fronk Harris

Edna Ruth Krey Fronk was born December 10, 1911 in Ogden, Utah to Robert Herman and Anna Maria (Beutler) Krey. She died August 4, 1963 in Tremonton, Utah. She married John Henry Fronk on January 6, 1934.

Edna and John had two children: Jack Krey Fronk, born July 27, 1935; and Artie Annette Fronk Harris, born July 4, 1941.

Jack had four children: John Fronk, Jeff Fronk, Jerry Fronk and Jan Fronk; Artie had five children: Michael Darwin Harris, Matthew Fronk Harris, Mark Edward Harris, Mitchell John Harris and Mea Rachael Harris. So Edna and John had a total of nine grandchildren.

My mother didn't really talk much about her childhood and because she died so young, I wish I would have taken the opportunity to ask her more about it. I am so sorry about that because I loved her so much. She was the oldest of four children. Her father died when she was ten and her parents were immigrants. Her father was born in Prussia and immigrated to the United States in 1905. Her mother was born in Switzerland and immigrated to the United States in 1904.

She loved her parents very much and it was very difficult for the family when her father died. She lived in Ogden in a home on Gramercy Avenue close to my grandpa's brother, uncle Paul. Her parents spoke German in their home and my brother and I both remember her singing to us in German. There were prisoners of war held in Tremonton when I was a young girl and I remember my mother taking me to visit them and bringing them goodies. She would try to speak German to them.

My mother told my brother that her father worked as switchmen for Union Pacific railroad. He worked outside in all kind of bad weather and he had died from pneumonia. Bob said he came home after fixing Paul's furnace and sat on the couch and died. His death certificate said he died from a heart attack.



Edna (front) with her mother, Anna Beutler Krey and baby brother, Robert



Edna before marriage

My grandmother died of cancer when my mother was about 20 years old. Actually my mother and grandmother died of breast cancer at the same age. My mother also had ovarian cancer and we don't know which cancer she got first. Edna attended Ogden High School and I met a woman who was a good friend of hers. She said mother could never stay after school or go places with her because she had to hurry home to help her mother and her siblings. She worked two jobs that I know about. She worked taking tickets at a movie theatre and she worked for the Browning family as an upstairs maid and that is where she met my father. After her mother died she wanted to keep her brothers and sisters together and she didn't have enough money and it was difficult. I know Uncle Bob helped her and together they tried really hard to keep the family together. At one point Social Services told them that Eddie and Bernina would have to go live with relatives and she was very sad about it. She loved her brothers and sisters so much and she worried about them her whole life in fact the last words she said to me before she died was take care of Susie who is my Uncle Bob's daughter. Then she said to me, "go comb your hair."

She married my father John Henry Fronk in 1934 and he was 19 years older than her and they moved to Tremonton where he was the first car dealer in the town. He sold Buicks Chevrolets, and Oldsmobiles. It was called Fronk Chevrolet.

My dad already had 3 children Marie, Wayne, and Parker. I think it was a difficult transition at first but they grew to love her and she loved them. My dad's first wife, Lena, had a debilitating disease and she lived in Ogden with her parents and after they couldn't take care of her my dad bought her a house and paid for a full time nurse to take care of her. My brother Jack remembers going to Ogden with my mother and father to visit her. My brother remembers how kindly my mother treated her like she did most people.

My mother was a tall beautiful woman and very kind. She always dressed nice and always knew how to put outfits together and always wore gloves and hats and always looked nice. I remember one day spending the whole day painting petals turquoise on a hat so they matched the rest of her outfit. She made me walk on the other side of the street because I was dressed in a strange outfit of my own choice and she was embarrassed. It sounds bad but it was really funny and we laughed about it. My dad built my mom a beautiful white house on the corner in Tremonton and I remember it had a white shaggy rug with white couches and a black baby grand piano.



Edna Krey and John Henry Fronk - just after marriage, 1934

When Wayne, Parker and Jack were married and had children she loved her grandchildren and our house was open to them and they were there often and she loved every minute of it. I most remember Skip, Cami, Jane, Jill, Tom, and Hal, coming over a lot cause they lived just across the alley from us and John, Jeff, Jerry, Jan were there a lot too. John was Jack's oldest child and he would come over every day after school and she loved every minute of it. They brought her great joy in her short life. My mother was a great cook and I remember her entertaining family and friends. She loved having her brothers and sister and their family came to visit. We also entertained Spencer W Kimball and Harold B Lee. I remember them both sitting together at our dinner table. Brother Kimball went on a mission with my dad. They would stay with us when they came to Tremonton for conference. Uncle Eddie came to live with my mother as soon as he graduated from High School until he went into the service.



Edna loved to play golf

My mother loved to play bridge and golf. Jack and I and our families have inherited the love of the game. Look what she started.



Edna (far left) , unknown friend, John Henry and Parker with children, Jack & Annette, in front

When Jack and Donna were getting ready to get married in the temple mother wanted to go with them. She worked very hard to get ready to go and it changed her life and ours for the better. I was born 6 years after my brother Jack. She was so excited to have a little girl on the 4th of July. My brother and I always felt so loved by her and my father loved her so much and they had a wonderful marriage and they had a lot of fun together even though there was a huge age difference. They had so many friends and they really enjoyed being with them.

One day while I was attending Utah State and living in the Kappa Delta House she came and picked me up in the car and told me she had breast cancer and she was going to have one of her breasts removed. They knew they could get it all and she would be fine. I remember how horrible I felt and how sad I was. After her surgery she used to make the joke and say "I have one breast made by god and one breast made by Goodyear."

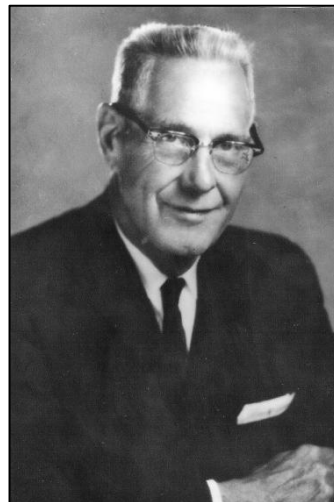
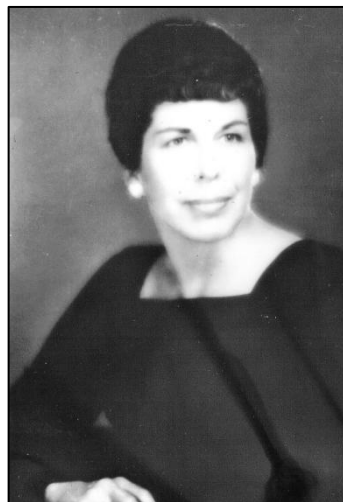
My mother was always trying to teach me manners. I remember she always told me to stick a fork in a lemon so it wouldn't squirt all over the place. About 6 months after her breast cancer surgery she had radiation because it was before the time of chemotherapy. The doctors decided



Wayne, Edna, Annette, John Henry and Jack at Annette's wedding

to do a hysterectomy. The doctors said it would prevent the cancer from spreading. All her female organs were full of cancer so we were never sure if the cancer started in her breasts or ovaries. She suffered a great deal and died at a very young age of 52 years old.

I have nothing but fond memories of my mother even though I only knew her a short time. She was funny, happy, outspoken had wild long curly black hair flying in the breeze. She was always so nice to my friends, always taking me to dance lessons in Ogden and Logan. She was so proud of Jack and me and we both loved her very much. We were heartbroken when she died. The greatest compliment people have paid to me is that I am just like her. Our families look forward to meeting her again. My dad died 8 months later of a broken heart.



Edna and John Henry Fronk



Edna and John Henry after marriage



Edna, John Henry and Annette



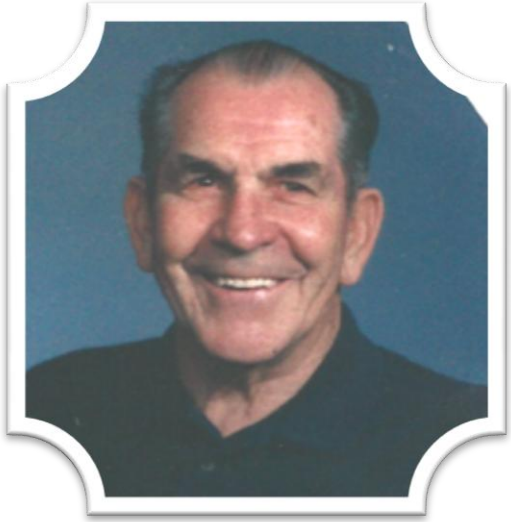
Edna and unknown friend



Edna with Bluebird girls



Annette, John Henry, Edna and Jack at Jack's wedding



Robert Herman Krey II (1913-2003)

MY FATHER

by Daughter, Susan Krey Millward

My father was born October 2, 1913 in Ogden Utah. He was the second born child of Robert Herman Krey I and Anna Marie Beutler. He had a stately older sister Edna, a partner for mischief; younger brother Edward; and a sweet baby sister he adored, Bernina. He brought with him from heaven a loving, happy, kind, patient, tenderly

compassionate and unselfish nature. As a child he was kind hearted, sensitive adventurous, audacious, curious and intuitively intelligent. Why do I know this? I know this because he never changed. These are the qualities I knew throughout my life to be the qualities of my father. I know who he was as a boy by all the stories he told about his experiences as a young child growing up. His stories described to me his soft but adventuresome nature, his gentle and sensitive heart, his excited and courageous curiosity. There was something about my father, something about his being, you could not help but feel tender about. When I was small, he would sit me on his lap, hold me in his arms, and the gentle warmth radiating from his heart could not help but melt mine. He then at my request, "Sing to me Daddy," would, with his beautiful tenor voice, begin to sing.

*Me and my shadow
Strolling down the avenue
Me and my shadow
Not a soul to tell our troubles to
And when it's twelve o'clock
We climb the stair
We never knock
For nobody's there
Just me and my shadow
All alone and feeling blue*

And with this the tears would roll down my cheeks. Even as a small child I could tenderly feel my father's broken heart and humble contrite spirit. This was not an exclusive experience, as it was also shared by my siblings. He just had a way about him you could not help but want to nurture and love.

All the children in the neighborhood loved my father. Little babies would reach from their mother's arms for his. Older children would gravitate to revel in his attention. He was always the most popular guy with the kids at any family or church gathering. It was an obvious fact he loved children and they all loved him.

His understanding and patient nature may have stemmed from a childhood of multiple losses. Life is hard for everyone, but especially hard for those whose perceptions are intuitive and vulnerable. My father seldom talked of his parents, but when he did he talked of not being understood as a boy, with great expectations of achievement he could never quite meet. I think Grandmother and Grandfather Krey innocently did not recognize the unique naturally curious and thrill-seeking nature displayed in their precocious eldest son. Parents do their best for their children. I know this was the case with Grandmother and Grandfather Krey. They did not realize that their displeasure and high expectations caused lasting damage, or for sure, tending reparation would have been present.

Being the oldest boy my father was to fulfill his parents' standard of maturity and responsibility from a young age. It is understandable and obvious that life was not easy in the early 1900's. Dad's father worked for the Union Pacific Railroad and Grandma Krey was a beautiful seamstress and created beautiful clothing for the affluent. I think everyone struggles to financially survive if not born into wealth. Also being German, dad's parents suffered occasional discrimination. These pressures, I am sure, caused them to be viewed as inattentive, impatient parents, in my father's eyes.

My father told stories of how he, being the oldest boy was always getting in trouble for things his little brother would do. I know by the stories he told, he was far from being innocent of mischievous behavior. He told me a story of standing in the open window of his top floor bedroom with his pants down, peeing for the entire world to see. His mother realized what was going on and rushed into the bedroom to reprimand him. He immediately dove under the bed and hung onto the underneath bedsprings. Grandma Krey poked at him, tried to move the bed, but he hung on tight and she could never get to him.

He told the story of being six and getting a new pair of shoes. In those days kids went bare footed most of the time. Well, according to dad he was coming home from church, all dressed in his Sunday best, new shoes and all, when he came upon an extremely exciting sight. Being an explorer by nature, he was totally mesmerized by the large construction going on in the street. The city was installing large heavily tar-lined water pipes along the side of the road. Naturally, being the adventurous discoverer, he decided to crawl through the new huge sewer pipes to see what it was like. He returned home covered in tar. He ruined his new shoes, his clothes and of course, got in real trouble. He told this story with a lack of understanding as to why he would get in such bad trouble, after all this is



Robert, far right, age 7 with Edna, age 9, and Eddie, age 5 - 1923.

what kids do. He told stories of always being mechanical minded and wanting to see how everything worked. He took apart every mechanical toy he had. He tore his new electric train apart on Christmas morning one year to figure out how it ran and there again, got in big trouble.

One story he told was interesting to me and funny also. He said his mother had a friend who also was from Germany. This friend had a daughter dad's age. I am thinking they were 12, maybe 13 years old. I can only guess how old they must have been. However this was an interesting tale of romance my dad would tell with a strong air of humiliation and disgust. He said the friend of grandmother Krey brought her daughter over to the Krey home. The two women, putting their heads together, devised a great plan for their children with hopes to plant a seed for a budding romance and eventual marriage. The two women conspired by putting my father and my grandmother's friend's daughter alone in a room together. They then proceeded to tell my father to kiss the girl. It reminds me of the Little Mermaid movie when the crab is singing "Go On and Kiss the Girl"... Well, my dad was so angry at his mother, his disdain for the whole situation lasted him a lifetime. Of course, he did not kiss the girl. But the story makes me laugh.

My father's childhood losses began when he contracted rheumatic fever from a strep infection between his sixth and seventh year of life. The illness then developed into Sydenham's Chorea commonly referred to as Saint Vitus Dance. This is a disorder characterized by rapid uncoordinated jerking movements primarily affecting the face, hands and feet. My father's face and complete right side were affected and he could not use his right hand or walk straight on his right leg. The illness left him with permanent, right ventricle heart valve damage. Prior to the illness he had started first grade in school, but the sickness kept him from attending for the next three years. He was ridiculed by others and occasionally hidden at times by his parents.

In 1922, another loss was added to my dad's life. His father Robert H. Krey I, suddenly passed away. My father was nine years old and just gaining his strength and coordination back from his illness. He tried to go back to school but was too far behind to catch up with his age class. Consequently he lost the opportunity of an education. He went to work, finding small jobs. He never was able to attend school again. He did not learn how to read or write until years later.

The death of Dad's father was an additional loss. It also robbed my father of his childhood and extended more adult responsibilities to his young life. Certainly this unfortunate occurrence put a financial hardship on the entire family. Grandmother Krey and all the children worked multiple jobs to financially maintain their security. While the other siblings attended school, my father's contribution to the family was full time. He took on jobs in the neighborhood, mowing lawns, shoveling snow, whatever a child of nine could be asked to do. He also sold papers on the streets of Ogden. He told stories of how he would want to sell all his papers so he could make more money. He said he would set on his bike with the newspapers hanging from the handle bars, lean against a light post to rest and as night drew nigh he would fall asleep. He would wake late at night and ride his bike home in the dark. This caused him to always remember the newspaper boys throughout his life. I can recall every Christmas Eve, early in the evening,

getting in the car with my father and driving down Washington Boulevard, buying all the papers from the news boys on the street, so they could go home early Christmas Eve. He would pay double for the papers. The trunk of the car would be full of papers by the time we arrived home.

In 1933 my father's mother passed away of uterine cancer. Dad was 19 years of age. His sister Edna was 21, Edward was 17, and Bernina was 13. Here again this tragic loss suffered by my father left him wounded. According to what I gleaned - and my facts could be imprecise as I was young and impressionable when hearing these accounts -, my father felt slighted by the extended family. However, this is my interpretation of what transpired at the time of Grandmother Krey's death, not necessarily factual. Edward and Bernina were taken in by Grandmother Krey's sister living in Salt Lake City. Edna had been seeing Jack Fronk of Tremonton and married him one year to the month after the death of their mother. Dad was then, at age 20, living alone in the family home. I think he felt lonely and abandoned.



Robert Herman Krey II



Together



Viril Effie Drysdale (Boots)

My father met my mother at the White City Ball Room located on 25th Street, one block above Washington Blvd in 1934. My father was 20 years old and my mother was 17. It was a tradition for all the girls at the dance hall to form a line to dance with my father and his cousin Ralf. They were, according to my mother, the handsomest and best dancers in Ogden.

My mother being beautiful and too proud to ever wait in a line to dance with a fellow, refused to join the crowd. Eventually one night, while dancing with another girl, my father danced by my mother who was seated on the side lines. He took one look at her and said, "Hey you are a cute little thing would you like to dance?" My mother, (I'm sure with a flirty smile) answered, "Sure." My dad then confidently countered "Wait right there, I will be right back!" My mother waited and this was the last time my father danced with anyone else for the next 68 years of his life. It also was the beginning of our family.



White City Ball Room

Once known as 'Utah's largest and most beautiful ballroom,' the White City Ballroom had huge, richly-embellished chandeliers and alcoves designed for seating on the outer edges of the room.

My father married my mother Virl Effie (Boots/Bootsie) Drysdale on June 14, 1935. My mother was 18 years old and my father was 21.

My mother said when she was 8 or 10 she saw my father with Eddie, Ralf and some other boys walking down a street. As they passed her and her friend, my father stopped and talked to them. Mother said she never forgot this meeting. She remembered as the boys walked on, she turned to her friend and said "I am going to marry him some day." And she did. He was the complete love of her life. She called him "darling" and always looked at him with loving eyes.

After their marriage my mother moved into the Krey family home with my father. Mother was given a small inheritance from her deceased father and she used this money to refurbish the home. They were so happy. Mother taught dad how to read and write. They were soul mates from the beginning to the end.

My brother Robert H. Krey III was born April 6, 1940. I was born September 15, 1945 and my little sister, Cheri came along on May 26, 1951. We had wonderful parents. Both parents provided a stable, happy, comfortable, secure and loving home for us.

My father took the role of father seriously. He was the rock and stability of our home. He was gentle and kind, happy and patient. He was responsible and hardworking. He was the most handsome man I had ever seen. I was determined to marry him when I grew up.

He was a man's man in many respects. Especially for the fact that he was respected by men as courageous to stand strong for what he felt was right. He was honest, humble and spiritual. I would see him kneeling in prayer occasionally if I arose early in the morning and walked into our living room. I can never remember him ever missing a church meeting or shirking any

church calling. He was loved for many years by generations of scouts and deacons. He always set an example of righteousness throughout his life.

I remember once listening to the news on the radio. We did not have a television at the time. It was probably around 1952. The story on the news was of a family who had gotten stranded in their car in a snow storm somewhere in the United States. This family could not move and were stuck in a remote area. After a few days, the whole family froze to death. I remember turning to my mother and saying, "This would never happen to us because dad is too smart to ever let us freeze." My mother smiled at me and said, "That's right." This is the kind of security I had as a child and throughout my entire life when it came to the trust I had in my father.

I can remember many Sundays being (obnoxiously) encouraged to go to church. As a young adult I would be out occasionally on Saturday night and naturally wanting to sleep in on Sunday mornings. This was always the Sunday my father would not leave me be. He would tickle me, uncover me, and pull on my feet until I hung off the end of the bed. This was always the Sunday I had no chance of missing church. He also enjoyed finding me and my friends together in Sacrament Meeting. Sitting behind us, he would then proceed to sing at the top of his lungs. My friends and I would have fun giggling at him.

Dad worked very hard. He was a laborer. My memories of his employment began when I was small. He worked for a company named Williamson's Body and Equipment Co. This company built and maintained the refrigeration and storage units of truck trailers. He worked in their shop repairing trucks and trailers. He started as a mechanic and advanced to the foreman of the shop. The Williamson Company was very pleased and impressed with my father's work. He created many innovative designs for the efficiency of the trailers. He also owned and operated a grocery store in Ogden Utah between 29th and 30th on Washington Boulevard, named Krey's Market. The last years of his career, as he did not retire until he was 68, he worked for Superior Heating & Engineering. He maintained the large machinery under contract for this company. He also installed decorative sheet metal on buildings and duct work for furnace and air conditioning.

He was a mechanic at heart and restored old automobiles as a hobby. He always had a garden, fruit trees and chickens. He loved having a dog. He put up with me and the 100 cats I would bring into our home. Mother said, "Susan would bring a cat in the front door, and Dad would take it out the back door." I only had one cat at a time my entire young life. I always wondered what happened to all the cats I tried to keep.

My father died January 5, 2003. A little part of my heart died with him. He was the picture of health his whole life. He never got sick. Eating from his garden, working hard, helping everyone in the ward with their home, auto, and garden projects, he never slowed down. He belonged to a bowling league right up to 88 years old. He attended the temple weekly. He always said he wanted to live to be 100. He would have but, because of the defective heart

valve, his heart enlarged on one side and in just six months of experiencing the effects, he lost the battle and lost his life.

As for my memories of my father, I cannot really describe them in words. How do you convey a feeling of such total trust, faith, security, and love? My love for my father was my own first developed experience of what unconditional love really is. How did I love him, let me count the ways. Elizabeth Barrett Browning describes how I loved my dad. "I loved him with innocent childhood faith, with the depth and breadth my young soul could reach." As I grew, I loved him purely, sweetly, respectfully and ideally. I was blessed to have him as my father. I am very proud to be a Krey.



Left to Right Front Row: Viril Effie "Boots" Drysdale Krey, Robert H. Krey II, Susan Krey Millward, Robert H. Krey III, Cheri Krey Krause (1982)

Edward John Krey (1915 – 1999)

By daughter, Julie Krey Moon



Eddie as child

Edward John Krey was born July 23, 1915 in Ogden, Utah. Eddie was the third child of four born to Robert Herman Krey and Anna Marie Beutler. They lived and spent their childhood at their home on Gramercy in Ogden. Their parents died prematurely; Eddie was 6 years old when his father died leaving his mother to rear and support the children by herself. He was 17 years old when his mother passed.

Although they didn't have much in the way of material things, Eddie and his siblings loved each other, supported each other and played together along with the other cousins and friends who lived on the same street. They all had chores which consisted of chopping wood, hauling coals, and feeding the chickens. Eddie also sold newspapers on the corners of downtown Ogden.

After Eddie's mother died, the two younger children went to live with relatives. Eddie first lived with his maternal aunt Rose and her husband Henry Glissmeyer, and then later moved in with his maternal uncle John Beutler and his wife Anna. Eddie graduated from South High School in Salt Lake City after which he spent a short time living with a cousin in California working as a stock boy at a department store before moving back to Utah. He then lived with his older brother Robert (Bob) and his wife Viri (Boots) where he worked at Sweets Candy Company. He was 22 years old when his older married sister (Edna) living in Tremonton, Utah invited him to move there and work for her husband, John H. Fronk, at his car dealership. He was the parts manager/shop foreman and worked there until 1954 when he was then offered the job of leasing the new Chevron Station that was being built right across the street from the Fronk dealership. Later on, he bought the station and property. He faithfully worked at his station business until his passing at age 83.

My uncle Owen introduced Eddie to his twin sister, Lola Cannon, who at the time was working at the City Drug in Tremonton. They were married on December 26, 1941. They had two children, Julie born April 2, 1943 and Edward John Krey Jr. (Johnnie) born September 10, 1946.



Eddie and Julie

Eddie was inducted into the Air Force / Army in July of 1942. He went to Gunnery School and graduated Staff Sergeant. He served in the South Pacific as a bombardier, navigator and gunner on the B-25. He successfully completed 59 missions and was awarded the Air Medal and Nine Oak Leaf Cluster medals.

When he returned from the war, Julie was 14 months old and that was the first time he saw his daughter.



Eddie and Lola

Julie remembers her dad as fun loving, kind, patient, generous, supportive, hardworking and always there to help out when needed. He took up golf and later won the club championship at the Tremonton golf course.



Eddie and Lola with children,
Julie, upper left, and Johnnie, upper right.

Eddie and his wife were master candy cane makers. While working at Sweets Candy, he paid attention to how the candy canes were made and decided that he would try it at home. After several tries, he finally figured it out. Every Christmas season, they would entertain family and friends with their homemade candy canes. They were invited to many church and community functions to demonstrate their unique skill. Julie doesn't remember a Christmas without candy canes. This trait is now being passed down to his grandchildren as they enjoy carrying on the family tradition.



Eddie, making candy canes with his
grandchildren

Eddie was a wonderful grandfather to his four grandchildren (Krey Ellis, Jennie Ellis Decker, Darcie Ellis Boyack and Hayley Andreassen) as the following are some memories they have.

Krey remembers:

- Grandpa closing the service station early on Saturdays to travel to North Ogden to watch me play basketball.
- Making candy canes.
- Grandpa introducing me to golf and through the years playing many rounds together. Once or twice in the 1980s Grandpa took me to the Senior PGA tournament at Jeremy Ranch in Park City.
- Playing catch in Grandpa's backyard. We bought him a catcher's glove one year for his birthday so I could pitch to him.
- Grandpa talking about playing baseball in his youth.
- Next door to the station was Mack's Drive-In fast food restaurant. Every day at 10:00am Grandpa would meet his buddies there for the morning break.
- Grandpa gave me my first car – a 1979 Chevy Caprice classic. Baby blue in color. It was known at Weber High School as "The boat" or the "SS Ellis".
- Working at the station with him. He taught me how to wait on customers, work the till, load the pop machine, and run errands for parts.
- Grandpa's dry humor.
- Grandpa's struggles after Grandma died.
- Grandpa drank a glass of nasty tasting Alka Seltzer every day!
- One time a big black man came to the station to get gas. Grandpa told me it was Magic Johnson from the Los Angeles Lakers and that I should ask for his autograph. It wasn't Magic Johnson and I'm glad I didn't ask for the autograph.

Jennie remembers:

- Summer trips to stay at Grandpa and Grandma's house. Darcie and I were usually lucky enough to sleep in the "blue room".
- Grandpa letting me drive the golf cart once we were away from the clubhouse.
- Grandpa making Darcie and me look for golf balls in the hay fields adjacent to the golf course.
- Calling Grandpa anytime I had car trouble or got in a car accident. Grandpa always asked first "Are you all right?" before ever worrying about how much damage had been done. On one occasion, I remember he had lent me his old Toyota Camry hatchback. The car had some issues with the gas pedal and as a result I got in an accident. I remember calling Grandpa immediately after, all shook up, and telling him what I had done. He specifically told me that "It was all *his* fault" and that "he should have known better than to give me a broken car." That was just like Grandpa, never upset, even about things he probably should have been upset about.
- Grandpa loaning me his van to use at Ricks College. The local grocery store (Broulim's) had delivery vans that were identical in size and color and so the van became affectively known by my friends as the "Broulim's Bus".

- Grandpa teaching me how to play 21 -- we even used poker chips to bet, although there wasn't anything to win other than the chips themselves.
- Grandpa giving me change for the pop and gumball machines at his station.
- Filling out State of Utah station inspection forms for him (paperwork that he dreaded).
- Going out to eat for dinner at the Jade Terrace Chinese restaurant. Grandpa always ordered noodles. And also going out to eat at McDonalds after Krey's Saturday basketball games. Grandpa always ordered two regular hamburgers.
- Going to eat at "Lucky's" Chinese restaurant in Tremonton. The food was terrible and we were usually the only guests. But the owner was a customer of Grandpa's and seemed to be in need of customers, so Grandpa frequented his restaurant.
- Spending every Christmas Eve and Christmas Day with Grandpa and Grandma. Either they would sleep at our house or we would sleep at their house.
- Grandpa taking me and my siblings to the Box Elder County fair every year. We rode all the rides and played all the games! I remember ordering a hamburger *with onions*. Grandpa told me that I wouldn't like onions. I responded that I loved onions and ate the whole hamburger (onions and all).
- One of Grandpa's favorite sayings was "Don't mention it." Grandpa was a kind and very generous man, always helping others out. When people went to thank him, his response was always the same "Don't mention it." Grandpa also used to tell us grandkids "I'll buy you a new one".
- His homemade golf ball practice device. The device allowed you to hit balls over and over in the back yard. Grandpa had one for his backyard and Krey had one for our backyard.
- The famous kitchen "candy drawer". It was always stocked for when the grandkids arrived.
- In addition to being a candy cane maker, he also made very delicious peanut brittle at Christmas time.
- One of his favorite primary songs was "Give Said The Little Stream", which I find very fitting since he was such a giving person.
- Grandma passed away at home. I remember the morning she passed away going to the house to visit with Grandpa. He told us that during the night he knew Grandma had passed because he stopped hearing her heavy breathing. Grandpa, Darcie and I went to the grocery store that morning, just for something to do. The check-out girl, trying to be polite and not knowing what had happened, asked us "How our day was going?" I remember Grandpa responding with tears welling up that "His wife had just died". He loved Grandma very much.
- Visiting and talking with Grandpa at the VA Hospital in Salt Lake City days before he passed. I remember telling him that I loved him, that the place he was headed was beautiful and that Grandma would be waiting for him. I remember leaving the hospital in tears knowing that it would probably be the last time I would get to talk to him. It was.

Darcie remembers:

- Grandpa loved to take the family to dinner. McDonald's, The Jade Room, and Golden Corral were favorites.
- Sleeping over at their house was always a treat, but when I was little the initial separation from my mom scared me. I would cry, and Grandpa would say "Oh she's singing! She's singing a beautiful song!" I tried to explain that I wasn't singing, I was actually crying.
- Grandpa wasn't the tallest man, and when I hit my early teens I looked forward to going back to back with him each time I saw him to see if I was taller. He would stand as tall and straight as he could, but the day came when I outgrew him. He pretended to feel bad, but I knew he was teasing.
- I remember grilling hamburgers on his back patio for so many family get togethers, and then playing games in the backyard. Croquet, catch, and swinging the golf clubs were favorites.



Eddie and Darcie

Hayley remembers:

- My biggest memory about Grandpa was his “little birdie” finger trick he would play on me. He would lick a small piece of napkin and put it on his middle finger, which would be the “birdie”. He would then put his hand behind his back and when he’d pull it back, the “birdie” had disappeared...and then it would reappear, etc. It took me years to figure out that he just switched fingers.
- I also remember the plastic bowling set Grandpa had in the basement and that he would help set it up downstairs so I could play it.
- And clearly, we all remember him for his great candy canes. And more so, the togetherness he loved about that tradition. Family far and wide would gather and it had such a festive and family first feel about it.



Bernina Krey Kehl (b. 1919)

Autobiography, written November 2015

[with addendum by daughter, Karen Kehl Geis]



Bernina - High School
Picture, 1937

I was born on August 16, 1919, to Robert Herman Krey and Anna Beutler Krey. We lived on Gramercy Avenue in Ogden, Utah. My father died when I was only 2 years old. My mother was left with four children: Edna, 10 years old; Robert, age 8; Eddie, age 6; and myself. We had very little money but my mother worked hard and we were taken care of.

I have fond memories of Gramercy Avenue. My father's brother Paul lived right next door so we had cousins and friends close by. We played kick-the-can, hide-and-go-seek and other neighborhood games. I remember going to primary and my Aunt Marie being the Primary President. As we grew up my sister and brothers watched out for me. Edna had a job and bought me a dress and shoes. Bob would bring me candy home from his work. My mother worked and I had to go everywhere Eddie went – to the movies with his friends, etc. I was definitely his tag-a-long.

About ten years after my father's death, my mother became ill. I remember taking trips into Salt Lake to the doctors. In 1933 she died of cancer. Edna and Robert (Bob) were mostly on their own after that. Eddie was to go live with an aunt in Salt Lake.

I was most fortunate as my mother's brother, John Beutler, and his sweet wife Anna, took me into their home. They lived on Fremont Avenue right across the street from Jordan Park in Salt Lake City. They had lost a daughter Irene at the age of six. Their other three children became my brother and sisters. Albert and Hazel were wonderful



Rachel & Bernina



John & Anna Beutler

to me. Rachel and I were the same age and became very close throughout

our teenage years. I have always been very grateful for the love and care I received from the Beutlers for the rest of my life. They were my second parents and my children's grandparents.



Bernina Krey

After graduating from South High School, I worked as a nurse's aid at the LDS Hospital. The Kehl family lived in our neighborhood. Alma, known by all of his friends as Ott, was a Kehl boy that hung out with my brothers Eddie Krey and Ab (Albert Beutler). Ott and I began to date. When he wanted me to marry him, I told him that I would only be married in the temple. He said he was willing and wanted to make himself temple worthy but stated the disclaimer that he never was going to be one of those bishops. That was good enough for me and we were

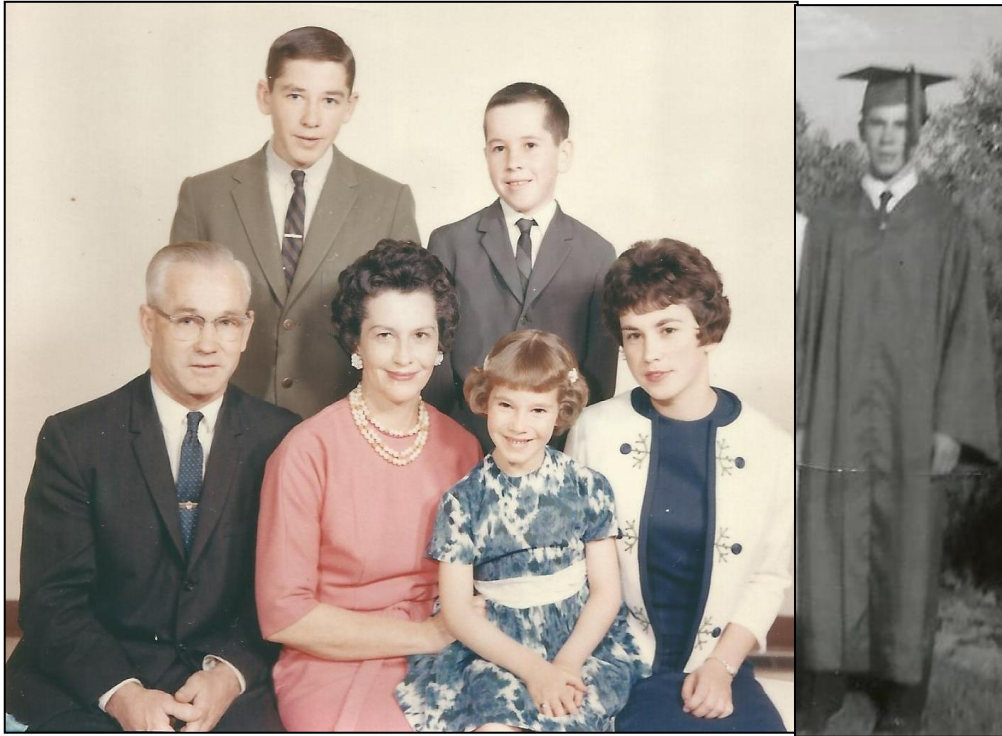
married on May 1, 1939 in the Salt Lake Temple. It is interesting to note that after about 15 years and serving as a bishop's counselor, he was called to be Bishop. He served for 11 years and was much beloved and was a positive influence on many people. Two of my sons, Dale and Roger, also served as bishops.

After our marriage, we rented homes on the same block that we grew up on while we saved and prepared to build our home. Ott built our home over a number of years working every free hour he could get – well into the nights. When the basement was finished we moved in and lived with the cement walls and floors while he finished the upstairs. It is a big, beautiful home with a yard that was the showcase of the neighborhood. This home was on the same block as their other homes so they never went far.

We have five children. Dale was born in 1940. Karen was born in 1941. Roger was born in 1945, David was born in 1950 (the year we moved upstairs in our home). Alaine Bernina was born in 1956. While Ott worked for the telephone company he built and maintained our home and yard and served in his church callings and served any neighbor that needed help. I supported him, raised my children and served in many church callings. I was Primary President and in Relief Society and YW Presidencies. I was called as Visiting Teacher Supervisor when I was 90 years old and served until I moved from the ward at age 94. Ott and I had a wonderful experience together when we served a mission at the Oakland Temple (1977-1979).



Bernina and Alma Kehl



Ott and Bernina Krey Kehl and their five children: Alaine and Karen in front; Roger and David, standing left to right. Oldest, Dale, is pictured to the right at his graduation in 1958.

Over the years I missed my mother but was always grateful to the Beutlers. I cherished the time that I could spend with Edna, Bob and Eddie and their families. Ott and I had a tradition of traveling to Ogden every Memorial Day. We would visit my parents' grave, have a picnic at the park and drive by my home on Gramercy Avenue. After our children were married they would join in and after Ott passed away in 1993, my children continued the tradition with me. We never missed a year.

I stayed close to my father's sister, Clara Martinson. She would come to our home for dinner. We would visit in her home. She stayed independent even after Joe died. But when the time came that she needed me, I was happy to be there for her. I did her laundry and grocery shopping and cleaned her home right up to the last day. She was a very fun, delightful person that myself and my children loved dearly.

I am the only person named Bernina that I know of. However, it is fun to note that there is a Mount Bernina in Switzerland that I have a photo of. There is the Bernina Express – a mountain railroad going through the Swiss mountains- that I also have a picture of. In our family we have had a Bernina



Bernina with Aunt Clara Martinson hosting her 94th birthday, January 1972

sewing machine for over 50 years that was purchased in Switzerland. My sons, Dale and Roger, are contractors and named a street in their neighborhood “Bernina Drive”. So, I am not alone.

As for the name Krey – I am proud to be a Krey and happy when that name carries on. I have a grandson with the first name of Krey who looks remarkably like my father and I have a great-great-grandson with the middle name of Krey.

I am the last Krey of my generation still here. I am 96 years old and express gratitude for my good, hardworking ancestors and to Aunt Clara for accepting and sharing the Gospel of Jesus Christ with us.

Addendum by Bernina’s daughter, Karen Geis: *My mother has always been an angel- always grateful, never complaining. I have never heard a negative thing said about her. To this day she has her large family (children through great-great-grandchildren) loving her and visiting her. There are also nieces and nephews, friends and people she has served over the years who regularly visit her to express their love. Whenever she is out she draws a crowd. She is a delight to be with.*



Five Generations - Bernina Krey Kehl with daughter, Karen Geis; grandson, Krey Geis; great- grand daughter, Lauren Perucca and great-great-grand son, Henry Krey Perucca.

The children of Paul & Marie Krey

Robert, Hilda, Ralph & Ken



All four of Paul and Marie's children gather at a Krey family reunion in Orem City Park in 1976, left to right: Hilda Krey Crandall, Kenneth Russell Krey, Ralph Frederick Krey & Robert Paul Krey

Robert Paul Krey (1908-1980)

by son, Floyd Robert Krey

This is to be a history of my father Robert Paul Krey. His parents were Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann. He was born 10 September 1908 in Ogden, Utah. I don't know much about his early life, but he told me that his father was very strict. He loved visiting his Aunt Clara and Uncle Joe on their farm in Idaho where he rode horses and fished. He took piano lessons and was quite accomplished, although he refused to perform except at home. His parents were married in the Salt Lake temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Therefore, he was born in the covenant.



Robert at Joe and Clara's farm in Idaho



Robert's mission photograph

In 1927, at age 19, he was called on a mission to serve in the Swiss/Austrian Mission, which included Germany and Switzerland. While he was there he met some of his relatives, including Marie's mother. Sadly, none of them were interested in hearing the gospel. He was also able to visit several other European countries including Italy and France. During his mission, Adolf Hitler was campaigning politically. My father heard him on the radio and said that he was a terrifically charismatic speaker. He came home before Hitler became Chancellor of Germany.

After being released from his mission, he returned to Ogden and in 1933, he married my mother, Margaret Ellen Stewart. He was not able to find work because of the Great Depression. Margaret had a job, but was required to quit because it was felt that married women shouldn't take jobs that men could have. He finally got a job working on a ranch in Taylor, Utah. Since my parents were members of the church and were married in the temple I was also born in the covenant. That happened 26 January 1934.

When I was about two or three years old, my father got a job with the railroad. It consisted of a one-way trip to Los Angeles tending to a cattle car. That job was probably arranged by his father, who was an accountant with Union Pacific. He found a job in Los Angeles washing dishes in a restaurant, where he made \$1.00 per day. My mother and I were able to join him in Los Angeles. When he was young, he loved going to the movies and liked the idea of living where those movies were made.

As I recall, we first lived in a one-room apartment in Hollywood. We then moved into an apartment that had been converted from a barn. It was behind a mansion. It was two stories and some college students lived in the upstairs. My father then saved enough money to buy a house, which was located in what is now the Watts area of Los Angeles. Connecticut Street was about two blocks long. I don't think it



Robert and Ralph, 1944

exists anymore. It was the worst house on the street. We cleaned 15 layers of old paint from it and repainted it. Dad redid the stucco on the inside, and mom made lace curtains to hang in the window. Then it was the best house on the street. He was always good with his hands and enjoyed building things including a ship in a bottle.

Dad had a green thumb and had a garden in the backyard. Soon he was able to sell it for enough money to buy a new house in Sunland, California. This was because he had gotten a job with Vega Aircraft Corporation. He also bought the lot next to the house. He was able to grow tomatoes in the sandy soil. Nobody else in the area could do so. We had many fruit trees including peaches, nectarines, plums of two kinds, apricots, grapes, pomegranates, lemons, oranges and avocados. We also always had corn and squash in season.

When World War II started in 1939, Vega was bought out by Lockheed Aircraft Corp. My father worked for Lockheed until he retired after 30 years. He worked as a welder, a sander, a sheet metal worker and finally a flight test shop mechanic. In order to get the job in flight test he had to know trigonometry. He hadn't taken any trigonometry in school, but I had, so I taught him trigonometry and he got the job. He knew all the Lockheed test pilots and had lots of good stories to tell. My mother worked in the office at Lockheed and retired after 20 years at the same time as my father.



Robert in overalls



Robert self photo

During the war we belonged to the Burbank Ward. We were not able to attend very much because of gasoline rationing. When they reorganized the Glendale Stake we ended up in the San Fernando Branch. That was about 1946. I believe dad served as the branch clerk and mom was Relief Society president. When the branch became a ward, and began to build a chapel we were separated into first, the La Cresenta Branch, and then the Sunland Branch. In each place, we helped raise money for the building fund and helped physically with building the new chapels. Dad served as a branch clerk and a member of the branch presidency. He was the only member of the presidency who had served a mission and his knowledge and experience was much needed. When it became Sunland Ward, he stayed in the new bishopric.

Mother had several miscarriages after I was born. When I was little, I always wanted a little brother. When I was about seven, I decided I wanted a sister. I began to pray for a blonde and blue-eyed sister. My sister Anne was born October of 1942. She was blonde and had blue eyes. That's not too unusual, except that the rest of us had dark hair and hazel or gray eyes.

After the end of World War Two, Lockheed looked to lay off a lot of workers. They offered to train everyone in another profession. Dad chose to be a photographer and took classes to learn the trade. He built a dark room out of part of our kitchen. He became a very good photographer. It was his second profession as Lockheed never laid him off.

I think it was about 1951 when my father sold the house in Sunland and bought one in Tujunga. When he was a child, his father made him and his brothers dig a basement under their house. So I guess it was natural for him to want to dig a basement under the house in Tujunga. He did so, and turned it into a family room.

While they lived in Tujunga, he served again as branch clerk and then ward clerk. My parents also served as stake missionaries, Sunday school teachers, auxiliary leaders and whatever they were called to do. They were always stalwarts in the church where ever they lived.



Christmas photo about 1947:
Margaret, Anne, Robert and Floyd

After he sold the house in Tujunga in 1971, there was an earthquake - the Saugus Earthquake - which cracked the driveway, therefore, it took several months before the sale was final. I was in the Air Force and moving around a lot when he bought a house in Orem, Utah in 1971. That was so he could be near my sister, Anne, and her children. A few years later, Anne's family moved into a new house a few miles away in Orem and Dad moved again to be near them; a new house and another big garden.



Margaret and Robert in front of their
new home in Orem, about 1978

When I was flying for Japan Airlines, I was able to bring mom and dad over to Japan. They were able to fly anywhere JAL flew in Japan at no cost. Naturally, dad took lots of pictures.

Dad served in the Provo Temple and learned to do the services in both German and Japanese. He served there until shortly before his death from colon cancer on March 7, 1980.

He was a quiet man, but when he spoke he was usually worth listening to. He learned to love opera while on his mission and combined, with the new electronic technology, loved recording and listening to all kinds of music. He also loved watching sports on TV. After he retired, he had two TVs downstairs and he would watch two different games while he listened to an opera. He especially loved Verdi. When he was stressed he would play the piano. One of the songs I loved hearing him play was "Nola." Later he sold the piano and bought a small organ and learned to play that.

He was a loving and patient father and grandfather. Like most men of his time, he wasn't very demonstrative, but the kids all knew he loved them. After he retired he always had time to listen and to teach them to help in the garden.

Newspaper announcements for Robert Paul Krey

MISSION SOCIAL ... SET FOR FRIDAY



ROBERT PAUL KREY

A farewell testimonial will be given on Friday, September 14, in the Seventeenth ward hall for Elder Robert Paul Krey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Krey, who is to leave for the Swiss-German mission on September 29. Previous to departing for his field of labor he will take a special training course in Salt Lake, beginning September 17.

A program will be opened at 8 p. m., after which a dancing party will be given in the recreation hall

Announcements in the local paper for Robert's mission farewell to the Swiss-German mission and for his marriage to Margaret Stewart.

The mission farewell was a testimonial and social that included dancing in the church recreation hall.

The wedding announcement mentioned showers given by the bride's mother as well as one by the groom's mother where "Bunco was enjoyed during the evening".

Miss Margaret Stewart, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Stewart, and Robert Paul Krey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Krey of this city, will be married Wednesday in the Salt Lake temple. They will make their home in Ogden. Miss Stewart's mother, her sister, Miss Marion Stewart, and sister-in-law, Mrs. Le Grande Stewart, will entertain at a miscellaneous shower Monday evening at the mother's home, 440 Twenty-eighth street, in honor of the bride. She will receive friends at a trousseau tea Tuesday afternoon at her home. Mrs. Paul R. Krey entertained at dinner and a shower Friday evening at her home, 2728 Gramercy avenue, in honor of the bride. Bunco was enjoyed during the evening. The hostess was assisted by her daughter, Miss Hilda Krey. The guests numbered 30.

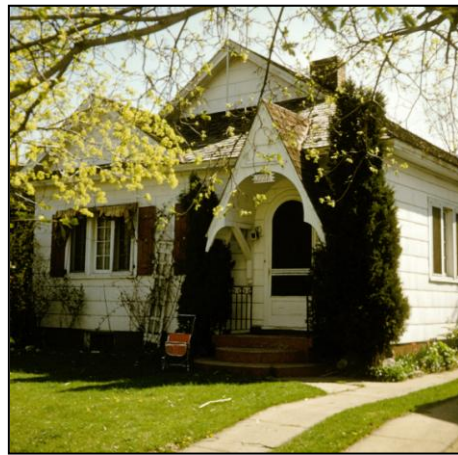
Hilda Edna Krey Crandall (1911-1922)

by son, Richard Crandall

On April 5, 1911 Hildegard Edna Krey (Crandall) was born at 164 Harrisville Rd., Weber, Ogden, Five Points, Utah. Marie, Hilda's mother, had written to someone that in 1911 they lived at Grand Ave. 28-29th Street in Ogden when Hilda was 6 months old. Her parents moved to 2728 S Gramercy in Ogden and Hilda lived there until she was married to Glen Ivan Crandall on September 22, 1932.



164 Harrisville Road



2728 Gramercy Ave.



Marie with Hilda as a baby in 1911 and Robert as a 2 ½ year old.

Hilda was the second oldest child of Paul and Marie Krey. She had a happy childhood being taught by her parents who had immigrated to the United States from Switzerland.

Hilda didn't take much opportunity to speak German although she could understand probably because her parents spoke it a lot at home. When on a family mission to Germany with Glen her husband and Richard her youngest son, she understood what people were saying in German but didn't actually speak it. She left that up to Glen.

She had several brothers and sisters who it ended up lived their lives in various locations in the United States mostly in Utah and California. Her three brothers were Robert, Ralph and Kenneth.

Her parents were converts to the LDS Church and Hilda was baptized a member on May 25, 1919 in Ogden, Utah at the age of 8.

She remained faithful in the LDS church throughout her life and supported her husband Glen and her children in the ways of the Lord.

Hilda had cousins and played with them and became good beloved friends. Hilda graduated from Ogden High School on May 24, 1929 as Hilda Edna Krey.



Hilda and Glen Crandall, upper right, with her parents and other family.



Glen and Hilda Crandall with baby Garry

Hilda and Glen lived in Ogden, California and spent most of their lives in Salt Lake City.

On September 16, 1931 Hilda received a diploma for artistic "croquignole" permanent waving (method of waving hair winding it on curlers from the ends of the hair toward the scalp) from Ernest Baum Products Company - Los Angeles California. I call this cosmetology as I remember as a very young child smelling the chemicals she put on hair to do whatever they do for perms and the like. I'll never forget the time she was doing hair for her good friend in the kitchen when she saw a mouse on the floor and from a stand still jumped right up onto the kitchen table.

In 1954 she received her license from the state of Utah as "Beauty Culture Without Cutting Hair" (in other words a beautician) when she lived at 2307 Wyoming Street in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hilda and Glen were the parents of Gary K Crandall, Gayle Leann Crandall (Kapaloski) and Richard Glen Crandall.

As far back as I can remember Hilda was good friends with Reed and Ann Gurney. She had many friends in the Parleys Third Ward area.



Hilda (top) and her friend, Ann Gurney, on a trip to Mexico in 1949.

After first having lived on Dearborn Street in Salt lake City they moved to Wyoming street close to the Salt Lake Country Club in Salt Lake City.

In 1959 Glen and Hilda were called to serve on a mission in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

They lived in a church sponsored and built home in a small village right out of Frankfurt called Bad Vilbel. When first there, they lived on UnterlindauStrasse right in Frankfurt. Their mission picture is below.

Gayle, perhaps 20 years old, remained home and attended college while Richard about 15 years old went with them to Germany.



Hilda and Glen Crandall with children, Richard and Gayle.



Glen and Hilda in their apartment in Frankfurt, Germany



The building where they first lived in Frankfurt.

Hilda was such a sweetheart and a very loving person who had many friends. Her family was her love as it is with most families.

Throughout our family life we went on many trips to California to visit Garry their oldest son and his family. Hilda loved her grandkids and consistent with her being described as a "Sweetheart," all of her grandchildren called her "Grandma Darling."

We also visited Hilda's brother Ralph Krey in Pittsburg, California where he owned and ran a small grocery store.

Glen died and she was very instrumental in helping Gayle tend to her three children while Hilda lived in a condominium, Park Place, in Salt Lake City that Glen bought and moved them to make it easier on her knowing he was ill enough that he might pass away.

Kory, Brian and Gregg are Gayle's children and they loved "Grandma darling" She elicited some cute and funny responses from them.

One time when on her way to driving the kids somewhere, Hilda was fooling with the gear shift making it surge and stop and Kory maybe 6 7 or 8 stood on the front seat put his hands on his hips and commented, "Grandma, do you want me to drive?"

Sunday dinners for Gayle and Lee and their three boys was always at Hilda's house at Park Place on Ventnor Avenue. Gayle and Lee would go downstairs and sleep after dinner and Hilda would take good care of the three boys Kory, Brian and Greg.

She had a precious way of mixing up words and names (I think it was her sense of humor) and we always talked about recording her "Hildaisms"- they were so cute and funny. However that never happened.

Hilda had many suitors years after Glen passed away but she always made it clear that her life was for Glen when they meet again in the hereafter, and the suitors were just friends, very nice and gracious gentlemen but to her just friends.

Hilda passed away 18 Sep 1992 in Salt Lake City, Utah of heart failure. I, Richard Crandall miss her dearly but know that we will all meet again one day in the Lord's loving presence.

Obituary for Hildegard Edna Krey Crandall

Birth: Apr. 19, 1911
Ogden
Weber County
Utah, USA

Death: Sep. 18, 1992
Salt Lake City
Salt Lake County
Utah, USA

Deseret News Sept. 20, 1992

Hildegard Edna Krey Crandall died Sept. 18, 1992 of heart failure.

She was born April 5, 1911 in Ogden, Utah, to Paul Frederick and Marie Zimmerman Krey. Hilda married Glen Ivan Crandall in Ogden, Utah, and the marriage was later solemnized in the Salt Lake LDS Temple. Hilda was an active member of the LDS Church, a kind and gentle soul who used her talents and love to serve others. She was known for her sweetness and understanding. Her joyous spirit and happy smile is already missed by those who mourn her. Her husband preceded her in death, as did her three brothers: Kenneth, Ralph and Robert Krey. "Gramma Darling" is survived by one daughter, Gayle Le Ann Crandall Kapaloski (husband Lee), and two sons, Garry Krey Crandall and Richard Glenn Crandall. She had nine grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren at the time of her death.

Funeral services will be held 12 noon on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1992 at Wasatch Lawn Mortuary, 3401 So. Highland Dr., Salt Lake City, Utah. There will be a viewing at the mortuary Monday, Sept. 21 from 6-8 p.m. and one hour prior to services. Interment will be in the Wasatch Lawn Memorial Park. The family requests in lieu of flowers to send contributions to the Breast Care Center at the Holy Cross Hospital.

Family links:

Spouse:

Glen Ivan Crandall (1905 - 1978)

Ralph Frederick Krey (1915-1989)

by son, R. Paul Krey

Ralph Frederick Krey was born April 4th, 1915 in Ogden, Utah. The third child of Paul Frederick and Marie Zimmerman Krey. He tells of a happy childhood but in reality some rebellion did occur. As a 12 year old he sold newspapers in downtown Ogden, where he found many distractions, and I suppose began avoiding church.



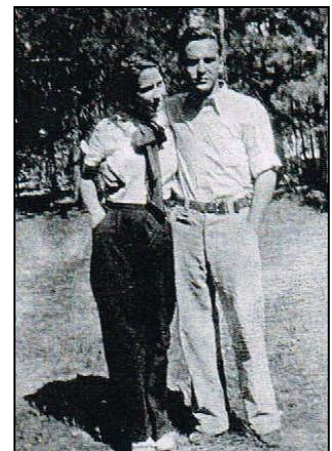
Ralph as baby



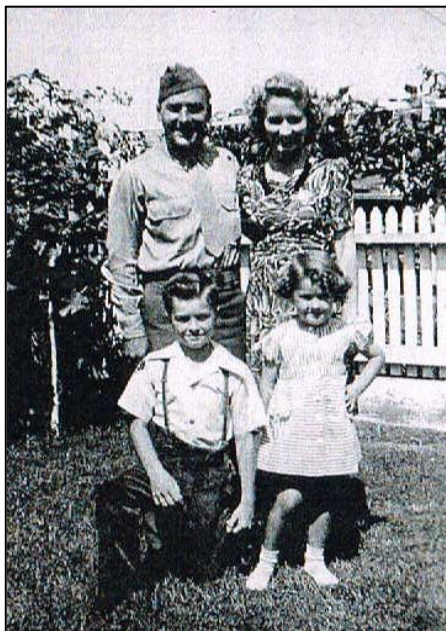
aka Eddie Murphy

Unbeknownst to his parents, he began a fighting career as "Eddie Murphy." It was short lived - after a broken nose.

He met Laura Delano Roberts at Lagoon, the amusement park in Utah, while attending high school. She was attending Lewis High School, and he Washington. He proposed to her at the Grand Canyon while they both worked there for the summer. They were married in Brigham, Utah May 19th, 1935.



Ralph & Delano



Ralph & Delano
with children, Paul & Karol

Their first child, Ralph Paul, was born February 3, 1936 and Ralph got a job at Safeway in Oakland. Their second child, Karol Ann, was born July 14th, 1942.



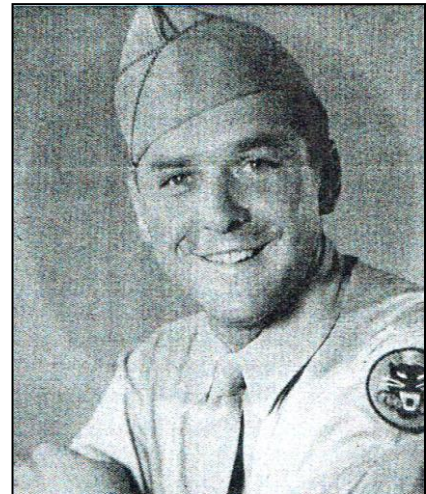
Ralph at Safeway

From 1944-1945 Ralph was in the U.S. Army and stationed in the Philippines. He received an early out when his mother, Marie Zimmerman died.

The family moved from Oakland to Pittsburg in 1947 and he worked for Safeway until 1955.

Their third child, Tom was born July 21st, 1948.

Ralph purchased a mom and pop grocery store called Pittsburg Heights Market, which he then operated for 16 years. It was a family operation, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In 1968 he started working for Pittsburg Wholesale Grocers and did for 10 years.

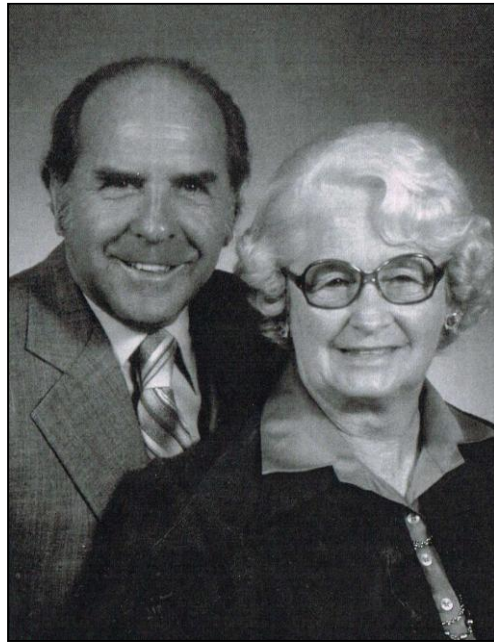


Ralph in the U.S. Army,
1944-45



Ralph & Delano with their three children:
Tom, Karol & Paul

Ralph retired in 1980 and became an avid golfer. He served as the ward clerk, cub master, and also served a temple mission for 5 years with his wife, Delano.

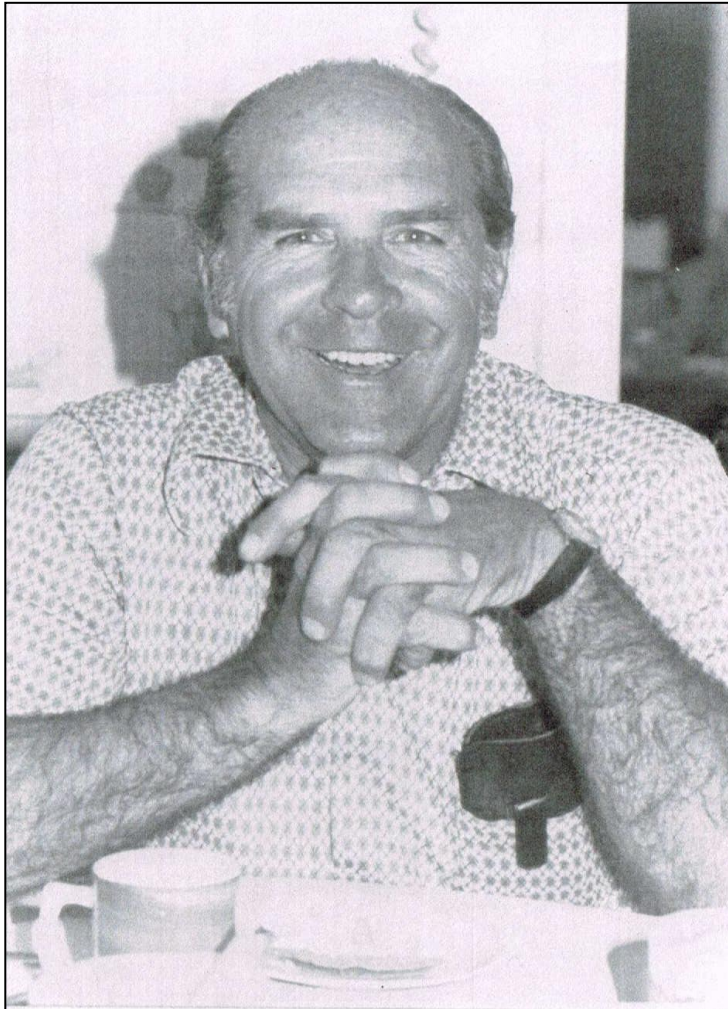


Ralph & Delano served a temple mission for 5 years

At approximately the time this picture was taken, Ralph had become active again in the church, allowing the family to finally be sealed in the Oakland Temple for time and all eternity.



Paul, Ralph, Delano, Karol & Tom



Ralph Frederick Krey
This picture captures his sparkling personality

Kenneth Russell Krey (1921-1978)

Autobiography - written about 1970

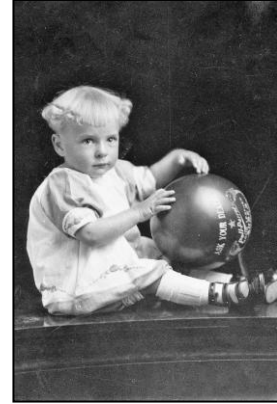
with comments in brackets [] and an addendum by daughter, Keena Krey Price

I was born in Ogden, Utah at our family home, at 2728 Gramercy Avenue, to Marie Zimmerman Krey and Paul Frederick Krey, Dr. Nelson attending. We lived next door to my father's brother, Robert Krey and his family. My Mother had a difficult time during her pregnancy and for the last few months about all she could keep down was soda water. When I was five or six I was



Age six

seriously ill. I had an acute infection in my neck out of which Dr. Nelson drained a cup of pus. The operation occurred in my home on a bed. All I can remember is taking the ether; I still have the scar. Shortly after this I was confined to bed for some time, first getting measles and then rheumatic arthritis. Mother called in Bishop Robbins who gave me a blessing. Mother related that I became much better after this. I have a scar over my forehead over my right eye. This is the result of playing with calcium carbide which when mixed with water forms an explosive gas. A can would be placed over a hole in the ground and the water and carbide. A match would then be lit and placed over a hole in the top of the can with a resulting explosion. I did not get my head out of the way in time.



Ken as toddler

I was baptized and confirmed a member of the church by my father who called me by my brother Ralph's name before he got it right. I graduated from Primary and was ordained a deacon by my father. While a deacon, I was president of one of the quorums. I was ordained a teacher by Carl S. Paul, our bishop and was President of the Quorum. When I was fifteen I was ordained a priest by my father and was Secretary of the Quorum. In Mutual I was elected leader of the explorers and captain of the softball team which won all but two games.

I attended the following schools: Quincy and Madison Grammer Schools, Lewis Jr. High and graduation from Ogden High School on June 1, 1939. I attended Weber College for one year, 1939-40, and Utah State Agricultural College for one year, 1940-41, taking pre-dental courses. My interest for dentistry started in Junior High when I gave a report on Orthodontics from the Reader's Digest. However, I took a business course in high school and decided in my senior year in high school to try to go to dental school. I applied to University of California and was accepted but was called on a mission to the Eastern States June 1941. After I completed my mission in 1943, I applied again, and was admitted in the Navy



Mission Picture

quota, however the Navy rejected me, and I thought all was lost but University of California said I could enter either as civilian or in the army quota. The Army accepted me and I went through school on the accelerated schedule from Sept 1943 to June 1946, when I graduated. I took the State Board and passed it.

[While in the army, Ken met a girl at church named Margaret Gnehm. Margaret was in the WAVES and was stationed at Treasure Island in California's San Francisco Bay. She was from Logan and her parents were also immigrants from Switzerland. They became engaged and took a train to Utah to meet each other's families and be married in the Salt Lake temple on October 24, 1944.]

After graduating from dental School, I worked as an extern at Children's Hospital in San Francisco. I opened my first office at 4117 Telegraph Avenue in Oakland, California and we purchased our first house at 845 55th St. We attended the Oakland Ward where I served in the Sunday School Superintendency and appeared in the Ward play as the villain, a character called Blackie.



Margaret as a WAVE



Captain in the Dental Corps

I was called to active duty by the Army and had to close my practice. I attended officer's school at Fort Sam Houston, Texas and was given a captain's commission in the Dental Corps. I was stationed at Fort Worden, located in Port Townsend, Washington, and served there until I was discharged. We lived in an army house called South Secondary, a converted Puget Sound Observatory for the Coast Artillery.

Our Branch in Port Townsend was presided over by Abe Boswell. There were three local families and the rest service men. I was called as Sunday School Superintendent and we held Sacrament Meeting in our home at South Secondary. Margaret's sister Delores was living with us and she met and married M.P. Roger Curtis.

I had purchased a home in Pleasant Hill, California before I was called back into the Service and we moved into it after I was discharged. It was at 40 Oak Park Boulevard.

I practiced with Dr. L. D. Bale in Pleasant Hill for a while - about three or four months - and then worked with Richard Fulgen on Willow Pass Road, for one year. We bought a home at 2072 Norris Road and I built my present office at 2907 Salvio St, Concord, Calif., where I still practice dentistry. One of the same men who worked as my assistant, Orland Heaton, came in the office as my associate for a number of years.

In Walnut Creek Ward I taught Sunday School, and headed the Genealogy Committee. I served as Stake Missionary and was in the Sunday School Supt. We moved to Alamo, California, at 305 Cross Road, to have a place for Kathy's horse. In the Danville-Alamo Wards I served in the Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, MIA President, Ward Executive Secretary and finally Ward Athletic Director.

[On the side, Ken developed a housing tract, owned rental apartments, and opened a kitchen store in a local mall. At home, he added on to the Norris Road house to accommodate his growing family, and dabbled in rug making, copper art, and tiled furniture. He loved to read (being a member of the Book of the Month Club) and garden (he specialized in beautiful rose trees).]



Ken with Margaret and their children (left to right): Kathleen, Janet, Russell, Kenny, Mike, Keena & Barbara, abt 1965- Walnut Creek, California

Addendum - by Keena Krey Price, daughter

Dad wrote this autobiography, probably due to his devotion to family history, around age 50. At his time, in the early 1970s, he and Margaret were still living in Danville, California. Keena and the twins, Janet and Russell, were married. Barbara was at BYU, Kathie was in high school and Mike & Kenny were 12 & 11 years old. Although he doesn't talk about his family much in his autobiography, family was the central focus of his life. His feelings are reflected in some notes from a talk he gave in the Danville ward at about the same time:

"We are a family that likes to do things together whether it be shingling a roof, playing ping pong or water skiing. I'm proud of my family, especially the three oldest who have all been to the temples and I hope they will be examples to the other children. Thankful for my relationship with my wife. This is the one one eternal relationship. The children will leave but husband and wife stay together".



"Thankful for my relationship with my wife. This is the one eternal relationship."

While living in Danville, at age 52, Dad had a massive heart attack that put him in great peril. Dr. Parmley, who was also his bishop, had the spirit bear witness when he examined Dad in the hospital that his time had not yet come. As Dr. Parmley wrote in a letter: "he was given the gift of a few more years to prepare for the temporary separation that was to come to pass." In 1977, he and Mom moved to a new home in Concord, California while Mike was on his mission to Canada. They were able to visit children in Germany, Montana, and Utah. He was also able to continue his dental practice and even had the help of a nephew, Paul Krey, who was also a dentist, to see his patients while he was recovering from his first heart attack. Then, on January 16, 1978, at the age of 56, Dad suffered a fatal heart attack while jogging at a park near their home in Concord.

His legacy can probably be summarized in the advice he gave to his children. He wanted them to be able to work and he certainly was an example of a hard worker as was passed down through generations of Kreys. He wanted his children to "never do anything that would deliberately hurt another human being" and he was certainly an example of kindness and generosity, never saying anything belittling about another person. And finally, he wanted his children to "be valiant in the Gospel of Jesus Christ - to live the commandments of our Father in Heaven, study the scriptures and do those things which they know are best, to listen to the still, small voice of the spirit and to make their decisions according to this regardless of the consequences." This was his desire for his children and this was certainly the way he lived his life. He was valiant in his callings, rarely missing church meetings or home teaching. He was committed to missionary work - he would practice the discussions with his children when he was a stake missionary. And he was especially devoted to family history and temple attendance, traveling to the Oakland temple several times a month to do work for his ancestors.

Two weeks before he passed away, he and mom were at the temple and the comments of a friend who saw them there are probably the best summary of his life. A long-time friend, Brent Halverson, wrote the following for Dad's funeral:

"The last memory I have of Ken Krey is on a fresh and crystal day about two weeks ago. Judy and I were just emerging from the doors of the Oakland Temple and Ken and Margaret were just going in there to renew the highest of covenants and receive further instruction from the Lord's annointed with regard to this life and the next. It is a curious thing! It seems like all the things I remember about Ken Krey are in harmony with things I remember about the Man from Nazareth."



Krey Family Reunion - August 15, 2011 - South Jordan, Utah
Second Cousins - all great-grandchildren of Karl Gustav Krey
 (see Relationship Chart on Page 11)



Front Row: Julie Krey Moon, Alaine Kehl Merchant, Karen Kehl Geis, Annette Fronk Harris, Keena Krey Price, Anne Krey Giles.

Back Row: Richard Crandall, Robert Hermann Krey III, Roger Kehl, R. Paul Krey



Cousins with spouses and with Bernina Krey Kehl (seated), celebrating her 92nd birthday.

Bernina is the daughter of Robert Herman Krey I, and is the last surviving child of the four immigrant siblings.

Spouses include:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 - Roger Giles - Anne's husband | 5 - Beverly Krey - R. Paul's wife |
| 2 - Darwin Harris - Annette's husband | 6 - Roy Geis - Karen's husband |
| 3 - Deanne Krey - Robert III's wife | 7 - Irina Crandall - Richard's wife |
| 4 - Kent Price - Keena's husband | 8 - Clara Kehl - Roger's wife |

Epilogue and Acknowledgements

History of how the book came together - with grateful acknowledgments

by Keena Krey Price

The following is a partial list of events and experiences chronicling how my interest in our ancestors developed and how this book came together. I would like to acknowledge and thank all of those mentioned below without whom this book would not have been possible.

1. As a young teen in the 60's, got involved in the " Four Generation" program with my father, **Kenneth R. Krey** and helped type up the family group sheets of our Krey ancestors.
2. Became aware of a trove of research in the possession of my father by **Walther Müller-Dultz**, a professional genealogist in Germany. In addition to our direct lines, Herr Müller-Dultz was able to locate additional records of other Kreys in nearby villages in West Prussia.
3. Observed parents' excitement in finding more names and doing the work for these ancestors in the Oakland Temple.
4. Also in the 60's, made visits to cousins in California and Utah - **Anne Krey Atkinson (now Giles), Richard Crandall & Paul Krey**.
5. While in college at BYU (1964-1967), went to Family History Library with my aunt **Anna Fink** and rediscovered microfilm parish records of Michael Krey in Neu Paleschken.
6. After marriage in 1967, took Kent to visit Aunt **Clara Martinson** and, with a reel-to-reel tape recorder, recorded the history of how she came to join the church and come to America.
7. In 1973 while living in Stockton, California, made my first trip with husband **Kent Price** to Germany and Switzerland. Visited places Kent had been on his mission as well as Saarbrücken where the Kreys lived before coming to America. While in Switzerland, joined my Aunt Anna Fink in visiting places my mother's parents had lived in the Bern and Zurich areas.
8. Attended a family reunion in 1975 at Orem City Park in Utah with Paul Frederick Krey's children, Robert, Hilda, Ralph and Ken present. Met **Gayle Crandall Kapaloski** and copied letters she had saved that were written by Paul, Olga and Marie.
9. Lived in Germany from 1976 to 1981- did research on Prussia; was able to visit the Grünhof and Danzig in Poland in 1979. Met researcher Walther Müller-Dultz. Parents came to visit and, in Wattenwil, Switzerland, we were able to find records of my paternal grandmother's marriage and immigration to America.

10. Attended a Krey Family Reunion in the summer of 1982 - Hilda and Ralph were there as well as cousins Gayle, Paul, Ann, and others. Later met **Bernina Krey Kehl** and **Clara Murray Kehl** from Robert's family and gave them copies of Krey history.
11. Lived in Michigan 1982 to 2001 - started compiling research on Krey family.
12. Moved to Utah in 2001. Son, **Krey Price**, created a website devoted to Krey Family History (www.Krey.org) and received a book, "*Die Kräyen*" from a Ralf Krey living in Germany. This book contained some interesting family history and a pedigree of over 3000 names starting in the 1550s. (These names have been entered into the church's Family Search system and the entire publication is included on the companion CD to this book.)
13. Continued researching mother's Swiss ancestry and in 2007 organized a Gnehm family reunion. Collected a lot of information from cousins and decided to combine it all into a book to share.
14. In 2010, published a book compiled with **Anne Curtis**, a cousin on Gnehm side, entitled "*Our Swiss Heritage, A Look at the Lives and Times of Three Swiss Families - Gnehm, Bruderer, Fink.*" (The book is in digital form on Family Search and can be viewed and/or downloaded by going to www.tinyurl.com/ourswissheritage.)
15. Scanned and summarized letters that I had copied from cousin, **Gayle Kapaloski**. These are letters from Marie and Paul Krey to Joe and Clara Krey Martinson and to Glenn and Hilda Crandall. (The scanned letters and summaries have been included on the companion CD to this book.)
16. In 2011, contacted **Carl Morgenegg**, grandson of Marie Zimmermann Krey's sister, Emma Morgenegg, and obtained pictures of Emma as well as the story of how she joined the church and influenced Marie to come to America.
17. My mother, **Margaret Krey**, found postcards my father had collected from his mother, Marie Zimmerman, giving insight into her early years in Switzerland. Scanned and labeled over 70 postcards. Found addresses in Switzerland, Germany and Ogden for the Zimmermanns and Kreys. (Copies of the postcards are included in the companion CD.)
18. From cousin **Anne Krey Giles**, obtained letters written by Marie Zimmermann Krey to her son, Robert Paul, while he was on his mission to Germany in 1930.
19. Received from cousin **Richard Crandall** several old Krey family pictures that hadn't been seen before.
20. Received biographies and pictures of Paul Frederick Krey's children from cousins, **Floyd Robert Krey**, **Richard Crandall** and **R. Paul Krey**.

20. On August 15, 2011, had reunion with members of Robert Herman Krey's family. (I found them in the white pages.) The reunion was at the home of Robert's grandson Roger Kehl. Met 2nd cousins Karen, Julie, Annette, Robert, and others. Celebrated 93rd birthday of Robert Herman's daughter, Bernina Krey Kehl, My cousins Paul, Anne, Richard and my sister Barbara attended from the Paul Frederick Krey branch of the family. We shared pedigrees, stories and pictures. Received copy of booklet of Krey history by **Clara Kehl**. Found out there are a lot of Kreys - including three Robert Herman Kreys - as well as several descendants with first and middle names of Krey.
21. Decided to put this book together after seeing interest at the reunion. Started contacting relatives and gathering stories. Researched passenger lists, census records, obituaries, etc.
22. Discovered that another sibling of Robert and Paul, namely, Olga Krey Manhart, had come to America. Transcribed a letter she wrote about joining the church in Germany. Able to contact her great grandchildren, **Tina Manhart DeMaree** and Dennis Manhardt. Received pictures and documents of Olga's family.
23. In October of 2014, traveled with husband, Kent, and sister, Janet Thompson, to Gentile Valley in Idaho. Met **Dennis Manhart** at his home. Saw where Clara and Joe Martinson had their farm and saw homes of Olga's son, Arthur, and his son, Clifford. Recorded several events in the lives of Olga's posterity in Gentile Valley.
24. Drove to Ogden that same month and took pictures of homes where Joe & Clara Martinson, Paul & Marie Krey, Robert & Anna Krey, Emma & Ernest Morgenegg, and many family members lived and worked (see "Ogden Locations" page 439). Very disappointed to see that Paul and Marie Krey's home on Gramercy Avenue had fallen into disrepair.
25. Almost a year later, in August of 2015, discovered that the house on Gramercy had been restored and saved from demolition. Visited house August 27th, 2015. This visit was featured by KSL television in a story and video which can be viewed by searching the words "Meth House to Masterpiece" on either www.ksl.com or on YouTube. (Also see "A Nice Surprise" in the appendix, beginning on page 449.)
26. During the Fall of 2015, received from Robert Herman Krey's grandchildren (my second cousins) - **Annette Fronk Harris, Susan KreyMillward, Julie Krey Moon, and Karen Kehl Geis** - histories and pictures of their parents (who were Robert Herman Krey's children). Also received from niece, **Misty Krey Maloney**, several historical newspaper clippings about the Kreys in Ogden.
27. Had amazing, undying support from my husband, **Kent Hampton Price**, throughout the entire project. He has patiently read, edited and formatted almost every page of the book. He has also helped organize the contents to make the book more coherent; especially key was his relationship chart (page 11) that ties everyone together. Thanks, sweetheart!

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Appendix

Section 1

WEST PRUSSIA

- About West Prussia**
- The Remus Family of West Prussia**
- Maps of West Prussia**

About West Prussia

To more fully appreciate our ancestors in West Prussia, we need to understand more about this part of the world. By learning about the geography, the history, and the culture of this area, we can gain insights into how this region influenced our ancestors and how this influence continues to affect us today.

Geography and Brief History

Timeline of West Prussian History with Michael, Jacob and Karl Gustav Krey

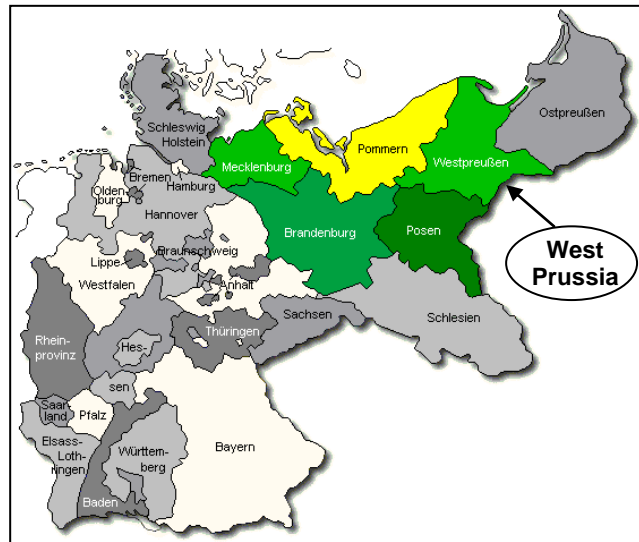
Immigration Theories: How did the Kreys come to live in West Prussia?

West Prussian Culture in the 1600s to 1800s

Geography and Brief History

Geography of West Prussia

West Prussia (*Westpreußen*) was a region on the northern coast of present-day Poland. Historically it was located between Pommern and East Prussia and the three areas were part of Prussia. At one time it was a Polish province of Royal Prussia. At its height of power, around 1870, West Prussia was a province within the larger Kingdom of Prussia, which in turn was part of the German Empire. (See Map.) In a larger historical context, West Prussia is also used as a general name for the region from the 13th century to 1945. Due to immigration and cultural changes, the population became mixed over centuries and consisted of Germans, Poles, Kashubians, Scots, and many others. Most of the territory of West Prussia today is part of Poland's Pomeranian Voivodeship which has Danzig as its capital. (see Wikipedia, West Prussia)



West Prussia (*Westpreußen*) is shown in relation to other cities and states of 19th century Germany.

A Brief History of Prussia

(see <http://kolpack.com/packnet/prussia.html>)

The area known as Prussia was inhabited in early times by West Slavic tribes, ancestors of the modern Poles, in the West, and by Baltic tribes, closely related to Lithuanians, in the East. Sometime after the seventh century, the area was invaded and settled by pagan German tribes, later known as Prussians

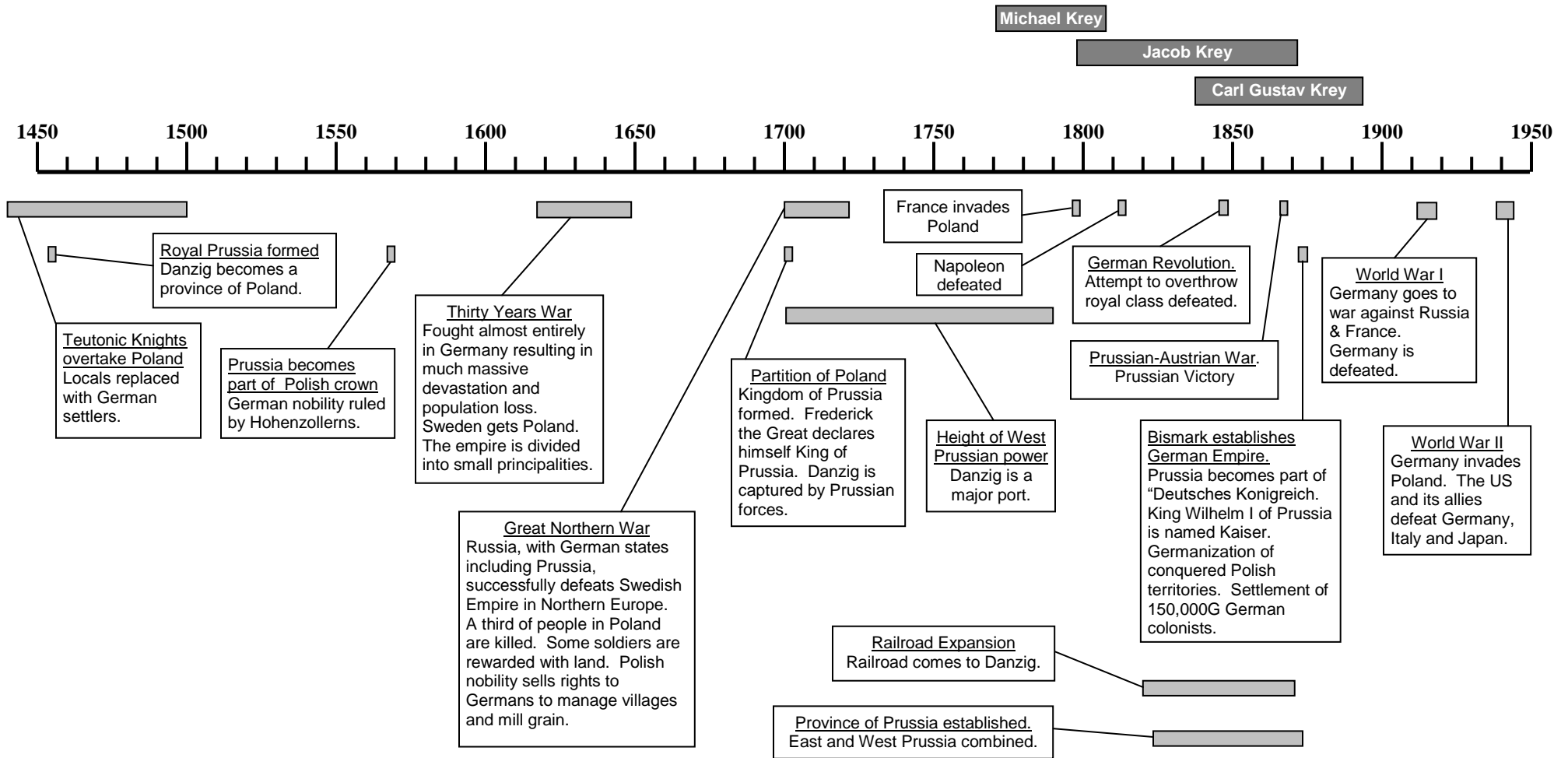
In 1226, Prussia was conquered by the Teutonic Knights, a military religious order, who converted the Prussians to Christianity. The Teutonic Knights were overthrown by the Prussians with help from Poland and Lithuania in 1454. Prussia was divided into Royal Prussia in the west and Ducal Prussia in the east. Royal Prussia was incorporated into Poland providing it with a corridor to the Baltic Sea (the "Danzig Corridor"). Ducal Prussia became a Polish territory. At this time, the port city of Danzig (modern day Gdansk) was designated a "free city."

The Protestant Reformation in the early to mid 1500s saw most Prussians convert to Protestantism whereas Poland remained, and still remains, solidly Roman Catholic. In 1525 Ducal Prussia became a hereditary duchy under Albrecht Hohenzollern, the last grand master of the Teutonic Knights.

In 1657, after the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) and an invasion by the Swedes, Poland surrendered sovereignty over Ducal Prussia which then became the Kingdom of Prussia headed by the Hohenzollern line. Prussia's power grew after the defeat of the Swedes in the Great Northern War (1650-1721). Then in 1772, King Friedrich II (Frederick the Great) enforced "Germanization" on the conquered Polish territories and brought in 300,000 colonists. Prussia was at the height of its power and consisted of the provinces of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Danzig, and West Prussia (all of which became East Germany after WWII) as well as East Prussia, northern Poland, and a small portion of the Soviet Union.

A major event in German history was the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, making Germany a world power. It was during this war that, in 1870, Prussian Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck orchestrated the unification of the German states. Prussia became part of the "Deutsches Königreich" (German Empire). King Wilhelm I of Prussia was named Kaiser (emperor). During this time, there was again an active Germanization of conquered Polish territories and over 150,000 German colonists were settled in the area.

In 1914, during World War I, Germany went to war against Russia and France and was defeated in 1918. In 1939, Germany invaded Poland and started World War II. The U.S and its allies defeated Germany, Italy and Japan. After Germany's defeat in World War II, West Prussia and East Prussia were divided by Poland and the Soviet Union. Most of the German population in Poland was expelled after the war by Polish communists. (Wikipedia – West Prussia)



Brief Timeline of West Prussian history showing life spans of Michael, Jacob and Carl Gustav Krey

Immigration Theories or How did the Kreys come to live in West Prussia?

by Keena Krey Price

As one can see from the history and timeline, West Prussia was a region involved in wars and pillage, territory changes, and mass migrations. It is difficult to know when the Kreys first arrived. We have traced the Krey line back to the mid 1700's, when we first find a Michael Krey in the Neu Paleschken parish records. The parish records prior to Michael's time were damaged, but we know that there were several other Krey families in the area that are possibly related. (The Walther Müller-Dultz records show a Christoph Krey living as a shepherd in the Danzig area as early as 1630.) Considering this time frame, there are several theories or possibilities as to how the Kreys came to live in West Prussia.

1.) Teutonic Knights – 1228 - 1454

Before the 13th century, this area of Poland was largely occupied by Slavic tribes. In 1228, the Polish Duke of Masovia invited the Teutonic Knights to help subdue the heathens of East Prussia. Called the Deutsche Ritterorden, their purpose was to win people to Christ and create a Christian community. For the next two hundred years, settlers converged on what is now Poland from many areas, the majority being Germans from such places as Silesia and the Rhineland. Farmers settled there as well as knights and "citizens." Our ancestors could have come as farmers seeking better opportunity and possibly a promise of land. The Kreys may have come from the Holstein area of Northern Germany where we have Krey records found in a Danish castle as early as 1341 (see page 30).

2.) Thirty Years War – 1618-1648

Another possibility is that the Kreys came after the Thirty Years' War. The conflict began as a civil war between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in the German states and by the time it was over it had devastated much of Europe. At this time many people fled to the east and found asylum in Poland. Whole cities, villages and farms had disappeared. Those farmers who came to Poland seeking freedom and livelihood brought West European agricultural methods with them. It was often the case that Polish nobility needed farmers to work the land that had been abandoned. Although Poland was thought of as a backward area, many desperately poor peasants with few rights and often no land were attracted to this new frontier. The immigrants often worked on estates, became shepherds or did other kind of day laborer.

3.) The Great Northern War – 1700-1721

This war devastated much of Poland. Russia, together with many German states including Prussia, successfully defeated Sweden. A third of the people in northern Poland were killed in the war, many from famine and disease. It is possible that some of the Krey family members fought in the war. In the aftermath, small land grants were offered for service in the armies. Polish nobility encouraged migration to repopulate their

land as they had a labor shortage. The German settlements during the 1700's also generated profits. Our ancestors may have fought in the Great Northern War, and having become familiar with Northern Poland might have brought their families to settle there.

4.) Other Circumstances

People often migrated because they sought better lives for themselves. People without assets could find better livelihood in Prussia than in their homelands. Our ancestors may have come just for better economic opportunities. Several ancestors are listed as workers, day laborers, servants, and shepherds early on. Later they may have leased or purchased farms as several are then listed as farmers, land owners, innkeepers, and farm leasers.

West Prussian Culture in the 1600's - 1800's

by Keena Krey Price

What was the culture that surrounded the Kreys of West Prussia? Thanks to genealogist, Walther Müller-Dultz, we have lists of dozens of Krey families who lived in the area as early as 1653. (See WMD Research Notes in the Supplemental Materials section of the Companion CD.) The records show that they lived mostly in the county of Berent which is just south of Danzig. We also have their occupations and records of their wives and children and their christenings and confirmations in the local parishes. With this information as a foundation, we can add descriptions of community life from a detailed family history, "The Remus Family of West Prussia" by Bill Remus. He gives historical background and social descriptions of what life was like for his family who lived in the same region around the same time as our ancestors.

Let's start with a community setting of the first ancestor, Michael Krey, who was Clara Krey's great-grandfather. Michael was a farmer in the village of Gross Linau which was in the parish town of Neu Paleschken. He was married there in 1796 and had five children. According to the Remus history, Neu Paleschken was a small manorial village. In those days, villages were royal property, usually owned by Polish nobility who lived in nearby "manor farms" (*Gut*). There are lists of Polish nobility in many of the villages in Berent County from 1700-1800. In the county of Berent where the Kreys mostly lived, there were about 30,000 Poles and about 24,000 Germans. It is noted that the local Polish nobility were allowed to keep their titles and land even though they had been conquered by the Germans.

Many villages consisted of a large manor farm with several small scale farms nearby. The manor might consist of a large house, many large barns, residences for the workers and blacksmith shops. Neu Paleschken had a church, a mill pond and stream for a mill and probably a brewery and an inn. The towns or larger villages were usually run by Germans and the residents were largely German. The Polish landlord would have a German mayor run the town and pay him taxes in exchange for property. The village might often have a marketplace where merchants set up goods and animals were bought and sold.

The small scale farms were probably where our ancestors, Michael and Jacob Krey were born. There may have been a manor farm in Gross Linau with the small farms clustered nearby. Each farm usually had a garden and enough land to support the family. Gross Linau itself was most likely a small village with no church or inn. (Today it is still a very small, rural village with small farms and homes.) Michael and Jacob were born in Gross Linau, but were christened in Neu Paleschken, the closest town with a church. Michael is listed as a "Bauer = Nachbar (farmer) in Gross Linau, Ksp. Neu Paleschken, W. Prss." The descriptions given in the Remus Family History of the small scale farm are quite interesting. Apparently, due to land being abandoned after wars and pestilence, the remaining Polish nobility needed to encourage settlers from other countries.

“There were settlement contractors (locators), who carried out an immigration on behalf of the Polish landlords and, in return got to carry forward the hereditary office of village mayor. The mayor would often receive the area of two farms each able to support a family as personal property and, in addition, was committed to various services. The settler, who received the land in hereditary tenancy, was obliged to make tax payments and, in addition, duties in kind.” (Remus Family History)

Since Michael was also listed as a “Nachbar,” he was most likely in a cooperative self-administered community of free settlers who were called “neighbors” (Nachbar). This type of self-governing was started by Hollanders who were sought after because they would reclaim swamp land that was common in the Danzig area. We have one Georg Krey who may have been involved as he is listed as a “shoveler” or Schipper in 1717.

“The mayor was chosen yearly, however not he, but the community, concluded the contracts with the landlords. The land was taken possession of in long-term time-leases (20-30 years, then generally extended). No one had to perform military service, and the rent was to be paid in cash. The tax obligation existed after the expiration of the free year.” (Remus Family History.)

As a “Bauer or Nachbar,” Michael apparently had his own small farm and was able to support his family. We don’t know if he owned or leased his farm, but to be a “Bauer” with land was the ultimate goal. It was not easy to make a farm work and many married into farms even if they might be cousins. Marriage was often seen as a financial deal or business partnership that included inheritances and dowries. It is interesting to note that Jacob Krey who was born in a small village ended up marrying a Martczinke (possibly from local Polish nobility) and moving to a large farm in neighboring Barkoschin. From the description of the Grünhof where he lived and raised his children, it was probably a manor farm since it had a large farm building with several barns, servants quarters and a blacksmith shop. Jacob is listed as “Bauer =Nachbar in Schönfliess, Abbau Gruenhof, Ksp, Neu Barkoschin/westpr” in 1824.

Several earlier Kreys have other titles, such as Ksthner, Krüger, and Schäffer that correspond with a list by historian Willi Wohjahn, of social categories in the villages. Following is a description of the various titles that the Kreys had, listed in order of social prominence (see Walther Müller-Dultz complete notes of Kreys in the area in the Supplemental Material section of the Companion CD):

1. Farm Owner – (*Eigentümer*) – owned their buildings and livestock – **Frederick Wilhelm Krey, Eigentümer – 1841.**
2. Leasing Farmer – (*Pachtbauer; Erbpächter*) – leased their farm or inherited a leased farm – **Michael Krey, Pachtbauer in Kl. Liniewo – 1838.**
3. Neighbor – (*Nachbar*) – a free settler with a long term lease – **Peter Krey, Nachbar in Gr. Linau - 1777.**

4. Miller – (*Müller*) – had a mill pond and a stream and a granary.
5. Tavernkeeper – (*Krüger*) – grain processor and/or brewer –“ Leased rights to brew and run an inn and had land to grow food for themselves.” The Krüger paid part of his earnings to the nobleman for that privilege. **Johann Krey, Krüger u. Morgner in Kartawen – 1810.**
6. Small Farmer – (*Käthner or Häusler*) – lived in a “*Kate*” or small house with little or no farmland. They could be farmers on their own land or farmworkers and day laborers on someone else’s land. Or they could earn their money with handicrafts. – **Gottfried Krey, Käthner in Neu-Barkoschin – 1856.**
7. Craftsman, such as blacksmith (*Schmied*), tailor (*Schneider*), etc. – **Carl Krey, Einwohner u. Schneider in Kirchspiel - 1820.** (Einwohner = resident)
8. Schoolmaster - (*Schulmeister*)
9. Shepherd – (*Schäffer*) - “In the 1800’s raising sheep, along with potatoes, was the number one rural profession in what is now northern Poland. Soil was poor and sheep could survive where cattle couldn’t. There were two kinds of shepherds. One was an employee of the estate owner and worked for wages and a small plot of ground and house. Another was kind of an “independent contractor” who cared for sheep for several different people for fees. Sometimes they could accumulate a lot of money and were highly respected. They had a lot of work to do with vaccinating, birthing, shearing, keeping the books etc. etc.” (Remus Family History) – **Christoph Krey, Schafmeister in Lagschau - 1653.** (literal translation: Schafmeister = Sheep Master)
10. Laborer or day worker – (*Arbeitsmann, Tagelöhner*) – Day laborers had no rights, but if there was no source of income, the church had to provide for them. Boys could be hired after the age of confirmation, from 13 – 20 years old. – **George Krey, Arbeitsmann in Groß-Succemin-1832.**
11. Servant – (*Knecht*) – **Georgius Krähe, Knecht in Stegen – 1656.**

The Remus Family of West Prussia

A website serving as a source of information
on what life was like for the Krey family
in West Prussia

The following pages are taken from a website entitled "The Remus Family of West Prussia" created by Dr. William Remus, a past president of the Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe. The site contains a great deal of detailed historical background and social descriptions of what life was like for his family who lived in the same region at around the same time as our ancestors. We are grateful to Dr. Remus for his extensive research and for his permission to use his material in this book.

The website sections most relevant to our family which we have chosen to use here include:

1. The Remus Family of West Prussia: Millers, Village Heads (Schultz), Shepherds, and Farmers; a general introduction to West Prussia: Migration theories.
2. Villages, Manorial Farms, Specifics on Neu Paleschken.
3. Occupations such as shepherd, day laborers and estate workers.

Note: We encourage the reader to visit the Remus Family website for much additional information. Note that the website is interactive with links (indicated by underlining in the text) leading to further resources. The website can be accessed two ways:

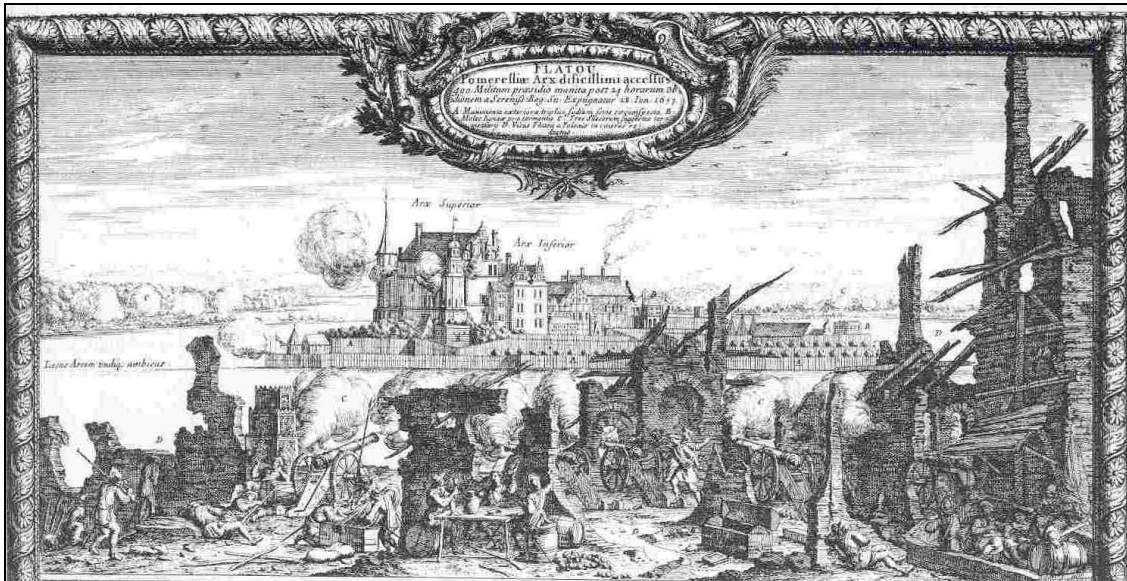
- 1) Enter "The Remus Family of West Prussia" into any search engine (google), or
- 2) Go directly to "<http://remus.shidler.hawaii.edu/genes/WPrussia/home.htm>"

Remus Family Website - first few pages

The Remus Family of West Prussia:

Millers, Village Heads (Schultz), Shepherds, and Farmers

(and a general introduction to West Prussia)




Flatow, West Prussia on 28 June 1657 after the Attack of the Swedes during the
13 Years War

West Prussia is a region on the modern north coast of Poland. It was located between Pommern and East Prussia. All three of the latter regions were part of Prussia. I might note here that this region was given the name West Prussia after the Partition of Poland in 1772. It was located between Pommern and East Prussia. Prior to that time it was know as Royal Prussia, Ducal Prussia, and several other names. For a good history of this area prior to the Partition, see way Friedrich, *The Other Prussia*, Cambridge University Press, 1999. I will use the name West Prussia on these web pages since this was name of the region at the time of the great migrations to America, Canada, and Australia. Here is a map of West Prussia:

PROVINZ WESTPREUSSEN

0 25 50 km



- ⊙ Danzig Sitz eines Regierungsbezirks
-  1922 - 1939 Regierungsbezirk Westpreußen innerhalb der Provinz Ostpreußen
-  1815 - 1919 Teil der Provinz Posen, 1939 - 1945 zum Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreußen
-  Polnisches Gebiet, 1939 - 1945 zum Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreußen
-  1922 zur Provinz Grenzmark Posen-Westpreußen, 1938 an die Provinz Pommern
-  1920 - 1939 Freie Stadt Danzig
-  Grenze der Provinz Westpreußen 1878 - 1920
-  Grenze des Deutschen Reiches (Stand 31.12.1937)
-  Grenze der Regierungsbezirke (Stand 1941)

Remus Family Migrations from Saxony to West Prussia

The Remus family has been long established in Saxony. The earliest records I have for this family name are from 1491 in the town of Kamenz where we find Burgers by that name. Remus families still live in the area. Also the nearby town of Grossenhain contained Remus family members going back to at least 1560 (probably related to the Kamenz Remus family). These are the families that migrated to West Prussia.

The earliest appearance of the Remus name in Poland begins to show up circa 1586 in the records of the city of Danzig (modern Gdansk) on the northern coast of Poland (see the above map). This city was the major city in a quasi-independent state known as Royal Prussia. Officially the nobles in Royal Prussia were part of the Polish state's governing system but in reality Royal Prussia went its own way (Friedrich, *The Other Prussia*, Cambridge University Press, 1999). The economic power of Danzig was that it was a transshipment point of grain going out of Poland and goods coming into Poland by the Baltic Sea routes. It was part of the Hanseatic League of Baltic trading cities and a fairly wealthy city for that time. Click on Martin Remus of Danzig to find the genealogy of this pastor at St. Mary's (Marienkirche) in Danzig; he was born in Saxony (see Grossenhain Saxony) and migrated to Danzig before 1586.

The above was an unusual case. What generally happened in the West Prussia migration reflects circumstances in Saxony. Some of the members of the Remus family were Burgers (perhaps as town Millers but certainly as soap makers and commercial cooks) in Kamenz. As such they had access to financial resources and to the political power of Saxony. They ended up with the funds and connections to become the Schultz, Burgers, and Millers of West Prussia. It is likely this Burger family had the resources to support the education of Martin Remus at University of Leipzig who lived initially in the nearby town of Grossenhain and was a pastor in Danzig.

Some members of the Remus family did not have assets but still migrated. So there were Remus family members who worked on estates in Saxony like Bischhein. When this second group arrived in West Prussia, they worked on estates, became day laborers, and became shepherds.

The **first wave of migration** was in the 1600's when Remus family members moved from Saxony to the estates in Neumark, an area in Poland then a part of Brandenburg/Prussia. Some were just workers but others like the Remus family in Bransfelde in Neumark were millers. They probably moved on to West Prussia at the same time as the second wave of migration about to be discussed.

The **second wave of migration** resulted from the Great Northern war. The Great Northern War devastated the northern part of Poland. The war had two major phases in northern Poland, the first around 1650 and the second around 1704. Saxony was a participant in both phases and Remus family members fought in both phases. It is estimated that one-third of the people of northern Poland were killed in that war. In the aftermath of the war (that is around 1720), the Remus family settled in what was to become Kreis Flatow and Kreis Schlochau in West Prussia. Also helpful was the patronage of Augustus the Strong King of Saxony and Poland who provided small land grants for the service in his armies like that to Michael Remus of Pollnitz, Kreis Schlochau. By 1772 the Remus family was also in Kreis Tuchel, Kreis Schwetz, Kreis Berent, Kreis Wirsitz, and Kreis Preuss Stargard in West Prussia. See the map above. This area of northern Poland previously known as Royal Prussia was known as West Prussia after 1772. (Note: Kreis corresponds to county in English.)

As noted earlier, some of the Remus families in West Prussia were village heads.

Many Remus family members arrived in West Prussia and are listed as shepherds), estate workers, day laborers, and farmers in the 1772 Land Census. Roughly half the Remus family members listed fall in this category.

When these Remus family members arrived in West Prussia they had neither financial assets nor political connections. So they took the only jobs available to them. These jobs were being a shepherd, day laborer, estate worker, or small farmer usually attached to an estate. This became apparent when I looked into the nature of the villages they lived in around 1772 - many of these villages were connected to a large noble estate. The maps would show an estate house with a few small houses nearby.

In the end, many of these families did acquire their own farm, although often in sandy soil.

There were **two subsequent migrations** out of Saxony to Prussian northern Poland. Some migrated after the partition of Poland in 1772 to take advantage of the incentives for German settlement offered by the Prussian government. Others migrated following the take over of Saxony by the Prussians in the early 1800's.

The Remus family was not in Pommern (Pomerania in English) until the early 1800's. Again the **Pommern migration** was about economic opportunities. What happened was that Pommern was a region of feudal estates owned by nobility up until the early 1800's. In the early 1800's, the Prussian government broke the power of the nobility and the German serfs were released from their bondage to the estates. They left Pommern for places like America and Russia leaving farming opportunities (in Kreis Stolp taken up by Remus family members from West Prussia) and shepherding opportunities (in Kreises Pyritz, Stagard and Griefenhagen).

And of course the **greatest migration** of Remus family members was to North America beginning in about 1860.

Also we have a very good reason for this migration. From 1702 till 1704 the Army of Saxony recruited people throughout Saxony (including Kamenz) for the Great Northern War that was being fought in Neumark and West Prussia. Then in 1717, the Army of Saxony was demobilized leaving many soldiers in northern Poland. Augustus the Strong, King of Saxony and Poland, encouraged such migration to stabilize those lands and provided some support in the form of small land grants (like Michael Remus of Pollnitz, Kreis Schlochau, West Prussia) to facilitate that end. Also, West Prussia had been decimated in the Great Northern War. This led the Polish Nobility to invite Germans to repopulate the farmland. As is shown in the West Prussia section, the Remus family negotiated contracts with up-front payments with the Polish Nobility; as burgers, the Remus family had access to money for those contracts. The Remus family also was a good choice since they lived in communities with the Wends and, assuming they spoke with their neighbors, they could communicate in Polish since Wendish and Polish are mutually understandable.

**Top Reasons Why the Remus Family
of Saxony Migrated to West Prussia
around 1720**

The Great Northern War (1700 to 1720) was terribly destructive to Poland killing off more than a third of the population in Northern Poland.

Some Remus family members fought in the Great Northern War and became familiar with Northern Poland.

The Polish Noble families encouraged migration as they had a labor shortage.

Augustus the Strong of Saxony was also the King of Poland. His son was also the King of both Saxony and Poland after Augustus' death. They facilitated German settlements during the early 1700's.

The Remus family of Saxony grew up where both German and Wend (a Slavic dialect similar to Polish) were spoken. They could speak to the Polish residents.

The Remus family had numerous members who were Burgers in Kamenz and elsewhere in Saxony so they had some funding to buy privileges from the Polish Nobility in West Prussia (like to be a village Schultz).

Villages, Manorial Farms, Neu Paleschken

(Excerpts from "The Remus Family of West Prussia" website)

The settlements occurred in two different forms, the "*Schulzendörfern*" and the "*Holländereien*".

a) The "*Schulzendörfer*"

The modern "*Schulzendörfer*" was linked up with the Middle Ages village settlement. Again there were settlement contractors (locators), who carried out an immigration on behalf of the Polish landlords and, in return, got to carry forward the hereditary office of village mayor. The colonization occurred according to the Magdeburg law, although, compared with the Middle Ages, the settlement laws were, of course, more modest, and the villages smaller.

The village mayor received, in most cases, only two hides (hufen = the area of two farms each able to support a family) as personal property and, in addition, was committed to various services, such as the furnishing of vehicles for the landlords. The settler received the land in hereditary tenancy, was obliged to make tax payments and, in addition, duties in kind and military service. Nevertheless, his situation was more advantageous than in Brandenburg and Pomerania, and, therefore, many farmers followed the advertising appeal and made the broad forest district on the sand-flats on both sides of the Netze arable.

b) The *Holländereien*

The "*Holländer* settlements" are actually traced back to Netherlands Protestants, above all, to the Mennonites (an Anabaptist community named after their founder, Menno Simons), who had to leave their homeland for religious reasons and had been summoned by Duke Albrecht of Prussia and the city of Danzig for the damming up and draining of the Weichsel [*river*] lowlands. On account of their extremely successful work they also were immediately enlisted to settle by

other landlords who wanted to open up swampy estates. As settlement specialists they were entitled to religious freedom, even by the Catholic clerical landlords, and were allowed to keep their Protestant creed. In this way, the *Holländer* settlements kept on pushing towards Poland along the river lowlands. The Posen province was already taken hold of by the end of the 16th century. In 1594 the first *Holländerei* originated at Bromberg/Bydgoszcz, and many additional ones followed along the river valleys of the Netze and Warthe.

Characteristic of the "*Holländereien*" was the cooperative self-administration by the community of free settlers, called "neighbors". The mayor was chosen yearly; however not he, but the community, concluded the contracts with the landlords. The land was taken possession of in long-term time-leases (25-60 years, then generally extended). No one had to perform military services, and the rent was to be paid in cash. The tax obligation existed after the expiration of the free year.

Since the end of the 16th century, as the migration from Holland diminished, the notion of "*Holländerei*" (variant also "*Hauländerei*") passed on to all settlements their form of law and economic system, and the name "*Holländer*" was thereby transferred also to those settled there from Pomerania, Brandenburg, Silesia and, in some cases, even Poland.

From: Die Deutschen im Posener Land und in Mittelpolen, by Joachim Rogell
(The Germans in Posen and in Middle Poland)

Manorial Farms

(Excerpts from "The Remus Family of West Prussia)

In many areas of West Prussia, the Remus family members lived on manorial farms. On this web page I will try to describe how these farms worked and why there was a large out migration from these farms. The information provided is based on a book called Ordinary Prussians by William Hagen and published in 2002 by Cambridge University Press. It is quite a wonderful resource with detail far beyond what I will report below. It is 700 pages and costs \$100 so try interlibrary loan. Do note that Germans ran the villages described and the residents are largely Germans. In West Prussia, the manorial farms can differ if Polish nobility runs the farm and there are a large number of Polish serfs.

Manorial Farms consisted of a manor house (gut) owned by a noble family, many large barns, and residences for the workers. In many cases there was an adjacent village owned by the Manor in which there were small scale farms which the small farmer residents had the right to pass on to their descendents; in some areas it was customary to pass on land to the oldest son but this was subject to confirmation by the lord of the manor. Other workers lived in the manor house or in nearby structures.

First, here is a picture of the gut in Gross Konarszyn in Kreis Schlochau:



Note that this is not a terribly impressive building (at least for those of us who watch Masterpiece Theater on Public Broadcasting). This is because the noble lord of the manor often owned many estates so the gut resident was often the manager of the farm. Sometimes the resident was a poor cousin. Other times the gut resident was a hired professional manager. In other cases the right to manage was purchased from the lord of the manor by an entrepreneur.

The land held by the noble family was often very large so many barns were required to house the equipment and produce of the land. Note the worker residence in the front part of the first barn shown below. Here are the two big barns from the manorial farm in Gross Konarszyn:



The manorial farm had three kinds of workers:

- The small farmer who had hereditary tenure on the estate land.
- Farm servants who worked an annual contract and
- Day Laborers

as well as supporting people like millers and tavern keepers.

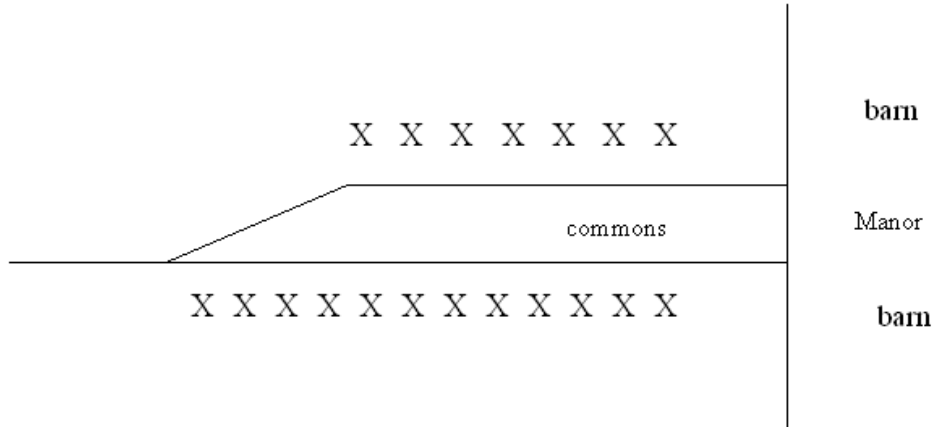
The small farmer had a one or two room house, outbuildings, land for a small garden, and land for cash crops such as rye, barley, or oats in the old days and potatoes after 1750. The small farmer also had access to common land for pasture. The small farmer would pay his rent in grain and in unpaid work on the manorial farm (often 3 days a week).

To be successful, the farmer needed a capable wife to share the tasks and produce little workers (children). The eldest male of resulting offspring in the family typically inherited all the property rights upon his marriage. The marriages were not based on good looks and romantic love but would be best thought of as a business partnership. The financial deal included gaining inheritance rights, a woman's dowry, gifts from both families, the right for the man's parents to retire and live in an outbuilding on the land, and payments to disenfranchised siblings. This event occurred after confirmation at age 13 or 14 but often before 20 if there was inheritable farm. There were variations on this inheritance arrangement when there were no male children or the children were quite young. Divorce was virtually unknown. (Marrying a first cousin was not a bad idea since it kept the inheritance in the family - and after all marriage was a business deal.)

A manorial farm typically had upwards of 20 farm workers doing tasks like cooking, cleaning, and working in the dairy. The farm workers were usually hired on an annual contract after they reached the age of their confirmation. The lord of the manor could require compulsory service from the children of the small farmers for up to three years. This type of work provided a good bridge between childhood and marriage, particularly for non-inheriting children. These farm workers received food, clothing, housing, and a small amount of money.

There were also day laborers on the manorial estate. These were usually people without inheritance rights and who would be otherwise impoverished. They often roomed and boarded with a small farmer providing him a supplemental income source. They would receive some pay for work but also had to perform unpaid work for the estate; they had to work especially long hours at harvest time. They could be hired and fired at any time. If these people had no source of income, the local church had to provide support for them.

The village layout was often set up to facilitate access to the manorial estate. The following is a common village layout:



The above map shows the village centered on a common area which all can use. The manor house and its many barns are at the head of the village. The large tract of land behind the house and barn was owned by the noble family and the yield of these fields was the main source of income for the estate. The estate largely produced grains for market.

Each worker's house has a small garden behind it and then outside the village are small plots of land for the workers to grow the food for their families. Given that the Prussian plow used during this period were very heavy and hard to turn around, the land outside the village was subdivided into long strips, each associated with a small farmer.

From all the above, it is clear than the non-inheriting children of the small farmers as well as the day laborers often had to move elsewhere (like Volhynia or new farming estates) in search of land to farm.

There were a number of special functionaries associated with the estate. There were millers who ground the grains into flour and other products. Millers often purchased this right from the lord of the manor plus they paid an annual fee in grain. Tavern keepers (krugers) purchased or leased the right to brew and to run

an inn; additionally the kruger might pay fees in beer or money. Both millers and krugers often had land for growing food for their own consumption.

The lord of the manor had the right to be judge for minor infractions committed by people on his estate. This was often done indirectly by appointing a judge. The parameters of justice were fairly well defined and limited by the Prussian government as earlier there had been abuses of the system.

Often the villages had village heads (schultz). Schultz were powerful in villages of free farmers or where the schultz privilege was inheritable. However, in manorial villages the schultz were unpaid and disenfranchised; they were caught between the interests of the lord of the manor and those in the manorial village.

In 1807 the world of the manorial village changed. Napoleon defeated the vaunted Prussian Army and a reform minded Prussian government took over. The new government began the process of disbanding the manorial farms and dividing up the property between the manor and the farmers with hereditary rights. The time this disbanding took varied widely. The rules were such that some farm sizes were uneconomical and some of the small farmers did not have enough food to eat and migrated. Many villagers had no opportunity to buy land and migrated.

In the Pommern, manorial estates were created by the Dukes of Pommern in the 13th century. Some estates remained the property of the Dukes (royal villages), some were granted to the nobility (largely German and Slavic Knights) that supported the Duke (noble villages), and some were granted to the church. The church held villages might contain a monastery or might be a manorial farm controlled by a church official like a bishop whose management was contracted out.

Alt and Neu Paleschken (Polaszki)

(Excerpts from "The Remus Family of West Prussia")

(This is the village where Michael & Jacob Krey resided)

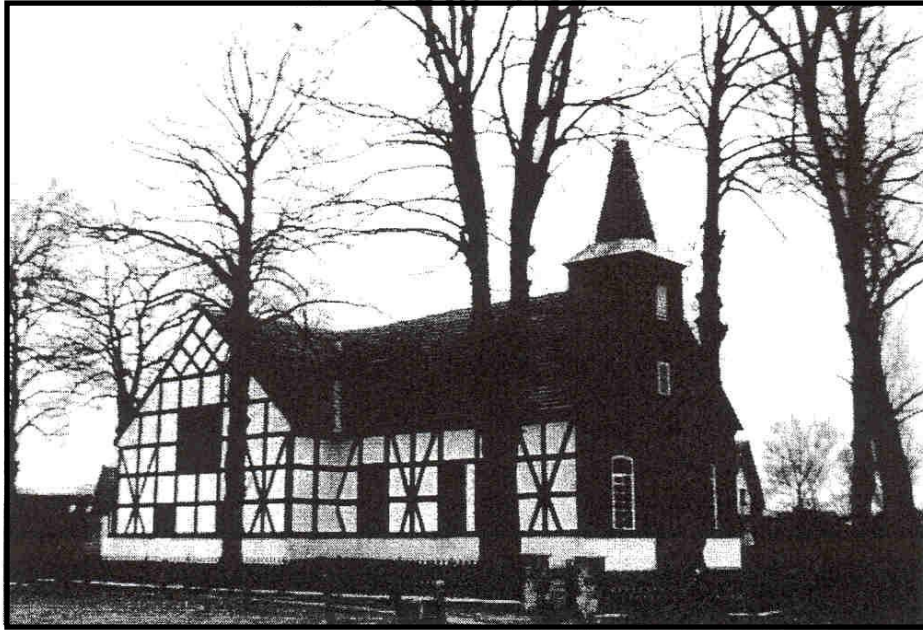
Alt and Neu Paleschken are small manorial villages with mills; some of the millers were from the Carl Friedrich Remus family of Gross Pallubin. The descendents of Christian Remus and Constantia Citzau lived here and in Gross Pallubin; Christian and Constantia lived in the Schloss Kischau and Alt Kishau.

Alt Paleschken

This village dates back to 1289 when the Knight Albert owned it. In 1359 the Teutonic Knights purchased it. By 1456 the village was royal property. The manor house dates from 1748 and was built by the Skuorecuski family. The 18th century brought a mill, brewery, inn, and St Nikolaus church. Here is a picture of the St Nikolaus church from the book Kreis Berent:

Neu Paleschken

This village dates to about 1800 when it was built by German settlers. Here is a picture of the Neu Paleschken church from the book Kreis Berent:



Neu Paleschken – Evangelische Kirche (erbaut 1912/13) Ostern 1998

Bild: Roland Borchers

And here is that church in 2007 and pictures of the Neu Paleschken including the last one which is the likely site of the old mill:



Occupations in the rural areas

Shepherds, Day Laborers, and Estate Workers

(Excerpts from "The Remus Family of West Prussia" website)

Many Remus family members arrived in West Prussia and are listed as shepherds (click on [schafer](#) for details), estate workers, day laborers, and farmers in the 1772 Land Census. Roughly half the Remus family members listed fall in this category.

When these Remus family members arrived in West Prussia they had neither financial assets nor political connections. So they took the only jobs available to them. These jobs were being a shepherd, day laborer, estate worker, or small farmer usually attached to an estate. This became apparent when I looked into the nature of the villages they lived in around 1772 - many of these villages were connected to a large noble estate. The maps would show an estate house with a few small houses nearby.

In the end, many of these families did acquire their own farm, although often in sandy soil.

A Schäfer was a shepherd, and Schäferknecht was a shepherd's helper or apprentice, and the Schäfermeister a master shepherd, one who was at the top of his profession. It was an earned title. At this time a schäfer might work for the entire village taking care of the village's animals. Usually this job was considered the lowest job in terms of prestige but it was certainly more relaxing than farming. It was also suitable for an older man or a handicapped man.

In the 1800s raising sheep, along with potatoes, was the number one rural profession in what is now northern Poland and so many of our ancestors were shepherds. Soil was poor and sheep could survive where cattle couldn't. About the turn of the century the sheep industry in this area dwindled, I'm not sure why. There is a lot of reading material available.

There were two kinds of shepherds. One was an employee of the estate owner and worked for wages and a small plot of ground and house. One was kind of an "independent contractor" who cared for sheep for several different people for fees. Sometimes they could accumulate a lot of money and were highly respected. They had a lot of work to do with vaccinating, birthing, shearing, keeping the books etc. etc. (Kind of like the sheep men of Australia)

It was an honorable profession (although a lot of jokes were made) and shepherds had their own way of dress, dances and music, and festivals every year. Every picture I have seen of one he is wearing a wrinkled suit, shirt with tie, hat and he has a shepherd's cane and the ever-present dog or dogs. And they were known as "country philosophers" with a lot of quite good witty sayings and stories.

A kruger had a concession from the Polish nobleman owner for the exclusive right to brew and sell beer in the village. The kruger paid part of his earnings to the nobleman for that privilege. The kruger usually farmed also since brewing was just a sideline in a small village.

Kätner (Kaetner) is someone which lives in a Kate, a small farmhouse without or with little farmland. The Kätners were often at the same time farmers on their own land and farmworkers/day-labourers or earned their money with handicrafts. The word Kätner is used in different regions, similar like Kötter or Häusler in other parts of Germany. (From Polish Roots Genealogy Service)

Historian Willi Wohjahn lists the social categories in the villages as follows (in descending order):

1. Schulz - village head
2. Farmers (Zinsbauern - those who owned their buildings and livestock)
3. Farmers (Scharwerksbauern – those whose livestock were the property of the landowner and who received seed corn from the landowner)
4. Millers and Krügers (grain processors and brewers)
5. Cossäten & Häusler – tenants holding only a small amount of land, not enough for a farm, therefore often working as day laborers for others
6. Smiths and craftsmen
7. Schoolmasters
8. Shepherds
9. Laborers and maidservants

Maps of West Prussia

Showing location and details of West Prussia

Where was the Kingdom of Prussia and West Prussia?

Europe showing Danzig (where the Kreys lived in the 1600s and 1700s)

Danzig region with locations of Behrent and Neu Paleschken

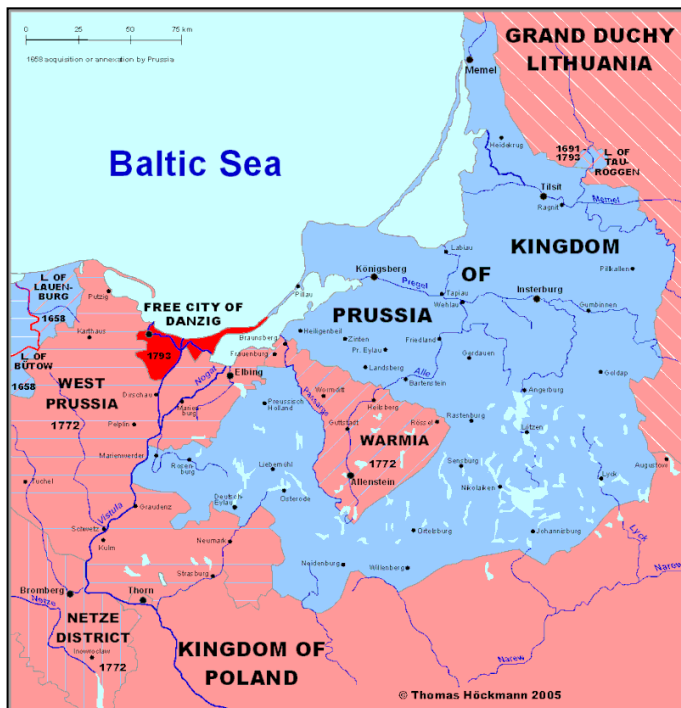
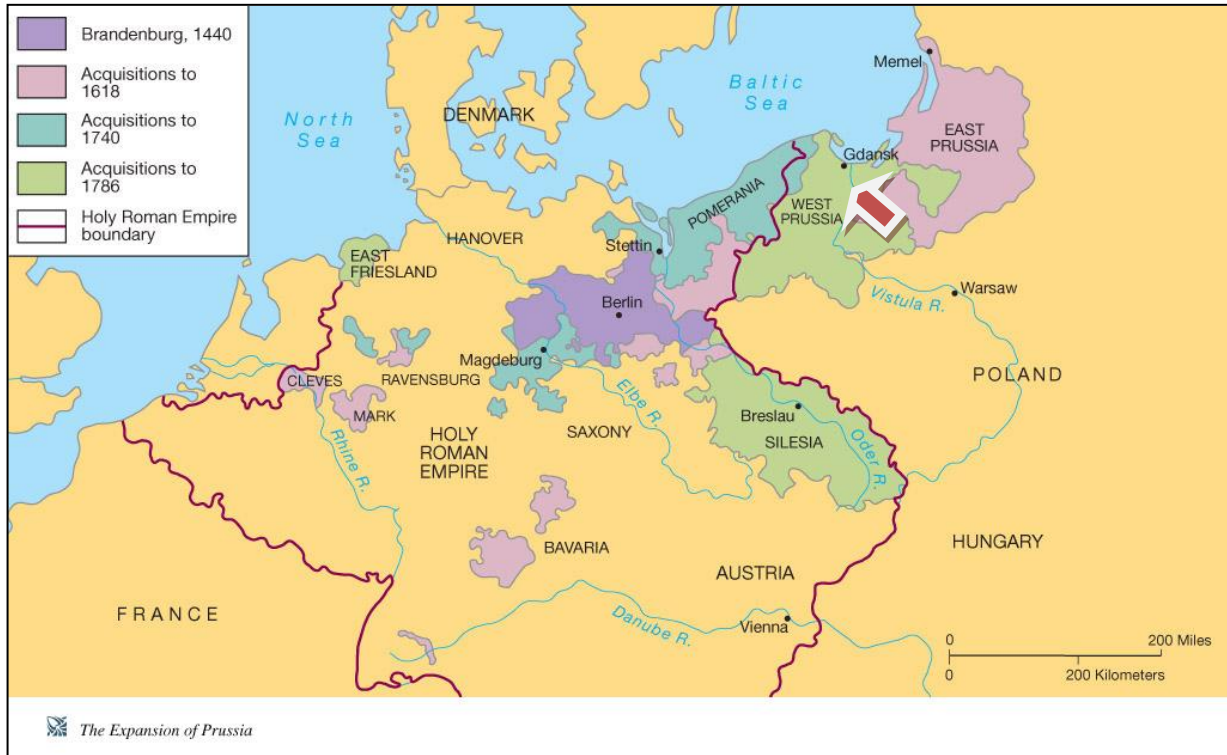
Gdansk Area google map - Polish names

Gdansk Area detailed map - Polish names

Polish and German names for localities

Where was the Kingdom of Prussia and West Prussia?

Prussia from 1440 to 1786 - surrounded by France, Poland & Hungary and including present-day Germany



The Kingdom of Prussia from around the late 1600's (Jacob & Michael Krey's time)

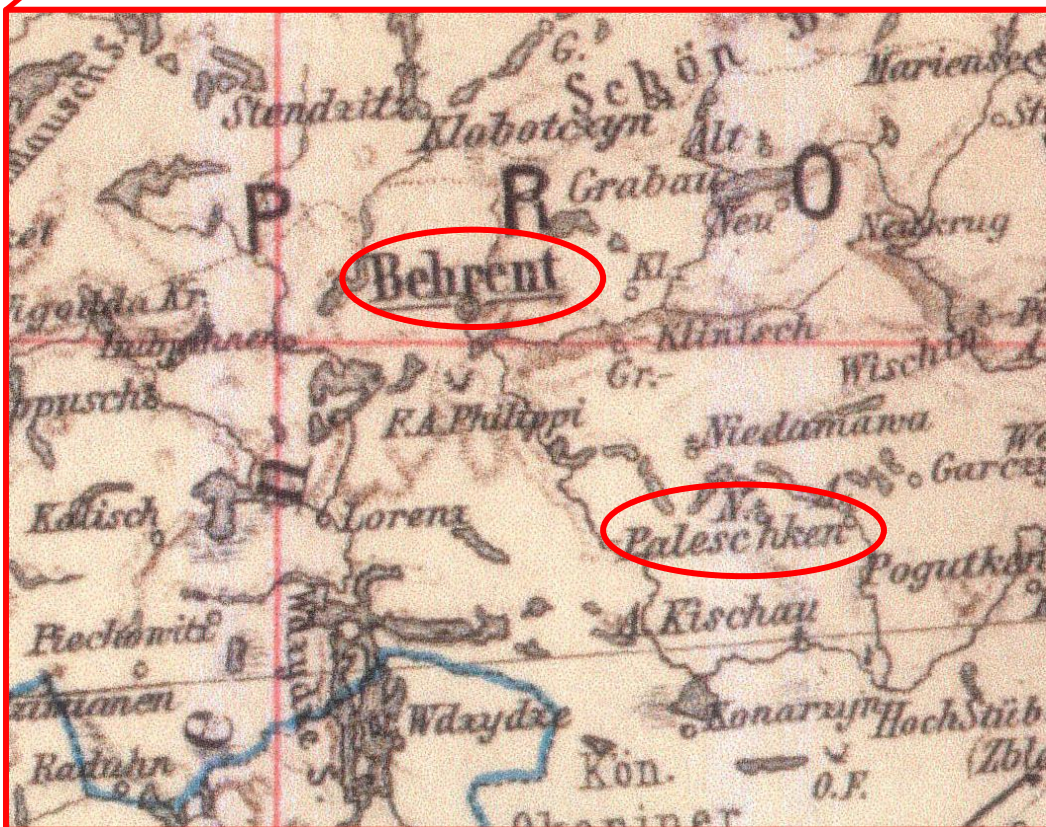
Note West Prussia and the "Free City of Danzig" as the actual area where the Kreys are found.

**Modern map of Europe showing Gdansk (Danzig)
where the Kroys lived in the 1600 to 1700's**

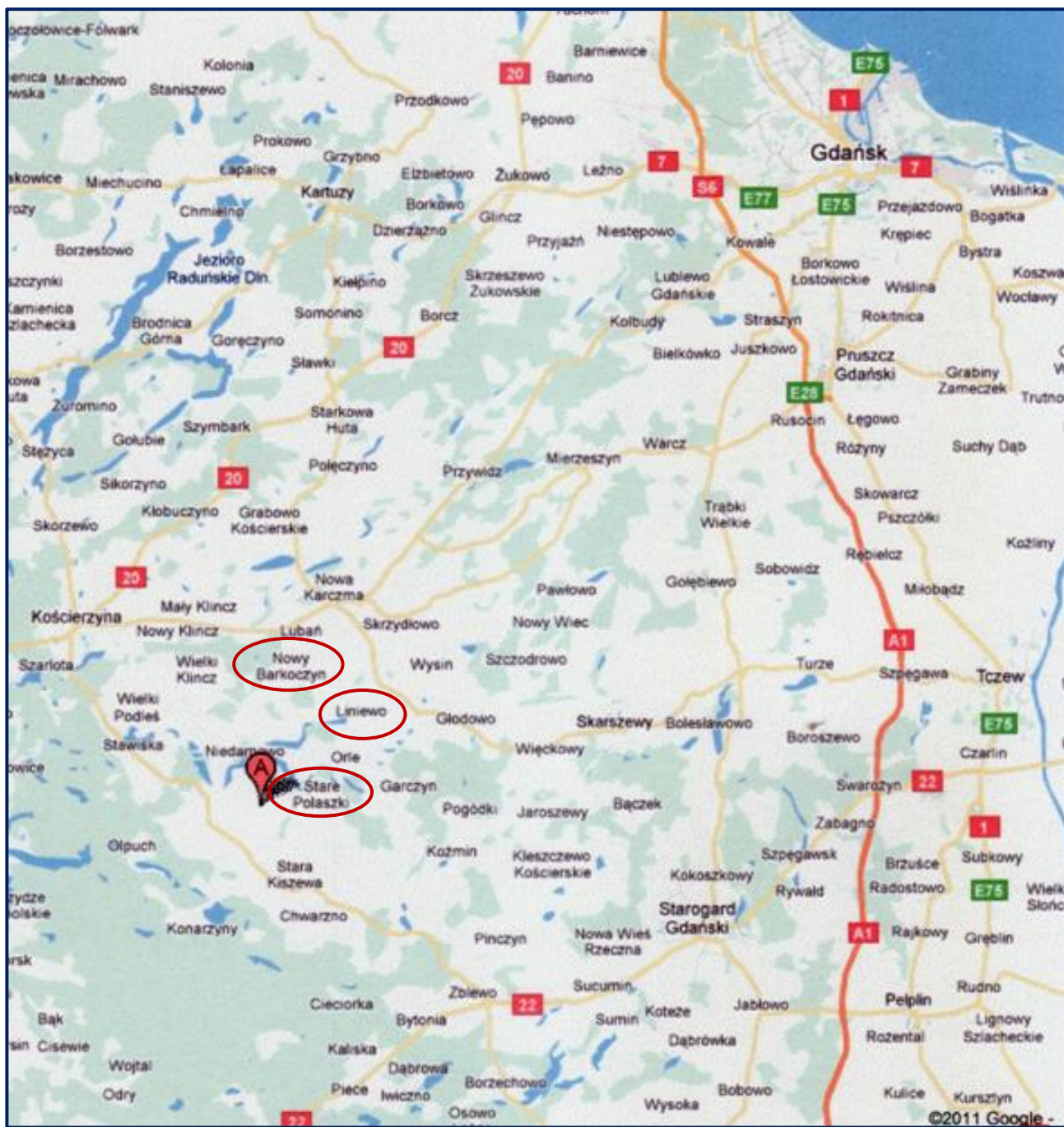


Danzig Region with locations of Behrent & N. Paleschken

1700 map of West Prussia (top picture) showing location of Danzig and enlargement (below), showing the county seat of Behrent and Paleschken which was the parish for Michael & Jacob Krey

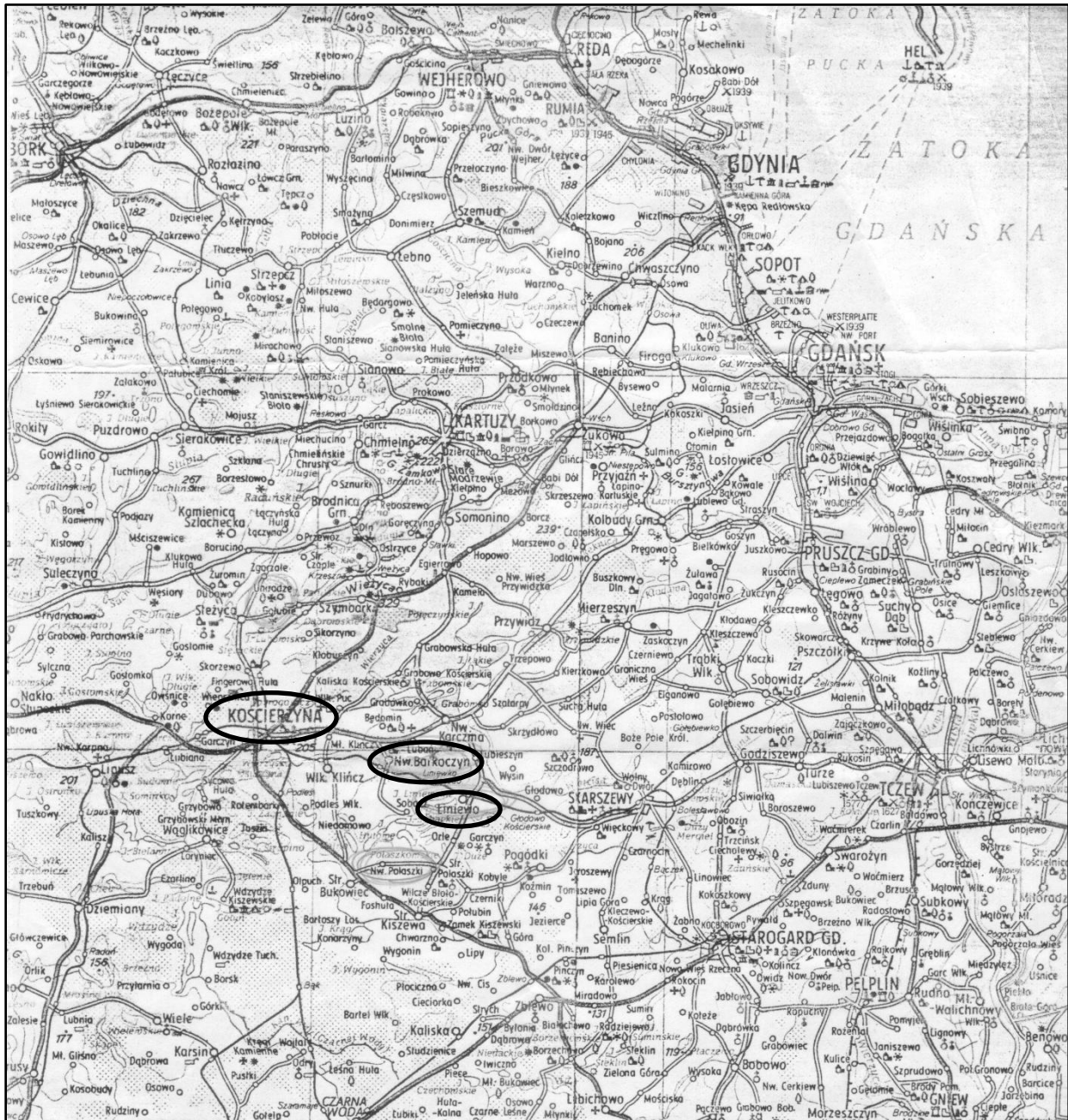


Gdansk Area google map - Polish names



This is a modern Google map of Poland. The "A" marker is next to Polaszki (Paleschkin) with Liniewo (Linau) and Nowy Barkoczyn (Neu Barkoschin) above.

Gdansk Area detailed map - Polish names



Current map of Poland showing the area where the Kreys lived. Today the county of Berent is called **Koscierzyna**. Where the Grünhof was in Adlig Schönfliess in the Neu Barkoschin parish district is now Karczma in **Nowy Barkoczyn**. Where Jacob was born in Gross Liniau in the Neu Paleschken parish district is now **Liniewo** in Nowe Polaszki.

Polish and German names for localities

(from BYU Family History Library - 1980)

Localities formerly in Westpreussen - now in Poland.

		District in German
Berent	Kościerzyna, Gdańsk	
Danzig	Gdańsk	
Dirschau	Tczew, Gdańsk	
Czernikau	Czernikowy, Gdańsk	Berent
Adlig Schonfliess	Szumleś Szlachecki, Gdańsk	Berent
Decka (Schoeneck)	Deka, Gdańsk	Berent
Deutsch Eylau	Ława, Olsztyn	
Fuerstenau (Tiegenhof)	Kmiecin, Gdańsk	Tiegenhof - Nowy Dwór Gdański
Karaus (Deutsch Eylau)	Karaś, Olsztyn	Deutsch Eylau - Ława
Gross Linau (Neu Polaschken) Nowe Polaszki	Liniewo, Gdańsk	Berent
Gross Sucemin	Sucumin, Gdańsk	Pr. Stargard - Starogard Gdański
Gladen		
Gruenhof -	Uniradzie, Gdańsk	Karthus
Krangen (Preus. Stargard)	Krag, Gdańsk	Pr. Stargard
Konigl. Kaliska (Bordzichen) Bordzichów	Kaliska, Gdańsk	" "
Kartawen	Kartowo, Gdańsk	Berent
Kobilla (Krangen)	Kobyle, Gdańsk	Berent
Krebsfelde	Rakowieckie Pole, Gdańsk	Marienwerder - Kwidzyna
Langschau (Rambeltsch)	Laguszewo, Gdańsk	Praus - Pruszcz Gdański
Liniewko (Neu Barkoschin)	Liniewko, Gdańsk	Berent
Lubahn	Lubań (Kościerzyna), Gdańsk	Berent
Mewe (Stuhm)	Gniew, Gdańsk	Dirschau - Tczew
Marienburg	Malbork, Gdańsk	Marienburg - Malbork
Marienwerder	Kwidzyna, Gdańsk	Marienwerder - Kwidzyna
Neu Bukowitz	Nowy Bukowiec, Gdańsk	Berent
Neuteich	Nowy Staw, Gdańsk	Marienburg - Malbork
Obersommerkau	Ząbrsko Górne, Gdańsk	Praus - Pruszcz Gdański
Rheinfeld	Przyjaźń, Gdańsk	Karthus
Parowo (Neu Lipschin) Nowy Lubieszyn	Parowa, Gdańsk	Berent
Preussisch Stargard	Starogard Gdański	
Schoenberg (Kamehlen) Kamela	Szybark, Gdańsk	Karthus
Schoeneck	Skarszewy, Gdańsk	Berent
Sthum	Sztum, Gdańsk	Sthum - Sztum
Schoenfliess (Neu Barkoschin) Nowy Barkocin	SEE Adlig Schoenfliess	

Appendix

Section 2

THE KREYS IN GERMANY

The Krey Family Association - 1921 *(Familienverband der Krejzen)*

- About the Association and their Book
- Excerpts from *Die Krejzen*
- The Krey Family Crest

Another Krey Family Crest

Picture of a Krey Farmhouse

Das Hofgut Zweifel

The Krey Family Association (*Familienverband der Krejen*)-1921

About the Association

In 1921 several members of extended Krey families came together under the direction of Hans Detlef Krey and formed the Krey Family Association (Familienverband der Krejen). Its purpose was to research and preserve the Krey family history and to promote contact among the relatives. Over the years, the Association had family reunions and enjoyed music and plays and dancing together as well as gathering Krey genealogies. They created a family crest and a motto for the Krey family. They also compiled extensive descendancy charts of the Kreys in northern Germany.

Publication of the book *Die Krejen*

One of the association's greatest accomplishments was the 1932 publication of a book entitled The Kreys - Descendancy Charts and Maternal Blood Lines (*Die Krejen - Stammtafeln und Weibliche Blutlinien*). It was printed in the hope of inspiring future generations. We feel very fortunate to have discovered this group and their book so we can profit from their research. Because of them, we found out where many Kreys came from and what they did.

Most of the book (around 100 pages) displays several Krey lines in the area, starting with the "Kreys of Wilstermarsch" in 1550. As the title suggests, the main purpose of the book is to provide the results of the research on the Krey lineage. The book was submitted to the LDS Family History Library noting that it "includes a dozen or so descendancy charts including names, dates of birth, marriage, and death, birthplaces, occupations, and other information for upwards of 4,000 individuals, about half of whom have the surname Krey or Krejen" (see "How we got the book," below).

Also included in the book is a preface where the board members of the association express their gratitude for the work that has been done and challenge the family to continue the work to honor their ancestors.

There is a delightful section reporting on three family reunions - in 1921, 1924 and 1930 (see page 230 - "Familientage"). They were held in three different cities and reported over 200 people from different Krey lines attending. They collected pedigrees as well as histories, pictures, photos of family properties, letters and documents. They gifted a hand-carved Krey family crest. They had slide shows and programs with lectures on where the name Krey came from. And, it seems, they also enjoyed their "Krey Celebration." They went on city tours and had plays, dancing, singing, and refreshments. It could probably be summed up by a poem written for one of the reunions by an exuberant Olga Krey where she rejoices in Kreys coming from all parts of the world and extends a hearty welcome and wishes for much gladness and cheer. (see Olga's poem on page 233, "II Family Day in Krempe")

The contents of the first part of the book, many with English translations include the following sections (see pages 226-235):

Title page with the Krey Family Crest: "Die Krejzen, Stammtafeln and Weibliche Blutlinien, 1932" (The Kreys, Descendancy Charts and Maternal blood lines).

Picture of the founder: "Hans Detlef Krej, 1866-1928"

Table of contents: "Inhaltsverzeichnis"

Introduction: "Vorwort"

Review of the three family reunions: "Familentage des Verbandes"

I. 1921 Family Reunion in St. Margarethen: "Familienstag in St. Margarethen"

II. 1924 Family Reunion in Krempermarsch: "Familienstag in Krempe"

III. 1930 Family Reunion in Wilster: "Familienstag in Wilster"

The book also includes 111 pages of Descendancy Charts- "Stammtafeln" - with over 4000 Krey family entries.

A scanned copy of the entire book, including the large genealogical section, may be found in the companion CD accompanying this book. Most of the text was originally printed in the older German Schrift. Selected pages have been transcribed into modern German text.

How we got the book

It all started when my son, Krey Price, being obviously interested in the Krey name, put up a Krey family history web site over ten years ago (see www.krey.org). As luck would have it, he was contacted by a Ralf Krey from Germany, whose father had one of the few copies of the book. Krey subsequently submitted the book to the L.D.S. Family History Department with the following explanation:

I recently received a copy of some extensive pedigree charts for the Krey line. The charts include a dozen or so descendancy charts for different Krey lines including names, dates of birth, marriage, and death, birthplaces, occupations, and other information for upwards of 4,000 individuals, about half of whom have the surname Krey or Kreyen.

The book's introduction is written in old German. It was published in 1932 by the "Familiverband der Kreyen," (Krey Genealogical Society), which was founded by Hans Detlef Krey. Additional members of the original society are listed in the book's introduction. At the time of publication, Dr. Johann Krey was head of the society. The

book was printed by the Otto Glindemann Press. The publisher's address is listed as Steindamm 20 in Koenigsberg.

My copy of the book was provided by Ralf Krey of Erfurt, Germany. He runs the realty firm "Krey Immobilien" in Erfurt. His copy was passed down to him by his father, who is listed in the pedigree charts. Families in that area were scattered around considerably during the second world war. Ralf Krey's family only recently returned to their roots in the former East Germany. As far as we can tell, no one has attempted to append more current information to the pedigrees, and none of the information has been submitted to online genealogical databases, leading us to believe that it is not yet available anywhere electronically. - Krey Price

So, thank you, Krey Price and Ralf Krey for all of the information and insights we gleaned from this wonderful book.

Preface (Vorwort)

English translation with poems left in German

Um Baume der Menschheit drängt sich Blüt' an Blüte,
Nach ew'gen Regeln wiegen sie sich drauf;
Wenn hier die eine matt und melk verglühte,
Springt dort die andere voll und prächtig auf.
Ein ewig' kommen und ein ewig' Gehen
Und nun and nimmer träger Stillestand,
Wir sehen sie auf-, wir sehen sie niedergeben,
Und ihre Lose ruh'n in Gottes hand. Freiligrath.

In this document we report the results of our family research. The work which began in a small measure nearly fifty years ago by the first chairman, Hans Detlef Krey and his brothers, resulted over the decades such rich material that in the end in spite of his great capacity for work could not be done as a part-time activity. For this reason, the family organization which now stretches over all of the families in the Krey lineage was brought to life. As can be seen from the following family histories, he chose associates for the individual family branches and thus laid the complete work upon broader shoulders.

Unfortunately, the deteriorating conditions have not allowed the complete material to be available to all members. However, the work is being brought forward. Following the death of the founder of our organization, we have energetically under taken to perfect and supplement the material so that it can now be published.

‘Und fordert Gott mich einst vor sein Gericht,
Da geh' Du weiter, vo ich steh'n geblieben’

‘And God calls me to his judgment seat,
“And now go on, where I left off.”

The accompanying family pedigree charts which were taken up after the close of the last family gathering, give all members of the family a solid framework for the further building of their lines. Due to a shortage of resources, the reproduction of the abbreviated actual family history must remain for the next group. At this third Krey Family Reunion, Pastor **Dr. Jensen**, St. Margarethen, whom the family organization sincerely thanks for his constant willingness to help in this position, will give a short report about the oldest known progenitor or ancestor of our lineage..

The Kreys (Kreyen) belong to the old established families of the Wilstermarsch. As early as 1341, in the list of witnesses who confirmed the significant Kalundborger Pact between the Holstein Dukes and the Danish King among the most noble of the Marsch descendants such as Brokatorp Beyenslet und Breide, we come across a **Hildeles Krey**. In addition, in 1399, a **Henneke Krey** is mentioned with the suffix ‘heten Rennow’ (apparently named from the property owned in the town Rönnau near Segeberg). In the course of the following centuries, we encounter them in greater numbers throughout the Marshes but especially in the Wilstermarsch. In 1448 a Nikolaus Krey lived in Rooskop. According to the official registry of 1499, there lived a **Hinrich Krey** in Bischof, **Jakob Krey** in Honigsleth and **Lütke (Kleiner) Krey** in St. Margarethen (Elredesleth). The church records of St. Margarethen show them to be long time residents of the eastern duchies, especially the Osterbüniger Duchey. They are also traceable as early as 1600 in the Krempermarsch and further in the neighboring cities such as Itzschoe, where **Hermann Krey** was Mayor in 1537. In addition, a series of distinguished clergy came from the family. The

Magister **Martin Krey** was a member of the clergy in St. Margarethen in the Days of the Reformation and affiliated himself wholeheartedly to Luther's cause. His sons and grandchildren were also significant clergymen and distinguished themselves through literary works. They similarly had the given names of Martin. In addition, the given names **Johann, Hinrich, Jakob, Jürgen, Marr, Albert, Hobe, Jochim, Klaus, Karsten, Paul, Reimer und Siem** were common in the family for a long time.

There are names related to Kreys in lower German areas from East Prussia to Flanders.

Portions of the family history are already available to the individual specialists of the better known families. These, such as documents, letters and family hereditary pieces, bring the desired life to the pedigree charts. We therefore especially turn to the still living representatives of the old generation and ask them to send the family association as many of the numerous stories (biographies, character descriptions and anecdotes) as possible of their ancestors so that they can be used to make a living account of the family history.

Further submission of photos including those of family properties and other residences (Krey nests) is desired; similarly, the family association welcomes the submission of further life histories. These will bring life to the family trees and pedigrees and confer the greatest value for the following generations. In order to further expand the charts, it is requested as previously that birth and death notices as well as marriages and all other changes be submitted with the written records.

Our warmest thanks are expressed to all those who worked to make it possible to accomplish this project to this point. The association is not only obligated to thank the representatives who have so diligently worked to collect that material, but also all of the other members who have quietly supported them can be sure of our thanks. At this point our thanks should be especially expressed to the diligent secretary of the association for the tireless work with which he brought the pedigree charts to print.

May the present work find favor and may it especially remind the younger generation of their ancestors and at the same time motivate them to do likewise being true to the motto.

“LEEWER DOD AS SLAAV” (not translated)

“Die Wogen und Wälern rauschen aus einem Jahrhundert in das andere dasselbe geheimnisvolle Lied
Aber die Menschen kommen und schwinden und unaufhörlich wandeln sich ihnen die Gedanken.
Länger wird die Kette der Ahnen welche jeden einzelnen an die Vergangenheit bindet grösser sein Erbe,
Das er von der alten Zeit erhält und stärkere Lichter und Schatten fallen aus den Taten der Vorfahren
In sein Leben.
Aber wundervoll wächst dem Enkel zugleich mit dem Swange, den die alte Zeit auf ihn legt, auch die
Eigene Freiheit und die Schöpferische Kraft.”
(G. Freitag)

Dr. Johann Krej
President of the Family Association

(Hans Detlef Krej 1866-1928 -- Founder of the Krey Family Association)

Preface (Vorwort)

In modern German text transcribed from schrift

Um Baume der Menschheit drängt sich Blüt' an Blüte,
Nach ew'gen Regeln wiegen sie sich drauf;
Wenn hier die eine matt und melk verglühte,
Springt dort die andere voll und prächtig auf.
Ein ewig' kommen und ein ewig' Gehen
Und nun and nimmer träger Stillestand,
Wir sehen sie auf-, wir sehen sie niedergeben,
Und ihre Lose ruh'n in Gottes hand. Freiligrath.

Mit dem vorliegenden Werk geben wir das Ergebnis unserer Familienforschung bekannt. Die in bescheidenem Masse vor nahezu fünfzig Jahren vom ersten Vorsitzenden **Hans Detlef Krey** und seinen Brüdern begonnene Arbeit brachte im Laufe der Jahrzehnte ein so reiches Material zusammen, dass es schliesslich nicht mehr von ihm allein trotz grosser Arbeitsfähigkeit neben beruflicher Inanspruchnahme bewältigt werden konnte. So wurde der sich über alle Familien des Geschlechtes der Kreyen erstreckende Familienverband ins Leben gerufen. Er wählte, wie aus den nachstehenden Berichten der Familientage ersichtlich, für die einzelnen Zweige seine Mitarbeiter und legte damit die Gesamtarbeit auf breitere Schultern.

Leider haben es die immer schlechter werdenden Verhältnisse bisher nicht gestattet, das zusammengetragene Material allen Mitgliedern zugänglich zu machen. Es ist aber weitergearbeitet. Nach dem Ableben des Begründers unseres Verbandes sind wir energisch daran gegangen, das Material zu vervollkommen und zu ergänzen, um es jetzt zu veröffentlichen.

‘Und fordert Gott mich einst vor sein Gericht,
Da geh' Du weiter, wo ich steh'n geblieben’

Die vorliegenden nach Beschluss des letzten Familientages in Angriff genommenen Stammtafeln geben allen Familienangehörigen das sichere Gerüst, für den weiteren Ausbau ihres Stammes. Die Wiedergabe einer abgerundeten eigentlichen Familiengeschichte muss aus Mangel an Mitteln dem nächsten Bande vorbehalten bleiben. Pastor **Dr. Jensen**, St. Margarethen, dem der Familienverband für seine stete Hilfsbereitschaft an dieser Stelle nochmals ausrichtig dankt, gibt anlässlich des dritten grossen Familientages einen kurzen Bericht über die ältesten bekannten Vorfahren unseres Geschlechtes.

Die **Kreyen** gehören zu den alteingesessenen Familien der Wilstermarsch. Bereits im Jahre 1341 begegnet uns in der Reihe der zeugen, die den bedeutsamen Kallundborger Vertrag zwischen den holsteinischen Grafen und dem Dänenkönig bestätigen, mitten unter den zumeist unsern Marschen entstammenden Adelsgeschlechtern wie Brokorp, Beyenslet und Breide ein **Hildeles Krey**. Im Jahre 1399 wird ebenfalls ein Henneke Krey erwähnt mit dem Zusatz 'heten Rennow' (wohl nach seinem Grundbesitz im Dorfe Rönna bei Segeberg benannt). In grosser Zahl begegnen sie uns dann im Laufe der folgenden Jahrhunderte in den Marschen selbst, besonders der Wilstermarsch. So wohnte 1448 ein Nikolaus Krey auf Rooskop. Nach dem Amtsregister von 1499 wohnte ein Henrich Krey zu Bischof, Jakob Krey zu Honigsleth und Lütke (Kleiner) Krey zu St. Margarethen (Elredesleth). Im Kirchspeil St. Margarethen sind sie seit alters besonders in den östlichen Duchten, vor allem der Osterbünigerducht, sesshaft. Doch sind sie auch bereits um 1600 in der Krempermarsch nachweisbar, weiter in den benachbarten Städten wie Itzshoe, wo ein Hermann Krey um 1537 Bürgermeister ist. Auch ist eine Reihe hervorragender Geistlicher aus der Familie hervorgegangen. So war der Magister Martin Krey in den Tagen der Reformation Geistlicher in St. Margarethen und schloss sich von ganzem Herzen der Sache Luthers an. Seine Söhne und Enkel waren ebenfalls bedeutende Geistliche und zeichneten sich auch durch literarische Arbeiten aus. Sie trugen gleicherweise den Vornamen Martin. Daneben waren von jeher vor allem die Vornamen Johann, Hinrich,

Jakob, Jürgen, Marr, Albert, Hobe, Jochim, Klaus, Karsten, Paul, Keimer und Siem in der Familie gebräuchlich.

Namensverwandte Kreyen gibt es im niederdeutschen Gebiet von Ostpreussen bis nach Flandern.

Über einzelne den Sachbearbeitern näher bekannte Familien liegen bereits Teile einer Familiengeschichte vor. Diese, wie Urkunden, Briefe und Familienerbstücke geben den vorliegenden Stammtafeln erst das gewünschte Leben. Wir wenden uns deshalb besonders an die noch lebenden Vertreter der älteren Generationen und bitten sie, dem Verbands nach Möglichkeit recht zahlreiche Berichte (Lebensläufe, Charakterbeschreibungen sowie Anekdoten) über ihre Vorfahren einzusenden, damit sie für lebendige Darstellung der Familiengeschichte Verwendung finden können.

Weitere Übermittlung von Lichtbildern auch solchen von Stammhöfen und anderen Wohnsitzen (Kreyennestern) ist erwünscht, desgleichen steht der Verband der Einsendung weitere Lebensläufe entgegen. Sie erst beleben Stammbaum und Ahnentafel und verleihen denselben für die nachfolgenden Generationen höchsten Wert. Zur Fortführung der Tafeln wird gebeten, der Schriftleitung wie bisher Geburts- und Todesanzeigen sowie Hochzeiten bekanntzugeben, insbesondere alle Veränderungen, die eintreten.

Allen Mitarbeitern sei hier unser wärmster Dank ausgesprochen, dass sie es ermöglichten, unser Werk soweit zu vollbringen. Nicht nur den Vertrauensmännern ist der Verband zu Dank verpflichtet, welche zähe an der Einholung des Material gearbeitet haben, auch alle anderen Mitglieder, die diese so rührig unterstützen, dürfen unseres Dankes sicher sein. Ganz besonders soll aber an dieser Stelle unser Dank dem fleistigen Verbandschriftleiter ausgesprochen werden für die unermüdliche Arbeitskraft, mit der er die Stammtafeln zu Druck gebracht hat.

Möge das vorliegende Werk Gefallen finden und besonders die jüngere Generation an ihre Vorfahren mahnen und sie gleich zeitig anspornen, es ihnen gleichzutun treu dem Wahlspruch.

“LEEWER DOD AS SLAAV”

“Die Wogen und Wälern rauschen aus einem Jahrhundert in das andere dasselbe geheimnisvolle Lied
Aber die Menschen kommen und schwinden und unaufhörlich wandeln sich ihnen die Gedanken.
Länger wird die Kette der Ahnen welche jeden einzelnen an die Vergangenheit bindet grösser sein Erbe,
Das er von der alten Zeit erhält und stärkere Lichten und Schatten fallen aus den Taten der Vorfahren
In sein Leben.
Aber wundervoll wächst dem Enkel zugleich mit dem Swange, den die alte Zeit auf ihn legt, auch die
Eigene Freiheit und die Schöpferische Kraft.”
(G. Freitag)

Dr. Johann Krej

Vorsitzender des Familienverbandes.

(Hans Detlef Krej 1866-1928 -- Begründer des Familienverbandes)

Title Page of the Book

Die Kreyen



Stammtafeln und weibliche Blutlinien

1932

Herausgegeben v. Familienverband der Kreyen / Druck: Otto Glindemann, Königsberg Pr., Steindamm 20.
Nachdruck, auch auszugsweise, nur mit Genehmigung des Verbandsvorsitzenden gestattet.



Hans Detlef Kreü
1866—1928

Begründer des Familienverbandes

Familienverband der Krejen

Die Zentrale des Familienverbandes nebst Archiv, das in enger Fühlung mit den alten Kirchen- und Marscharchiven steht, befindet sich in St. Margarethen – Holstein

1. Vorsitzender: **Johann Krey**, Dr. med. St. Margarethen-Holstein
bis 1930: **Hans Detlef Krey** (Oberbaurat) – Dr. h.c. t
Charlottenburg-Berlin
2. Schriftführer: **Hans Siem Krey** (Tierzucht-Instruktor) – Königsberf
Pr. 9, (zur zSchrift---Torsl 1934) Beethovenstr. 29
3. Vertrauensleute (Hövd männer)
 - Dr. Edmund Krey (Hofbesitzer) – St. Margarethen-Holstein
(Mühlenhörn)
 - Ernst Krey (Lehrer u. Organist) – Burg in Dithmarschen
(Holstein)
 - Emil Krey (Hofbesitzer)– St. Margarethen-Holstein
(Osterbünge)
 - Jacob Krey (Landwirt) – Lägerdor (vei Itzehoe) Norderstrasse4
 - Matthies Krey (Hofbesizter) – Altendeich bei
Herzhorn(Holstein)
 - Dr. Hans Krey – Leipzig C 1, Bismarckstrasse 16
 - Fritz Krey (Hofbesitzer) – Tramm b. Crivitz (Mecklenburg)
 - Frl. Maria Krey – Bredenbek b. Rendsburg (Holstein)

Entsprechend er alten Marschenverwaltung sind vom Verbande Hövd mann und Ältermänner gewählt worden Richtig genommen is der Vorsitzende der Hövd mann, die Vertrauensmänner dagegen die Ältermänner. Da sich jedoch auch ausserhalb der engerend Krejen-Heimat, den Marschen, Familien angesiedelt haben, sin wir insofern von der alten Sitte abgewichen, als worstehend die Ältermänner der einzelnen Zweige mit Hövd männer bezeichnet sind..

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Family Reunion Reports (Familientage des Verbandes)

In modern German text (transcribed from old schrift) followed by English translation:

Ausser den hier genannten grossen Familientagen, die in Abständen mehrerer Jahre stattfinden und an denen die Mitglieder aller Familienzweige teilnehmen, finden innerhalb der einzelnen Familien alljährlich Zusammenkünfte statt, durch die das Zusammengehörigkeitsgefühl geflegt und wachgehalten werden soll. Diese Tagungen bilden unter Mitarbeit der Vertrauensmänner den Grundstock des Verbandes.

I. Familientag in St. Margarethen a. d. Elbe Am 14. August 1921.

Die Einladung hierzu erfolgte durch den Vorsitzenden Hans Detlef **Krey** †, Berlin/Charlottenburg.

Unter grosser Beteiligung – es waren mehr also 200 Mitglieder erschienen – wurde der erste Familientag der Familie Krey abgehalten. Die Teilnehmer stammten vorwiegend aus Schleswig-Holstein, doch waren auch Angehörige aus Mecklenburg, Sachsen, sogar aus Brasilien und Japan zugegen. Nach einleitender Ansprache von **Geheimrat Krey** †, Rödemis b. Husum, den Senior der Familie, nahm **Oberbaurat Krey** †, Berlin-Charlottenburg das Wort zu seinem grundlegenden Vortrage über “Familiengeschichte der Kreyen”. Er brachte eine Fülle interessanter Materials, das in treuer Arbeit zusammengetragen war. Mit viel Sorgfalt war den einzelnen Linien des Geschlechtes in der Wilster- und Krempermarsch nachgegangen worden. Ein reiches Lichtbildmaterial belebte seinen Vortrag. Familientafel sowie Wappen der Wilstermarsch-Kreyen schmückten die Wände des Saales.

Seine Darbietungen wurden durch seinen bruder, **Dr. med. Joh. Krey**-Sonderburg, vom ärztlichen Standpunkte ergänzt.

Mit einem Vortrag von **Pastor Dr. Jensen**-St. Margarethen über die Schönheiten der Marsch und ihren Reichtum an Kunst fand die Tagung ihren Abschluss. Die ganze Anordnung des Familientages war vorbildlich und fand grossen Beifall.

II. Familientag in Krempe Am 22. Juni 1924.

Die Einladung erging durch den Altermann der Krempermarsch, Jakob **Krey** †., Borsflether-Wisch.

Schon drie Jahre sind entschwunden,
Seit aus Nord, Süd, Ost und West
Wir zusammen uns gefunden
Zum Familien-Kreyen-Fest.
Wiederum sind wir gekommen,
Zahlreich hier erschienen heut'
Und so heisset denn willkommen
Jeder – jeden hochehret. (Olga Krey)

Seinen zweiten Familientag hatte der Familienverband der Kreyen am Sonntag nach Krempe einberufen. Diesmal hatte der weitverzweigte Stamm der Krempermarsch-Kreyen unter ihrem Ältermann, Hofbesitzer **Jakob Krey** †. in Borsflether Wisch, die Anordnung der Tagung und der Feier übernommen. Die kleine freundliche Stadt Krempe, früher Festung, empfing im schmucken Festkleide die nahen und die fernen Gäste und nahm an der Feier regen Anteil, die bei schönem Wetter glänzend verlief.

Die Vorbereitungen am Vormittag galt mehr den ernsteren Angelegenheiten: der Organisation des Verbandes, der Schaffung einer Zentralstelle zur Sammlung von familiengeschichtlich wichtigen Forschungsergebnissen und ihrer Veröffentlichung, der Sicherstellung von Familienurkunden und einem selbständigen Archiv oder in kleineren, etwa den Landes Archiven anzugliedernden Sammlungen, und schliesslich der Herausgabe eines eigenen Verbandsorganes. In dem Gesamtverbande, der unter Leitung eines Vorsitzenden und des ihm zur Seite stehenden Arbeitsausschusses stehen wird, vereinigen sich die verschiedenen Familienstämme gleichen oder ähnlichen Namens zur gemeinsamen Forschung, um das zu schaffen, was dem einzelnen Stamme nicht möglich ist.

Da die Schreibweise des Familiennamens im Laufe der Jahrhunderte vielfach gewechselt hat, so müssen die Nachforschungen auch auf Träger verwandter Namen, sowie auf Übersetzungen ins Hochdeutsche und in andere Sprachen (Krähe, Krah, Kragh, Coroneus, Corvinus usw.) ausgedehnt werden, ganz gleichgültig, ob eine Verwandtschaft nachgewiesen ist oder nicht.

Die einzelnen verwandtschaftlich oder landschaftlich zusammengehörenden Stämme schliessen sich näher unter einem Ältermann (Senior) mit seinem Arbeitsausschuss zusammen. Solche grösseren zusammengeschlossenen Familienstämme befinden sich u. a. in der Wilstermarsch (mehrere). In der Krempermarsch, in der Gegend von Rendsburg, in Nordschleswig und Dänemark, in Meklenburg-Pommern, in Rheinland-Westfalen, in Württemberg usw. In den Händen dieser einzelnen Familienstämme liegt die eigentliche Forschung, und das Material bleibt bei ihnen. Es wird dann aber gesammelt und geordnet und in familiengeschichtlichen Heften (dem Verbandsorgan) veröffentlicht und dadurch urkundlich festgelegt. Darin besteht der ausserordentliche Wert des Verbandes, des Zusammenschlusses der verschiedenen Stämme. Die zwanglos erscheinenden, mit fortlaufenden Seitenzahlen versehenen Hefte werden von der jetzt lebenden Generation begonnen und von den kommenden Geschlechtern fortgesetzt, einst gesammelt, ein Urkundenwerk ersten Ranges für alle dem Kreyenverbände angehörenden Familien werden, eine Fundgrube, aus der spätere Nachkommen ihre Geschichte werden schöpfen können.

Zwanglos wie das Erscheinen wird auch die Stossanordnung sein. Ausgehen von der einfachsten Art der Stammesforschung werden zunächst neben Einzelnachrichten sogen. Stammbäume oder Nachfahrentafeln gebracht werden, besonders für die jüngere Zeit. Dabei werden auch die weiblichen Linien allgemein bis in das zweite Glied verfolgt werden auf Wunsch der dem Kreyenverbände als Ausserordentlich Mitglieder (mit gleichem Recht) angehörenden Nachkommen weiblicher Linien auch weiter. Später wird auf die sehr wichtiger Fragen der Fortpflanzung der Erbeigenschaften eingegangen werden, und es werden Ahnentafeln oder Vorfahrentafeln einzelner Mitglieder gebracht werden.

Diese letzteren Forschungen sind von allgemeiner Bedeutung nicht allein für die männlichen und weiblichen Zweige der Kreyen familie, sondern auch für fernstehende Familien der hauptsächlich behandelten Gegenden, die als "Bezugsmitglieder" des Verbandes die Schriften und Familienhefte beziehen können. Mit der herausgabe der Kreyenhefte, welche bisher durch die unglückliche Geldentwertung unmöglich gemacht war, soll möglichst bald begonnen werden. Die Schriftleitung wird einstweilen der Oberregierungsrat Dr. Ing. H. D. Krey in Charlottenburg, Leibnitzstrasse 20 -III, übernehmen.

Der Nachmittag bot reichlich Gelegenheit zur persönlichen Fühlungnahme zwischen den Teilnehmern bei Kaffee und Kuchen und bei der Abendtafel. Dem Willkommengruss des Ältermanns der Krempermarsch-Kreyen und des Bürgermeisters der Stadt Krempe schloss sich eine Reihe von Vorträgen an, von denen besonders der urkundliche Nachweis der Bedeutung des Kreyengeschlechtes (Kreienlacht) in der Wilstermarsch zur Zeit der Reformation das der Gegen schon im 16. Jahrhundert mehrerer Vögte und Pastoren gegeben hat, durch Herrn Hauptpastor Dr. Jensen in St. Margarethen grossen Beifall fand.

Kleinere Theaterraufführungen, Reigen, lebende Bilder, Gesangsvorträge und Besichtigungen der Sehenswürdigkeiten der Stadt machten die Tagung für alle Teilnehmer anregend. In einem Tanzkränzchen der jüngeren Gesellschaft klang die Feier aus. Der Wirt (Stadt Hamburg) hatte sein Möglichstes in reicher und gediegener Weise getan, und der zahlreiche Besuch, etwas 150 Personen, lohnte die Mühe der Vorbereitungen. Die meisten Besucher stellte naturgemäß die Krempermarsch und ihre auswärtigen Mitglieder der Kreyenfamilien. Sehr erfreulich war die rege Teilnahme vieler Mitglieder weiblicher Linien, von denen u. a. Herr Albert Schmidt in Altona, Lessingstrasse 38 (Sohn von Anna geb. Krey) dem Verbands ein reich geschnitztes Wappenschild mit den Wahlsprüchen des Verbandes und der Familie als Geschenk überreichte und Herr M. Lyck in Hamburg (Sohn von Auguste geb. Krey) eine von dem Vater seiner Gattin (Bildhauer) gefertigte Wappenzeichnung schenkte (beide sind zu weiteren Arbeiten gern er bötig).

Unvergesslich wird der Tag bei den Teilnehmern sein. Dem Verbands aber ist ein weitgehender Erfolg zu wünschen für seine großzügigen Ziele und es ist zu hoffen, dass der Gemeinschaftssinn wieder erwachen wird, nicht nur bei den Kreyen, sondern in ganz Deutschland nach dem Wahlspruch des Kreyenverbandes.

Sodra wi fass tosam hefft stahn,
Denn hett uns na keen Minsch wat dahn.

(Itzehoer Nachrichten)

III. Familientag in Wilster Am 22 Juli 1930.

Dieses Mal lud die junge Generation ein, vertreten durch Hans Siem **Krey**, Königsberg Pr.

Auch zum dritten Familientage waren die Mitglieder der Familien wieder zahlreich erschienen. Eine vortreffliche photographische Aufnahme der Firma Ballerstädt-Wilster, legt vom Kreis anhänglicher Mitarbeiter Zeugnis ab. Vor Eintritt in die Tagesordnung gedachte der Ältermann **Johann Krey** in Sonderburg der seit dem letzten Familientage verstorbenen Angehörigen und besonders des verdienstvollen Vorsitzenden.

Nach Neuwahl des Vorsitzenden – es wurde der Bruder des bisherigen Vorsitzenden gewählt – hielt Her Pastor **Dr. Jensen** einleitend einen zusammenfassenden Vortrag über die bisherige Arbeit des Verbandes. Eingehend wurde über Wappen und Hausmarken der Familien berichtet. **Dr. Johann Krey**=Sonderburg gab dann nähere Erläuterungen über die Zusammenhänge der einzelnen Linien der größten Familie und brachte kurze Hinweise auf die Bedeutung einer Familiengeschichte für die nach folgenden Generationen. Daran anschließend sprach **Hans Siem Krey**=Königsberg, ältester Sohn des bisherigen Vorsitzenden, über die Eheschließungsfragen im Rahmen der Familienforschung. Er zog in seinen Ausführungen Parallelen zu den heute für die Tier- und Pflanzenzucht bestehenden Züchterverbänden und brachte dadurch in klarer, sachlich kurzer Form jedem Zuhörer die Wichtigkeit der Erbkunde näher. Die Ausführungen wurden von medizinisch=anthropologischer Seite unterstützt und befürwortet.

Zur praktischen Verwertung dieser Anregungen und des bisher vorliegenden Materials berichtete **Dr. Edmund Krey**=Mühlenhörn (St. Margarethen) über die Organisation des Familienverbandes. Zur Bewältigung der sich laufend vermehrenden Arbeit wurde für jeden einzelnen Zweig der Familie ein Vertreter (Ältermann=Vertrauensmann) sowie ein Verbandschriftleiter gewählt.

Die Vertretung des Familienverbandes liegt somit in den Händen des Vorsitzenden, des Schriftleiters sowie der acht gewählten Vertrauensmänner.

Wie ersichtlich, lag ein reichhaltiges Material für die Tagung vor. In der Verhandlungspause fand die Besichtigung der noch von Meister Sonnin selbst erbauten Kirche, dem einzigen noch unberührt vorhandenen Werke des Meisters aus dem Jahre 1780 sowie anderer geschichtlich sehr wertvoller Gebäude der Stadt unter kundiger Führung statt.

Geselliges Beisammensein an gemeinsamer Abendtafel ermöglichte ein weiteres gegenseitiges Kennenlernen sowie auch ein Wiederauffrischen gemeinsamer Jugend- und Heimerinnerungen. Die Weisen heimatlicher Lieder erhöhten die frohe Stimmung und auch zum fröhlichen Tanz fand sich noch Zeit. Wen die junge Welt auf diesem dritten Familientage im Tanz nicht so zu ihrem Recht kam, wie sie wohl gewünscht hatte, so kann dass hoffentlich am nächsten Kreyen-Tage nachgeholt werden.

English Translation of Krey Family Reunion Reports

(Loose translation from google)

Besides the here-called big family days, which take place at intervals of several years and in which members of all branches of the family participate, find within individual families annually held meetings through which the sense of belonging should be well maintained and kept alive. These meetings form the cooperation of the trustees of the foundation of the Association.

I. Family Day in St. Margaret a. D. Elbe On August 14, 1921

The invitation will be carried out by the Chairman Hans Detlef Krey ☩, Berlin / Charlottenburg.

Among many participants - it was more so 200 members appeared - the first Family Day of the Krey family was held. The participants came mainly from Schleswig-Holstein, but were also members of Mecklenburg, Saxony, present even from Brazil and Japan. After introductory speech by Councillor Krey ☩, Rödemis b. Husum, the senior member of the family, took Oberbaurat Krey ☩, Berlin-Charlottenburg the word to his seminal lecture on "Family history of Kreyen". He brought a wealth intersting material was collected in faithful work. With much care had been investigated the individual lines of sex in the Wilster- and Krempermarsch. A rich photo material enlivened his lecture. Family plaque and coat of arms Wilstermarsch-Kreyen adorned the walls of the hall.

His performances were med by his brother, Dr.. Joh. Krey-Sonderburg, ergänst from doctor standpoints.

With a talk by Pastor Dr. Jensen-St. Margaret about the beauty of the marsh and its wealth of art found the meeting to an end. The whole arrangement of the family day was exemplary and found great acclaim.

II. Family Day in Krempe On June 22, 1924

The invitation was issued by the Old Man of the Krempermarsch, Jacob Krey ☩., Borsflether wipe.

Already three years have vanished,
Since from North, South, East and West
We found ourselves together
For our Krey Family Fest.
Now again, we all have come
So many appearing here today
And so we welcome every one
Each and every will have great joy. (Olga Krey)

His second family day had convened after brim on Sunday the family unit of Kreyen. This time, the widely branched root of Krempermarsch-Kreyen had under her aging husband, farm owner Jacob Krey $\ddot{\text{U}}$, the arrangement of the meeting and the celebration included in Borsflether wiping. The small friendly city brim, formerly fortress received the pretty hard Put the far and near and guests attended the celebration lively interest, the gloss was in fine weather.

The preliminary meeting in the morning was more the more serious matters: the organization of the association, the creation of a central agency for the collection of family history important research findings and publication of ensuring family documents and a separate archive or in smaller, about the country's archives indicate Spin-Zammlungen, and finally the publication of a national association organ. In the overall associations that will be headed by a chairman and his side aspiring Working Committee, the various branches of the family the same or similar name verinigen for joint research to create what is the individual tribal impossible.

Since the spelling of the family name has changed over the centuries in many cases, the research on support related names, as well as on Übersetzungen into High German and in other languages (Crow, Krah, Kragh, Coroneus, Corvinus, etc.) must be extended, no matter if an affinity is detected or not.

The individual kinship or scenic together strains belonging close approaching at an older man (senior) with his working committee together. Such large combined family strains are among others in the Wilstermarsch (Meher). In the Krempermarsch, near Rendsburg, northern Schleswig and Denmark, in Meklenburg Pomerania, in the Rhineland-Westphalia, in Württemberg, etc. In the hands of these individual branches of the family is the actual research, and the material remains in them. However, it is then collected and arranged and published, thus defining a document in family history booklets (the Association member). That is the extraordinary value of the association, the concentration of the various tribes. The seemingly casual, fitted with continuous page numbers booklets are started by the present generation and continued by the coming generations, once collected, a Uhrkundenwerk first Ramges for all the Kreyenfeld associations belonging to families are a treasure trove, can draw are their history from the later descendants .

Informally as the appearance of the shock assembly will be. Going out of the simplest kind of tribal research are first absorbed in addition to individual messages. Pedigrees or descendants panels are placed, especially for the younger time. In this case, the female lines are generally traced in the second term at the request of the Kreyenfeld associations as Extraordinary Members belonging (with equal justice) Descendants female lines continue. Later, the propagation of hereditary characteristics will be discussed on the very important issues, and there are pedigrees or ancestors boards of individual Mitlieder be brought.

These latter studies are of general Bedeutung not only for the male and female branches of Kreyen family, but also for remotely related families of mainly treated areas that can be used as "reference members" of the Association refer the writings and family issues. With the publication of Kreyenfeld books, which was previously made impossible by the unfortunate inflation, is to begin möglichst soon. The editorial board, meanwhile, the senior civil servant Dr. Ing. Krey HD in Charlottenburg, Leibnitzstrasse 20 -III take over.

The afternoon offered plenty of opportunity for personal contact between the participants over coffee and cake at the dinner table. The Willkommengrus of aging's the Krempermarsch-Kreyen and the mayor of the city brim a series of lectures joined, of which particularly the documentary evidence of the importance of Kryengeschlechtes (Kreienlacht) in the Wilstermarsch the time of the Reformation the counter in the 16th century Handle multiple overseers and pastors have been, found by Mr. Senior Pastor Dr. Jensen in St. Margaret big applause.

Smaller theater, dance, tableaux, song talks and tours of the sights of the city made the conference stimulating for all participants. In a dance wreath of the younger society Feir sounded out. The host (Hamburg) had done his best in rich and dignified manner, and the numerous visit, some 150 people, was worth the effort of preparation. Most visitors came from naturally the Krempermarsch and their foreign members of Kreyenfeld families. Very encouraging the active participation of many members of female lines, of which 38 (son of Anna nee Krey) presented among others Mr. Albert Schmidt in Altona, Lessingstrasse the associations richly carved coat of arms with the mottoes of the Association and of the

family as a gift and Mr M was . Elk in Hamburg (son of Auguste nee Krey) one of the father of his wife (sculptor) gefertige Coat of Arms drawing gave (both to further work likes it Bötig).

Unforgettable day will be among the participants. The associations, however, is a far-reaching success to wish for his grostzügigen goals and it is hoped that the community spirit is awake again, not only in the Kreyen, but throughout Germany after the motto of Kreyenfeld Association.

Sodra wi-making stahn Hefft Tosam,
For hett us na keen Minsch wat dahn.
(Itzehoer News)

III. Family Day in Wilster On 22 July 1930

This time, invited the young generation, represented by Hans Siem Krey, Königsberg Pr.

Also for the third day the family members of the families were again published numerous rich. One of many good photographische recording company Ballerstädt-Wilster, sets the county affectionate employee witness. Before entering the agenda of the older man John Krey thought in Sonderborg the deceased since the days letzten family members and especially the meritorious chairman.

After election of the chairman - it is the brother of former chairman was elected - held Her Pastor Dr. Jensen introduction, a summary presentation about the past work of the Association. Incoming been reported crest and house brands of the families. Dr. John Krey = Sonderburg then gave detailed explanations about the relationships between the individual lines of grosten family and took short notes on the Beteutung a family history for the following generations. It then said Hans Siem Krey = Königsberg, most older son of the former chairman, about the marriage issues in the family research. He drew in his finishes: parallels to the breeder associations now existing for the animal and plant breeding and thus put in a clear, factual short form every listener the importance of the near Erbkunde. The Ausführungen were supported and endorsed by medical anthropological = page.

For the practical use of these suggestions and the currently available material reported Dr. Edmund Krey = Mühlenhörn (St. Margaret) on the organization of the family unit. To cope with the proliferating Ongoing work by a representative (Older Man = Confidence Man) and a Verbansschriftleiter wurde chosen for each branch of the family.

The representation of the family unit is thus in the hands of the chairman, the manager and font of the eight elected Vertrauensmänner.

As can be seen, lay before a rich material for the meeting. In the negotiations break to visit the still built by master Sonnin church itself, the only untouched existing master's works from 1780, as well as other gschichtlich very valuable buildings of the city took place under expert guidance.

Social Gathering at common supper enabled a further mutual understanding as well as a refreshing common = Youth and home memories. The wise heimatlicher songs elevated the good mood and also the merry dance was still time. Wen the young world was not so on this third family days in dance to her right, as she must have wanted, this can hopefully be rescheduled at Two nearest Kreyen day.

About The Krey Family Crest from the book, "Die Krejēn"

It seems the Krey family crest was created for the Krey family organization (Familienverbände der Krejēn) in 1924 for the reunion held in Krempe, Northern Germany. It was a way to unify the family and provide a sense of purpose.

In the report of the reunion, it is mentioned that a Herr Schmidt who was descended from an Anna Krey, gave the organization a nicely carved coat of arms with the family motto and that another gentleman gave a finished drawing of the crest. (There was also an invitation to anyone to make improvements.)

Sehr erfreulich war die rege Teilnahme vieler Mitglieder weiblicher Linien, von denen u. a. Herr Albert Schmidt in Altona, Lessingstrasse 38 (Sohn von Anna geb. Krey) dem Verbands ein reich geschnitztes Wappenschild mit den Wahlsprüchen des Verbandes und der Familie als Geschenk überreichte und Herr M. Lyck in Hamburg (Sohn von Auguste geb. Krey) eine von dem Vater seiner Gattin (Bildhauer) gefertigte Wappenzeichnung schenkte (beide sind zu weiteren Arbeiten gern er bötig).

The crow on the shield obviously represents the Kreys or "Die Krejēn" and it looks like other crows are on their way to join him (or her). The crow may be holding an olive branch to signify peace and the sun may signify a new day dawning. The waves can represent the sea-faring area where these particular Kreys were from. (Schleswig-Holstein is bordered by the Elbe River and the North Sea.)

The Krey family motto at the top of the crest states: "Sodra wi fass tosam hefft stahn, Denn hett uns na keen Minsch wat dahn." This is probably written in the Holstein dialect (not high German), and could be thus loosely translated: "As long as we stick together, no one can do us any harm". Does this sound a little like "United we stand, divided we fall"? At any rate, it is a call for unity and cooperation.

And lastly, the crest name - whose crest is it? "Familienverband der Krejēn" - The Krey Family Organization, of course.



Larger View of the Krey Family Crest (Wappen)
(The original was a wood carving made in 1924)



Another Krey Family Crest

A Krey Family Crest was found in a 1920 book by a Hans-Christian Krey and is explained in the www.Krey.org website (Krey family history and contact information) as follows:

The image below is a family crest from the book "Die Wappen der alten Baurnfamilien in der holsteiner Elbmarschen" published in 1920. In that book, the Kreys are described as a well-to-do family from the Wilster-Marsch. A specific mention is made regarding a Nikolaus Krey living at Roskop in 1448. In some Holstein dialects, the word "crow" is pronounced like Krey, which explains the bird in the coat of arms. Thanks to Hans-Christian Krey for supplying this information.



Krey Family Crest from the 1920 book, *Die Wappen der alten Baurnfamilien in der holsteiner Elbmarschen*



The book, "Die Kreyen," also mentions that the crest is available to the members of the family in two variations on a silver shield: I. with one crow on a green branch. II. with two crows on two green twigs.

Following is the explanation in German:

1925 Familienverband der Kreyen - Familie Krey.

Träger des Familiennamens Krey sind seit langem und auch heute noch in der Wilstermarsch ansässig.

Der Familienname leitet sich ab von dem Niederdeutschen Wort Krey bzw. Krei für Krähe.

In dem Buch „Die Wappen der alten Bauernfamilien in den holsteinischen Elbmarschen“ heißt es u.a. über die Krey: Eine große begüterte Familie der Wilster Marsch. Besonders im Kirchspiel St. Margarethen ist sie von jeher angesessen..... (sh. Abbildung 4)

Für Mitglieder der Familie sind Wappen in zwei Variationen bekannt (Bild 3):

In silbernem Schild

I. auf grünem Ast auf dem

II. ein grüner Ast mit zwei Zweigen übereinander auf deren jedemeine rot bewehrte schwarze Krähe gegen den Stamm gekehrt sitzt.

Picture of a Krey farmhouse in Wilstermarsch in 1956



1956 Farmhouse in Wilstermarsch belonging to Heinrich Krey and his father, Jacob Krey

Following is the description in German:

ca. 1956 Bauernhof in Wewelsfleth, Ortsteil Uhrendorf

Es handelt sich um den Hof 5 nach dem Buch "Die Bauernhöfe der Wilstermarsch im Bild" (vgl. Bild 2), der zur Zeit der Aufnahme von Heinrich Krey, Sohn des Eigentümers Jacob Krey, bewirtschaftet wurde.

Bildrechte: Heinrich Ballerstädt, Wilster

Das Hofgut Zweifel

The following are three pages from a German history of the "Hofgut Zweifel," a Krey family estate near Frankfurt in 1620.

An English translation follows these three pages.

(The entire German document can be viewed in the Supplemental Material contained in the companion CD to this book)

3. Neuanfang- der Bau des heutigen Hofgutes durch Johannes

Georg Krey

Johannes Georg Krey, der Sohn Isaac Kreys war der Erste aus der Familie Krey, der sich Ende des Jahres 1690 zusammen mit seinen Schwestern Franziska und Eleonore hier in Winzenheim niederließ³⁶. 1689 war der Kreysche Besitz infolge des pfälzischen Erbfolgekrieges durch französische Truppen in Schutt und Asche gelegt worden³⁷.

Gestützt auf reiche Geldmittel begann er mit dem Bau eines völlig neuen Gutshofes am südlichen Ortsrand von Winzenheim³⁸.

³⁶ Karl Keim, „Das Hofgut Zweifel- Cordier“, Winzenheim 1953

³⁷ Bretzenheimer Hefte, Heft VI, S. 20, Beiträge zu Geschichte der Stadt Bad Kreuznach, Bd. 1/1990, S. 82 ff., Raumer, Die Zerstörung der Pfalz, S. 91, 151, 181, Geib, Karl, Historische Topographie, Bd. I, S. 300–301

³⁸ Karl Keim, „Das Hofgut Zweifel- Cordier“, Winzenheim 1953

Meiner Ansicht nach wurde der Neubau 1712 vollendet und ist noch heute in seiner prächtigen barocken Bauweise vorhanden.

Im Scheitelpunkt des Torbogens befindet sich allerdings ein Wappen mit der Inschrift J K 1772. Diese Jahreszahl wurde bei der Restaurierung des Hofgutes zu Beginn der achtziger Jahre neu im Wappen eingeschlagen.

Abbildung 4: Wappenschild im Scheitelpunkt des Torbogens im Hofgut Zweifel

In diesem Zusammenhang muss ein Artikel der „Allgemeinen Zeitung“ vom 8. Juli 1989 erwähnt werden. Unter der Überschrift „Wappen farbig“ hieß es:

„Übertüncht worden war das bemerkenswerte Wappen über dem Torbogen am Zweifelschen Grundstück im Stadtteil Winzenheim bei der Renovierung. Jetzt ist es wieder farbig da. Mit den Buchstaben J und K weist es auf ein Besitztum der Familie Krey hin, einem Kaufmannsgeschlecht aus

*Köln. In der Vergangenheit gab es verschiedentlich Diskussionen um die Jahreszahl über dem Wappen, das von einer flatternden Krähe gekrönt wird. Nach einem Besuch im Koblenzer Landesarchiv konnte Pfarrer Brandenburg seinerzeit klarstellen, dass die Jahreszahl auf dem Torbogen 1772 und nicht 1712 heißen muss ...*³⁹

Ich bin hier anderer Ansicht. Die im Wappenschild angegebene Jahreszahl muss 1712 lauten, denn 1765 wurde das Hofgut von den Kreyschen Erben an den Bretzenheimer gräflichen Amtmann Joseph Christoph Otto Leo verkauft⁴⁰.

Würde die Inschrift 1772 lauten, wäre das Hofgut in seiner heutigen Form unter der Regie des Amtmanns Leo entstanden, und der hätte als Initialen über der Jahreszahl bestimmt nicht J K gewählt, allenfalls J L. Der Verkauf von 1765 wird an späterer Stelle noch genauer untersucht werden.

³⁹ Allgemeine Zeitung, 8. Juli 1989

English translation of the preceding three German pages:

3. New beginning. The construction of today's estate by Johannes Georg Krey

Johannes Georg Krey, the son of Isaac Krey, was the first of the Krey family who, together with his sisters Franziska and Eleonora, settled here in Winzenheim at the end of the year 1690. In 1689, the Krey property had been laid to rubble and ashes by the French troops as a result of the Palitinate War of Succession.*

Supported by rich monetary resources, he began the construction of a fully new estate on the southern edge of Winzenheim. In my opinion, the new construction was completed in 1712 and still exists today in its magnificent baroque architecture. At the apex of the arched gate there is indeed a crest with the inscription "J K 1772." This year was engraved in the crest at the beginning of the 80's in the course of the restoration.

In this connection, an article from the "Allgemeinen Zeitung" newspaper of 8 July 1989 must be mentioned. Under the headline "Colorful Crest," the article states:

"During the renovations the notable crest above the arch of the gate to the Zweifel property in the suburb of Winzenheim had disappeared. Now it is there again in color. With the initials J and K, it indicates an ownership by the Krey family, a commercial lineage from Cologne. In the past there have been various discussions around the year date above the crest that is crowned with a fluttering crow. Following a visit in the state archive of Koblenz, Pastor Brandenburg, at his time, was able to determine that the year date on the gate's arch must be 1772 and not 1712..."

Here I am of another opinion. The year date on the plaque must be 1712, because in 1765 the estate was sold by the Krey heirs to the Betzenheimer count bailiff Joseph Christoph Otto Leo.

If the inscription were 1772, the estate in its current form would have developed under the direction of bailiff Leo and he would certainly not have chosen the initials J K to be placed above the year date, but rather J. L. The sale of 1765 will be more closely examined at a later time.

* Also known as the "Nine Years War" (1688 - 1697 - KP).

Appendix

Section 3

PEDIGREE CHART AND FAMILY GROUP SHEETS

Pedigree Chart for



- Clara Krey Martinson and her siblings

Family Group Sheets for:

- Michael Krey & Catharina Stentzel
- Jacob Krey and Catharina Martczinke
- Jacob Krey and Susanna Wohllart
- Karl Gustav Krey and Augusta Boldt
- Robert Hermann Krey and Anna Beutler
- Jacob Beutler and Anna Wuethrich
- Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann
- Christian Zimmermann and Ann Gurtner

Pedigree Chart for Clara Augusta Krey

Chart no. 1

<p>4 Jacob Krey b. 2 Mar 1797 p. Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, Prussia m. 18 Nov 1824 p. New Barkoschin (Linau), W. PR., Prussia d. 14 Apr 1873 p. Adlig Schoenflie, W. PR., Prussia</p>	<p>8 Michael Krey b. Abt 1764 p. Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia m. 1796</p>	<p>16 b. m. d.</p>
<p>2 Karl Gustav Krey (Twin) b. 27 Sep 1837 p. Gruenhof, Schoenflisse, W. Prussia m. 6 May 1866 p. St. Catherinen Kirche, Danzig, Prussia d. 8 May 1894 p. St. Johann, , Germany</p>		<p>17 b. p. d.</p>
<p>5 Catharina Martczinke or Martschinske b. 1796 p. Of Neu Barkoschi, W.-PR., Prussia d. 11 Dec 1839 p. Schoenfliess, W. PR., Prussia</p>	<p>9 Catharina Stentzel b. Abt 1775 p. Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia d. p.</p>	<p>18 b. m. d.</p>
<p>1 Clara Augusta Krey b. 2 Jan 1878 p. St. Wendel, Rhld-Srlnd, Pruss m. 4 Sep 1907 p. d. 11 Nov 1974 p. Salt Lake City sp. Joseph Emanuel Martinson</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>19 b. p. d. p.</p>
<p>6 Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt b. 17 Aug 1808 p. Kohling, W. Prss., Prss. m. 29 May 1842 p. St. Bartholomew, Danzig, W. Prss., Prss. d. 7 Jan 1847 p. Danzig-Lazarett</p>	<p>b. p. m. p. d.</p>	<p>20 b. m. d.</p>
<p>3 Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt b. 8 Jan 1844 p. Danzig, Ostpr., Prussia d. 26 Apr 1903 p. St. Johann, , Germany</p>		<p>11 b. p. d. p.</p>
<p>7 Christina Barbara Kung b. 7 Aug 1807 p. Krebsfelds, W. Prss., Prss. d. 1 Jan 1874 p. St. Wendel, Rhld., Prss.</p>	<p>12 Johann Daniel Boldt b. Abt 1765 p. (Danzig) m. 3 Apr 1804 p. Stolzenberg, W. Prussia, Prussia d. Jun 1824 p. Danzig, , W. Prussia</p>	<p>21 b. p. d. p.</p>
<p>1 Clara Augusta Krey b. 2 Jan 1878 p. St. Wendel, Rhld-Srlnd, Pruss m. 4 Sep 1907 p. d. 11 Nov 1974 p. Salt Lake City sp. Joseph Emanuel Martinson</p>	<p>13 Catharina Elisabeth Scharping b. 15 Mar 1778 p. Dirschau, W. Prussia, Prussia d. p. Tczew, Gdansk, Poland</p>	<p>22 b. m. d.</p>
<p>6 Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt b. 17 Aug 1808 p. Kohling, W. Prss., Prss. m. 29 May 1842 p. St. Bartholomew, Danzig, W. Prss., Prss. d. 7 Jan 1847 p. Danzig-Lazarett</p>	<p>14 Cornelius Kung b. 20 Feb 1778 p. Of Krebsfelde, W. Prussia, Prussia m. p. d. 9 Apr 1831 p. Fuerstenwalde, W. Prussia, Prussia</p>	<p>23 b. p. d. p.</p>
<p>7 Christina Barbara Kung b. 7 Aug 1807 p. Krebsfelds, W. Prss., Prss. d. 1 Jan 1874 p. St. Wendel, Rhld., Prss.</p>	<p>15 Elisabeth Krueger b. Jan 1775 p. Of Fuerstenau, W. Prussia, Prussia d. 26 Jan 1830 p. Fuerstenau, W. Prussia, Prussia</p>	<p>24 b. m. d.</p>
<p>6 Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt b. 17 Aug 1808 p. Kohling, W. Prss., Prss. m. 29 May 1842 p. St. Bartholomew, Danzig, W. Prss., Prss. d. 7 Jan 1847 p. Danzig-Lazarett</p>	<p>12 Johann Daniel Boldt b. Abt 1765 p. (Danzig) m. 3 Apr 1804 p. Stolzenberg, W. Prussia, Prussia d. Jun 1824 p. Danzig, , W. Prussia</p>	<p>25 b. p. d. p.</p>
<p>3 Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt b. 8 Jan 1844 p. Danzig, Ostpr., Prussia d. 26 Apr 1903 p. St. Johann, , Germany</p>	<p>13 Catharina Elisabeth Scharping b. 15 Mar 1778 p. Dirschau, W. Prussia, Prussia d. p. Tczew, Gdansk, Poland</p>	<p>26 Georg Scharping c. 20 Aug 1733, Rambeltsch, W. Prussia, Prussia m. 14 Oct 1760, Mewe, W. Prussia, Prussia d. 14 Aug 1805, Rambeltsch, W. Prussia, Prussia</p>
<p>7 Christina Barbara Kung b. 7 Aug 1807 p. Krebsfelds, W. Prss., Prss. d. 1 Jan 1874 p. St. Wendel, Rhld., Prss.</p>	<p>14 Cornelius Kung b. 20 Feb 1778 p. Of Krebsfelde, W. Prussia, Prussia m. p. d. 9 Apr 1831 p. Fuerstenwalde, W. Prussia, Prussia</p>	<p>27 Catharina Elisabeth Liedtke b. Abt 1734 p. Mewe, W. Prussia, Prussia d. p.</p>
<p>1 Clara Augusta Krey b. 2 Jan 1878 p. St. Wendel, Rhld-Srlnd, Pruss m. 4 Sep 1907 p. d. 11 Nov 1974 p. Salt Lake City sp. Joseph Emanuel Martinson</p>	<p>15 Elisabeth Krueger b. Jan 1775 p. Of Fuerstenau, W. Prussia, Prussia d. 26 Jan 1830 p. Fuerstenau, W. Prussia, Prussia</p>	<p>28 Johann Kung b. Jan 1732, Blumenort, Fuerstenau, W. Prussia m. 3 Nov 1772, Fuerstenau, W. Prussia, Prussia d. 6 Aug 1797</p>
<p>6 Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt b. 17 Aug 1808 p. Kohling, W. Prss., Prss. m. 29 May 1842 p. St. Bartholomew, Danzig, W. Prss., Prss. d. 7 Jan 1847 p. Danzig-Lazarett</p>	<p>12 Johann Daniel Boldt b. Abt 1765 p. (Danzig) m. 3 Apr 1804 p. Stolzenberg, W. Prussia, Prussia d. Jun 1824 p. Danzig, , W. Prussia</p>	<p>29 Anna Elisabeth Arcke b. 19 Oct 1748 p. Fuerstenau, W. Prussia, Prussia d. 24 Dec 1788 p. Krebsfelde, W. Prussia, Prussia</p>
<p>3 Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt b. 8 Jan 1844 p. Danzig, Ostpr., Prussia d. 26 Apr 1903 p. St. Johann, , Germany</p>	<p>13 Catharina Elisabeth Scharping b. 15 Mar 1778 p. Dirschau, W. Prussia, Prussia d. p. Tczew, Gdansk, Poland</p>	<p>30 b. m. d.</p>
<p>7 Christina Barbara Kung b. 7 Aug 1807 p. Krebsfelds, W. Prss., Prss. d. 1 Jan 1874 p. St. Wendel, Rhld., Prss.</p>	<p>15 Elisabeth Krueger b. Jan 1775 p. Of Fuerstenau, W. Prussia, Prussia d. 26 Jan 1830 p. Fuerstenau, W. Prussia, Prussia</p>	<p>31 b. p. d. p.</p>

Michael Krey & Catharina Stentzel

Page 1

Husband		Michael Krey	
Born	Abt 1764	Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia	
Christened			
Died	8 Mar 1808	Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia	
Buried	10 Mar 1808		
Marriage	1796		
Wife		Catharina Stentzel	
Born	Abt 1775	Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Children			
1	M	Jacob Krey	
Born	2 Mar 1797	Gross Linau, New Paleschken, Prussia	
Christened			
Died	14 Apr 1873	Adlig Schoenflie, W. PR., Prussia	
Buried			
Spouse	Catharina Martczinke or Martschinske (1796-1839)		
Marr. Date	18 Nov 1824 - New Barkoschin (Linau), W. PR., Prussia		
Spouse	Susanna Wohlert (1813-) 22 Nov 1840 - Neu Barkoschin, W. -PR., Prussia	
2	M	Johann Krey	
Born	2 Mar 1799	Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			
3	F	Anna Marie Krey	
Born	31 Aug 1801	Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			
4	F	Constantia Krey	
Born	22 Sep 1803	Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			
5	F	Eleonora Krey	
Born	4 Apr 1806	Gross Linau, Neu Paleschken, W. Prussia, Prussia	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			

Jacob Krey & Catharina Martczinke

Husband		Jacob Krey	
Born	2 Mar 1797	Gross Linau, New Paleschken, Prussia	
Christened			
Died	14 Apr 1873	Adlig Schoenflie, W. PR., Prussia	
Buried			
Father	Michael Krey (Abt 1764-1808)	Mother	Catharina Stentzel (Abt 1775-)
Marriage	18 Nov 1824	New Barkoschin (Linau), W. PR., Prussia	
Other Spouse	Susanna Wohlert (1813-)	22 Nov 1840 - Neu Barkoschin, W. -PR., Prussia	
Wife		Catharina Martczinke or Martschinske	
AKA	Martschinke, Martschinske		
Born	1796	Of Neu Barkoschi, W.-PR., Prussia	
Christened			
Died	11 Dec 1839	Schoenfliess, W. PR., Prussia	
Buried			
Children			
1	F	Heinietta Krey	
Born	18 Aug 1825	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR, Pruss.	
Christened	21 Aug 1825		
Died	7 Jan 1832		
Buried			
Spouse			
2	F	Wilhelmine Krey	
Born	28 Nov 1826	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR, Pruss.	
Christened	3 Dec 1826		
Died			
Buried			
Spouse	Gottfried Karnath (Abt 1826-)	21 Nov 1847 - Neu-Barkoschin (Schoenfliess)	
3	F	Caroline Krey	
Born	12 Sep 1828	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR, Pruss.	
Christened	14 Sep 1828		
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			
4	F	Julianna Krey	
Born	24 Jul 1830	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR, Pruss.	
Christened	25 Jul 1830		
Died	12 Dec 1832		
Buried			
Spouse			

Jacob Krey & Catharina Martczinke

Children (cont.)		
5	F	Emilie Charlotte Krey
Born	9 Nov 1833	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR, Pruss.
Christened	24 Nov 1833	
Died		
Buried		
Spouse		
6	M	Ferdinand Julius Krey (Twin)
Born	27 Sep 1837	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR, Pruss.
Christened	1 Oct 1837	
Died	22 Aug 1847	
Buried		
Spouse		
7	M	Karl Gustav Krey (Twin)
Born	27 Sep 1837	Gruenhof, Schoenflisse, W. Prussia
Christened		
Died	8 May 1894	St. Johann, , Germany
Buried		St. Johann, , Germany
Spouse	Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt (1844-1903)	
Marr. Date	6 May 1866 - St. Catherinen Kirche, Danzig, Prussia	

Jacob Krey & Susanna Wohler

Husband		Jacob Krey	
Born	2 Mar 1797	Gross Linau, New Paleschken, Prussia	
Christened			
Died	14 Apr 1873	Adlig Schoenflie, W. PR., Prussia	
Buried			
Father	Michael Krey (Abt 1764-1808)	Mother	Catharina Stentzel (Abt 1775-)
Marriage	22 Nov 1840	Neu Barkoschin, W. -PR., Prussia	
Other Spouse	Catharina Martczinke or Martschinske (1796-1839)		
Date	18 Nov 1824 - New Barkoschin (Linau), W. PR., Prussia		
Wife		Susanna Wohler	
Born	1813	Of Neu Barkoschi, W. PR., Prussia	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Children			
1	M	Friedrich Wilhelm Krey	
Born	19 Feb 1841	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR., Pruss	
Christened	24 Apr 1841		
Died			
Buried			
Spouse	Florentine Emilie Patzke (Abt 1841-)	1 Dec 1870 - Neu-Barkoschin, Adl. Schoenflies	
2	F	Auguste Mathilde Krey	
Born	27 Sep 1843	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR., Pruss	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			
3	F	Amalia Albertine Krey	
Born	18 Jan 1848	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR., Pruss	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			
4	F	Anna Berta Krey	
Born	3 Oct 1852	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR., Pruss	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			
5	F	Mathilde Luise Krey	
Born	11 Dec 1855	Gruenhof, Schoenfliess, W-PR., Pruss	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse			

Karl Gustav Krey & Augusta Boldt

Page 1

Husband		Karl Gustav Krey (Twin)	
Born	27 Sep 1837	Gruenhof, Schoenflisse, W. Prussia	
Christened			
Died	8 May 1894	St. Johann, , Germany	
Buried		St. Johann, , Germany	
Father	Jacob Krey (1797-1873)		
Mother	Catharina Martczinke or Martschinske (1796-1839)		
Marriage	6 May 1866	St. Catherinen Kirche, Danzig, Prussia	
Wife		Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt	
Born	8 Jan 1844	Danzig, Ostprs., Prussia	
Christened		St. Bartholomeus, Danzig	
Died	26 Apr 1903	St. Johann, , Germany	
Buried		St. Johann, , Germany	
Father	Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt (1808-1847)		
Mother	Christina Barbara Kung (1807-1874)		
Children			
1	F	Miranda Elizabeth Selma Krey	
Born	13 Nov 1866	Danzig, W. PR. Pruss	
Christened			
Died	1 Jun 1935		
Buried			
Spouse	Friedrich Ambrosius (Abt 1866-)	Apr 1892	
2	F	Margaretha Eugenia Krey	
Born	14 Dec 1867	Danzig, W. PR. Pruss	
Christened			
Died	8 Jul 1942		
Buried			
Spouse	Carl Valintine Haering (Abt 1867-1892)	27 Sep 1892	
3	F	Olga Gertrude Krey	
Born	1 Jul 1869	Danzig, W. PR. Pruss	
Christened			
Died	14 Sep 1938	Saarbruecken, Trier, Germany	
Buried			
Spouse	Friedrich Christian Robert Mahnhardt (1865-1898)	2 Nov 1893	
4	F	Hedwig Sofia Krey	
Born	7 Dec 1872	St. Wendel, Rhlnd-Srlnd, Pruss	
Christened			
Died	2 Mar		
Buried			
Spouse	Alfred Bachmann (Abt 1872-)	Nov 1897	

Karl Gustav Krey & Augusta Boldt

Children (cont.)			
5	M	Gustav Edwin Krey	
Born	3 Apr 1874	St. Wendel, Rhlnd-Srlnd, Pruss	
Christened			
Died	1874		
Buried			
Spouse			
6	M	Gustav Heinrich Krey	
Born	22 Jun 1875	St. Wendel, Rhineland, Germany	
Christened			
Died	2 Nov 1937		
Buried			
Spouse	Mathilda Berntheisel (1882-1943)	19 Nov 1905	
7	M	Jullius Edwin Krey	
Born	1876	St. Wendel, Rhlnd-Srlnd, Pruss	
Christened			
Died	1876		
Buried			
Spouse			
8	F	Clara Augusta Krey	
Born	2 Jan 1878	St. Wendel, Rhlnd-Srlnd, Pruss	
Christened			
Died	11 Nov 1974	Salt Lake City	
Buried			
Spouse	Joseph Emanuel Martinson (1879-1968)	4 Sep 1907	
9	F	Emma Wilhelma Krey	
Born	14 Oct 1879	St. Wendel, Rhlnd-Srlnd, Pruss	
Christened			
Died	1 Jun 1957	Hollywood, FL	
Buried			
Spouse	George Kummer (Abt 1879-1918)	18 Jul 1905	
Spouse	Thomas Emery (Abt 1879-)	29 Sep 1919 - Manhattan, New York	
10	M	Arthur Krey	
Born	Abt 1881	St. Wendel, Rheinland., Germany	
Christened			
Died	1884		
Buried			
Spouse			
11	M	Robert Herman Krey	
Born	12 Jan 1883	St. Wendel, Rhineland, Prussia	
Christened			
Died	28 Feb 1922	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Buried	3 Mar 1922	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Spouse	Anna Marie Beutler (1877-1933)	22 Feb 1911 - Salt Lake City, UT	

Karl Gustav Krey & Augusta Boldt

Children (cont.)			
12	M	Paul Frederick Krey	
Born	14 Nov 1884	St. Johann, Saarbruecken, Germany	
Christened			
Died	9 Aug 1947	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Buried	12 Aug 1947	Aultorest Memorial Mausoleum, Ogden, Utah	
Spouse	Marie Zimmermann (1883-1945)	30 Oct 1907 - Salt Lake City, UT	
13	M	Otto Krey	
Born	Apr 1886	Sankt Johann, Germany	
Christened			
Died	Sep 1886		
Buried			
Spouse			

Friedrich Mahnhardt & Olga Krey

Husband		Friedrich Christian Robert Mahnhardt	
Born	21 Nov 1865	Holzengel, Thuringen, Germany	
Christened			
Died	26 Feb 1898	Bonn, Rhineland, Germany	
Buried		Saarbrucken, Trier, Germany	
Marriage	2 Nov 1893		
Wife		Olga Gertrude Krey	
Born	1 Jul 1869	Danzig, W. PR. Pruss	
Christened			
Died	14 Sep 1938	Saarbruecken, Trier, Germany	
Buried			
Father	Karl Gustav Krey (Twin) (1837-1894)		
Mother	Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt (1844-1903)		
Children			
1	M	Arthur Robert Manhart	
Born	12 Jul 1894	Saarbrucken, Rheinland, Prussia	
Christened			
Died	7 Oct 1961	Preston, Idaho	
Buried	10 Oct 1961	Thatcher, Bannock, Idaho	
Spouse	Myrtle Isabel Martinson (1899-1990)	6 Dec 1917 - Pocatello, Bannock, Idaho	

Joseph Martinson & Clara Krey

Husband	Joseph Emanuel Martinson		
Born	16 Jul 1879		
Christened			
Died	16 Mar 1968	Salt Lake City	
Buried			
Father	Martin Martinson (1850-1914)	Mother	Johanna Carina Gronberg (1844-1922)
Marriage	4 Sep 1907		
Wife			
Clara Augusta Krey			
Born	2 Jan 1878	St. Wendel, Rhlnd-Srlnd, Pruss	
Christened			
Died	11 Nov 1974	Salt Lake City	
Buried			
Father	Karl Gustav Krey (Twin) (1837-1894)		
Mother	Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt (1844-1903)		
Children			

Robert Herman Krey & Anna Marie Beutler

Husband		Robert Herman Krey	
Born	12 Jan 1883	St. Wendel, Rhineland, Prussia	
Christened			
Died	28 Feb 1922	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Buried	3 Mar 1922	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Father	Karl Gustav Krey (Twin) (1837-1894)		
Mother	Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt (1844-1903)		
Marriage	22 Feb 1911	Salt Lake City, UT	
Wife		Anna Marie Beutler	
Born	15 Mar 1877	Lucens, Waadt, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	17 Jan 1933	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Buried	19 Jan 1933	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Father	Jakob Beutler (1835-1906)	Mother	Anna Maria Wuehrich (1846-1930)
Children			
1	F	Edna Ruth Krey	
Born	10 Dec 1911	Ogden, Utah	
Christened			
Died	4 Aug 1963	Tremonton, B-Eldr, UT	
Buried	7 Aug 1963	Tremonton, B-Eldr, UT	
Spouse	John Henry Fronk (1893-1964)	6 Jan 1934 - Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA	
2	M	Robert Herman Krey Jr.	
Born	2 Oct 1913	Ogden, Utah	
Christened			
Died	5 Jan 2003		
Buried			
Spouse	Viril Effie Drysdale (1917-2006)	14 Jun 1935 - Ogden, Weber, UT	
3	M	Edward John Krey	
Born	23 Jul 1915	Ogden, Utah	
Christened			
Died	1999		
Buried			
Spouse	Lola Cannon (1921-1994)	26 Dec 1941 - Pocatello, Bannock, ID	
4	F	Bernina Krey	
Born	16 Aug 1919	Ogden, Utah	
Christened			
Died			
Buried			
Spouse	Alma Edward Kehl (1911-1993)	1 May 1939 - Salt Lake City	

Jacob Beutler & Anna Maria Wuethrich

Husband		Jakob Beutler	
Born	27 Aug 1835	Aeschlen, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	25 Feb 1906	Madritsch, Bern, Switzerland	
Buried	28 Feb 1906	Mett, Bern, Switzerland	
Father	Christian Beutler (1805-1880)	Mother	Barbara Daellenbach (1805-1877)
Marriage	1865	Trub, Bern, Switzerland	
Wife		Anna Maria Wuethrich	
Born	30 Mar 1846	Trub, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	20 Oct 1930	Salt Lake City	
Buried	23 Oct 1930	Salt lake City, Salt Lake Co, Utah	
Father	Durs Wuethrich (1816-1887)	Mother	Maria Zeili (1822-1880)
Children			
1	M	Jakob Beutler	
Born	28 Nov 1865	Saeriswil, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	Deceased		
Buried			
Spouse			
2	M	Frederich Beutler	
Born	1 Nov 1866	Wyinterswyl, Schupfen, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	30 Aug 1956		
Buried			
Spouse	Elisa Schott (1867-)	19 Nov 1892	
3	F	Anna Beutler	
Born	28 Sep 1867	Buetschwil, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	2 Jun 1872		
Buried			
Spouse			
4	M	Rudolf Beutler	
Born	27 Mar 1869	Buetschwil, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	13 Feb 1871		
Buried			
Spouse			
5	M	Johannes Beutler	
Born	26 Sep 1870	Winterswil, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	Abt 1877		
Buried			
Spouse	Elise Eymann (1873-)		

Jacob Beutler & Anna Maria Wuethrich

Children (cont.)			
6	M	Nicklaus Beutler	
Born	6 Nov 1871	Winterwil, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	8 Jan 1927		
Buried			
Spouse	Anna Schweizer (1875-)	13 May 1899
7	M	Alexander Beutler	
Born	13 Mar 1873	Winterswil, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	18 Dec 1950	Moudon, Vaud, Switzerland	
Buried			
Spouse	Lina Beutler (1885-1924)	4 Jun 1925	
8	M	Albert Beutler	
Born	11 Jul 1875	Winterwil, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	Jan 1940		
Buried			
Spouse	Maria Zwgart (1872-1924)	11 Sep 1908	
9	F	Anna Marie Beutler	
Born	15 Mar 1877	Lucens, Waadt, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	17 Jan 1933	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Buried	19 Jan 1933	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Spouse	Robert Herman Krey (1883-1922)	22 Feb 1911 - Salt Lake City, UT	
10	F	Rosa Beutler	
Born	30 Jan 1880	Wahlen, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	17 Feb 1966	Salt lake City, Salt Lake Co, Utah	
Buried			
Spouse	Henry William Glissmeyer (1880-1970)	17 Feb 1905 - Egestorf, Hannover, Germany	
11	M	Johannes Beutler	
Born	24 Sep 1884	Weissenstein, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	4 Nov 1971	Salt lake City, Salt Lake Co, Utah	
Buried			
Spouse	Anna Vollenweider (1883-1972)	20 May 1915 - Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah	
12	F	Lina Beutler	
Born	Abt 1886	Weissenstein, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	Abt 1889		
Buried			
Spouse			

Jacob Beutler & Anna Maria Wuethrich

Children (cont.)			
13	M	Rudolf Beutler	
Born	25 Apr 1889	Weissenstein, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	30 Apr 1889		
Buried			
Spouse			

Paul Frederick Krey & Marie Zimmermann

Husband		Paul Frederick Krey	
Born	14 Nov 1884	St. Johann, Saarbruecken, Germany	
Christened			
Died	9 Aug 1947	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Buried	12 Aug 1947	Aultorest Memorial Mausoleum, Ogden, Utah	
Father	Karl Gustav Krey (Twin) (1837-1894)		
Mother	Augusta Wilhelmina Franziska Boldt (1844-1903)		
Marriage	30 Oct 1907	Salt Lake City, UT	
Wife		Marie Zimmermann	
Born	28 Dec 1883	Bern, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	9 Dec 1945	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Buried	12 Dec 1945		
Father	Unknown (-)	Mother	Rosina Zimmermann (1863-1934)
Children			
1	M	Robert Paul Krey	
Born	10 Sep 1908	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Christened			
Died	7 Mar 1980	Orem, Utah, UT	
Buried	10 Mar 1980	Orem, Utah, UT	
Spouse	Margaret Ellen Stewart (1910-2000)	23 Feb 1933	
2	F	Hildegard Edna Krey	
Born	5 Apr 1911	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Christened			
Died	18 Sep 1992	Salt Lake City	
Buried	Wasatch Lawn Memorial Park	Salt Lake City	
Spouse	Glen Ivan Crandall (1905-1978)	22 Sep 1933	
3	M	Ralph Frederick Krey	
Born	4 Apr 1915	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Christened			
Died	13 Jul 1989	Conta Costa County, CA	
Buried			
Spouse	Laura Delano Roberts (1912-2001)	18 May 1935 - Box Elder County, UT	
4	M	Kenneth Russell Krey	
Born	19 Jun 1921	Ogden, Weber, UT	
Christened			
Died	16 Jan 1978	Concord, Contra Costa, CA	
Buried			
Spouse	Margaret Louise Gnehm (1922-)	24 Oct 1944 - Salt Lake City, UT	

Christian Zimmermann & Anna Gurtner

Page 1

Husband		Christian Zimmermann	
Born	22 Nov 1830	Wattenwil, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened	5 Dec 1830		
Died	25 May 1904	Wattenwil, Bern, Switz.	
Buried		Bremgarten, Friedhoff, Bern, Switz.	
Father	Johannes Zimmermann (1801-1858)	Mother	Barbara Hostettler (1805-1873)
Marriage	24 Nov 1854	Wattenvil, Bern, Switzerland	
Wife		Anna Magdalena Gurtner	
Born	17 Oct 1834	Zimmerwald, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened	26 Oct 1834		
Died	25 Dec 1910	Bern, Bern, Switzerland	
Buried			
Father	Christian Rudolf Gurtner (1803-1870)	Mother	Anna Siegfried (1811-1884)
Children			
1	M	Christian Zimmermann	
Born	7 Mar 1855	Koeniz, Oberwangen, Bern, Switz	
Christened	25 Mar 1855		
Died	15 Oct 1883		
Buried			
Spouse	Anna Lisette Haldermann (1850-1884)	10 Jun 1881	
2	M	Johannes (Hans) Zimmermann	
Born	21 Oct 1858	Koeniz, Oberwangen, Bern, Switz	
Christened	14 Nov 1858		
Died	30 Mar 1905		
Buried			
Spouse	Katharina Zuercher (1852-1917)	6 Aug 1881	
3	F	Anna Magdalena Zimmermann	
Born	17 Dec 1860	Oberwangen, Bern, Switz.	
Christened	3 Feb 1861		
Died	16 Jan 1908		
Buried			
Spouse	Jacob Koller Von Wynigen (Abt 1860-)	22 Apr 1887	
Spouse	Hans Stroter (Abt 1860-)		
4	F	Rosina Zimmermann	
Born	8 Jun 1863	Oberwangen, Or Koniz, Bern, Switz.	
Christened			
Died	19 Jul 1934	Bern, Bern, Switzerland	
Buried			
Spouse	Victor Strahm (1865-1913)	31 Jul 1890	
Spouse	Unknown (-)		

Christian Zimmermann & Anna Gurtner

Children (cont.)		
5	M	Karl Rudolf Zimmermann
AKA	Rudolf Samuel (Paul) Zimmermann	
Born	12 May 1865	Oberwangen, Bern, Switz.
Christened		
Died	12 Dec 1930	
Buried		
Spouse	Elisabeth Zurflueh (Abt 1865-)	Abt 1890 - of Niederwangen, Bern, Switzerland
6	F	Elisa Marianna Zimmermann
Born	24 Aug 1867	Oberwangen, Bern, Switz.
Christened	24 Aug 1867	
Died	24 Aug 1931	
Buried		
Spouse	Gottfried Zimmermann (Abt 1867-)	19 Aug 1887 - Wattenwil, Bern, Switz
7	F	Maria Zimmermann
Born	2 Oct 1868	Niederwangen, Bern, Switz.
Christened		
Died	26 Nov 1869	
Buried		
Spouse		
8	M	Alexander Zimmermann
Born	31 Oct 1870	Niederwangen, Bern, Switz.
Christened		
Died	21 Mar 1936	
Buried		
Spouse	Elise Stoller (Abt 1870-)	21 Mar 1889 - of Niederwangen, Bern, Switzerland
9	M	Ernst Zimmermann
Born	30 Nov 1871	Bern, Bern, Switzerland
Christened		
Died	30 Aug 1917	
Buried		
Spouse	Emilie Maag (Abt 1871-)	1892
10	M	Adolf Zimmermann
Born	9 Aug 1873	Bern, Bern, Switzerland
Christened		
Died	29 Apr 1885	
Buried		
Spouse		
11	M	Otto Zimmermann
Born	27 Nov 1874	Bern, Bern, Switzerland
Christened		
Died	16 Dec 1949	
Buried		
Spouse	Marie Herrenschwand (Abt 1874-)	Abt 1895

Christian Zimmermann & Anna Gurtner

Children (cont.)			
12	M	Albrecht Zimmermann	
Born	10 Nov 1875	Bern, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	25 Nov 1946		
Buried			
Spouse	Louise Gasser (Abt 1875-)	17 Mar 1900	
13	F	Emma Marie Zimmermann	
Born	16 Mar 1878	Bern, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	14 Aug 1959	Idaho Falls, Bonneville, ID	
Buried	18 Aug 1959	(Rose Hill Cemet, Bnnvll., ID	
Spouse	Ernst Morgenegg (1873-1948)	12 May 1899 - Bern, Bern, Switzerland	
14	M	Paul Zimmermann	
Born	22 Feb 1880	Bern, Bern, Switzerland	
Christened			
Died	9 Dec 1956		
Buried			
Spouse	Anna Aeschlimann (Abt 1880-)	16 Mar 1900	

Appendix

Section 4

ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND SOURCES

- Michael & Jacob Krey in West Prussia**
- Karl Gustav Krey, Danzig to Saarbrücken**
- Olga Krey & Robert Manhardt**
- Clara Krey & Joseph Martinson**
- Robert Herman Krey & Anna Marie Beutler**
- Paul Frederick Krey & Marie Zimmermann**

Appendix Material
for Michael Krey(1771-1808)
and his son, Jacob Krey (1797-1873)
from Neu Paleschken to the Grünhof estate

1. The places Michael, Jacob & Karl Krey lived
 - a. Journal of visit to Poland by Keena Krey Price in 1979
 - b. Pictures from The Grünhof estate where Jacob lived
 - c. Notes written by Paul Frederick Krey about the Grünhof

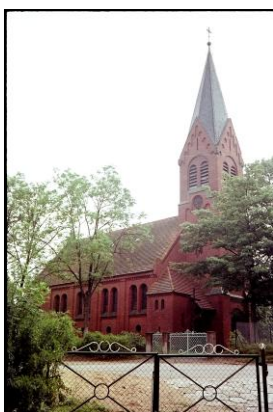
2. Walther Müller-Dultz research notes on Michael and Jacob Krey- showing christenings, marriages, births as well as occupations.

(See "Supplemental Material" in the Companion CD for Walther's complete notes of other Kreys in the area. Since he couldn't always find a connection to Michael and Jacob, he researched all of the Kreys in the area, especially around Neu Barkoschin & Neu Paleschken.)

Journal of visit to Poland

by Keena Krey Price and family in 1979

Fri, Aug 23 – After looking forward to seeing the land of my ancestors for so long, it was disappointing to have it raining and me sick with the stomach flu from the water there. Kent worked overtime to make sure that my every wish was fulfilled. Our first stop was Kartuzy (Berent in German times) which was the largest town in the area. I imagined this was where everyone came to market. The next stop was Nowy Barkocyn (Neu



Neu Barkoschin church still standing

Barkoschin) It was exciting to drive down the tree-lined country road and think that perhaps great great-grandfather Jacob Krey had done the same in a horse and buggy 150 years ago when he was married. It was a peaceful country village on the edge of a beautiful lake. We were able to talk to a man walking by who told us that the sturdy brick church had been standing at the time Jacob had married Catharine, a local girl. The children enjoyed playing by the lake until we were ready to leave.



Children playing at lake across from Neu Barkoschin church



Man in Schonfleiss tells us about the Grünhof

Our next goal was to find the place that Jacob and Catharina raised their family. We knew that their son (my great grandfather, Karl Gustav Krey) was born in “Grünhof, Adlig Schönfliess.” We found a sleepy farming area called Schönfliess and talked to a man there. There were a couple of plucked geese on his table and chickens, dogs and sheep running around outside. He said that Adlig Schönfliess was up the road and that the Grünhof was no longer standing.

After our unsuccessful attempts to find the Grünhof, we headed for Nowe Polaszki (Neu Paleschken) or Liniewo (Gross Linau), where Jacob Krey was christened as a baby. One really got the feeling of going back in time there – especially from the old Tudor style church. The church was closed, but we talked to a Polish woman (Klara Nickel), who had grown up at the time when the Germans were still there. We also met a drunk Polish farmer who couldn’t control his vodka – that’s what the kids remembered most.



While in the village of Gross Linau, we see an innovative school bus.



We visit the tudor church in Neu Paleschken where Jacob Krey was christened



Klara tells Keena about the church at the time our ancestors lived there.

After arriving at the ethnographic museum too late, we returned to Schönfleiss because I was determined to find the Grünhof. Kent got tired of telling the same story about his “American wife whose great-great-grandfather was born here,” but we finally met with success. We found a little farm run by an older woman and her brother. They showed us the plot of ground that used to be the Grünhof and explained where the house, the two stalls and the hay barn used to stand. We were glad to have found it but disappointed to hear that only 20 years ago it had fallen apart and had been disassembled by neighbors because no one could afford to pay the taxes required to live there. We got very nostalgic and camped right there on the site.



Keena with current residents in front of the stall that was on the Grünhof property.

In the morning we walked up the driveway past the orchard and over the mounds that used to be the house – we even took a few bricks for memory’s sake. We also talked to the man and lady there. (Her name was Anna Formella from Nowa Karczma.) They said that before the war, the Germans owned all the big farms and the Polish people had servant quarters or separate little farms. They said the Grünhof had many acres, two servant quarters and a blacksmith shop. They said the last family there was “Wandke, Wolerian” and that they had six

horses plus ducks, geese, chickens, sheep and cows. They also had a big field of rye so there must have been a big oven outdoors too. They also remembered a Martczinke and Karrath family. After the war, the Germans all left and the farms were divided among the Polish people. The house that the man and lady were living in, plus the stall had been part of the original Grünhof and was also out of brick and very sturdy. It was exciting to have made such a discovery.

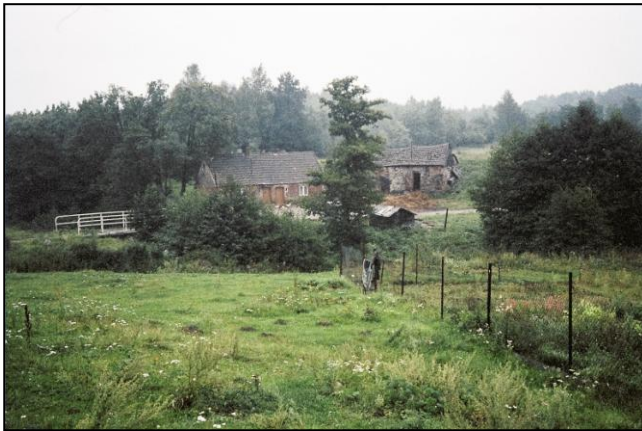
Pictures from the Grünhof estate where Jacob Krey lived

(taken during a trip to Poland in 1979 by Keena Krey Price and family)

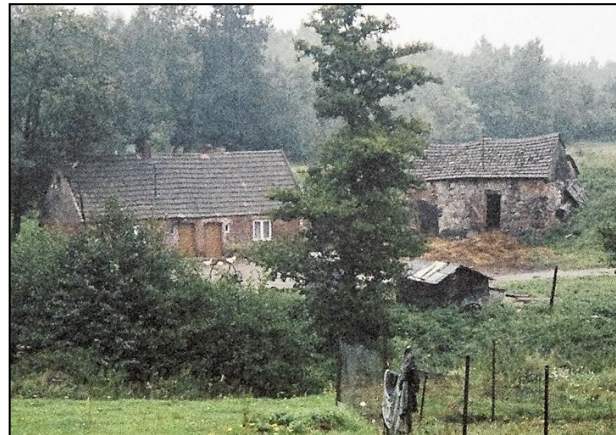
The sketch below was drawn by Kristina Price, age 9, after a visit to the area.
The layout was described by farmers currently living in the still standing servants area
(two small structures, upper left).



In this layout, the circular drive comes off the main road to Danzig enclosing an apple orchard. The main home and animal stalls are made of red brick and are arranged in a U shape, typical for the area. There were probably also outdoor ovens and a blacksmith shop and out back, rye fields.



Original servants home (red brick) and stone stall are still on the Grünhof property. The people living here still spoke German and described the layout of the manor before WWII.



Enlarged view of old red brick servants quarters and stone stall for their chickens and goats.



Looking toward the site of the Grünhof which encompassed 170 acres and included rye fields, a stream and some forest.

View toward road where we overnighed in our VW camping van, seen in the distance



The main drive into the Grünhof today is over a stream and directly onto the remaining servants quarters and stall. The main home and stall were to the right of these buildings.



Local Farm Museum
showing typical eating area



The surrounding
countryside



Keena Krey Price and three children standing where the front door would have been going in from the circular drive that enclosed the apple orchard

Although the main buildings were dismantled after WWII, there were still several red bricks on the ground from the old house and even a dried-out apple from a tree still on the property.



Bricks, stones,
and a dried out apple
from the Grünhof
(August 1979)

Notes written by Paul Frederick Krey

around 1920 giving information about his parents and grandparents and explaining who was living at the Grünhof in 1906:

Page 1 - His grandfather, Jacob Krey born in Neu Barkoschin, married to Katherine Martshinke. His father, Karl Gustav Krey, born in Schönfliess in Mariensee. The pastor of that area wrote that records past 1832 not available.

Page 2 - Record of people living in Schönfliess in 1906: Karl, Reinhold, Herrmann and Florentine Krey and their occupations.

The marriage of his father and mother in St. Catherines church in Danzig in 1866.

Page 3 - His grandmother, Christina Barbara Kung, born in Fürstenau and died in 1874 in St. Wendel, Saarland. His grandfather, Andrea Daniel Jacob Boldt, brewmaster in Danzig, died about 1846 in Danzig. Great grandparents, Cornelius Kung and Elizabeth Krüger.

Alle evangelisch

Jacob Krey born May 2 - 1797
in Neu Barkoschin (by Danzig 2.)
gestorben 14 April 1873 in Danzig
Vermählt mit Katherine Martshinke
about 1817 - died ? in Schönfliess
there was a 2nd wife, because ^{my} Father told
uns dass er eine Stiefmutter hatte
ihr name und Alter ist mir nicht bekannt
Son of the above.

Karl ^{Kreis Boldt} Gustav Krey, Sohn von Jacob ^{Katherine}
born in Schönfliess by Danzig, Sept 27-1834
Schönfliess gehört zur Gemeinde ^{Kreis Mariensee}
Der Pfarrer von Gemeinde Mariensee
schrieb mir, ~~am~~ in 1906, in Antwort auf
meine Anfrage dass das heisige Register
^{von} bis 1832 zurück reicht, und dass unsere
Vorfahren nicht darin verzeichnet sind
weil von 1829 bis 1831 die Kirche ^{ausgebaut} erbaut
wurde, und dass die alte Kirche wahrscheinlich
sei verbrannt

2 Evangelisch

In 1906 die folgenden ^{wohnenden} ^{Personen} ⁱⁿ
Schönfliess, wo mein Vater geboren war

- 1 Der Besitzer Karl Krey
- 2 Zimmermann Reinhold Krey
- 3 Arbeiter Herrmann Krey
- 4 Wilhelme Florentine Krey, geb. Patsche

unterzeichnet by Gemeindevorsteher
F. Fankbe or ~~H. Fankbe~~ Fankbe

Adl. Schönfliess

Karl Gustav Krey, ^{in Danzig} Schuhmachermeister,
war verheiratet mit meiner Mutter
Auguste Wilhelmine Boldt, ⁱⁿ in der
St. Catherinen Kirche in Danzig
6. May 1866.

Meine Mutter Auguste Wilhelmine
Boldt Krey ist geb. Jan. 8. 1844 ⁱⁿ Danzig
getauft in der Kirche zu St. Bartholomäus
in Danzig - getraut May 6 1866 in der
St. Catherinen Kirche Danzig, ^{über} eingetraget

III Evangelisch

am 20 July 1858 by Pfarrer Blech ^{oder} Bloch
erster Prediger zu St. Trinitatis Danzig

Meine Grossmutter Christina Barbara Kung
born in Fürstenau Kreis Elbing
4. August 1804, gest. 1 January 1874 ^{in St. Wendel}
Mein Grossvater (on Mutter side) ^{war} ^{gebürt}

Der Böttcher Andreas Daniel ~~Waldt~~ Jacob
Boldt of Danzig born ^{hier} about 1911 ?
died about 1846 in Danzig

Gross Gross Eltern

Cornelius Kung of Krebsfelde
born about 1785, ^{Kung} lived in Fürstenau
Elizabeth Krüger born about 1805
lived in Fürstenau, Kreis Elbing
where their Daughter Christina Barbara
Kung Boldt was born

Walther Müller-Dultz Worksheet Pages

Walther Müller-Dultz was hired by Kenneth Krey for several years beginning in the 1950's to research the Krey line. Walther was a native German living in Lübeck and spent many years going through records in Germany. He was only able to trace our Krey line back to Michael Krey, but he also made records of many other Kreys in the Berent area where he couldn't prove the relationships.

The copies on this page are his worksheets 7 and 8 ("Bl.7, 8, & 8a") for Michael and Jacob Krey. (See WMD Research Records in the Supplemental Material section of the Companion CD to view the entire collection of his notes.)

Clara Augusta Krey was Michael Krey's great granddaughter. Michael was a farmer in Gr. Linau. His children are listed, including his son Jacob who is listed on page 8 as a farmer or Nachbar (one who rents a farm) in Schönfliess on the Grünhof estate. His children are listed including Karl Gustav who is Clara's father.

Krey		Bl.7
* 29.9.2001 <u>Michael Krey</u>		
(wohl ein Enkel des Peter K.Bl.1)		
Bauer in Gr.Linau,Ksp.Neu-Paleschken/Westpr.		
* (1764)		
+ Gr.Linau 8. 3.1808 (44 J.alt)		
oo (1796)		
Constantia <u>Stentzel</u> (oo wohl noch einmal!)		
+		
Kinder:		
X1) <u>Jacob</u> 29.9.2001	-	Bauer (=Nachbar) in Schönfliess, Abbau Grünhof Ksp.Neu-Barkoschin/Westpr.
	*	Gr.Linau 2. 3.1797
	+	Adl.Schönfliess 14.4.1873
	oo	I. Neu-Barkoschin (Linau!) 18.11.1824
		Catharina <u>Martczinke</u>
	*	(1796)
	+	Schönfliess 11.12.1839 (43 Jahr alt)
		II. Neu-Barkoschin (Schönfliess) 22.11.1840 (43 Jahr alt)
		Susanna <u>Wohlert</u> (27 Jahr alt)
2) <u>Johann</u>	-	
	*	Gr.Linau 16. 2.1799
	+	
	oo	
3) <u>Anna Maria</u>	-	Gr.Linau 31. 8.1801
	+	
	oo	
4) <u>Constantia</u>	-	Gr.Linau 22. 9.1803
	+	
	oo	
5) <u>Eleonora</u>	-	Gr.Linau 4. 4.1806
	+	
	oo	

Krey		Bl.8
<u>Jacob Krey</u> (s.Bl.7 Nr.1)		
Bauer (=Nachbar) in Schönfliess, Abbau Grünhof, Ksp.Neu-Barkoschin/Westpr.		
* Gr.Linau 2. 3.1797		
+ Adl.Schönfliess 14. 4.1873		
oo I. Neu-Barkoschin (Linau) 18.11.1824		
Catharina <u>Martczinke</u>		
* (1796)		
+ Schönfliess 11.12.1839 (43 J.alt)		
II. Neu-Barkoschin (Schönfliess) 22.11.1840 (43 J.alt)		
Susanna <u>Wohlert</u> (27 Jahr alt)		
* (1813)		
+		
I. Kinder:		
1) <u>Heinriette</u>	-	* Schönfliess 18. 8.1825
	+	" 7. 1.1832
2) <u>Wilhelmine</u>	-	" 28.11.1826
	+	
	oo	Neu-Barkoschin (Schönfliess) 21.11.1847
		Karl, Sohn des Eigenkättners in Neu-Grabau <u>Gottfried Karnath</u>
3) <u>Caroline</u>	-	* Grünhof/Schönfliess 12. 9.1828
	+	
	oo	
4) <u>Julianna</u>	-	* Grünhof/Schönfliess 24. 7.1830
	+	" 12. 1.1832
5) <u>Emilie Charlotte</u>	-	" 9.11.1833
	+	
	oo	
6) <u>Carl Gustav</u>	-	
(Zwilling)	*	Grünhof/Schönfliess 27. 9.1837
	+	
	oo	
7) <u>Ferdinand Julius</u>	-	* Grünhof/Schönfliess 27. 9.1837
	+	" 22. 8.1847

Krey		Bl.8a
II.		
8) <u>Friedrich Wilhelm</u>	-	Eigentümer in Adl.Schönfliess
	*	Grünhof/Schönfliess 24. 4.1841
	+	
	oo	Neu-Barkoschin (Adl.Schönfliess) 1.12.1870
		Florentine Emilie, zweite Tochter des bäuerlichen Besitzers in Schönebeck Christian <u>Patzke</u> (24 J.alt)
9) <u>Auguste Mathilde</u>	-	* Grünhof/Schönfliess 27. 9.1843
	+	" 18.10.1844
10) <u>Amalia Albertine</u>	-	* Schönfliess Abbau 18. 1.1848
	+	
	oo	
11) <u>Anna Berta</u>	-	* Schönfliess Abbau 3.10.1852
	+	
	oo	
12) <u>Mathilde Luise</u>	-	* Schönfliess 11.12.1855
	+	
	oo	

Appendix Material
for Karl Gustav Krey (1837-1894)
and Augusta Boldt (1844-1903)
their time in Danzig and their move to Saarbrücken

Karl Gustav was working in the city of Danzig where he met and married Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt in 1866. Included in this section are:

1. Introductory calendar page and portraits of Karl and Augusta.
2. Family Group Sheet for Karl & Augusta Krey filled out by daughter, Clara Krey Martinson.
3. Walther-Müller Dultz Worksheet page for Johann Daniel Boldt showing Augusta as the only child, marrying Karl Gustav Krey.
4. St. Bartholemew's Church in Danzig where Augusta was christened.
5. St. Catherine's Church in Danzig where Karl & Augusta were married.
6. Section on Danzig
 - a. Brief history of Danzig
 - b. Pictures of the city of Danzig - City Hall Now and Then
 - c. Danzig Railroad Station where Karl Gustav worked
 - d. Duties of a baggage handler (in German).
 - e. The Prussian Eastern Railway at the time Karl Gustav worked there (1866-1872)
6. Current map of Saarbrücken (where Karl & Augusta lived)
7. Background information on the Saar River and Saarbrücken

**Karl Gustav Krey
and
Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt**



**their son is Paul F. Krey
his son is Kenneth R. Krey
his daughter is Keena Krey**



Karl Gustav Krey was born 27 Sep 1837 to Jacob and C. Martczinke Krey on the Gruenhof in Prussia (is now Poland). When he was 12, his twin brother died. He left his father and moved to Danzig, where he worked for the railroad. He married Augusta in a church in Danzig. He then followed his railroad career to Saarbruecken. Karl died 8 May 1894 at the age of 60. His 3 youngest children, Clara, Robert and Paul were still living at home. Clara was taught the church by Thomas E. McKay and moved to the U.S. Later, Robert and Paul also joined the church and followed her to Utah.

Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt was born 8 Jan 1844 in Danzig, East Prussia (what is now Poland). Her parents were Andreas Daniel Jacob Bolt and Christina B. Kung. Andreas was a "Braumeister" (brewer). Augusta married Karl Gustav on May 6, 1866 at the age of 22. She had 14 children. Paul Frederick was number 13. Augusta died in April of 1903 at the age of 59.

One page of a family history calendar showing one ancestor or ancestor family for each month of the year.
Created by Kristina Price Shurts, great-great-grand-daughter of Karl Gustav and Augusta Krey.

Portraits of Karl & Augusta



Clara Krey may have brought these portraits of her parents with her when she came to America. The handwriting on Augusta's picture matches Clara's handwritten family group sheet for Karl Gustav Krey. Augusta comes across as well-groomed, well-dressed and with a gentle demeanor. Karl Gustav is reportedly wearing his railroad uniform. He could certainly grow a fine beard and mustache. It is difficult to date these pictures, but they may have been taken when they were in their 40s and living in St. Wendel, Germany.

HUSBAND *Carl Gustav Krey*
 Birth *27 September 1837* Place *Schoersfließ, Dauszig, Germany*
 Chr. _____ Place _____
 Death *8 May 1894* Place *St. Johann-Saarbrücken, Germany*
 Burial _____ Place *St. Johann - Saarbrücken, Germany*
 Father *Jacob Krey* Mother (Maiden Name) *Katharina Martenshake Krey*
 Mar. *Augusta Wilhelmine Boldt* Place *Dauszig, Germany*
 Other Wives (if any) _____

Where was information shown on this family record obtained?
Family Record

HUSBAND'S Name (in Full) *Carl Gustav Krey*

TEMPLE ORDINANCE DATA

HUSBAND:
 Baptized *10 June 1913*
 Endowed *11 June 1913*
 Heir *Robert Hermann Krey*
 Relationship of Heir *Son*

WIFE *Augusta Wilhelmine Boldt*
 Birth *7 January 9 1874* Place *Dauszig, Germany*
 Chr. _____ Place *St. Johann-Saarbrücken*
 Death *26 April 1913* Place *Dauszig, Germany*
 Burial _____ Place _____
 Father *Andreas Jacob Daniel Boldt* Mother (Maiden Name) *Christina Barbara Krey*
 Other Hus. (if any) _____

Name and address of person submitting this sheet:
Clara A. Krey Martinson
836 E. 6th St. - Street
Salt Lake City, Ut.

WIFE:
 Baptized *10 June 1913*
 Endowed *11 June 1913*
 Sealed to Husband *11 June 1913*
 Heir *Robert Hermann Krey*
 Relationship of Heir *Son*

Place Additional Genealogical and Historical Data on Reverse Side

Male or Female	CHILDREN (Give names in full in order of birth)	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN		State or Country	DIED			MARRIED	BAPTIZED	ENDOWED	SEALED TO PARENTS
		Day	Mo.	Yr.	Town	County		Day	Mo.	Yr.				
F	1 <i>Miranda Selma Elizabeth Krey</i>	13	Nov.	1866	<i>Dauszig</i>		<i>Germany</i>	8.	6.	1935	Date <i>April 1892</i> To <i>Frederick Ambrosius</i>	<i>27. Febr. 1897</i>	<i>6 May 1937</i>	<i>6 May 1937</i>
F	2 <i>Margarethe Eugenie Krey</i>	14	Dec.	1867	<i>Dauszig</i>		<i>Germany</i>	8.	July	1942	Date <i>27. September 1892</i> To <i>Carl Valentine Hoering</i>	<i>10 Dec. 1947</i>	<i>7. Jan. 1948</i>	<i>29 April 1948</i>
F	3 <i>Olga Gertrude Krey</i>	1	July	1869	<i>Dauszig</i>		<i>Germany</i>	14	Sept	1938	Date <i>2. November 1893</i> To <i>Robert G. Manshardt</i>	<i>Oct 1906</i>	<i>24 March 1927</i>	<i>24 March 1927</i>
F	4 <i>Hedwig Sofia Krey</i>	5	Dec	1872	<i>St Wendel</i>	<i>Rhinland</i>	<i>Germany</i>	2.	March	1919	Date <i>November 1897</i> To <i>Alfred Bachmann</i>	<i>18 April 1909</i>	<i>6 January 1926</i>	<i>6 Jan 1926</i>
M	5 <i>Gustav Heinrich Krey</i>	6	21	June 1875	<i>St Wendel</i>	<i>Rhinland</i>	<i>Germany</i>	2	Nov.	1937	Date <i>19. November 1905</i> To <i>Mathilde Bernhiesel</i>	<i>10 Dec. 1947</i>	<i>13 January 1948</i>	<i>29 April 1948</i>
M	6 <i>Jullius Edwin Krey</i>	7		1876	"	"	"			Child 1876	Date _____ To <i>Child</i>	<i>Child</i>		<i>10 Dec. 1926</i>
F	7 <i>Clara Augusta Krey</i>	8	Jan.	2, 1878	"	"	"				Date <i>4. September 1907</i> To <i>Joseph Emanuel Martinson</i>	<i>31 August 1903</i>	<i>4 Sept. 1907</i>	<i>10 Dec. 1926</i>
F	8 <i>Emma Wilhelmine Krey</i>	9	14	Oct 1879	"	"	"				Date <i>13 July 1905</i> To <i>George Kummer</i>			
M	9 <i>Arthur Krey</i>	10		1881	"	"	"			1884	Date _____ To <i>Child</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>10 Dec. 1926</i>
M	10 <i>Robert Hermann Krey</i>	11	12	Jan. 1883	"	"	"			18 Febr. 1922	Date <i>26 February 1911</i> To <i>Anna Reutler</i>	<i>1904</i>	<i>26 Febr. 1911</i>	<i>19 Febr. 1925</i>
M	11 <i>Otto Krey</i>	13	April	1886	<i>Saarbrücken</i>		"			Sept. 1886	Date _____ To <i>Child</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>10 Dec. 1926</i>
F	12 <i>Augusta Krey</i>	5		1874	<i>St. Wendel</i>	<i>Rhinland</i>	<i>Germany</i>			1874	Date _____ To <i>Child</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>10 Dec. 1926</i>
M	13 <i>Paul Friedrich Krey</i>	12	14	Nov. 1884	<i>Saarbrücken</i>		"			9 August 1947	Date <i>31 October 1907</i> To <i>Maria Zimmerman</i>	<i>2 Jan. 1906</i>	<i>31 October 1907 - 24 March 1927</i>	
	14										Date _____ To _____			
	15										Date _____ To _____			

Family Group Sheet for Karl and Augusta Krey filled out by hand by their daughter, Clara Krey Martinson

✓ Boldt X Johann Daniel Boldt Bl.1.
 Böttchermeister. 1802 - 1806 in Danzig-Stolzenberg,
 1808 - 1810 in Kohling, Kirchspiel Rambeltsch, ab 1817
 in Danzig.
 * (wohl Danzig) (1765 - 1768)
 + Danzig (59 J.) 17.) 6.1824
 □ " St.Barbara 20.)
 oo (II.?) Danzig-Stolzenberg (36 J.) 3. 4.1804
Catharina Elisabeth Scharping (s.dort!)
 * Dirschau 15. 3.1778
 +
Kinder:
 1. Johann Carl - Böttcher, lebt 1824.
 *)
 ~) Danzig-Stolzenberg 2.) 12.1804
 9.)
 oo
 2. Johann Daniel - offenbar früh gestorben?
 *)
 ~) Danzig-Stolzenberg 28.3.) 1806
 6.4.)
 X 3. Andreas Daniel Jacob - Böttchermeister in Danzig.
 * Kohling 17.) 8.1808
 ~ Rambeltsch 21.)
 + Danzig-Lazarett (39 J.) 7. 1.1847
 oo Danzig St.Bartholomae 29. 5.1842 (33 J.)
Christina Barbara Kung (siehe dort!)
Einziges Kind: Augusta Wilhelmina
 * Danzig 8.) 1.1844
 ~ " ,St.Bartholomae 28.)
 oo 8. 5.1866
Carl Gustav Krey (s.dort!)
 4. Eleonore Andriette - wohl früh gestorben!
 * Kohling 24.) 4.1810
 ~ Rambeltsch 29.)
 5. Renata Elisabeth - lebt 1824, 10 Jahre alt.
 *
 ~
 +
 oo

Walther Müller-Dultz Worksheet page for Johann Daniel Boldt.

Shown as child # 3 is **Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt** who is the father of Karl Gustav's wife, **Augusta Wilhelmina**.

It is interesting to note that the Boldt family were brewmasters and that Andreas was probably the only living heir. The worksheet also shows that Andreas remained in Danzig and was married in the St. Bartholomae church and that their only child, Augusta was christened there.

Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt is Clara's mother and Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt is her grandfather.

Boldt. Bl.1a
 6. Friderica Justina - wohl früh gestorben!
 * Danzig 9. 1. 1817
 ~ " ,St.Barbara
 +
 □
 7. Friedrich Wilhelm - lebt 1824, 5 Jahr alt.
 * Danzig 14.) 8.1819
 ~ " ,St.Barbara 22.)
 +
 □
 oo

St. Bartholemew's Church in Danzig

(also known as St. Bartholemae and Bartholomäikirche)

This church is where Andreas Daniel Jacob Boldt married Christina Barbara Kung in 1842 and where their child, Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt was christened in 1844

St. Bartholemew's was originally built in the 1300s. It was rebuilt in 1500 and was a Lutheran church until 1945 when the Jesuits took it over. It is now a church of the Greek-Ukrainian branch of Catholicism.



A postcard of St. Bartholemew's church in Danzig - "Die Bartholomäikirche" in late 1800s



Picture of St. Bartholemew's taken on visit to Danzig in 1979 by Keena Krey Price.



Sketch of the city of Gdansk or Danzig with St. Bartholemew's Church in center.
(This sketch was bought from a street vendor during the Price's visit in 1979.)

St. Catherine's Church in Danzig

(where Carl Gustav Krey and Augusta Wilhelmina Boldt were married in 1866)

St. Catherine's Church is the oldest church in Gdansk, Poland. It was a Protestant church from 1545 until 1945, after which it became a Roman Catholic church.



St. Catherine's church in 1770



St. Catherine's church, 2013

A Brief History of Danzig

Danzig, or as it is now known, **Gdańsk**, is one of the oldest cities in Poland and is and was an important port and trading center. It was founded by a Polish ruler in the 10th century and since then has had periods of rule by different states creating much turmoil for the inhabitants. In 1308, it was conquered and became part of the territory of the Teutonic Knights. When Danzig became part of Poland again in the 15th century, it prospered as a trading center for Polish grain and attracted people from all over Europe, especially Germans. In 1552, during the Reformation, Catholic churches were changed to Lutheran.

Danzig was annexed by the Kingdom of Prussia in 1793 and then became a free city from 1807-1814. By 1824, East and West Prussia were combined into the Prussian Kingdom which lasted until 1871. This was the time when Karl Gustav Krey was in Danzig (1866-1872). In 1871, the city was included in the newly formed German Empire. The Kreys moved to St. Wendell around this time and would have been moving within the new German state.

Around the time the Kreys left Danzig, the city was experiencing some economic trouble and the German population was starting to dwindle with more people of Polish origin moving to Danzig.

The rest of Danzig's history, reflects that of Germany. In 1933, the city's government was taken over by the local Nazi Party and the democratic opposition was suppressed. At the end of WWII in 1945, the city was given its original Polish name of Gdansk and returned to Polish governing. Most of the original Germans were expelled and by 1948, most of the residents of Danzig were Polish. Danzig was now part of the Polish People's Republic under the Soviet Union. Since about 90% of the old town buildings had been razed in the war, there was an impressive work of restoration between 1952 and the late 1960s.

In the 1970s, there were anti-government demonstrations in Gdansk which led to the Solidarity trade union movement. This opposition ended communist party rule with the election of its leader Lech Walesa as president of Poland in 1989. Today Gdansk is the capital city of the Pomorskie region and is a major industrial and port city with a population of around 460,000.

(for more information, see Wikipedia, History of Gdansk)

Pictures of the city of Danzig (now Gdansk), Poland

City Hall Then and Now

(where Augusta Boldt was born and where she and Karl Gustav Krey lived and raised part of their family before moving to Saarland)



Sketch of Danzig city hall about 1687

("Das recht Stadtsche Rahthause")



City hall in Danzig in 1906

(Postcard photo of how it may have looked at the time of Karl Gustav Krey)



The partially destroyed city hall in 1945



Keena Krey Price standing front of City Hall (left)
in the Old Town Square during 1979 visit.



Sketch of the old town market street and city hall bought from a street artist in 1979 during the Prices visit. (Note the horses and carriages in both the 1906 photo and this sketch.)



Old Town Square in Danzig with restored city hall - 1979 (photo by Prices)

Danzig Railroad Station (Danzig Hauptbahnhof)

(where Karl Gustav Krey worked as a Gepäkmeister or Master Baggage Handler abt 1870)

The station was originally built in the late 1800s. At the end of WWII, the Soviets destroyed the building along with most of Danzig. The entire structure was rebuilt after the war.



1920 postcard of the "Danzig Hauptbahnhof"



Front view of the station today.
(Google Maps picture.)

(left) Keena Krey Price and children walk by the
Danzig Railroad Station in 1979

Duties of a Baggage Handler (in German)

Since Karl Gustav Krey was a "Gepäckmeister" or Master Baggage Handler, it is interesting to note how complicated these duties are, as described in an excerpt from the German Encyclopedia of Railroad Procedures: (*See link to website below)

Gepäckabfertigung (*luggage registration; enregistrement des bagages; spedizione bagagli*).

Inhalt:

I. Abfertigung in den Ländern des europäischen Festlandes. – 1. Annahmestellen. 2. Prüfung der Annahmefähigkeit im allgemeinen. 3. Verpackung. 4. Entfernung älterer Post- und Eisenbahnzeichen. 5. Adresse. 6. Zeit der Auflieferung. 7. Vorweisung der Fahrkarte, Bestimmungstation des Gepäcks. 8. Feststellung des Gewichts. 9. Ausfertigung der Begleitpapiere und Beklebung der Gepäckstücke. 10. Erhebung der Fracht. 11. Verladung und Übergabe des Gepäcks an den Zugbeamten. 12. Mitnahme unabgefertigten Gepäcks. 13. Nachsendung von Gepäck. 14. Obliegenheiten des Packmeisters während der Fahrt. 15. Übergabe des Gepäcks vom Zuge an die Station. 16. Auslieferung des Gepäcks an den Reisenden. 17. Behandlung von Gepäck, das nicht rechtzeitig bezogen wird, Lagergeld, Verkauf von unanbringlichem Gepäck. 18. Fehlendes, überzähliges oder beschädigtes Gepäck. 19. Kassen- und Rechnungsführung. –

II. Abfertigung in England und Amerika. – 1. In England. 2. In den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. G. im engeren Sinn umfaßt die bahnamtlichen Verrichtungen, die mit der Annahme von Gepäck zur Beförderung verbunden sind. In weiterem Sinn fallen unter diesen Begriff alle bahnamtlichen Verrichtungen, die mit dem Gepäckbeförderungsdienst zusammenhängen. Das Gepäck wird in den Ländern des europäischen Festlandes überall ungefähr auf die gleiche Weise abgefertigt; wesentlich verschieden hiervon ist die Abfertigung in England und in Amerika.

I. Abfertigung in den Ländern des europäischen Festlandes.

1. Annahmestellen. Gewöhnlich wird das Gepäck bei den Gepäckexpeditionen (Gepäckabfertigungen) der Stationen aufgegeben. Daneben fertigen in großen Städten mitunter besondere bahnamtliche Stadtbureaus, ferner Reise- und Auskunftsbureaus sowie Gasthöfe auf Grund von Abmachungen mit der Bahn Gepäck ab und besorgen gleichzeitig seine Beförderung zum Bahnhof. Andererseits kommt es auf Nebenbahnen vor, daß die Abfertigung des Gepäcks am Gepäckwagen durch den Zugführer erfolgt. Ebenso wird auf Haltestellen, die nicht für die Gepäckabfertigung eingerichtet sind, Gepäck unter Vorbehalt nachträglicher Abfertigung angenommen.

2. Prüfung der Annahmefähigkeit im allgemeinen. Die Entscheidung, ob die Abfertigung als Reisegepäck zulässig ist, bleibt dem sachverständigen Ermessen

der annehmenden Beamtenüberlassen. Diese sind gewöhnlich angewiesen, dem Publikum möglichst entgegenzukommen.

3. Verpackung. Das Reisegepäck muß sicher und dauerhaft verpackt sein. Unverpacktes oder mangelhaft verpacktes Gepäck kann zurückgewiesen werden. Wird es gleichwohl als zur Beförderung geeignet angenommen, so wird von den Annahmebeamten ein Vermerk (»Unverpackt« oder »Verpackung mangelhaft«) auf den Gepäckschein gesetzt. Die Annahme des Gepäckscheins mit dem Vermerke gilt in Deutschland, Österreich und Ungarn als Anerkennung des festgestellten Zustandes. Andere Bahnen (z.B. die französischen) verlangen von den Reisenden bei der Aufgabe eine Bestätigung durch Unterschrift. Unverpackte Fahrräder pflegen bei allen Bahnen gegen Anerkennung des Mangels der Verpackung angenommen zu werden.

4. Entfernung älterer Post- und Eisenbahnzeichen. Die Reisenden sind verpflichtet, ältere Beförderungszeichen von den Gepäckstücken zu entfernen (§ 31 EVO. und Eis.-Betr.-Regl.). Unterlassen sie dies, so kann deren Entfernung bei der Aufgabe verlangt werden. Geschieht dies nicht und wird das Gepäck infolge der irreführenden Bezettelung verschleppt, so wird dadurch nach der in Deutschland herrschenden Rechtsauffassung an der Haftung der Bahn nichts geändert. In der Schweiz ist durch § 29 des Transportreglements bestimmt, daß die Bahn in solchen Fällen nicht haftet; die gleiche Rechtsauffassung herrscht auch in anderen Ländern.

5. Adresse. In Deutschland, Österreich und Ungarn ist die Angabe einer Adresse auf dem Gepäck nicht vorgeschrieben. In der Schweiz wird den Reisenden empfohlen, ihr Gepäck mit Adresse zu versehen (§ 32 Transportreglement). In Belgien ist eine lesbare Adresse vorgeschrieben. Auch in Frankreich und Italien soll das Gepäck eine Adresse tragen; jedoch pflegt Gepäck ohne Adresse nicht zurückgewiesen zu werden.

6. Zeit der Auflieferung. Das Gepäck muß, um mit einem bestimmten Zug befördert zu werden, innerhalb der hierfür festgesetzten Fristen aufgeliefert werden. In Deutschland, Österreich und Ungarn kann die Annahme von Gepäck abgelehnt werden, das nicht spätestens 15 Minuten vor Abgang des Zuges auf geliefert wird. In der Schweiz wird die Beförderung von Gepäck nicht gewährleistet, wenn es nicht mindestens 10 Minuten vor Abgang des Zuges aufgegeben ist. Auch in den anderen europäischen Ländern (Belgien, Frankreich, Italien u.s.w.) bestehen teils in den Gesetzen und Verordnungen, teils in den Tarifen ähnliche Vorschriften. Alle Fristen haben indessen lediglich den Zweck, unbilligen Anforderungen und Entschädigungsansprüchen der Reisenden entgegenzutreten zu können. Für die abfertigen Beamten gilt wohl überall die Dienstvorschrift, daß sie Gepäck solange abzufertigen haben, als dessen Mitnahme noch möglich ist, ohne den Abgang der Züge über die fahrplanmäßige Zeit aufzuhalten. In dringenden Fällen wird mitunter Gepäck ausnahmsweise auch unter Vorbehalt späterer Abfertigung unabgefertigt mitgenommen. (S. Ziff. 12.)

7. Vorweisung der Fahrkarte, Bestimmungsstation des Gepäcks. In Deutschland ist die Fahrkarte, sobald Gepäck aufgegeben, vorzuzeigen und dadurch zu kennzeichnen, daß auf der Rückseite der Gepäckstempel aufgedruckt wird. Erfolgt die Abfertigung nicht nach der Zielstation der Fahrkarte, sondern nach einer Zwischenstation, so ist diese neben dem Gepäckstempel zu vermerken. Bei den österreichischen und ungarischen Bahnen ist das gleiche Verfahren nur für Fahrausweise vorgeschrieben, auf die Freigewicht gewährt wird. In den Niederlanden und der Schweiz kann die Vorweisung der Karte verlangt werden.

Bei Bahnen, die Freigepäck gewähren (Frankreich, Rußland u.s.w.), muß die Karte bei Aufgabe des Gepäcks vorgewiesen werden.

Direkte Gepäckabfertigung kann im allgemeinen nur nach solchen Stationen verlangt werden, nach denen die Tarifentfernungen bekannt sind oder direkte Gepäcksätze bestehen. Fällt bei Bahnen mit Freigepäck das Gepäck in die Freigewichtsgrenze, so kann es naturgemäß überallhin abgefertigt werden, wohin der Reisende fährt. Ebenso kann in Deutschland Gepäck der Vorstufe (25 kg zu jeder Fahrkarte) auch nach solchen Stationen durchgehend abgefertigt werden, nach denen keine Gepäckzonensätze bestehen, wenn nur mit anderen Mitteln (Kursbuch u. dgl.) festgestellt werden kann, welche der 3 Vorstufenzonen Anwendung findet. Die Abfertigung von Gepäck, dessen Gewicht die Vorstufe übersteigt, nach solchen Stationen, für die keine Gepäcksätze bestehen, geschieht auf dem Wege des sogenannten »Umbehandlungsverfahrens«, wobei die sonst durch gebrochene Abfertigung bei Zonentarifen eintretenden Verteuerungen vermieden werden.

8. Feststellung des Gewichts. Das Gepäck wird in der Regel vor der Abfertigung verwogen. In Österreich und Ungarn ist die Verwiegung obligatorisch; in Deutschland kann sie unterbleiben, wenn die abfertigenden Beamten durch den Augenschein die Überzeugung gewinnen, daß das Gewicht des Gepäcks die Vorstufe nicht übersteigt. In Ländern mit Freigepäck pflegt das gleiche für Gepäck zu gelten, dessen Gewicht offensichtlich innerhalb der Freigewichtsgrenze bleibt.

Die Verwiegung geht in der Regel in der Weise vor sich, daß das Gepäck von der Gepäckbank auf die Wage geschoben wird. Der Wiegemeister ruft sodann dem Gepäckbeamten am Schalter die zu einer Sendung gehörige Zahl der Stücke, ihr Gewicht und die Bestimmungsstation zu; auch gibt er diesem, wenn es sich um Anrechnung von Freigewicht oder der Vorstufe in Deutschland handelt, die Zahl der vorgezeigten Fahrkarten an.

9. Ausfertigung der Begleitpapiere und Beklebung der Gepäckstücke. Bei der Aufgabe von Gepäck wird dem Reisenden ein Gepäckschein übergeben. Zu dem Gepäckschein gehören ein Stamm, die Packmeisterkarte und eine Anzahl von Beklebezetteln. Der Stamm bleibt bei der Gepäckabfertigung zurück, den Schein erhält der Reisende als Ausweis, die Packmeisterkarte wird dem Zugbeamten als Begleitzettel mitgegeben und die Beklebezettel dienen zur Bezeichnung der Gepäckstücke.

Stamm und Gepäckschein sind häufig gleichlautend und werden im Durchschreibeverfahren hergestellt. Die Packmeisterkarte ist entweder gleichfalls eine Pause des Gepäckscheins oder wird, wie z.B. in Preußen, besonders – ohne Angabe der Fracht – ausgefertigt.

Die Gepäckscheine sollen – sei es im Vordruck, sei es handschriftlich – außer ihrer Ordnungsnummer und der Firma der Eisenbahnverwaltung enthalten:

- a) die Abgangs- und Bestimmungsstation,
- b) den Beförderungsweg,
- c) den Tag der Aufgabe und den Zug, zu dem das Gepäck aufzugeben ist,
- d) die Anzahl der Fahrausweise,
- e) die Anzahl und das Gewicht der Gepäckstücke, eventuell nach Abzug des Freigewichts,

f) die Fracht und etwaige Nebengebühren für Versicherung des Interesses an der Lieferung etc.

Die Beklebezettel werden in Deutschland erst im Augenblicke der Abfertigung von den übrigen Papieren (Gepäckschein und Packmeisterkarte nebst Stamm) abgetrennt. Bei den österreichischen und ungarischen Bahnen werden sie lose aufbewahrt und bestehen vielfach aus 2 Teilen, dem Nummerzettel mit der Nummer des Gepäckscheins und dem Stationszettel mit dem Namen der Abgangs- und Bestimmungsstation.

Die Beklebezettel enthalten in Deutschland neben der Ordnungsnummer des Gepäckscheins und den Namen der Abgangs- und Bestimmungsstation, soweit dies nötig ist, noch den Beförderungsweg sowie, falls mehrere Stücke auf denselben Gepäckschein aufgegeben sind, deren Anzahl.

In Österreich und Ungarn steht, wenn der Beklebezettel aus 2 Teilen besteht, die erstere Angabe auf dem Stationszettel, die letztere Angabe, die nur für den direkten Verkehr mit anderen Bahnen vorgeschrieben ist, dagegen auf dem Nummerzettel. Neben den Hauptbeklebezetteln kommen noch andere Beklebezettel für besondere Verhältnisse vor, z.B. im Verkehr mit großen Städten (Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg u.s.w.) Farbige Zettel mit Angabe des Empfangsbahnhofs, für Gepäckstücke, die unter Zollverschluß befördert werden, rote oder grüne Zettel mit der Aufschrift »Zollgut« u.s.w.

Die Ausfertigung der Begleitpapiere erfolgt in der Regel in der Weise, daß der Beamte am Schalter, nachdem ihm der Wiegemeister die erforderlichen Angaben gemacht hat, die Papiere ausschreibt und dem Reisenden den Gepäckschein gegen Bezahlung der Fracht aushändigt. In Deutschland erhält der Wiegemeister von dem Beamten am Schalter auch die vom Gepäckschein abzutrennenden Beklebezettel. In Österreich und Ungarn sucht sich der Wiegemeister aus den von ihm verwalteten Beständen die passenden Stations- und Nummerzettel aus.

Wenn es sich um Sendungen handelt, die als Freigeäck gehen, wird vielfach der Gepäckbeamte am Schalter gar nicht in Anspruch genommen. Ein ähnliches Verfahren, das sogenannte »vereinfachte Gepäckabfertigungsverfahren«, besteht bei den deutschen Bahnen für Sendungen, die innerhalb der Vorstufe verbleiben und daher entweder 0·20 oder 0·50 oder 1 M. kosten. Für diese Sendungen werden besondere geldwerte Scheine ausgegeben, deren Inhalt einschließlich des Preises – in dem Binnenverkehr kann der Name der Bestimmungsstation auch handschriftlich eingetragen werden – vorgedruckt ist. Die genannten Scheine werden sofort an der Gepäckbank dem Reisenden gegen Bezahlung der Fracht behändigt und von den Gepäckabfertigungsstellen in ähnlicher Weise verwaltet und verrechnet, wie die Fahrkarten von den Fahrkartenausgaben. . . (continues; see Note below)

* Note: The above is only an excerpt. The full text of this article takes 24 pages and can be seen by going to the following website:

<http://de.academic.ru/dic.nsf/eisenbahnwesens/1203/Gep%C3%A4ckabfertigung>

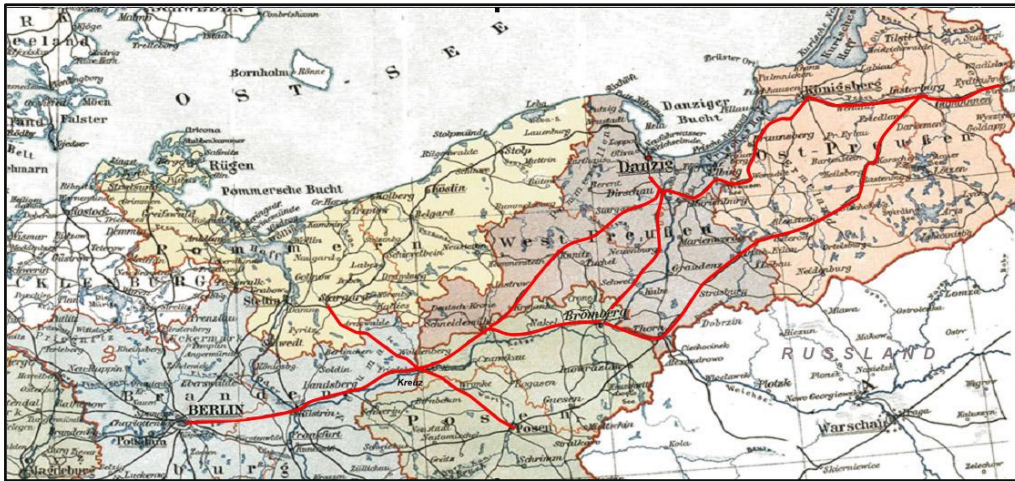
(for a rough translation into English, enter the above url into <https://translate.google.com>)

The Prussian Eastern Railway in Danzig

at the time Karl Gustav Krey worked there (1866-1872)

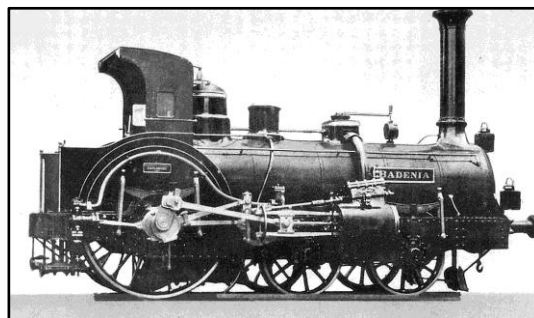
Background on the Prussian Eastern Railway (Preussische Ostbahn):

The lines of this railway connected Prussian cities from Berlin to Königsberg and included Danzig. The idea for the railway started in 1840 when the Prussian military sought a connection to the Russian border. By 1852, lines were completed from Dirschau to Danzig and by 1867 the last section from Berlin to Königsberg was completed. At this time, Königsberg was the capital of East Prussia and this major undertaking was a way to unify Prussia.



Main routes of the Prussian Eastern Railway marked in red on map of 1905

The Eastern Railway was constructed during an economic crisis and it helped to create jobs on a large scale. It is said that in 1851, the railroad employed over 12,000 workers in building the tracks. Many others were also employed in operating offices and stations in the main cities such as Danzig.



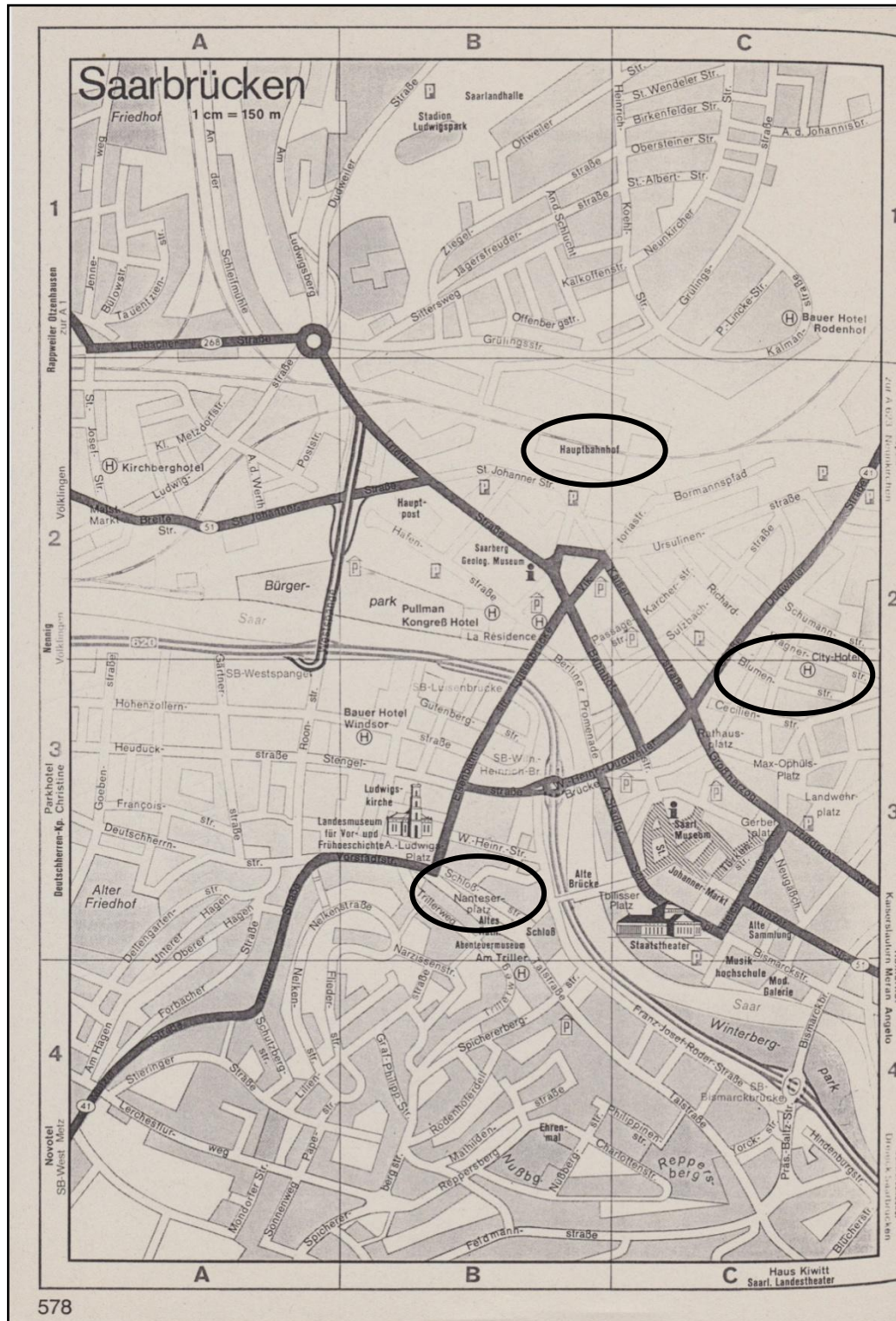
Type of engine used in Prussia, late 1800s

For more information, see the following:

Wikipedia: Eastern Prussian Railroad; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prussian_Eastern_Railway

Current Map of Saarbrücken

(where Karl & Augusta lived)



Note the three circled areas: "Hauptbahnhof" (main railroad station) - where Karl Gustav worked as baggage handler for the railroad; "Blumen str." - where the family probably lived; "Schloss str.- where Olga and Frederick Mahnhardt lived when their son, Arthur, was born.

Background information on The Saar River and Saarbrücken

(From Encyclopedia Britannica, 1911)

SAAR, a river of Germany, a right-bank tributary of the Mosel. It rises in the Donon, an eminence of the Vosges, close to the Franco-German frontier, and flows at first north, then north-west and finally north again to its junction with the Mosel at Konz. Its length is 143 m. The middle part of its valley is an important industrial district, with coal mines and a variety of manufactures; the Saar wines are also well known. The principal towns on the Saar are Saargemünd, Saarbrücken and St Johann (which face each other across the river), Saarlouis and Saarburg. The river is navigable up to Saargemünd, a distance of 75 m. From here there is connection with the Rhine-Marne canal by way of the Saar canal, built in 1862, and 40 m. in length, following the Saar valley upwards for about half that distance.

SAARBRÜCKEN, a town of Germany, in the Prussian Rhine Province, on the left bank of the Saar, a navigable tributary of the Mosel, is situated 49 m. by rail N.E. of Metz, at the south end of one of the most extensive coal-fields in Europe, to which it has given its name. Pop. (1885) 10,453; (1905) 26,944. With the towns of St Johann, immediately opposite on the right bank of the river, and Malstatt-Burbach, Saarbrücken forms a single community, the three places having been united in 1909. Saarbrücken has four Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic and an Old Catholic church, and a town hall adorned with paintings by Anton von Werner, illustrating episodes of the war of 1870. Other buildings are the castle, until 1793 the residence of the princes of the house of Nassau-Saarbrücken; a gymnasium (high school), founded in 1615, and a celebrated mining academy. The industries of St Johann-Saarbrücken include wool-spinning, brewing, and the manufacture of leather, tobacco, chemicals and iron wares. The trade is chiefly connected with the produce of the neighboring coal mines and that of the numerous important iron and glass works of the district. The Saarbrücken coal fields extend over 70 sq. m., are estimated to yield about 10,000,000 tons annually, and give employment to nearly 50,000 men.

Saarbrücken owes its name to a bridge which existed in Roman times. Its early lords were the bishops of Metz, the counts of the lower Saargau, and the counts of the Ardennes. From 1381 to 1793 it belonged to the counts of Nassau-Saarbrücken, and then, after having been in the possession of France from 1801 to 1815, it passed to Prussia. In the Franco-Prussia War, Saarbrücken was seized by the French on the and of August 1870, but the first German victory on the heights of Spicheren, 3 m. to the south, relieved it four days later.



Appendix Material
for Olga Krey Manhardt (1869-1938)

1. Arthur Manhart's Certificate of Birth (Olga's son)
2. Schloss Strasse 16, Saarbrücken, Germany (where Arthur was born) - before and after the war
3. Letter Olga wrote to Clara in 1905 telling of her decision to join the LDS church
 - a. English translation
 - b. German transcription
 - c. Copy of handwritten letter
4. Passenger list for Olga Manhardt on "S.S. Ohio" - April 3, 1923
5. 1938 Death Certificate and notice for Olga Gertraut Mahnhardt
6. 1940 Census of Thatcher, Idaho for Arthur and Myrtle Manhart

Arthur Mahnhardt's Certificate of Birth

(mention of birthplace being "Schloss strasse #16")

Certificate of Birth

#270

Saarbrucken, 13 July 1894

Before the undersigned official of vital statistics appeared today personally known as (habreif) Robert Mahnhardt, resident of Saarbrucken, Schloss strasse #16, of Protestant religion, and indicated that by Olga Mahnhardt nee' Krey, his wife of Protestant religion living with him, was born at Saarbrucken in his home on 12 July 1894 at 3 pm a male child, which received the name

Arthur Gustav Edmund

Approved and signed Robert Mahnhardt

signed by officer of vital statistics

[This was translated by Hans and Ruth Mussler, of Preston, Idaho, on 1 Nov 1998]

Schloss Strasse 16, Saarbrücken, Germany

Birthplace of Arthur Manhart (1894-1961) - Son of Olga Krey and Robert Manhardt

Note on translation: In German, a double "s" (ss) is often written with the symbol "ß".
In addition, words that are separated in English are often combined into one word in German.
So Schloßstraße (see picture below) could be written as Schlossstrasse or Schloss Strasse.
A literal translation of "Palace Street" (Schloss = Palace; Strasse = Street) would be rarely used.



Schloßstraße runs from lower left corner of the picture to the palace courtyard center.
(Google Map view)



Dennis Manhart, standing in the Saarbrücken palace courtyard in 1998, with Schloßstraße, where his great grandfather was born, behind him.

The old Rathaus (city hall) which would have been in operation when Olga & Robert lived there, is on the left side of the picture.



The street sign for Schloßstraße

Schloßstraße - before the war and after the war

Interesting history from book found by Dennis Manhart



Examples of destruction of war and rebuilding in the Baroque style farther down Schloßstraße



Before the destruction of WWII, the buildings were in the Baroque style. Only the building on the right remained standing and was reconstructed to fit in with other buildings.



Partial English translation of 1905 letter written by Olga Krey Manhardt to her sister, Clara Krey, about her recent baptism

St. Johann, d. 25 September 1905

My dearest Clara,

You have probably been longing for a letter from me. Excuse my great neglect but to make up for that I have much to report to you that I think you will find very interesting.

First of all, I rejoice to tell you that I have been received into the covenant of the Lord. On the 19th of September, Elder Bertock baptized me. The president of the Frankfurt Conference confirmed me. (Do you remember him?) I have to tell you that I would describe this day as the most beautiful day of my life as I had such a heavenly feeling. In joyful consciousness I knew that all of my sins were forgiven. I feel like I am as new born and have noticed that I feel more peaceful than ever before. I wish I could express it in the words of poets! I wish I could say how deeply I felt the power of the Almighty come upon me. I hope you will also share this joy.

And now some more news...Elder Bertock has been transferred. He was with us for three weeks. He suffered from rheumatism and was so afflicted that he couldn't move his legs. I had to attend to him and became so concerned that I asked the Elders to give him a blessing. A few days later he felt much better. He hasn't had a doctor and to me it is a sure proof that it is through the power of God and his priesthood that he recovered so quickly. And I feel very thankful to our Father in Heaven...(Rest of letter not yet translated)

I must now close for today, And I hope that this letter finds you healthy and happy.

Greetings and kisses from afar 1000 X 10000

Your firm-in-the-faith Sister,

Olga

Many Greetings from

Arthur Robert Paul

German transcription of Olga's 1905 letter

written by Olga Krey Manhardt to her sister, Clara Krey, about her recent baptism

St. Johann, d. 25 September 1905

Meine Liebe Geschwister Clara!

Du wirst gewiss schon zehenzuchtig einen Brief von mir erwarten. Doch entschuldige mein grosse nachlassigkeit. Dafür werde ich dir noch auf viel neues berichten was dich interessieren wird. Zuerst wird es für dich das Neuste sein was dir...mitteilen das ich in dem Bund des Herrn aufgenommen bin seit dem 19 Sept. Eltester Bertock hat mich getauft. Präsident von der Frankfurter Conference (Canon?) wenn du ihn vielleicht kennst, hat mich confirmiert. Es auss.....nammens Eldtester Nammens (Her?)..... Ich muss dir gestehen das ich diesen Tag als den schonstes Tag meines Lebes bezeichnen würde, den ich hatte ein Himmlisches gefühl. In Freudigen Bewusstzein das mir alle meine Sünde vergeben sind. Ich fuhle mich wie neu geboren und habe auch schon an mir bemerkt das ich viel zufriedener fühle als je zuvor, ja, ich möchte mit den Worten des Dichters ausrugen: Ach, könnte ich nur sagen wie Tief ich emfinde die Kraft des Allmächtigen auf mir rührt.

Hoffentlich wirst du dich auch darüber Freuen. Nun noch eine weitere neuigkeit. Eltester Bartock ist seit dem 24 September nach (Ibörne?) versetzt und zwar ganz plötzlich u. unerwartet. Der grund is folgende. Der Präsident der Deutche Missionhat drei Wochen bei uns gewohnt u. hat ihn sehr gut gefallen. Er leidet um rheumatismus und zwar sehr...keine Bein rucken konnte. Ich hatte bis jetzt noch keinen Doktor und ist es mir ein sichers Bewiss das er durch die Macht Gottes und durch die Kraft seines Preistertums so schnell besser geworden ist und fullte sehr dankbar zu unserem Himmlischer Vater. Er ist zwar noch sehr ählend und ich muss noch einige Tage zu Hause bleiben.

Will nun für heute schliessen und wunschen das dich der Brief gesund u. munter antrift. Es grüsst u. küsst dich aus der Ferne 1000 X 10000 deiner dich in bande Schwester Olga

Vielen Grüssen v. Arthur Robert Paul

Partial transcriptions from other parts of letter:

Und ich muste seine Beine (enriben) hin und huher legen in meinem Angst bat ich die Eltester ihn zu segnen. Tags darauf fühlte er gleich viel besser. Und so jeden Tag ein wenig besser.

Leider muss ich sagen das er weider krank.

Wird ..veile zuruck.

Paul u. Br. Bertock haben waren under abwesenheit dein ...Brief so wie der Dollar welcher du mir freudlichst geschicht...vielen Dank..

Robert...verizt nach Türingen zu Art und Gross...war das ein Fruede für ...weider zusehen.

Copy of 1905 letter in Olga's handwriting

(The original letter was copied in 1982 by Keena Krey Price. It was in possession of Gayle Crandall Kapaloski who had saved the letters that Clara had received.)

St. Louis, Mo., d. 25. Okt. 1905

Bapt. 19-115

Meine liebe Schwester Clara!

Sie wird gewiß schon sehr glücklich sein
Leidenschaftlich zu erwarten das auf sich
wenn große Unzufriedenheit das für
wird ich dir auch viel Glück
den wert ich in hoffentlich wird. Zucht
wird ich für dich das Haupt sein wenn
die mit dem Rest in der Stadt
Jahre auf genommen die seit dem 1. Aug.
Absterbebestimmung gewünscht
Präsident v. der Frankfurter Konferenz
(Luna) wenn die Spezialbestimmung
fortwährend bestätigt werden wenn
wenn man das Absterbebestimmung
den zugehen. Ich muß dir gratulieren
das ich dir das auch sehr schön

meinab I. Cant bezufragen werde,
Ihm ich setze, ein freundlich Gefühl
Ist gründigen Bewußtsein des Bessern
alle meine Tünden vorzuziehen sind.
Ich fühle mich wie manige Jahre in fernem
ausgehen wir nicht gemerkt daß ich viel
zufriedenheit fühle, es ist zu vor, für
ich möchte mit dem Bessern Ich Siebent
entdecken: Ich höre ich nicht so zu
wie ich ich nicht finde Ich Kraft des
Mühseligem auf mich rüft.
Joffentlich weißt du dich auf dem über
früher. Nun noch eine gewisse Häufigkeit
Ältester Birtoch ist seit dem 24 Tagt.
nach Hören versetzt in zu vor jeung
plötzlich immer wieder. Der Grund ist

folgender: In Proseidort der hiesigen
Mission Bollwerk vor sich zu haben, in
gewöhnlich bei Küfen überreicht. Ich bin
und dem Teige die Trage für den Raum
halten sich ein Stück aus dem Hause
wahrhaftig Küfen nicht gut zu haben
fest, mit mit gebalter Tracht vor sich
in der Zeit, in der sie unter andern
erwähnt, sie zu verabschieden, was ich
für eine Gesellschaft sei. Bruder Ber
tock ist seit dem Teige nicht mehr so
schlecht zu gehen. In der Zeit, in
Zimmer leer war ist er zu, und zu
man in der 3. Woge bei, und gewöhnlich,
und fest ist er fast gut, und es ist
er würde gerade fühlen, in der Zeit, in

zu Hause. Ich hoffe, daß ich Sie bald wieder
gesehen. Nun muß ich Sie noch mitteilen
daß wir Robert Schütz in meine Dienst-
zeit auf 14 Tage paratist, davon noch
Führungen zu Artur Großmeyer.
Ihre beiden Freunde für die mich wieder
zufassen. Wir werden demnächst kleine
Kaffee- u. S. auf dem Grundstück
Kaffee- u. S. auf dem Grundstück, Barbara soll
für die in der Stadt sein, was die
Robert kann sich nicht ganz so
über die Gemüthlichkeit der Dinge.
Wir sind seit dem 13. Winter zurück.
Die in der Stadt Bertach so
während unserer Abwesenheit
in kleine gebracht. Auf dem Grundstück

unserer Abwesenheit kein Brief
von dir. Ich will dir wohl ein
Freundlich geschrieben hast
dieser war sehr schön und
wird dir sehr. Leider muß ich
mitteilen daß er wieder krank
ist und dazu zu Bett liegt, gleich
unserer Ankunft von der
Reise fortan sich gelagert. Er laßt
von dem Unterricht in der
deutschen Sprache keine
Anzeige. Du wirst wohl
sich selbst zu sagen. Sehr
viel besser in jedem Tag eine

nur wenig besser. Ich fahre bis jetzt
nach Keimau. Jeder in ist abweis
nur sieben bis acht Fuß in Länge
die Brust Gottes in Länge die Brust
sind ab drei bis vier Fuß je fuß
besser geworden ist in Länge je fuß
weniger zu meinen fünfzig
Ved. Ich ist zu sein nach je fuß
und muß nach einiger Zeit zu
Haus bleiben. Will man für
sich selbst in die wünsch
der Lieber Brief zu sein in
unter und ist. Ich weiß
in heißt die und der Form 1000
1000 sein die in beide der beiden
die zu sein. Ich
die die Robert Paul

Passenger List for Olga Manhardt, age 52

"S.S. Ohio" Passengers sailing from HAMBURG, April 3rd, 1923

List 5

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES

ALL ALIENS arriving at a port of continental United States from a foreign port or a port of the insular possessions of the United States, and all aliens arriving at a port of said insular possessions from a foreign port, a port of continental United States or a port of said insular possessions.

S. S. "OHIO" Passengers sailing from HAMBURG April 3rd, 1923

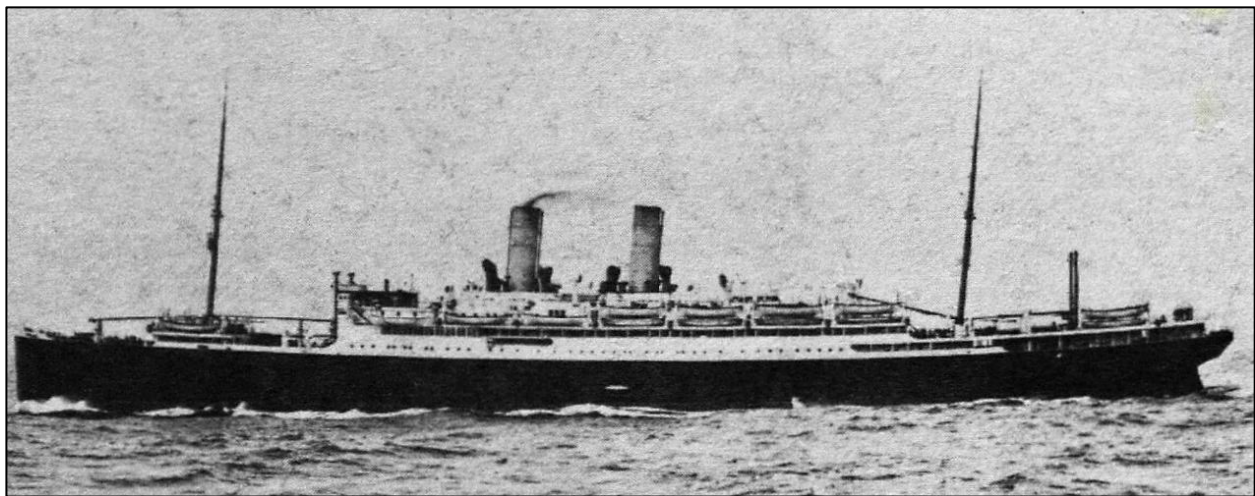
No. on List	HEAD-TAX STATUS (This column for use of Government officials only)	NAME IN FULL (Family name, Given name)	Age	Sex	Calling or occupation	Abled to read and write (in own or other language)	Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject)	Race or people	Last permanent residence (Country, City or town)	The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came	Final destination (Country, City or town)
1		BREH OSCAR	22	M	architect	yes	German	French	Austria Vienna	Father, Josef Bratopics Kunsttischgasse 131 Vienna	N.Y. New York
2		HELMUTH MARIE	29	F	tailor	yes	German	German	Germany Cassel	sister, Therese Meier Hermannsgasse 504 Helliggenstadt	N.Y. New York
3		HELMUTH FRANK	29	M	merchant	yes	German	English	Germany Berlin	wife, Elisabeth Klosterstr. 27 Dinsburg	N.Y. Hempstead
4		GALG FRANK	19	M	labourer	yes	German	German	Germany Traunstein	Father, Peter Galg Angerbauhof Traunstein Bavaria	N.Y. Cochen
5		OSWALD	19	M	gardener	yes	German	German	Germany Gensbrueck	Father, Gerhard Gern Baumburgerstr. 180 Gensbrueck	Mo. St. Louis
6		HEINRICH EUGENIE	24	F	tailor	yes	German	German	Germany Saarberg	mother, Klara Klesewitter Wasserstrasse 28 Saarberg	N.Y. Lake View
7		KLAUS	22	M	labourer	yes	German	German	Germany Pforzheim	Father, Hans Klaus Kirchstr. 12 Pforzheim	Pa. Pittsburgh
8		OLGA	52	F	wd, cook	yes	German	German	Germany Saarbruecken	friend, Bertha Meyer St. Johannastr. 37 Saarbruecken	N.J. Newark
9		EMMA	20	F	wd, water	yes	German	German	Germany Krs. Wittlage	brother in law, Heinrich Kreuzstr. 11 Wittlage	N.Y. New York
10		ALBERT	28	M	labourer	yes	German	Swiss	U.S.A. California	mother, Anna Meyer Engenparkstr. 30 Interlaken	Cal. San Francisco
11		JOSEF	23	M	merchant	yes	German	English	Germany Stuttgart	friend, Karl Beckring Boettlingstr. 46 Stuttgart	Conn. Stamford
12		ALFRED	22	M	machin	yes	German	German	Germany Ludwigsfelde	parents, Alfred Robert Oppenstr. 28 Ludwigsfelde	N.Y. Glendale
13		HEINRICH	21	M	stoker	yes	German	German	Germany Hamburg	brother in law, L. Ulrich Lindemalle 43 Hamburg	N.Y. Brooklyn
14		MARTIN	20	M	servant	yes	German	German	U.S.A. Mason W.	Father, Richard Schuster Faulbacherstr. 94 Berlin	Pa. Mason
15		FRANK	22	F	wd, wifes	yes	German	German	Germany Hamburg	brother in law, Heinrich Feyerstr. 27 Hamburg	N.Y. New York
16		HEINRICH	18	M	labourer	yes	German	German	Germany Neuthen	Father, Paul Hentschel Gr. Blotzstr. 20 Neuthen	N.Y. New York
17		EMMA	24	F	wd, wifes	yes	German	German	Germany Gerolshofen	brother, Ludwig Doerflin Gerolshofen Unterfranken	N.Y. Brighton
18		MARIA	26	F	wd, wifes	yes	German	German	Germany Gerolshofen	brother in law, Ludwig Gerolshofen Unterfranken	N.Y. Brighton
19		MARIA	5	F	wd, wifes	no	German	German	Germany Gerolshofen	uncle, Ludwig Doerflin Gerolshofen Unterfranken	N.Y. Brighton
20		HEINRICH	18	M	servant	yes	German	German	Germany Firma	uncle, Paul Kessel Niederwegelsgang bei Firma	Conn. Lundy
21		KURT	29	M	labourer	yes	German	English	Germany Berlin	Father, Paul Frost Alt Moabit 126 bei Berlin	N.Y. New York
22		ELLA	19	F	ironer	yes	German	German	Germany Frankfurt	Father, Adolf Schramm Muhlentweg 30 Frankfurt	N.Y. New York
23		ALBERTA	18	F	servant	yes	German	German	Germany Hiltman	Father, Henry Raus Duchern 11 Hiltman	N.Y. Brooklyn
24		PAULINA	22	F	wd, wifes	yes	German	German	Germany Frankfurt	Parents, Ludwig Abtstr. Wartenburg	N.Y. Buffalo

Passenger list shows Olga Manhardt at age 52, a widow with the occupation of "cook" and able to read and write German. Her last permanent residence is Saarbruecken and her final destination is Newark, New Jersey, which was where her sister, Emma Krey, lived. She probably traveled by rail to Utah soon after. (See enlargement below.)

13560 - 8/2/38	MANHARDT	OLGA	52	F	wd, cook	yes	German		Saarbruecken	friend, Bertha Meyer St. Johannastr. 37 Saarbruecken	N.J. Newark
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Name:	Olga Manhardt
Arrival Date:	16 Apr 1923
Birth Date:	abt 1871
Birth Location:	Danzig
Birth Location Other:	saarhruecken
Age:	52
Gender:	Female
Ethnicity/ Nationality:	German
Port of Departure:	Hamburg
Port of Arrival:	New York, New York
Ship Name:	Ohio
Search Ship Database:	Search the Ohio in the 'Passenger Ships and Images' database
Search Hamburg Passenger Lists:	

Record of voyage from "Passenger Ships and Images"



The S. S. Ohio

Death Certificate for Olga Gertraud Mahnhardt born Krey

Nr. 1166 C

Saarbrücken den 15. September 1938

Die Olga Gertraud Mahnhardt geborene Krey,
wangliff,
wohnhaft in Ogden, Utah, Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika,
ist am 14. September 1938 um 11 Uhr 55 Minuten
in Saarbrücken, Lungenhospital verstorben.

Die Verstorbene war geboren am 1. Juli 1869
in Börsing

(Standesamt Nr.)

Vater: Karl Julius Krey, Eisenbahnenmeister,

Mutter: Auguste Wilhelmine Franziska geborene Bode,
heute verstorben, Heirat unbekannt.

Die Verstorbene war nicht verheiratet mit Erstling Offizier
Robert Mahnhardt, Kapellmeister, verstorben in
Saarbrücken,

Eingetragen auf mündliche — schriftliche — Anzeige des Lungenhospitals

Die Anzeigende

 vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben

Der Standesbeamte
In Vertretung Lentz

German Transcription of Olga's Death Certificate

Olga Gertraut Mahnhardt geboren Krey,

_____, evangelisch, _____

wohnhaft in Ogden, Utah, Vereingte Staaten von Amerika

ißt am 14. September 1938 um 11 Uhr 55 Minuten

in Saarbrücken, Bürgerhospital verstorben.

Die Verstorbene war geboren am 1. Juli 1869 in Danzig

Vater: Karl Gustav Krey, Eisenbahnpakmeister,

Mutter: Auguste Wilhelmine Franziska geboren Boldt,

beide verstorbenen, Sterbeort unbekannt.

Die Verstorbene war verheiratet mit Friedrich Christian Robert Mahnhardt,

Postassisstent, verstorben in Saarbrücken.

Eingetragen auf schriftliche Anzeige des Bürgerhospitals.

Der Standesbeamte

In Vertretung (Luter?)

English Translation

Olga Gertraut Mahnhardt, born Krey, Lutheran, residing in Ogden, Utah, USA, died on September 14, 1938 at 11:55 a.m. in Saarbrucken Community Hospital. The deceased was born July 1, 1869 in Danzig.

Father: Karl Gustav Krey, Railroad Baggage Foreman.

Mother: Auguste Wilhelmine Franziska, born Boldt,

both deceased, death place not known.

The deceased was married to Friedrich Christian Robert Mahnhardt, Assistant Post Master, who died in Saarbrucken.

Documented from the written register of the community hospital.

Registrar official by proxy (signature)

Appendix Material
for Clara Krey Martinson (1878-1974)
and Joe Martinson (1879-1968)

1. Aunt Clara's story of her conversion - in her own words
2. Census Records for Joe and Clara Martinson
 - a. 1910 census record followed by "fireman" job description for Joe.
 - b. 1920 census record
 - c. 1930 census record
 - d. 1940 census record
3. Letters from Clara to various family members
 - a. Letter to Ken Krey, 1957
 - b. Letter to Keena Krey Price, January 1968
 - c. Letter to Keena Krey Price, March 1968, telling of Joe's death
4. Picture of site of Joe and Clara's farm in Gentile Valley, Idaho
5. Clara and Joe Martinson's final home in Salt Lake City

Clara's story of her conversion in her own words

**Clara Krey Mortensen - Dictated in her home in Salt Lake City in 1969
to Keena Krey Price during a visit**

How did I meet the missionaries? At that time my mother had just passed away and I felt so lonesome and so longing for her. And this mailman, he found me like this and he said, "You come to my house and my wife will give you some literature to read". And so I put him off and put him off and every time he came to leave a letter I felt guilty because I hadn't gone to his wife and I didn't want to see him unhappy. And so with that intention I went to his house. I went upstairs and knocked at the door and I expected to see his wife there but instead it was this tall fellow standing there and I said is "Mrs. ___ vander home? And he said, "No, she just went to the store. You'd better come in." And so I came in and he took me to the dining room and had me sitting on a chair and he was sitting on the edge of the table and he taught me about Mormonism.

Now if I had come at any other time I would not have found that Mormon missionary there. But I put it off and put it off and like I say, I felt embarrassed, but just that day something prompted me to go that morning and there I found Thomas E. McKay and Dr. Morrison and two younger missionaries. I didn't know them but they were from Logan. Thomas E. McKay didn't lose any time to start to teach me Mormonism. He began with the vision of Joseph Smith and I just sat there spellbound. I can never forget it. And about two months later I asked for baptism.

And I had two brothers and since my parents were both gone I kept house for the two boys. And every Sunday after dinner I would go to their meetings. I would wash my dishes and disappear and one day my brother said, "Clara, where are you going every Sunday? You just disappear and I can't find you anywhere." And I told him the lady's house and he said, "Oh, that's the Mormon." He was the reader, he read this and he read that. He was not ignorant. He said "Don't you ever go back there again. They will try to take your head off and put it back on again." That is what he had been reading about the Mormons. And I said, "There is no such thing. Come on with me and see what they have." And the next Sunday after dinner, Robert got ready and came with me and he never stayed away from the meetings. They kind of depended on me, those two boys because I was the oldest and my parents were gone. Robert was about 5 years younger than I and Paul about 7. And one night about six months later he said, "Clara, I'm going to be baptized." And I could have jumped for joy. And I didn't force him. I just let him find out for himself. But I did find him reading the Book of Mormon evenings after he'd gone to bed. I could see through the crack in the door (it wasn't all closed) that he was reading. And I didn't let him know that I was watching and the next morning there was the Book of Mormon on his bed and he had been reading it. Gustav wouldn't have anything to do with the Mormons. Also Paul wouldn't have anything to do with the Mormons at first. He was employed by the post office and went to high school. But when he was ready, he had the ice cut in the Saar River and was baptized. I had the missionaries to dinner every Wednesday evenings and then they stayed and had a meeting.

Isaac Tuckett, he baptized me and Leo Woodruff confirmed me. I was baptized in the Saar River in the darkness of the night, The Mormons were not permitted to preach in the town I lived in so they had to do it at night. I can still see myself standing at the edge of the river and saw that the water was really coming down so fast. That kind of scared me. But they took me down to the bathing area where the people used to go to swim. They took me down the steps into the water and I felt kind of embarrassed because my nightgown kind of floated on the water but it wasn't so bad because it was dark It was cold of course but I didn't feel the coldness only the water coming toward me. There was a big stream you know.

I was baptized in 1903 and I came to America in 1905. And in 1907 I got married and then the boys came the year after. I kept house for them before I was married. When I knew they were coming I rented a place and we bought furniture and I had a nice home for them. Gustav wrote after and said, "You Americans, you don't get a penny from me." He would never join—he liked to drink and he like to smoke. But I brought my two brothers over—I'll get that much credit when I leave.

How I met my husband was at home where my husband was boarding there, he said, "May I take you home?" My heart just jumped with joy. Then he said, "May I kiss you?" Not the first time. He took me home many times. He didn't just take advantage of me. He asked me, "May I kiss you?" See, I was a member then--61 or 62 years ago. He was a member too. I wouldn't even think of marrying anyone outside of the Church. A few years ago, he was a little sickly and couldn't get out of bed. He was lying on his bed and he says, "You used to be good looking." You see, it means I took him because I must have been good looking then. And I said, "So did you."

Paul married a Swiss girl. He met her in my house. There were two Swiss girls and I was German—in the first Ward in Ogden. I met them in church—those two girls. Her name was Marie Zimmerman. She came from Switzerland about the same time we did. She had a sister, (Morgenegg), and they came from Switzerland. They had missionaries in Switzerland teach them the Gospel. So I had two Swiss girls living with us.

We came over by boat and then by train in 1905. I've seen lots of things happen—even men walking on the moon. One day I heard it—Man landed on the moon. And I was always looking forward to that.

STATE *Utah*
 COUNTY *Carbon*
 TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY *Wardship 6 North Range 1 West*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910 POPULATION

31 SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. *228*
 ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. *228*
 WARD OF CITY *Third*
 ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE *23* DAY OF *April* 1910. *Joseph S. Cristobal* ENUMERATOR

LOCATION	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY	ETHNICITY	LANGUAGE	TRADE OR PROFESSION	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	SCHEDULE OF BIRTH	MARRIAGE		
											Married	Never	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
437 146 156	Cardon Mary S	Head	28 40 24 0	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
606 147 147	Yeasley Sarah	Head	21 21 21 4	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Yeasley Robert S	Wife	21 22 21 4	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Yeasley Lloyd S	Son	21 21 3 8	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Yeasley Annie	Daughter	21 21 3 8	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
554 148 148	Howe Myrtle	Head	21 21 21 30	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Howe Arthur H	Wife	21 21 21 30	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Howe Pearl R	Daughter	21 21 14 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Howe Edith M	Daughter	21 21 18 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Howe William C	Daughter	21 21 9 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
606 149 149	Cardon John C	Head	21 21 21 27	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	Fireman	General	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Cardon Lillian	Wife	21 21 21 27	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Cardon Walter W	Son	21 21 20 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Cardon Emma M	Son	21 21 17 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Cardon Lawrence M	Son	21 21 15 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Cardon Thomas H	Son	21 21 13 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Cardon Donald L	Son	21 21 10 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Cardon William C	Daughter	21 21 2 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Cardon Stephens Nettie L	Daughter	21 21 28 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Cardon Carl F	Son	21 21 3 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
	Cardon Kenneth R	Son	21 21 1 3	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
651 150 150	Hicks Chester C	Head	21 21 24 1	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Hicks Lillian S	Wife	21 21 21 1	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Hicks Elsie C	Daughter	21 21 2 1	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	None					
705 151 151	Rosen David H	Head	21 21 26 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	Carpenter	House	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Rosen Martha	Wife	21 21 26 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Rosen Myrtle	Daughter	21 21 7 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None					
521 152 152	Lee Edward S	Head	21 21 26 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	Carpenter	House	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Lee Ada P	Wife	21 21 26 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Lee Myrtle	Daughter	21 21 2 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None					
	Lee Nelson H	Son	21 21 2 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None					
	Lee Edward P	Son	21 21 2 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None					
567 153 153	Sanisbury Andrew A	Head	21 21 26 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	Tailor	House	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Sanisbury Agatha	Wife	21 21 26 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Sanisbury Benjamin H	Son	21 21 27 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Sanisbury Jennie	Son	21 21 27 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
567 154 154	Shelby James	Head	21 21 29 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	Cleaning	House	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Shelby Mary	Wife	21 21 28 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Shelby Thelma M	Daughter	21 21 5 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None					
	Shelby Raymond J	Son	21 21 3 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None					
	Shelby Albert	Son	21 21 2 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None					
577 155 155	Martinson Joseph C	Head	21 21 30 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	Fireman	Stationary Boiler	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Martinson Clara E	Wife	21 21 29 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Martinson Roy	Son	21 21 27 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	Baggage	R.R. Baggage	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Martinson Myrtle	Daughter	21 21 27 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Martinson Edith	Daughter	21 21 19 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Martinson Purley L C	Son	21 21 17 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
547 157 157	Jensen William	Head	21 21 49 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
	Jensen Sophia	Wife	21 21 48 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		
615 158 158	Wheeler Sarah E	Head	21 21 65 1	Utah	Eng Eng	Utah	None	None	0 3 11	19 9	X		

1910 Census - Joseph & Clara Martinson and Robert H. Krey at 577 Washington Avenue, Ogden, Utah
 Joseph, age 30, is "Fireman - Stationary Boiler" and Robert, age 27, is "Baggage - R.R. Baggage"

Job description of "Fireman; boiler" (for Joe Martinson in the 1910 Census)

Joseph Martinson's occupation was listed as "Fireman; boiler" in the 1910 Census in Ogden, Utah

Fireman or **stoker** is the job title for someone whose job is to tend the fire for the running of a steam engine.

Below is a job description for "Fireman" (someone who runs a steam boiler)

Boiler Checks:
✓ Check flue soundness, routing and terminal location
✓ Check flue guard is fitted when required and check for flue spillage where appropriate.
✓ Check condensate drainage system (condensing boilers only)
✓ Check appliance location and proximity of combustible materials
✓ Check main burner, remove and clean as necessary
✓ Check pilot burner and probes/cables and clean/renew as necessary
✓ Check heat exchanger and clean as necessary
✓ Check/adjust and record main burner pressure and adjust pilot or ignition pressure accordingly (as per manufacturer's instructions)
✓ Check effectiveness of flue with boiler running
✓ Check for gas leaks with boiler running
✓ Check that double pole switch and correct 3-amp fuse is fitted
✓ Inspect electrical wiring for damage and correct connection to appliance
✓ Check operation of flame sensing control
✓ Check operation of boiler thermostat and high limit thermostat
✓ Check operation of "low water pressure" control
✓ Check for correct ventilation as appropriate

STATE *Idaho* 9-137 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS [D1-378] SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 2 SHEET NO. 6 A

COUNTY *Bannock* FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920-POPULATION ENUMERATION DISTRICT NO. 35

TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY *Gentile Valley Precinct* NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE _____ WARD OF CITY _____

NAME OF INSTITUTION _____ ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE *22, 23, & 24* DAY OF *January*, 1920. *Jonathan Gibbs* ENUMERATOR *240*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE					OCCUPATION									
																PERSON		FATHER		MOTHER		25	26	27	28	29	30			
																Place of Birth	Mother tongue	Place of Birth	Mother tongue	Place of Birth	Mother tongue									
✓					Grace J	Wife		7	W	27	M						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Clara A	Daughter		7	W	15	F						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Benson S	Son		7	W	14	M						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Myrtle	Daughter		1	W	12	F						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Jack M	Son		7	W	11	M						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Keith M	Son		7	W	3	M						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Bois M	Son		7	W	1	M						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Lahey	Daughter		7	W	1	F						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓	7m	26	108		Robert Simpson	Head		7	W	29	M						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Ethel B	Wife		7	W	23	F						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓					Howard P	Son		7	W	1	M						Utah	Utah	English	English										
✓	7m	27	101		Ray John B	Head		7	W	6	M						Utah	Utah	Utah											
✓	7m	28	102		Murderon Joseph C	Head		7	W	4	M	1824	NA	1746			Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian	Norwegian	Yes		Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	82				
✓					Clara A	Wife		7	W	46	F	1845	NA	1746			Germany	German	German	German	Yes		Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	83				
✓	7m	29	108		Cassidy Emanuel	Head		7	W	47	M						Utah	English	English	English			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	84				
✓					Lucy	Wife		7	W	42	F						Idaho	English	English	Utah			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	85				
✓					Harry M.	Daughter		7	W	16	F						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	86				
✓					Lucy	Daughter		7	W	14	F						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	87				
✓					George C	Son		7	W	12	M						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	88				
✓					John	Son		7	W	10	M						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	89				
✓					Charles H	Son		7	W	8	M						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	90				
✓					Melvin R.	Son		7	W	6	M						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	91				
✓					Madison	Daughter		7	W	2	F						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	92				
✓					Maia	Daughter		7	W	1	F						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	93				
✓	7m	100	106		Keller Christian H C	Head		7	W	24	M	1794	NA	1794			Holland	Dutch	Holland	Dutch	Dutch	Yes	Farmer	Dry Farm	W	85				
✓					Clara V	Wife		7	W	18	F						Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	86				
✓	7m	101	108		Balwin Samuel A	Head		7	W	52	M						Idaho	Utah	England	English	Yes		Farmer	General Farm	CA	86				
✓					Willie P.	Daughter		7	W	47	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	87				
✓					LeRoy	Daughter		7	W	22	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	88				
✓					Cleo J	Daughter		7	W	20	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	89				
✓					Walter	Daughter		7	W	18	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	90				
✓					John M	Son		7	W	16	M						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	91				
✓					Willa	Daughter		7	W	12	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	92				
✓					Corrence	Daughter		7	W	1	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	93				
✓					Donna L	Daughter		7	W	6	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	94				
✓	7m	102	106		Christina Alma H	Head		7	W	27	M						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	95				
✓					Emma M	Wife		7	W	44	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	96				
✓					Clara C	Daughter		7	W	5	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	97				
✓	7m	103	107		David Joseph L	Head		7	W	38	M						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	98				
✓					Willa B	Wife		7	W	57	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	99				
✓					Grace	Daughter		7	W	10	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	100				
✓	7m	104	100		Irish William S	Head		7	W	48	M						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	101				
✓					Margaret	Daughter		7	W	29	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	General Farm	CA	102				
✓	7m	105	109		Frie Perry T.	Head		7	W	35	M						Utah	English	English	English	English	Yes	Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	99				
✓					Hephzibah E.C.	Wife		7	W	35	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	90				
✓					Emma	Daughter		7	W	12	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	91				
✓					Ernest C	Son		7	W	10	M						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	92				
✓					Barton A	Son		7	W	7	M						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	93				
✓					Lydia	Daughter		7	W	5	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	94				
✓					Beth	Daughter		7	W	1	F						Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah			Farmer	Dry Farm	CA	95				

1920 Census - Joseph E. and Clara A. Martinson - Gentile Valley, Bannock, Idaho. Joe, age 40, immigrated from Norway in 1892, is "Farmer, Dry Farm" and "owns" his home: Clara, age 41, immigrated from Germany in 1905.

PLACE OF BIRTH	MOTHER TONGUE OR NATIVE LANGUAGE OF FOREIGN BORN	CITIZENSHIP, ETC.	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY		EMPLOYMENT	VETERANS				
			OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY						
1 1 Huber Walter Head	Male W 25 M 24 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	1	1
2 2 Huber Joseph R. Head	Male W 31 M 21 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	2	2
3 3 Huber John T. Head	Male W 37 M 25 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	3	3
4 4 Huber John H. Head	Male W 30 M 20 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	4	4
5 5 Huber Joseph E. Head	Male W 50 M 28 710 000	Norway	Norway	Labourer	Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	5	5
6 6 Huber John M. Head	Male W 31 M 21 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	6	6
7 7 Huber Martin Head	Male W 41 M 21 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	7	7
8 8 Huber Leo F. Head	Male W 30 M 20 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	8	8
9 9 Huber Edward Head	Male W 44 M 24 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	9	9
10 10 Huber Leo F. Head	Male W 32 M 20 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	10	10
11 11 Huber John H. Head	Male W 30 M 20 700 000	Switzerland	Switzerland	Farmer	Gen. Farm	VVVV	0	1/2	11	11

ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN COLUMNS INDICATED: ... ENTRIES ARE BROUGHT IN THE SEVERAL COLUMNS AS FOLLOWS: ...

1930 Census - Joseph E. and Clara A. Martinson - Santa Clara, Washington County, Utah. Joe, age 50, is "Laborer; Farm"

Letter written by Clara to nephew, Ken Krey, abt 1957

Clara's mention of love of Relief Society and being president in Ivins from 1934 to 1939; desire to go to temple and see Anna Fink and Emma Morgenegg; plans for a reunion at Lagoon with the Robert Herman Krey family; sister, Emma (Evelyn Krey Emery) passing away in June of 1957.

(Note: Page 1 of this letter is missing)

2) "that you may learn, that when you are in the service of your Fellow-beings ye are only ~~in~~ in the service of your God."

So do not take your new calling too seriously. Seek help from your heavenly Father thru prayer and your worries will fade away like the steep or apparently steep road ahead of you in your travels.

I love Rel. Soc. Work, like I mentioned in my testimony last Fastday Meeting, to me R. Soc. has been ~~my~~ the medium equal to a College education in every way - spiritual, Educational and cultural. Theology, Workmeeting, Literature, Social Science.

I do not know, which is been most successful. I am hungry for all the church has to ^{offer} in the way of keeping our Testimony alive and growing. I think you'll get lots of help in your Union Meeting, but you will also learn by your own experience, and with the help of your council, and the rest of your staff you'll succeed and have joy in your Labors in Gods Kingdom -

If there is anything special you would like to know, be free to write again. By the way I have been president of the Rel. Soc. in Ivins from 1934 to 1939 and I am grateful for the experience I had, as such.

over

3/ I have read with interest of the genealogical efforts of "Aunt Anna" - I saw her in our Temple (in our temple) not long ago, but I did not get a chance to talk to her. Our genealogical board in our ward has planned to give us a free trip to the Idaho Falls Temple for doing 3 or more Endowments ^{a month} for the next 3 months. then if I qualify and I am aiming to do so, I will go to call on Aunt Emma Moroffenegg The Krey Fam. that is the Robert H Krey's children and Grand children, plus 2 Great Grand son's have had a Reunion in "Lagoon" on the 29 of June, there were 25 of us. a good time was had by all -

Now I have some sad news to tell you Kees, Your Aunt Evelyn Krey Emery passed away in Hollywood, Fla. on the first of June, after having suffered a stroke on the first of March, the second stroke took her. We are feeling so bad, because we know that Tom had planned to bring her to visit us ^{this year} ~~for her~~ they were unable to come last year. ^{after the stroke} she was completely paralyzed helpless. Tom ^{had} put her in a nursing home, at first he informed us, that she was improving, and then came

Letter from Clara to grand-niece, Keena Krey Price, January 8, 1968

(mentions Bernina and party for her 90th birthday; desire to be with Joe and care for him; a cute riddle revealing her sense of humor)

Salt Lake City Utah

Dear little Keena

I want to thank you for remembering us at Christmas time, also for the picture of you and Kent, I am delighted to find that you were interested in us to let us know where you are now. I like the looks of your smiling husband. I feel guilty for not writing to you sooner, but you know how easy it is to put things off 'til to morrow and "To morrow never comes"

Keena on your picture you look so cute and sweet, just like you looked when I wheeled you in your little carriage to the Grocery store in Oakland and how proud I was of the loveable little girl, ^{when} people stopped to admire her - no wonder Kent fell for you.

What are you two doing in Cambridge?

I hope that you two can arrange to stop over in Salt Lake on your way back to California. I will be happy to practice up on my German, I have not many opportunities to do so not one of my relatives speaks German. I am the last one of the Krey tribe, I emigrated from Germany in 1905, a convert to our Church which is the true, the only true Church upon the whole face of the Earth.

Ich bin froh das mir wieder jemand in der Familie haben der deutsch spricht

On January 2 I had a Birthday, my 90th. Bernina had

a surprise party for me. Bernina Krey Kehl is my ^(departed) Brother's
Roberts daughter, and had invited all the Relatives and
in Laws to celebrate. There were about 50 present. Bernina
had furnished the Cookies, Punch etc all by herself; by the way
Bernina's Husband Alva Kehl is and has been the Bishop of
their ward for about 15 Year.

We sure had a lovely happy time, together, Rover one their
sons recently returned from his Mission in Australia

Uncle Joe and myself are quite well, I am his nurse
he is nearly blind and his hearing is not what it used
to be, but we are still together, and I am grateful to
my heavenly Father to be able to help someone who is un-
able to help himself in many ways. He is using his
Walkers aid, which I bought him for Christmas

Now I have found 3 Riddles in the Riddle Box, which I will
pass on to you.

1. Why is an elephant always ready to travel ?
 2. What fruit is always found in a letter ?
 3. When a boy falls into the water, what's the first thing he does ?
- Look for the answers on this sheet -

Hoping that all is well with both of you

Lovingly

Aunt Clara, Uncle Joe over

1. Because he carries his trunk with him
2. The Date.
3. Get wet.

Letter by Clara to Keena and Kent Price, March 25, 1968

(Clara's husband passed away two weeks ago. She wants to be with him soon. She's happy that her new nephew speaks German and mentions that her husband and his parents only spoke Norwegian.)

Salt Lake City March 25-68

Dear Keena and Kent!

"Was lange wartet - wird endlich gut" I have been wanting to answer your most welcome letter and to know how you are. But Uncle Joe has been so very sick, I had to take him to the Hospital on Febr 1. He did not seem to recover from what the Dr. said was a case of severe pneumonia, so Uncle Joe wanted to come home, if he was going to die, he would like to be home. He was emotionally so upset, that the Dr. reluctantly let him go on the 20 of febr. I was his nurse and the Doc came every day, also a professional nurse. After being home 2 weeks he started to get worse and passed away on the 16th of March 1968. He was 88 years old. His body was all worn out, ready to continue his work in an other world, ^{which was} known to him, the spirit world, where there is ^{plenty} opportunity to preach and teach. I am sure he will be waiting for me to be with him again never to be parted and I hope that he will not have to wait for me too long.

You know when I was ready to answer your so very interesting news I was looking for your address, but could not find your letter anywhere then I prayed earnestly for help, lo and behold something prompted me to look for my unanswered letters in a place I had forgotten to look.

~~Ich~~ Ich habe mich sehr gefreut über Kents "Nachbemerkung" auch dass Du dich ^{als} meinen neuen Neffe vorgestellt hast. Ich

bin schon seit 1905 in America und hatte nicht viele
Gelegenheiten Deutsch zu sprechen. Meines Husbands Eltern
kamen von Norwegen, er konnte nicht deutsch verstehen,
oder deutsch sprechen, aber ich glaube mein Neuer Nefte und
ich will get along O.K. Ich hoffe dass ich bald die Gelegen-
heit habe Dich ^(Keena) persönlich zu begrüßen hier in Zion
Bis dem verbleibe ich Deine neue Tante Clara
Auf Wiedersehen in Zion's Höher Keena ^{Keena}
Lovingly Aunt Clara

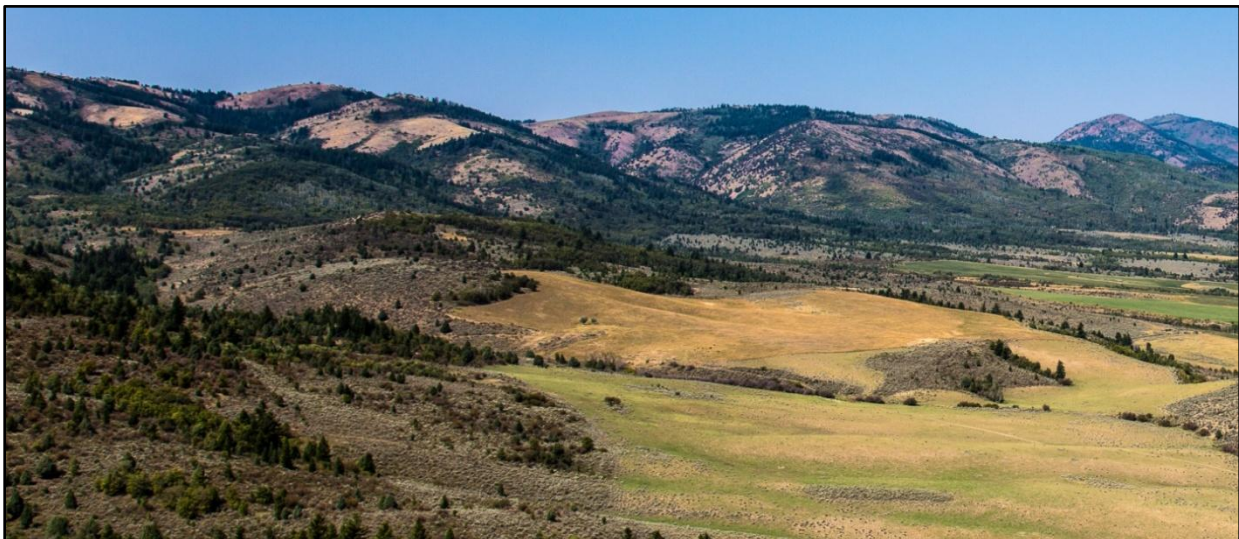


Keena Krey Price visits Aunt Clara at Clara's home in 1969

Site of Joe and Clara's farm in Gentile Valley, Idaho



Picture taken by Kent & Keena Price, October 12, 2014, during a visit with Dennis Manhart. The picture shows the area where Joe and Clara Martinson lived and farmed in the 1920s. It was later bought and farmed by Arthur (Clara's nephew) and Myrtle (Joe's niece) Manhart. (see story and relationships on page 122)



This recent picture was taken by Dennis Manhart who still lives in the area. Dennis is the son of Clifford Manhart and grandson of Arthur and Myrtle Manhart.

Clara and Joe Martinson's final home in Salt Lake City

836 East 6th South

The city directory first shows "Joseph E. and Clara K. Martinson" at 836 East 6th South in 1946. The last listing is in 1970 with Clara K. Martinson listed as a widow at the same address.



November 9, 2014 - Kent and Keena Krey Price visit the Martinson home.

It is still standing and is well cared for.

(Zillow reports it was built in 1897 and has 765 square feet.)

**Appendix Material
for Robert Herman Krey (1883-1922)
and Anna Beutler Krey (1877-1903)**

1. Passenger List, The Cymric, May 1906, arrival in Boston
2. 1910 Census Report, living with Joe and Clara Martinson
3. Declaration of Intention for Citizenship, 1911; Draft Registration, 1918
4. 1920 Census Report, showing Robert & Paul Krey on Gramercy Ave. in Ogden
5. Scrapbook album pages from Clara Kehl, married to grandson of Robert Herman
6. Residence locations in Ogden
7. Death Certificate, 1922, age 39
8. Obituary for Robert Herman Krey
9. Obituary for Anna Beutler Krey, 1932, age 56

Passenger list of the "SS Cymric" for Robert and Paul Krey - 20 May, 1906

SALOON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED.
THIS SHEET IS FOR SECOND-CABIN PASSENGERS.

List I

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE U. S. IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, to be delivered to the U. S. Immigration Officer by the Commanding Officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States.

S. S. Cymric sailing from Liverpool 11th May, 1906 Arriving at Port of Boston 20 May, 1906

No.	NAME IN FULL	Age	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Abilities	Nationality	Place of Birth	Last Residence	Final Destination	Whether having a ticket for such final destination	By whom money paid?	Whether in possession of \$20, and if less, how much?	Whether ever before in the United States?	Whether ever before in the United States? and if so, when and where?	Whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.	Has the applicant ever been convicted of a crime?	Whether a Pauper, idiot, insane, or epileptic.	Whether a member of a labor organization.	Condition of Health.	Deported or Expired.
1	Schmidt Agnes	18	W	Wife		Denmark	Denmark	Copenhagen	Utah		Self	\$30	no	no	Assist Emma West 572 3rd Street Salt Lake City	no	no	no	good	
2	do Alma	17	W	Servant		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
3	Museman Anna	40	W	Wife		do	do	Doiglow	Utah		do	no	no	do	Frank Herz P. Hillgren Bingham City Utah	no	no	no	good	
4	Halverson Anna	18	W	Wife		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	Husband Paul Halverson Salina Utah	no	no	no	good	
5	do Peter	14	W	Child		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
6	do Nels	15	W	Child		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
7	do Harald	16	W	Child		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
8	Jensen Johanna	30	W	Servant		do	do	Horror	Utah		Self	no	no	do	L. P. Nelson Cedar Breaks	no	no	no	good	
9	Anderson Alfred	18	W	Servant		do	do	Spikken	Utah		do	no	no	do	Uncle John P. Jensen Logan Utah	no	no	no	good	
10	Pedersen Christian	18	W	Servant		do	do	Borchus	Utah		do	no	no	do	William Green Blanchard Utah	no	no	no	good	
11	Spaer Hedwig	18	W	Servant		Germany	Germany	St. Johann	Utah		do	no	no	do	Johanna Phipps Panguitch Utah	no	no	no	good	
12	Krey Ernst	21	W	Farmer		Germany	Germany	St. Johann	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
13	do August	18	W	Farmer		Germany	Germany	St. Johann	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
14	Krey Friedrich Paul	21	W	Clerk		Germany	Germany	St. Johann	Utah		do	no	no	do	Sister Clara Krey 531 24th St. Ogden Utah	no	no	no	good	
15	do Robert Hermann	23	W	Machinist		Germany	Germany	St. Johann	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
16	Tullius Joseph	20	W	Farmer		do	do	Walsatt	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
17	Brouse Marie	17	W	Servant		do	do	Walsatt	Utah		Self	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
18	Elyngsa Aaltje	14	W	Child		do	do	Walsatt	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
19	Lieber Hermann	18	W	Servant		Germany	Germany	Hornsdorf	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
20	do Anna	17	W	Servant		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
21	Wasser E. Martin	18	W	Servant		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
22	Müller Augusta	11	W	Child		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
23	Rehlfing Christian	18	W	Servant		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	do	no	no	no	good	
24	do Anna	14	W	Child		do	do	do	Utah		do	no	no	do	Children 1022 South 5th St.	no	no	no	good	

Friedrich Paul Krey, Clerk, age 21 and Robert Hermann Krey, Machinist, age 23;
both from St. Johann, Germany, to stay with their sister, Clara Krey, at 531 24th St., Ogden, Utah;
sailing from Liverpool 11 May, arriving Boston 20 May, 1906. Virtually all on this sheet listed Utah as destination.
(For picture and some interesting history of the SS Cymric, see page 371)

AM. CAN. I. T. ALIENS TOTAL
2 3

Name or People to be determined by the mark from which they spring and the language they speak. List of names will be found on back of this sheet.

Details of 1910 census

Enlargement of the line showing Robert H. Krey living with his sister and brother-in-law, Clara and Joseph Martinson

(see complete sheet on page 316)

Left Side

LOCATION.			NAME of each person whose place of abode on April 15, 1910, was in this family. <small>Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on April 15, 1910. Omit children born since April 15, 1910.</small>	RELATION. Relationship of this person to the head of the family.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.							Place
House number (in cities or towns).	Number of dwelling house in order of visitation.	Number of family in order of visitation.			Sex.	Color or race.	Age at last birthday.	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.	Number of years of present marriage.	Mother of how many children.	Place	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
577	155	155	Martinson Joseph E.	Head	M	W	30	M	2			
			Clara E.	Wife	F	W	32	M	2	00 00		
			Robert H.	Brother in law	M	W	27	S				

Krey, Robert H.; Brother in law (to Mortensons); Male; White; Age 27; Single

Right Side

N. Number of children.	NATIVITY.			CITIZENSHIP.		Whether able to speak English or, if not, give language spoken.	OCCUPATION.		
	Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. If born in the United States, give the state or territory. If of foreign birth, give the country.	Place of birth of this Person.	Place of birth of Father of this person.	Place of birth of Mother of this person.	Year of immigration into the United States.		Whether naturalized or alien.	Trade or profession of, or particular kind of work done by this person, as spinner, salesman, laborer, etc.	General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which this person works, as cotton mill, dry goods store, farm, etc.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Her Germany	Her German	Her German	1894	Na	English	Fireman	Stationary Boiler	N
	Her Germany	Her German	Her German	1905	Na	English	none		
	Her Germany	Her German	Her German	1906	al	English	Baggage man.	R.R. Baggage.	N

Place of birth: Germany; father's place of birth: Germany; mother's place of birth: Germany;
Immigrated in 1906; Alien (as opposed to nationalized); able to speak English;
Trade or Profession: Baggage man; Industry: R.R. Baggage; Working on own account

Declaration of Intention for Citizenship for Robert Hermann Krey

December 11, 1911

He is listed as 5 ft 10 in, 160 pounds, black hair and blue eyes - and renounces allegiance to the emperor

No. 352 ORIGINAL **129**
12/11/11
A.H.K.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

State of Missouri }
County of St. Louis } ss: In the Second Federal District Court
of St. Louis County, Missouri

I, Robert Hermann Krey, aged 28 years,
occupation Passenger man, do declare on oath
affirm that my personal
description is: Color white, complexion fair, height 5 feet 10 inches,
weight 160 pounds, color of hair black, color of eyes blue
other visible distinctive marks None

I was born in St. Wendel, Prussia, Germany
on the 12th day of January, anno
Domini 1883; I now reside at 2462 - Madison Avenue, Ogden, Utah
I emigrated to the United States of America from Germany, Prussia
on the vessel "Comet"; my last
(If the alien arrived at a port of entry, the character of emigration or port of emigration should be given.)
foreign residence was St. Louis, Prussia, Germany
It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to William II,
German Emperor, of which I am now a citizen subject: I
arrived at the port of Boston in the
State Massachusetts on or about the 11th day
of May, anno Domini 1906; I am not an anarchist; I am not a
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:
SO HELP ME GOD.

Robert Hermann Krey
(Signature of Declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th
day of December, anno Domini 1911

[SEAL.] S. H. Ryan
Clerk of the Second Federal District Court
By Wm. H. ... Clerk.

21-100

Arbeitsbuch
für
Robert Kröy
geboren am
12. Juni 1883
in
St. Wendel
(Name des Vaters oder Vermittlers)
H. Johann
wohnt bei
H. Johann

*) Das Hauptregister ist zu durchschreiben.
Form. 7. Verleger: Buchdruckerei, St. Johann a. d. Saar.

2
Unterschrift des Inhabers:
Robert Kröy
Eingetragen
in das Verzeichnis des Jahres 1897 unter Nr. *46*
H. Johann, den *1. Mai* 1897
Die Polizei-Verwaltung.
Der Bürgermeister
H. Johann
Polizeipräsident.

Gemeinung: Von der ausbleibenden Gebühr ist kürzester ein Semester zu machen, wenn bei Verbleiben im Orte eine nicht mehr bestehende, sondern späterhin über veränderte Verhältnisse ausgeht wird (Gesetzgebung § 106).

Arbeitsbuch for Robert Kröy

1897-1906 Metalworking job-Saarbrücken

The first page shows that Robert was born on January 12, 1883 in St. Wendel.

The second page has Robert's signature and states that he was registered as number 46 in the directory of the year 1897 on May 1, 1897. The stamp is from the police administration and the form is signed by the mayor and the chief of police.

The lower page shows the beginning and ending dates of his employment.

See description on page 60 and a more complete and enlarged version of the Arbeitsbuch in the Supplemental Material of the Companion CD.

6 Eintragungen bei dem Eintritt in das Arbeitsverhältnis.
1. Eintritt am *1. Mai 1897*
Beschäftigung*) *Metallbearbeitung*
Unterchrift *Merkmann*
Gewerbe *Metallbearbeitung in der Maschinenfabrik*
Ort *Saarbrücken*

7 der Arbeitgeber bei dem Austritt aus dem Arbeitsverhältnis.
1. Austritt am *27. April 1906*
Letzte Beschäftigung*) *Metallbearbeitung*
Unterchrift *Holtmann*
Gewerbe *Metallbearbeitung in der Maschinenfabrik*
Ort *Saarbrücken*

REGISTRATION CARD 2335

SERIAL NUMBER 2335 ORDER NUMBER 1210

1 Robert Hermann Krey

2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS:
2734 Williams Ogden Weber Utah

Age in Years 36 Date of Birth Jan 12 1883

RACE
White Negro Oriental Indian Native

U. S. CITIZEN ALIEN

15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject? Germany

16 Transfer 17 Union Depot

18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS:
Union Depot Ogden Weber Utah

19 Name wife Anna Marie Krey
20 Address 2734 Williams Ogden Weber Utah

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE
P. M. G. O. Form No. 1 (Red) Robert H. Krey

C 43-1-15 REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

HEIGHT			BUILD			COLOR OF EYES	COLOR OF HAIR
Tall	Medium	Short	Slender	Medium	Stout	27	28
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Blue	Black

29 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? (Specify.)

30 I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Lillian Armstrong
Date of Registration Sept. 12, 1918

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF OGDEN, STATE OF UTAH, OGDEN, UTAH

(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the area in which the registrant has his permanent home shall be placed in this box.)

Draft Registration for Robert Hermann Krey September 12, 1918

His occupation is listed as "Transfer - Union Depot, Ogden"

STATE Utah
 COUNTY Weber
 TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Precinct 52

9-197

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

207

(91-578)

SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT No. 1 SHEET No. 14 A
 ENUMERATION DISTRICT No. 165

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Ogden City Park WARD OF CITY 5 - (Part of) 6053
 ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 14th DAY OF January, 1920. Kathryn V. Foster ENUMERATOR.

PLACE OF BIRTH	NAME	RELATION	SEX	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE						OCCUPATION													
							PERSON		FATHER		MOTHER															
							Place of birth	Mother tongue	Place of birth	Mother tongue	Place of birth	Mother tongue														
809	249	261	Lauke, Roy Edmund	Son	M	WT	18	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Iowa	Holland	Dutch	Yes	Painter	Automobile Co	WT	396							
			Ada Margretta	Daughter	F	WT	16	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Iowa	Holland	Dutch	Yes	None										
			Richard A.	Son	M	WT	14	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Iowa	Holland	Dutch	Yes	None										
			Vanderberg Elizabeth A.	Daughter	F	WT	18.0	wd	1892	Al	Yes	Yes	Holland	Dutch	Holland	Dutch	Yes	None								
			Simons Katherine	Son	F	WT	39	wd	1892	Sw	Yes	Yes	Holland	Dutch	Holland	Dutch	Yes	Business	Shoe Store	O.A.	154					
			Katherine	Daughter	F	WT	17.5	S			Yes	Yes	Holland	Dutch	Holland	Dutch	Yes	None								
			819	355	262	Barclon Albert	Head	M	WT	35	M	Yes	Yes	Wisconsin	Swedish	Swedish	Swedish	Yes	Switcheaman	Steam Railroad	WT	654				
			Estella	Wife	F	WT	23	M	Yes	Yes	Utah	English	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None										
			Uelona	Daughter	F	WT	15	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Wisconsin	Utah	None	Yes	None										
			825	356	263	Chamberlain Frank	Head	M	WT	45	wd	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah	Yes	Worked	Master Steam R.R.	WT	654				
			Arnold	Daughter	F	WT	18	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	Yes	None										
			Frank	Son	M	WT	12	S	Yes	Yes	California	Utah	Utah	None	Yes	None										
			829	357	264	Biddulph George	Head	M	WT	40	M	Yes	Yes	Utah	England	English	England	English	Yes	Wood	Foreman lumber yard	WT	638			
			Alice	Wife	F	WT	35	M	Yes	Yes	Utah	Scotland	Scottish	England	English	Yes	None									
			Missie	Daughter	F	WT	14	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	Yes	None										
			Lois	Daughter	F	WT	5	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	Yes	None										
			Harold	Son	M	WT	1.5	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	Yes	None										
			249	258	265	Rainey David W	Head	M	WT	30	M	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Utah	Utah	Yes	Dentist	Genl Practice	O.A.	842				
			Uida	Wife	F	WT	27	M	Yes	Yes	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Yes	None										
			Billie	Son	M	WT	3.5	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Idaho	Idaho	Yes	None										
			Marly	Daughter	F	WT	2.5	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Idaho	Idaho	Yes	None										
			278	257	266	Farley Lafayette	Head	M	WT	47	wd	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	England	English	Yes	Stenographer	City Hall	WT	777				
			Fay	Daughter	F	WT	14	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	Yes	None										
			Arthur	Son	M	WT	10	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Utah	Utah	None	Yes	None										
			2734	260	261	Krey Robert H	Head	M	WT	37	M	1905	Nov	1919	Yes	Yes	Switzerland	German	Germany	Germany	German	Yes	Baggage man	Steam Rail Road	WT	628
			Anna	Wife	F	WT	41	M	1904	Nov	1919	Yes	Yes	Switzerland	Swiss	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None							
			Edna	Daughter	F	WT	8	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Switzerland	German	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None									
			Robert	Son	M	WT	6	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Switzerland	German	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None									
			Edward	Son	M	WT	4.5	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Switzerland	German	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None									
			Bernice	Daughter	F	WT	4	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Switzerland	German	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None									
			2728	261	269	Krey Paul F	Head	M	WT	35	M	1905	Nov	1913	Yes	Yes	Switzerland	German	Germany	Germany	German	Yes	Bookkeeper	Commissionary	WT	788
			Marie	Wife	F	WT	35	M	1904	Nov	1913	Yes	Yes	Switzerland	Swiss	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None							
			Robert Paul	Son	M	WT	11	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Switzerland	German	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None									
			Hilda Edna	Daughter	F	WT	8	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Switzerland	German	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None									
			Ralph F	Son	M	WT	4.5	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Switzerland	German	Switzerland	Swiss	Yes	None									
			2722	262	269	Fife Sanford	Head	M	WT	49	M	Yes	Yes	Utah	Scotland	Scottish	Massachusetts	Yes	Baggage man	Steam Rail Road		628				
			Katie	Wife	F	WT	46	M	Yes	Yes	Wyoming	England	Irish	France	French	Yes	None									
			Bertha K	Daughter	F	WT	18	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Wyoming	Utah	Wyoming	None	Yes	None									
			353	263	270	Rosenberg Emel	Head	M	WT	34	M	1900	Nov	1912	Yes	Yes	Russia	Russian	Russia	Jewish	Yes	Superintendent	Overall Factory	WT	368	
			Miriam	Wife	F	WT	32	M	1899	Nov	1912	Yes	Yes	Russia	Russian	Russia	Russian	Yes	None							
			Janet	Daughter	F	WT	8	S	Yes	Yes	Illinois	Russia	Russian	Russia	Russian	Yes	None									
			Brother	Son	M	WT	5	S	Yes	Yes	Illinois	Russia	Russian	Russia	Russian	Yes	None									
			357	264	271	Scott James E	Head	M	WT	32	M	Yes	Yes	Utah	Massachusetts	Illinois	None	Yes	None							
			Dolores	Daughter	F	WT	11	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Massachusetts	Illinois	None	Yes	None										
			Joseph	Son	M	WT	11	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Massachusetts	Illinois	None	Yes	None										
			Winifred	Daughter	F	WT	11	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Massachusetts	Illinois	None	Yes	None										
			Nelson	Son	M	WT	11	S	Yes	Yes	Utah	Massachusetts	Illinois	None	Yes	None										
			865	265	272	Peterson Samuel	Head	M	WT	38	M	Yes	Yes	Utah	Denmark	Danish	Denmark	Danish	Yes	Foreman	Box Pk. Packing Co	WT	78			
			Robina	Wife	F	WT	27	M	Yes	Yes	Utah	Scotland	Scottish	Scotland	Scottish	Yes	None									

1920 Census showing Robert H. Krey and Paul F. Krey and families living at 2734 and 2728 Grammercy Avenue as next-door neighbors

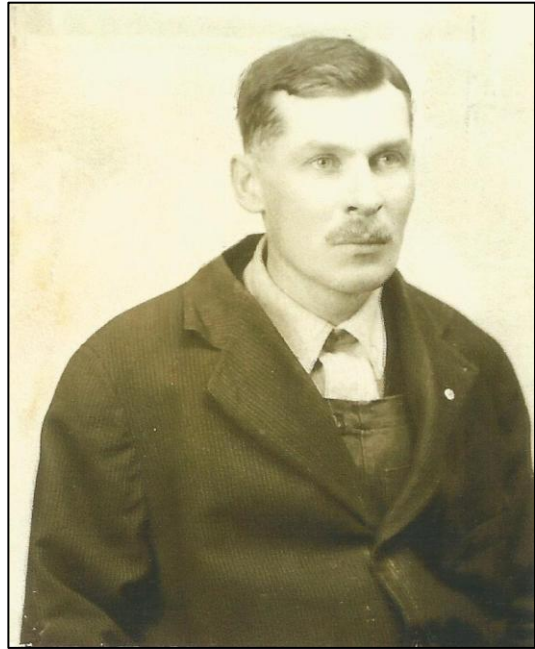
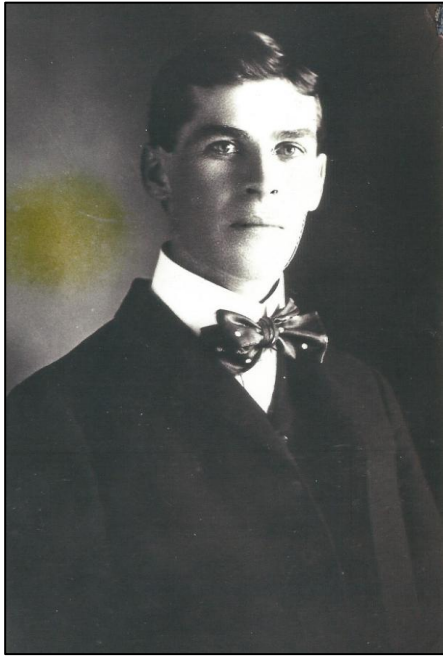
Scrapbook Album Pages from Clara Kehl

Following are pictures from a scrapbook for the Robert Herman Krey Family put together by Clara Murray Kehl, wife of Roger Kehl, who was a grandson of Robert Herman Krey. (Picture captions are taken directly from the scrapbook)

Page 1 - Pictures of Robert Herman Krey and his wife Anna Marie Beutler

Page 2 - Family pictures during Robert Herman's lifetime

Page 3 - Family pictures after Robert passed away



Robert Herman Krey



Anna
Marie
Beutler





Anna Bob Edna Krey



Bob Anna Eddie Robert Edna Krey



Fritz Edna Robert Anna
Bernina Eddie Bob



Bob & Edna Krey

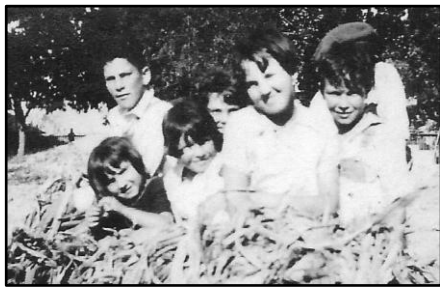


Bernice Eddie Bob



Edna Bob Eddie Bernina Krey
Robert & Anna Krey
Uncle Fritz

This is probably the last photo of Robert Krey 38



back row: Bob Edna Eddie
front row: Bernina Rachel



Eddie
Irene Bernina Rachel
Bob Ab Hazel



Eddie Rachel Bob Ab
Bernina Irene Hazel



Edna Bob



Bernina Krey Anna Beutler



Eddie Krey



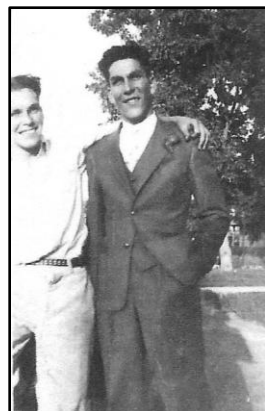
Bernina Krey



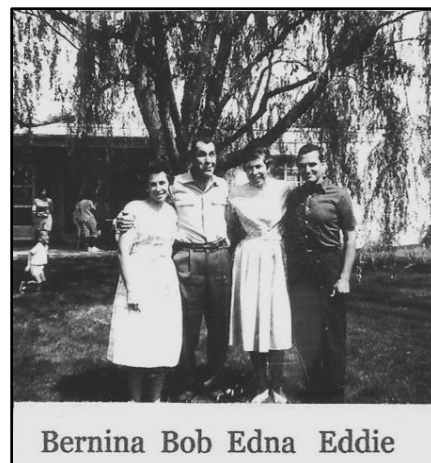
Bob Edna Bernina Eddie



Eddie Bernina Bob



Eddie Bob



Bernina Bob Edna Eddie

Residence Location in Ogden for Robert Herman Krey



Taken from Ogden City Directories:

1. 1907 - Robert, Wasatch Orchards, **2349 Quincy**, (with brother Paul)
2. 1908 - Robert H., trans man, Union Depot, **276 22nd**, (same as Clara & Joe in 1910)
3. 1911 - Robert, baggageman, Union RR, **557 7th**, (same as Clara & Joe Martinson)
4. 1912 - Robert H., empl Union Depot, **2462 Madison Ave**, (now married with one child)
5. 1913 - Robert, baggageman, **137 Patterson Ave**.
6. 1914 - Robert H., **2734 Williams (Grammercy)** (next door to brother, Paul)

* Note that most places are close to the rail road.

Death Certificate of Robert Herman Krey, age 39,

February 28, 1922

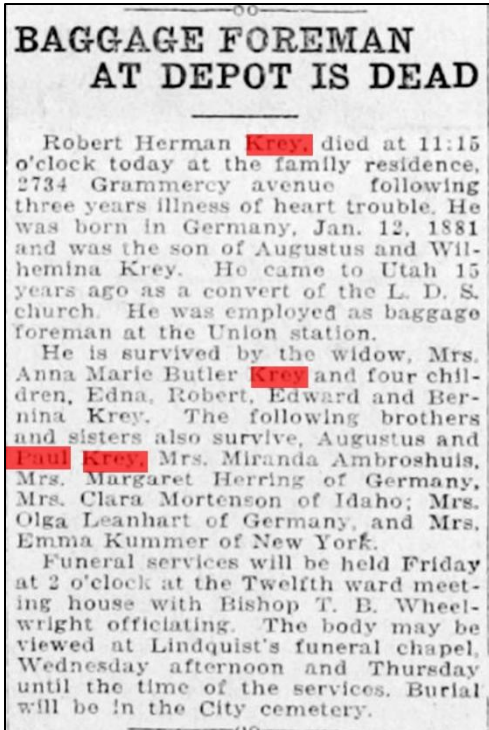
1 PLACE OF DEATH		2 2 0 4 7 9 0		STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FILE NO. 122	
County <u>Utah</u>				600	
Precinct		STATE OF UTAH—DEATH CERTIFICATE		Robert Herman Krey	
City <u>Ogden</u>		(No. <u>7734</u> <u>Granary</u> St.; <u>4</u> Ward)		(If death occurred in a hospital or institution give its NAME instead of street and number.)	
2 FULL NAME <u>Robert Herman Krey</u>					
(a) Residence. No. <u>7734</u> <u>Granary</u> St., <u>4</u> Ward.		(If non-resident give city or town and State)			
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred <u>16</u> yrs. mos. ds.		Age at birth in U. S., if of foreign birth? <u>16</u> yrs. mos. ds.			
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		
3 SEX <u>Male</u>	4 COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED <u>Married</u>	16 DATE OF DEATH <u>February 28, 1922</u>		
6a IF MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED HUSBAND OF (OR) WIFE OF <u>Anna Bentler</u>			17 I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from <u>Feb</u> , 19 <u>16</u> , to <u>Feb 28</u> , 19 <u>22</u>		
7 DATE OF BIRTH <u>January 12, 1883</u>			that I last saw <u>him</u> alive on <u>Feb 28</u> , 19 <u>22</u>		
7 AGE <u>39</u> yrs. <u>1</u> mos. <u>16</u> ds.			and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>11:15</u> m.		
8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work <u>Foreman</u>			The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: <u>Acute Cardiac Dilatation</u>		
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) <u>Baggage Carriers</u>			(Duration) <u>feet months</u> yrs. mos. ds.		
(c) Name of Employer <u>ORRINS</u>			Contributory <u>Chronic Venereal heart disease</u>		
9 BIRTHPLACE (City or town) <u>Germany</u>			18 Where was disease contracted <u>Germany</u>		
(State or country)			if not at place of death?		
10 NAME OF FATHER <u>Gustave Krey</u>			Did an operation precede death? <u>No</u> Date of		
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER <u>Germany</u>			Was there an autopsy? <u>No</u>		
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Wilhelmina Boldt</u>			What test confirmed diagnosis?		
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <u>Germany</u>			(Signed) <u>Harold F. Krey</u> , M. D.		
14 Informant <u>Paul F. Krey</u>			<u>31</u> 19 <u>22</u> (Address) <u>Ogden, Utah</u>		
Address <u>2128 Granary Ave.</u>			* State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL OR HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)		
15 MAR 2 1922			19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL <u>Ogden No 1004</u>		
21 REGISTERED NUMBER <u>3721</u>			20 UNDERTAKER <u>W. J. Anderson</u>		
22 NO. OF BURIAL PERMIT <u>3337</u>			DATE OF BURIAL <u>March 5, 1922</u>		
			ADDRESS <u>Ogden, Utah</u>		

READ CAREFULLY INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF CERTIFICATE.

The informant for Robert's death was his brother, Paul F. Krey. He had been baggage foreman at the rail road and "Acute Cardiac Dilatation" was the cause of death.

Obituary of Robert Herman Krey

listing his surviving relatives



Gravesite of Robert & Anna Krey

BAGGAGE FOREMAN AT DEPOT IS DEAD

(article with misspellings)

Robert Herman Krey died at 11:15 o'clock today at the family residence, 2734 Grammercy avenue following three years illness of heart trouble. He was born in Germany, Jan. 12, 1881 and was the son of Augustus and Wilhemina Krey. He came to Utah 15 years ago as a convert of the L.D.S. church. He was employed as baggage foreman at the Union station.

He is survived by the widow, Mrs. Anna Marie Butler Krey and four children, Edna, Robert, Edward and Bernina Krey. The following brothers and sisters also survive. Augustus and Paul Krey, Mrs. Miranda Ambroshuis, Mrs. Margaret Herring of Germany, Mrs. Clara Mortenson of Idaho; Mrs. Olga Leanhart of Germany, and Mrs. Emma Kummer of New York.

Funeral services will be held Friday at 2 o'clock at the Twelfth ward meeting house with Bishop T. B. Wheelwright officiating. The body may be viewed at Lindquist's funeral chapel, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday until the time of the services. Burial will be in the City cemetery.

Obituary for Anna Marie Krey January 19, 1933

Anna Marie Krey

Anna Marie Krey, aged 55, widow of Robert H. Krey, died at home, 2734 Gramercy avenue, after a long illness. She was born in Switzerland on March 15, 1877, a daughter of John and Anna M. Beutler and came to America 28 years ago as an L.D.S. convert. She was married in Salt Lake City in 1910 and since that time had made her home in Ogden. Mr. Krey died in 1922. She was an active member of the Swiss athletic club of Salt Lake City.

Surviving are the following sons and daughters: Edna, Robert, Edward and Bernina Krey, all of Ogden; brothers and sisters, Mrs. Henry Gsmeyer, John and Fritz Beutler of Salt Lake, and Alex and Albert Beutler, now living in Germany.

Services will be held Thursday afternoon at two o'clock in the Seventeenth ward chapel with Bishop Earl S. Paul presiding. Friends may call at the home Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday until hour of services. Interment will be made in the Ogden cemetery under the direction of Lindquist and Sons.

ANNA M. KREY,
55, SUGGUMDS



ANNA MARIE KREY

Anna Marie Krey, aged 55, widow of Robert H. Krey, died at twelve o'clock this morning at the home, 2734 Gramercy avenue, after a long illness. She was born in Switzerland on March 15, 1877, a daughter of John and Anna M. Beutler and came to America 28 years ago as an L. D. S. convert. She was married in Salt Lake City in 1910 and since that time had made her home in Ogden. Mr. Krey died in 1922. She was an active worker in the L. D. S. church and a member of the Swiss athletic club of Salt Lake City. Surviving are the following sons and daughters: Edna, Robert, Edward and Bernina Krey, all of Ogden; brothers and sisters, Mrs. Henry Gsmeyer, John and Fritz Beutler of Salt Lake, and Alex and Albert Beutler, now living in Germany.

Services will be held Thursday afternoon at two o'clock in the Seventeenth ward chapel with Bishop Earl S. Paul presiding. Friends may call at the home Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday until hour of services. Interment will be made in the Ogden city cemetery under the direction of Lindquist and Sons.

**Appendix Material
for Paul Frederick Krey (1884-1947)
and Marie Zimmerman (1883-1945)**

- 1. The Zimmermann and Morgenegg Families**
- 2. Paul Frederick Krey pre-immigration**
- 3. Paul & Marie - post-immigration**
- 4. Picture Page**
- 5. Ogden Locations of Krey Family**

Appendix Material

for Zimmermann & Morgenegg Families

Marie Zimmermann, in Switzerland, before her immigration and marriage to Paul Frederick

Family background on Marie's parental family as well as the family of her "sister," Emma, who married Ernst (later Ernest) Morgenegg. It was Ernest and his Morgenegg family who introduced Marie to the LDS church. See Marie's story beginning on page 87.

1. Birth Certificate and City Record for Marie in Bern, Switzerland, 1883
2. Autobiography of Emma Zimmermann Morgenegg (1878-1959)
3. Postcard from Emma to Marie, 1902
4. Wattenwil - Ancestral Village of the Zimmerman Family
5. Ogden State School for the Deaf and Blind, 1904 - where Ernst & Emma Morgenegg lived when Marie came from Switzerland to live with them
6. Zimmermann-Morgenegg Photos
7. Gravesite of Ernest and Emma Morgenegg

**Birth Record of 1883 for Marie Zimmermann
in Bern, Switzerland**

SCHWEIZERISCHE
EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT

KANTON BERN
P/wy

GEBURTSSCHEIN

Auszug aus dem Geburtsregister des Zivilstandskreises Bern

Band 13 Nr. 1555

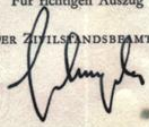
Am achtundzwanzigsten Dezember — ^{acht}tausend~~neun~~hundert dreiundachtzig —
um zwölf — Uhr fünfzehn — Minuten
ist geboren zu Bern — Vormittags —


Z i m m e r m a n n , Maria

Sohn
Tochter des r Zimmermann, Rosina
von Wattenwyl
wohnhaft in Bern

und des Tochter des Zimmermann, Christian und der Anna Magdalena
geb. Gurtner

Bern, am 7. Mai 1954.

Für richtigen Auszug
DER ZIVILSTANDSBEAMTE:




Gebühr und Stempel Fr. 2.60

This "Geburtsschein" or Birth Certificate from 1954 verifies that Marie Zimmermann (from "Wattenwyl") was named "Maria" and was born 28 December in 1883 at 12:15 in the afternoon in Bern, Switzerland. It names her grandparents, Christian and Anna Magdalena Zimmermann as her parents.

Wattenwil City Registry for Marie in Switzerland

(recorded by Keena Krey Price in Wattenwil in 1976)

Note that "Maria" is registered as the daughter of Rosina in this record and that her birth date is December 28, 1883.

Einwohnergemeinde Wattenwil

Christian Zimmermann family

Original German

Maria

geb. 28 Dezember 1883 in Bern, spur. der Rosina (folio 87). Hat sich am 30 October 1907 in Salt Lake City, Staat Utah, Noramericka, verh. mit Krey, Paul Frederick geb 4 Nov 1884 in St. Johann am Rhein, Deutschland. Sohn des Gustav Krey und er Wilhelmina geb Boldt.

English Translation

Maria

born 28 Dec 1883 in Bern, daughter of Rosina (from page 87) . On 30 October 1907, in Salt Lake City, State of Utah, North America, married Krey, Paul Frederick, born 4 Nov 1804 in St. Johann on Rhein, Germany. Son of Gustav Krey and Wilhelmina (nee) Boldt.

Emma Marie Zimmermann Morgenegg (1878 - 1959)
(autobiography obtained from grandson, Carl Morgenegg, and written about 1942)

Note: Although Emma Zimmermann Morgenegg is not a direct descendent of the "immigrant siblings," we include information about her and her family here because of the close relationship she had with her "sister," Marie Zimmermann (see Marie's story on page 87). It was through Emma's influence that Marie joined the church and immigrated to America.

I was born 16 March 1878 in Bern, Switzerland. My folks had a farm and my mother, brothers and I worked it. My father worked for the railroad. I hated working on the farm. We lived in town and I hated carrying farm implements from home to the farm.

I belonged to the Lutheran Church from the time of my birth until 28 May 1898 when I was baptized and confirmed into the Mormon Church by Elder Kenkins of Salt Lake City, Utah.

My mother didn't want me to be baptized and I didn't want to do it against her wishes so I fasted and prayed. Finally my mother gave her consent. I lost the respect and love of my people thru joining the Mormon Church yet they were firm believers in God and lived righteous lives.

I met Ernest Morgenegg through his sister Lena Morgenegg, who sewed for me. I was going with a Catholic boy at the time and one night the Catholic boy and Ernest called on the same evening. My family was opposed to Ernest because he was a Mormon. My brother waited for Ernest to beat him with a club, but my brother-in-law persuaded him that, that wasn't the right thing to do.

I married Ernest on 12 May 1899 by a civil official named L.C. Gauchat, in the City Hall in Bern, Switzerland. On the same day we were also married in the Münster by J. Thelling Phr. (A Lutheran Minister). In the process of the ceremony we forgot to hold hands and had to be reminded by the minister to do so, otherwise all went well. We were accompanied by Ernest's sister Lena Morgenegg and a dear friend of mine whose name was Lisely Raaflaub. There was quite a large group attending the wedding but my folks would not take part because it was a Mormon wedding. Ernest's parents did not attend the wedding either. We had dinner at a hotel after the ceremony. We then went on a honeymoon.

After returning from our honeymoon we settled in Bern, on Sandrein Strasse 77 in a house that belonged to the knitting factory where Ernest worked for nine years previous to our marriage.

Edgar Ernest Morgenegg was born to us on 2 October 1902. A previous child was still born. About five months after Edgar was born we left Switzerland for America although I said I would never go to America.

The night before we left I stayed with my parents. When I left my father gave me part of my inheritance which was 1,000 francs (about \$200). My mother hardly said goodbye. Ernest's parents and my sister saw us off.

We arrived in Logan Utah 27 April 1903 after a rather hard journey with a six month old baby boy, Edgar. We lived in Logan until November 1903 then moved to Ogden where Ernest worked for the Utah State School for the Blind for six years and fourteen years for the Utah State Industrial School near Five Points, Ogden, Utah.

We moved to Idaho Falls, Idaho 1 September 1923 where Ernest was employed as chief engineer of the L.D.S. Hospital.

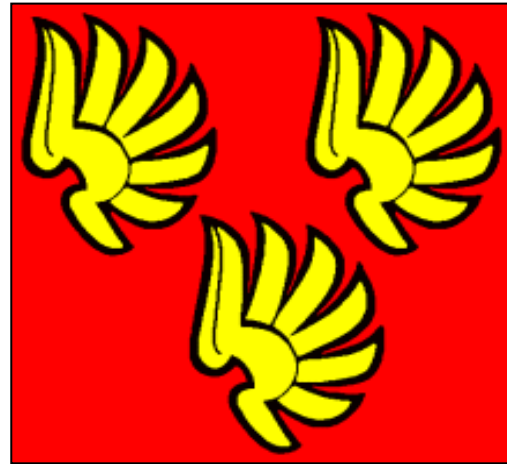
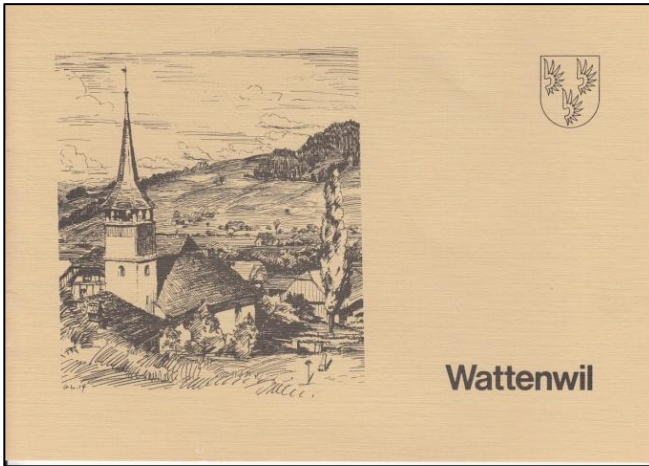
In October 1923 I was called to work in the Primary of the First Ward in Idaho Falls by Bishop Dinwoody and Fanny Brunt was Primary President. I had the Third Group now called the Zion's boys and girls. I held this position until February 1926 when I was chosen as first counselor to Vera Tibbetts. Due to illness Sister Tibbetts had to be released and I was sustained and set apart as president by Bishop Laird in May 1926. I worked under six different bishops as follows: Dinwoody, Laird, Brunt, Johnson, Olsen, Killpack, and the present bishop in 1942.

Postcard sent from Emma to Marie while they were living in Bern

(written about 1902 from Zurich - Emma addresses Marie as "My dear sister Mary!" and tells her that she's happy that she arrived safely and greetings from Ernst).



Wattenwil - Ancestral Village of the Zimmermann Family



WATTENWIL

Fläche	14,52 km ²
davon Wald	rund 7,00 km ²
Einwohnerzahl	rund 2'100
Bevölkerungsdichte	144 pro km ²
Stimmberchtigte	rund 1'470 (gleichviel Frauen und Männer)
Steueranlage	2,8

Unsere Gemeinde bildet den südlichen Abschluss des Gürbetales, somit auch des Antes Seftigen und des bernischen Mittellandes. Das rund 1452 ha umfassende Gebiet verteilt sich auf die drei Bezirke Dorf, Mettlen und Rain. Die im 1 km breiten Talboden gelegene Mettlen verbindet sich mit dem eigentlichen Dorfteil zum langgezogenen Strassendorf, der Kern des Rindritfels mit Schulhaus, Käserei und Wirtschaft dagegen liegt abgetrennt auf einem 900 m u.M. gelegenen Plateau.

Wattenwil dürfte, den Namen nach zu schliessen ("wil"), im 8. oder 9. Jahrhundert als kleine alemannische Siedlung am Oelgraben entstanden sein. Unkundlich erwähnt wird WATTWILE erst um das Jahr 1300. Seit Ende des 14. Jh. zum Landgericht Seftigen gehörend wird der Ort, nach Aufhebung der Landgerichte zur Zeit des Ueberganges des alten Bern, dem im Jahr 1803 neu geschaffenen Oberamt Seftigen zugeteilt.

The Flag of the Village of Wattenwil

The Zimmermann lineage can be traced back to the 1600s in Wattenwil. It's a small village located about 30 miles south of the Swiss capital city of Bern. Wattenwil is located in the area known as the Bernese Oberland.

As described in a village brochure from 1979 (see left), Wattenwil is a village of about 2000 people. The village was founded around 1300. The church on the left was built in 1683

"It's a pleasant and clean little village with traditional Swiss architecture that sits in a valley surrounded by green pastures and the clanging of cow bells in the distance and cattle move about the hillside pastures."

For more recent information and pictures, search for "Wattenwil Switzerland" on the internet.

Die Bevölkerung setzte sich früher fast ausschliesslich aus Burgern zusammen. Im Jahr 1780 sind es 1008 Einwohner, darunter nur 31 Hintersassen (Ausbürger). Eine eigentliche Einwohnergemeinde gibt es erst seit etwa 150 Jahren. Sie zählt heute rund 2'100 Gemeindeglieder. Damit ist die einstmalig bescheidene Siedlung im Laufe der Jahrhunderte zum drittgrössten Ort im Amt angewachsen.

Die Kirche in ihrer jetzigen Gestalt ist im Jahre 1683 durch den Berner Münsterbaumeister Abraham Dünz erbaut worden. Vorher stand an ihrer Stelle eine kleine Kapelle (geringe Kirche). In einer Chronik von 1692 steht: "Wattenwil hat von Anfang den Gottesdienst zu Thurmen verrichtet und ist eine Filialkirche gewesen, aber anno 1659 hat es einer hochweisen Obrigkeit gefallen, einen predikanten (Abraham Haberbrüer) dahin zu verordnen." Die Jahrzahl ist in schönen barocken Taufstein eingemeisselt.

Infolge der Grenzloge weist der Ort keinen einheitlichen Haustypus auf. Wir finden unter den älteren Gebäuden das alpine Tütschhaus und Ländershaus, wie das Mittellandhaus und die Riegbauten aus der Zeit der letzten Jahrhundertwende.

Das erste und einzige Schulhaus der Gemeinde, vermutlich in der ersten Hälfte des 17. Jh. erbaut, stand neben der Kirche. Der einfache Holzbau mit Walmdach enthielt zwei Schulstuben. Von den etwa 140 Kindern pro Klasse erschienen meistens nur 20 bis 30, so dass immer genügend Platz vorhanden war. Heute bieten eine gut ausgebaut Primarschule mit einer Kleinklasse und eine funfklassige Sekundarschule (seit 1902) Gewähr für eine angemessene Ausbildung unserer Schuljugend. Die Sekundarschüler und ein grosser Teil der Primarschüler besitzen die Schulstegen im Hegen, der Rest verteilt sich auf ein Schulhaus im Dorf, im Grundbach und in der Längmatt. Diesem ist auch ein Kindergarten mit zwei Klassen angeschlossen.



In the cemetery below the village of Wattenwil, one can find many gravesites with the name "Zimmermann". (Picture taken in 2006 during a visit by Keena Krey Price and family)



The school that was built in 1902 is visited by the Shurts children who are Keena's grandchildren - Marie Zimmermann is their great-great-grandmother.



Main square in Wattenwil.
Notice the mountains in the background.

The Ogden State School for the Deaf and the Blind

When Marie Zimmermann first came to America in 1904, she arrived at the Ogden train depot with no one to meet her. Some "Hollanders" helped her locate her sister's home. In her journal she wrote: *Well we walked up to Jackson Ave, 20th Street. to the School of the Deaf and Blind. There he called a girl friend of his and told her in Holland who we were, etc. and she in turn called a girl who could speak German and she took us up one block to my sister's house.*

Emma's husband, Ernest Morgenegg, was working at the school as an engineer at the time. Marie lived with them at their home on Jackson for several years until she met and married Paul Krey.



The School for the Deaf and Blind on 20th & Jackson was established in 1898 and opened in 1903. It was just one block from where Ernst & Emma lived.



The old School for the Deaf and Blind is now the home of the Ogden School District. The main building is gone today, but the mountain range in the background hasn't changed much.



View of some remaining buildings likely from the vantage point of the original flagpole. In its day, The School for the Deaf and Blind campus contained dorms, classrooms, offices, a gymnasium and a hospital. They also had a new coal-fed high pressure boiler which may have been one of Ernest Morgenegg's responsibilities.



Framed newspaper clipping from the school's paper, "The Utah Eagle," showing the different buildings at the time: The Hospital and Domestic Science Building, the Annex (School for the Blind), and the Main Building (School for the Deaf).



The Utah School for the Deaf and School for the Blind are now combined and located at 742 Harrison Blvd. in Ogden.

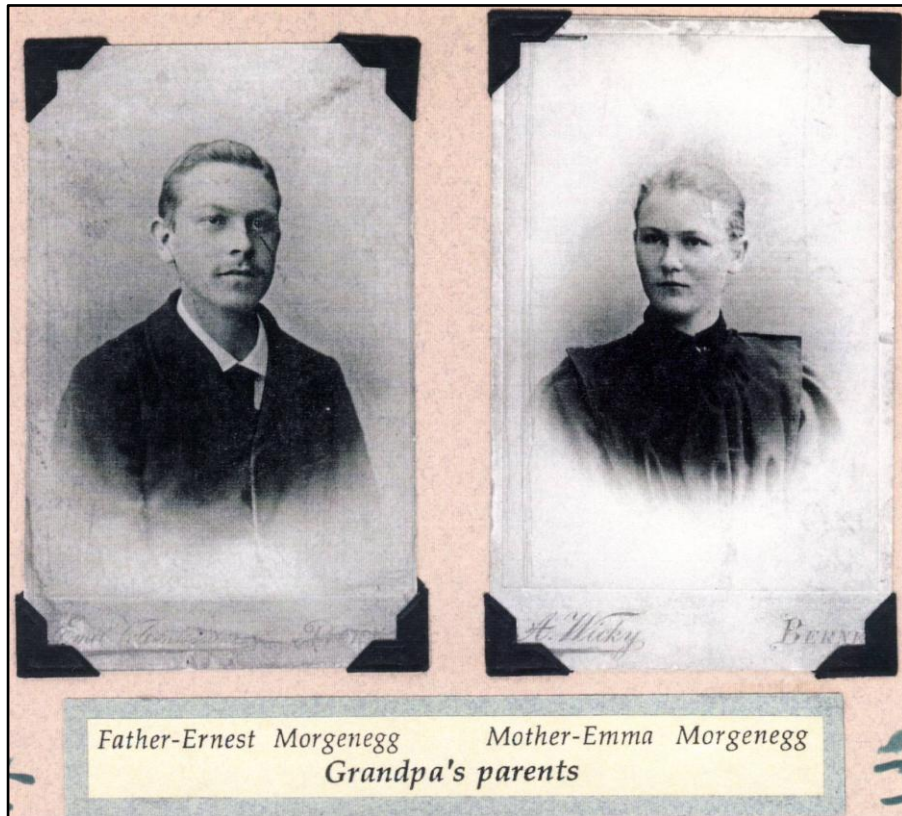
Zimmermann-Morgenegg Photos



Copy of original photograph of Anna and Christian Zimmermann
"Grandfather & Grandmother of Marie Krey (Zimmerman)"
(Taken by A. Wicky of Berne, Switzerland, an award winning ("first class medal" in 1892) photographer)



Two close-up photos of Marie's mother, Rosina Zimmermann



Photos of Ernest and Emma Morgenegg from grandson, Carl Morgenegg

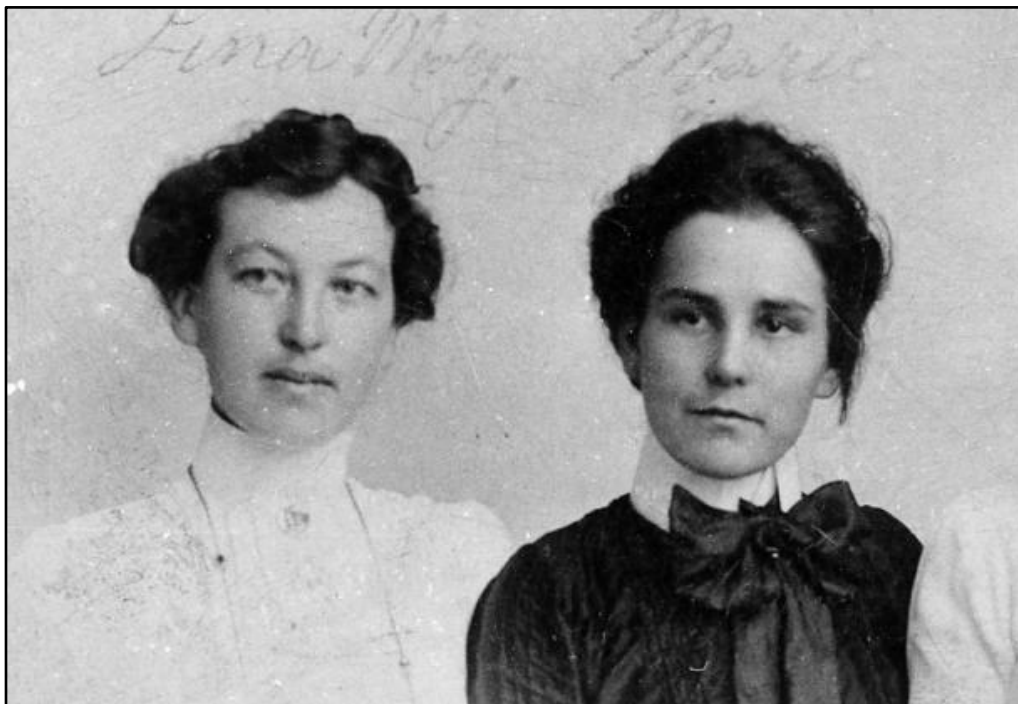


Photo of Marie Zimmermann (right) with Ernest's sister, Lina Morgenegg (left)
(see original portrait on page 406)



Emma Morgeneegg (holding Garry Crandall) and Ernest Morgeneegg (on her left) with Marie (in back with hat)



Morgeneegg Family

Back: Johann 1862, Friederich 1860, Marie 1872,
 Anna Barbara Geissbuhler 1834, Ernest Morgeneegg 1873
Front: Anna Kobel 1870, Baby Johannes Morgeneegg 1902
 Johannes Morgeneegg 1833
 Emma Marie Zimmermann 1878
 Baby Edgar Morgeneegg 1902, Lena Morgeneegg 1877



Family Members

Back: Arvin, Melba, Lilly, Edgar;
Front: Ernest Morgeneegg, **Emma Marie Zimmermann Morgeneegg** 1878, Arthur

(Both lower pictures taken from Family Search)

Gravesite of Ernest and Emma Morgenegg

Rose Hill Cemetery, Idaho Falls, Idaho



Gravesites for Emma and Ernest with son, Arvin, who died in 1947 when he was 40 years old.



Marie Turner, great-great-granddaughter of Marie Zimmermann, and her namesake, visits Emma Marie and Ernest Morgenegg's gravesite.

Appendix Material for Paul F. Krey

(Pre-immigration)

1. Declaration of Legal Age, August 1903 - original and translation
2. Postcards written to Paul and Robert in St. Johann from church members, about 1904
3. Letter of November 8, 1905 written by Paul in St. Johann to Clara in Utah regarding his decision to be baptized
 - a. English translations
 - b. German transcriptions
 - c. Letter in original handwriting
4. SS Cymric - Picture and historical notes
5. Conversion story of Paul Krey by son, Kenneth

Copy of original "Declaration of Legal Age" for Paul Krey

Saarbrücken, August, 1903

eben ist die
Beschäfts-
zugeben.

mer:

Abgeschlossen!

Beschluß.

Dem *Postgehilfen* *Hermil Krey*, z. H. in *Flüdingen*


geboren am *17. ten* *November* *1884* in *S. J. Flörsheim* *Saar*,

— Sohn — Tochter — der *verstorbenen* *Edelw. Maria* *Glaube*,
Montenau *geb.* *1848* *Krey* und *Verstorbenen* *geb.* *1848*
Wald

wird für volljährig erklärt.

Saarbrücken den *20. ten* *August* *1903*.

Königliches Amtsgericht.
z. V.
(Ver.) *Meiner*.



Vorstehender Beschluß ist rechtskräftig.
Ausgefertigt.

[Signature]
Gerichtsschreiber des Königlichen Amtsgerichts.

**Translation of "Declaration of Legal Age"- Paul Krey, age 18
German and English Translation**

Beschluss

Der Posthelfer Paul Krey, z.zt. in Illingen.

Geboren am 14 November 1884 in St. Johann am Saar

Son der (daselbst) (verlobten) Eheleute Eisenbahn Pakmeister Karl Gustav Krey und
Augusta geborene Boldt,

wird für volljährig erklärt,

Saarbrücken, 20 Aug 1903

Königliches Amtsgericht

Declaration

The postal helper, Paul Krey, at this time in Illingen

Born November 14, 1884 in St. Johann on Saar.

Son of the married couple, Master Freight Handler in the Railroad, Karl Gustav Krey and
Augusta, born Boldt,

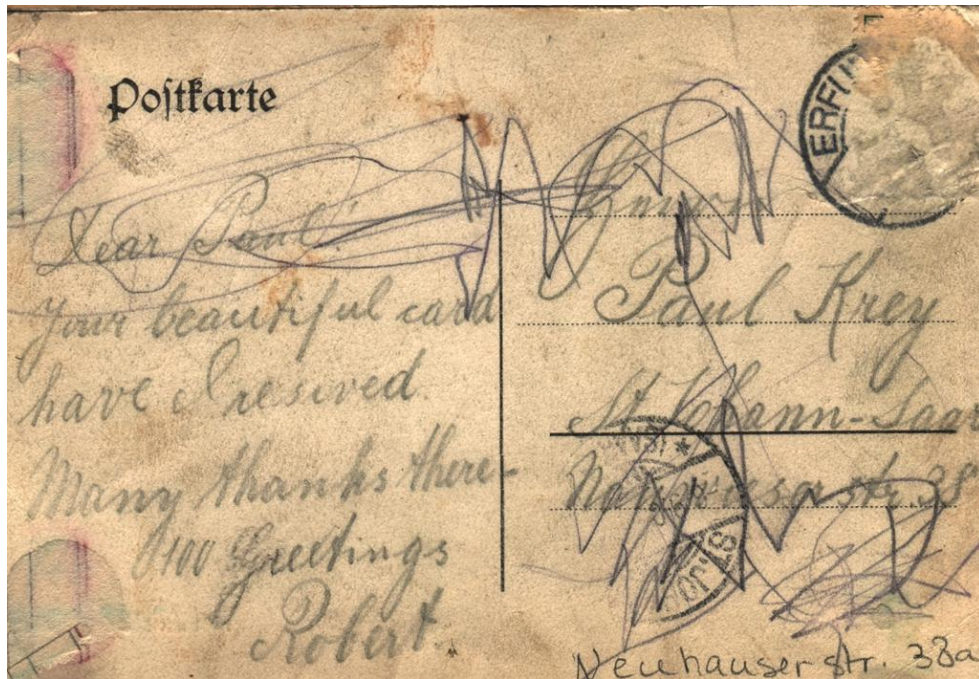
is declared to be of legal age.

Saarbrücken, August 20, 1903

Royal District Court

Postcard written to "Paul Krey, Neuhauser str 38a, St. Johann-Saar"

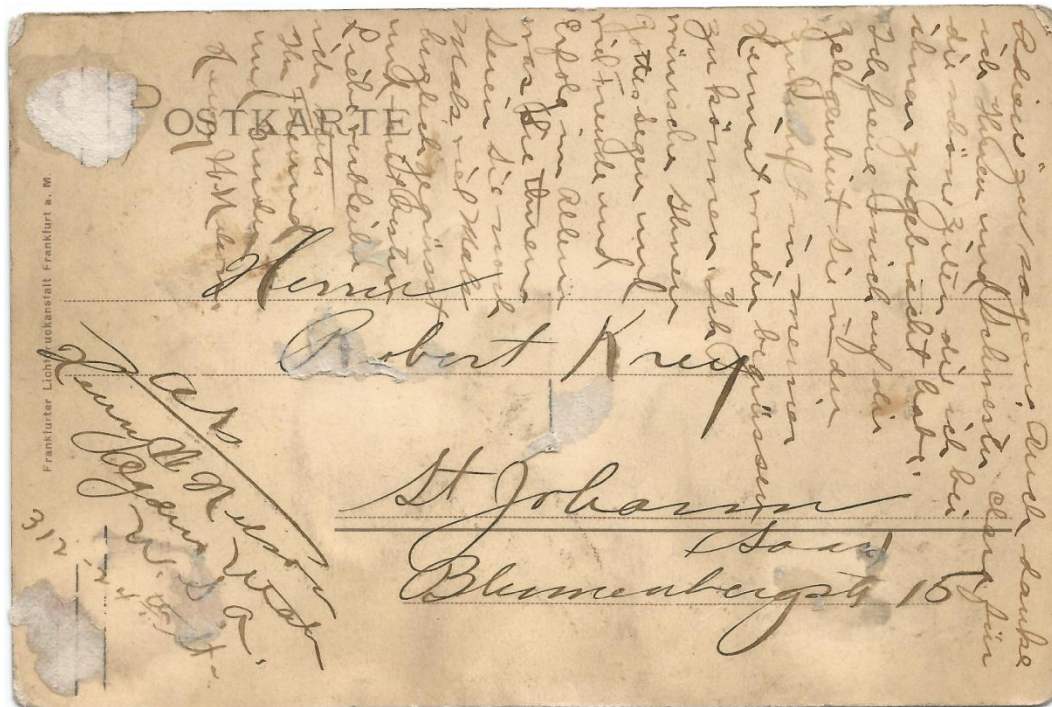
(from his brother, Robert in Erfurt, Gemany)



Robert wrote in his newly learned English, " Dear Paul! Your beautiful card have I resived. Many thanks there - 100 Greetings Robert"

Postcard to "Herrn Robert Krey, St. Johann-Saar, Blumenbergstr 15"

(from a Henry N. Nelson in Ogden, Utah)



Henry says "adieu" to Robert and thanks him and his sister, Clara, for the good times he had with them. He looks forward to the opportunity to be able to greet Robert in the future in his homeland (Ogden).

Paul Frederick Krey's 1905 letter to Clara English Translation

St. Johann, 8 Nov. 1905

My Dear Sister,

I received your long awaited letter that brought me so much joy. I thank you so much for the letter, for as you can imagine in my present situation, it really cheered me up. I hope you will forgive me for your having to wait so long for an answer. And as well as I know you, you're not too hard-hearted to "close one eye" even though I can't field any excuse for my neglect.

For the time being until the first of November, I am in the Meissner Business School which is really an exemplary institution. If you use all your five senses you can learn to be quite proficient in the commercial realm. But I also believe that it is difficult to find the first job. Perhaps it would be best if I first volunteered for a quarter of a year.

"Even in misfortune, never shirk to venture. May this be our adornment, may this be our pride."
These beautiful words from a well known song should be my motto.

My dear sister, I would be very happy if Robert and I could come to America next Spring. But there are obstacles that stand in the way. For one thing, I am not yet free from military service and to leave my fatherland as a deserter... no, that would go against my patriotism. I also can't understand converted Mormons, who should be an example to others, can ignore the words of the Savior, "Give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's..."

I hope you understand me. For my English fluency is not perfect enough that I could get a job there. And about Mormonism, there are also a few points that I am still unclear about. But when I get enlightened and when I have a job, I will join the covenant.

I am now at the end of my letter and in the hope that these lines find you in as good health as they left me, I remain,

with many greetings,
Your faithful brother Paul

P.S. Robert also sends his heartfelt greetings and will send you a letter in a few days.

Paul Frederick Krey's 1905 letter to Clara

German transcription from original handwriting

St. Johann, 8. Nov. 1905

Meine liebe Schwester!

Deinen so lieben Brief, der mir überaus grosse Freude gemacht hat, habe ich erhalten. Ich danke Dir recht herzlich für denselben. Denn Du kannst Dir denken, dass er mich gerade unter den jetzigen Umständen recht aufgemuntert hat. Darum bitte ich Dich auch um Verzeihung, weil Du so lange auf eine Antwort von mir warten musstest. Und so weit ich Dich kenne, bist du ja gar nicht so hartherzig, um nicht deswegen ein Auge zuzudrücken, obgleich ich gar keine Entschuldigungsgründe für mein Versäumnis ins Feld führen kann.

Vorläufig bin ich noch bis zum ersten November in der "Meissner'schen Handelsschule", die wirklich eine vorbildliche Anstalt ist. Wenn man da seine 5 Sinne zusammennimmt, kann man etwas Tüchtiges auf kaufmännischem Gebiet lernen. Nur glaube ich, ist es etwas schwer, die erste Stelle zu finden. Vielleicht ist es am besten, wenn ich ein viertel Jahr als Volontär arbeite.

"Doch nimmer verzagen, in Unglück wagen, sei uns're Zierde, sei unser Stolz." Diese schönen Worte aus einen bekannten Liede sollen mein Wahlspruch sein.

Meine liebe Schwester, ich wäre sehr glücklich wenn ich nächsten Frühling mit Robert nach America gehen könnte. Aber dem stehen doch noch Hindernisse entgegen. Ich bin nämlich noch gar nicht militärfrei und mein Vaterland als Fahnenflüchtiger zu verlassen, nein, dagegen sträubt sich meine Gesinnung. So kann ich auch nicht verstehen, wie überzeugungstreue Mormonen, die doch anderen Leuten ein Vorbild sein sollen, die Worte des Heiland verachten: "Gebt dem Kaiser, was des Kaisers ist..."

Hoffentlich verstehst Du mich. Denn sind meine englischen Sprachkenntnisse noch nicht so vollkommen, das ich dort eine Stellung bekleiden könnte. Bezüglich des Mormonismus bin ich zwar in einigen Punkten noch unklar. Doch wenn ich auch darin Licht habe und eine Stel(?*)-stellung habe, werde ich mich auch dem Bunde anschliessen.

Ich bin jetzt am Ende meines Briefes und indem ich hoffe, dass Dich diese Zeilen bei der selben Gesundheit antreffen, wie sie mich verlassen, verbleibe ich

mit vielen Grüssen
Dein treuer Br. Paul

N.B. (= post scriptum) Robert lässt sich ebenfalls hzl.(herzlich) grüssen und will Dir in den nächsten Tagen auch einen Brief senden.

Paul Frederick Krey's 1905 letter to Clara

Copy of original in Paul's own handwriting

W. Johann, 8. Nov. 1905.

Meine liebe Schwester!

Vielen so lieben Brief, der
mir überaus großen Freude ge-
macht hat, habe ich erhalten. Ich
danke dir sehr herzlich für den
selben. Denn du kannst dir
denken, daß es mich gerade unter
den jetzigen Umständen sehr
angenehm hat. Darum bitte
ich dich auf eine Besichtigung, weil
du so lange auf einen Antwort
von mir warten müßtest.

Und so wie ich dich kenne, bist
du ja gewiß so sehr eilig,
um nicht überlegen ein Auge

zu zürückzuholen, obgleich ich gar
keine Lustfälligkeit begründe
für meine Versäumnis in
Eid setzen kann. Notwendig bin
ich nun bis zum 1. November
in der Klage über die Handhabung
zu sein, die wirklich eine sehr
bildliche Aufsicht ist. Dann man
da seine 5. Tage zusammennimmt,
kann man ab und zu auf
Kaufmännischem Gebiet lauern.
Nun, glaube ich, ist es ab und zu
möglich, die richtige Stelle zu
finden. Vielleicht ist es am
besten, wenn ich 4. Tage als
Volontär arbeite. Ich nimm

sarzagun, im Unglück sagen,
für unser Zierde, für unser
Holtz." Die selbigen Worte aus
einem bekannten Lied, pol.
Ich mein Haßgeißel sein. Ich
in Liebe des Meeres, ich meine
sich glücklich, wenn ich in einem
Küßling mit Robert nach A.
mrika gehen könnte, aber
Ich habe noch noch Hindernisse
entgegen. Ich bin nämlich noch
gar nicht militärisch, und
mein Vaterland als Laferne
flüchtig zu verlassen, um
Lagerung zu üben für meine
Gesinnung. So kann ich auch

nicht erschaffen, ein überzeu-
gungsvoller Mann, die
auf andere Leute ein Bild-
bild sein sollen, die Worte des
Herzlichen verstehen. Galt dem
Kaiser, was das Kaiserthum ist...
Gottlieb erschafft die mich.
Dann sind wir meine un-
glaubliche Erfahrung noch
nicht so vollkommen, daß
es doch eine Stellung bei
Kleinem könnte. Gunglied des
Hörmens müß die ist das
zu einigen Punkten noch un-
klar, das wenn es auf das
ein Lust. sehr und eine Hal-

Stellung habe, werde ich mich
auf dem Landa aufhalten.
Ich bin jetzt am Ende meines
Lebens, und ich bin so froh, daß
ich diese Zeiten bei der selben
Gesellschaft verbringen kann
mich erlauben, verbleibe ich
mit vielen Grüßen
Ihr treuer L. Paul.

N.B. Robert läßt dich
abwachen bzgl. Grüßen und
will dir in den nächsten Ta-
gen auf einem Brief schreiben.

Story of Conversion of Paul Frederick Krey **by son, Kenneth R. Krey**

Saarbrucken, Saar Basin, Germany

The local mailman was a recent convert to the church. In his rounds he would drop off pamphlets of the church. At one of his stops a young girl Clara Krey picked up one of the tracts, read it and became interested in the gospel message. The mailman invited her over to his house to hear more about the church. While she was there a missionary who had finished his mission was saying goodbye to the mailman and his family. The missionary was Elder Thomas E. Mc Kay, brother of David O. McKay. Elder McKay talked at length to Clara Krey and bore his testimony.

A short time later, Clara was baptized. Her family were all members of the Lutheran church and very upset with Clara joining the church. She would have to sneak off to go to church. Her two younger brothers Robert and Paul were determined to protect her from the Mormon Elders whom they suggested were trying to get their sister to become part of the Polygamist group in Utah. One evening, they followed her to church with the purpose in mind of breaking up the meetings and to extract a promise from the Elders to leave their sister alone. The Mormons were meeting in a rented hall and some of the seating was mainly a plank set on paint cans – quite a contrast to the lovely Lutheran church where they held their service. Entering the church with feelings of animosity, soon the spirit of the Lord manifest itself and the two brothers started to learn and believe. A short time later, they joined the church along with another sister Olga and her husband.

The four of them eventually immigrated to Utah. Their assimilation into American culture varied with each person. The two brothers Robert and Paul moved to Ogden and obtained employment with the Union Pacific Railroad. Paul married a Swiss girl, Marie Zimmerman. Marie refused to speak German in the house and because of her extensive church work was soon assimilated although the closest friends were also of German or Swiss cultures. The biggest problem occurred during World War I when everyone of German origin was suspected as traitors and the children were subject to some mild persecution on this account. One of the sisters, Olga and her husband retained German citizenship and associated only with fellow Germans and were never fully assimilated making it more difficult for their only child. Clara was childless but adjusted quite well to America.

**Appendix Material for
Paul Frederick Krey and Marie Zimmermann
(Post-immigration)**

1. Journals of Marie Krey with descriptions of family life in Ogden
 - a. Typed and handwritten copies of autobiography written at age 40 or 50
 - b. Excerpts from other journals
2. Citizenship Documents for Paul Frederick Krey
 - a. 1910 Declaration of Intention to apply for Citizenship, and 1913 Actual Application
 - b. Newspaper clipping of admission for U.S. citizenship
3. 1920 & 1940 Census for Krey family living at 2728 Gramercy in Ogden
4. Various documents highlighting their family life
 - a. 1921 Letter from Paul & Marie telling of birth of baby Ken
 - b. Articles and pictures of Marie Krey as Primary President in Ogden
 - c. Newspaper Clipping - wedding shower by Mrs. Paul Krey for daughter, Hilda
 - d. Letter from Paul on June 24, 1941 to his daughter, Hilda, concerning his experience after Ken's mission call
 - e. Journal entry by Marie Krey on Ken's return from his mission in 1943
5. Marie's Death
 - a. Obituary Notices for Marie Zimmermann Krey
 - b. Program for Memorial Services
 - c. Letter to Paul from their bishop, praising Marie's service and devotion
 - d. Notes from the funeral service, December 12, 1945
6. 1947 Letter from Paul to Ken Krey family
7. Paul's Death
 - a. Obituary clippings for Paul Frederick Krey
 - b. Texts of Paul Frederick Krey's Obituaries
 - c. Certificate of Death for Paul F. Krey, August 9, 1947
 - d. Aultorest Mausoleum in Ogden where Marie and Paul Krey are entombed
8. Family Pictures for Marie and Paul Krey and families

Typed copy of journal of Marie Zimmerman Krey

From a handwritten autobiography when she was 40-50 years of age
(original spelling preserved, see pages 377-382))

Marie Krey was born in Bern Switzerland December 28, 1884. In 1900, February 14, I was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ by Lewis Cordon of Logan Utah. The night was beautiful with full moon shining full and clear about two feet of Snow covered the ground. We walked 3 miles to the River and walked bak home never feeling the cold but happy and contended feeling like a new being. My Testimony was so strong within me that I soon felt the desire and urge within to go to Zion and gather with the people of the Lord.

The scriptures tell us that all Isrial shall gather together in Zion. My desire to be where the Temple of the Lord is standing was so great that soon a way was opened to me and in 1902 I came to Ogden Utah and made my home here ever since.

Here is an Incident of my life.

There lived a girl in the same Branch as I did in Bern and she was so anxious to go to Utah that when I was talking about going she cried and expressed her desire to come along with me, my folks were very much against my going but after pleadings of my sister who was allready in Utah They finally decided to let me have the mony to migrate. It was while we in our home were discussing plans for me to leave that this good sister who is considerble older than myselve came to me one day with the happy news that she was left some mony by a Brother of hers and she wanted me to take enough of her mony to pay my way to Utah. She thought it would relieve her of carrying to much mony along well we begun to make plans and it took us 4 to 6 weeks to get ready. In the meantime this Sister was tempted to loan her mony to a good Friend of hers what seemed to be in desperet need of some mony, without letting anyone know she let him take it all but \$100. of course this Broth. in the Gospel promised faithfully to return this mony in time for us to use it.

When the day of our departure came the Brother could not return the mony, frantic the Sister came to me with her tail of woe and we both cried we did not know what to do, we did not think it wise to tell my Folks because they did not belong to our Church. We were so unhappy and sick at heart but we had enuegh mony to take us as far as Holland. The Brother came to the Depot to see us off and swore to us he would Telegraph the mony to us in Holland. We left home brokenhearted and in fear. One Missionary was with the two of us and as we neard Holland we told him about it. Well the anxieties and fear that gripped our hearts can never be told. The case has made clear to the Pres. of the Mission and he cabled to our home town for information and finally we were given a tiket and could go on. Of course the Brother never sent the mony. I had some mony on me and we arived safe in Ogden Utah in Octob. The Sad Arival:

We sent a Telegr. to my Sister from Omaha telling her when we would arrive. The last letter I had from my sister was full of Joy because of a new Baby girl that was born to them in Aug. and my Sister wrote to me so full of Happiness because she was going to meet me at the Depot with her two Children one of which I had never seen.

We arrived here in Ogden about 9 in the evening and walking along with a crowd of Hollanders into the waiting room we were so sure that we too would have someone to meet us as well as all these others.

One by one the Crowd left and no one we know was in sight then the Depot Master took pity on us came and talked to me got the address of my Folks and their name. He did not know what to do when he noticed a young man who was a Hollander standing around, he called to him to take us there. Well we walked up to Jackson Ave 20 Street. to the School of the Deaf and Blind. There he called a girl friend of his and told her in Holland who we were Ect. and she in turn called a girl who could speak German and she took us up one block to my Sisters house.

We came into a house of mourning for their new Baby Girl had died and three days before her passing they had moved for this reason the Telegram we sent from Omaha did not reach my Sister and they were broken hearted over loosing this beautiful Baby.

My stay with my Sister was short I soon went to work. The following Winter I went to School in the Weber Academy. I then took up sowing Dress making and worked at it until I was married.

I lived in the 4 Ward in the Weber Stake. From there rec. my Recomend and was united in Marige with Paul F. Krey who also lived in the same Ward.

We lived with my Sister for 6 months and then went to house keeping. I worked for some time and the following year our first Baby was born Robert Paul. We were happy and contented in our Mariage. My Husband had many different jobs before he got started for Railroad. He worked hard to better his position.

After Robert Paul was six months old we lived close to the third Wd. meeting house. I was asked to work in the Mutual Improvement Assosiation. I taught the Senior Girls. We moved out to Fife Prints to the 15th Ward. There I continued in the same work and later was put in as 1st counselor and had the responsibility of a President. From there we moved to Grant Ave. 23-29 Str. and from there to 28 Str. Mrs. Anna Schulz and her Daughter lived in the same house with us. Hilda was about 6 month old then. Then we later moved up to 272 S Gramercy and I worked in Mutual again. Ralph was born and soon after I took up a class in Mutual again, always enjoying it so much. I had one more Baby, Kenneth, who was only three months old when I went back and taught again. When he was three years the Seventeenth W. was organized and I was asked to be President of the Primary Organization. Many wonderful experiences came into my life faith promoting and I worked with many fine women in this organization.

I was very much disappointed when asked to work in the Primary because of the many years of Mutual Work I had been in Mutual for 15 years when I was set apart as President of the Prim.

I learned to love the Children and the work connected with them. The Bishop often would tell that I was very successful. He had never seen anyone like, I know how to handle the Sisters - the workers as well as the Children. I know this that I was inspired many times to keep unity, peace, and loyalty among us. I truly love the Gospel. I love to teach it.

**Copy of Marie's Original Handwritten Journal
(explaining how she joined the church and came to America)**

Marie Krey was born in Bern
Switzerland Dec. 28. 1884.

in 1902 Feb. 14, I was bapt. into
the Church of Jesus Christ by Lewis Cordron
of Logan Utah. The night was beautiful
with full moon shining full and clear
about two feet of snow covered the
ground. we walked 3 miles to the
River and walked back home
never feeling the cold but happy
and contented feeling like a
new being. My Testimony was
so strong within me that I soon
felt that desire and urge within
to go to Zion and gather with
the people of the Lord.

The scriptures tell us that all Israel
shall gather to gether in Zion.
My desire to be where the Temple
of the Lord is standing was
so great that soon a way was
opened to me and in 1902 I
came to Ogden Utah and
made my home here ever since.

Here is an incident of my life.

There lived a girl in the same Branch
as I did in Bern and she was
so anxious to go to Utah that
when I was talking about going
she cried and expressed her desire
to come along with me. my
Folks were very much against
my going but after pleadings
of my sister who was already

in Utah They finally decided
to let me have the money to emigrate
It was while we in our home were
discussing plans for me to leave
that this good Sister who is considerable
older than myself came to me
one day with the happy news
that she was left some money by
a Brother of hers and she wanted
me to take enough of her money
to pay my way to Utah.
She thought it would relieve her
of carrying so much money along
well we began to make plans
and it took us 4 to 6 weeks
to get ready. In the meantime
this Sister was tempted to loan her
money to a good Friend of hers
who seemed to be in desperate need
of some money, without letting
any one know she let him
take it all but \$100. of course this
Broth. in the Gospel promised
faithfully to return this money in
time for us to use it.
When the day of our departure
came the Brother could not return
the money frantic the Sister came to
me with her tail of 100 and we
both cried we did not know what
to do we did not think it wise to
tell my folks because they did not
belong to our Church we were so
unhappy and sick at heart
but we had enough money to
take us as far as Holland.
The Brother came to the Depot to see us

off and swore to us he would
Telegraph the money to us in Holland
we left home brokenhearted and in
fear one missionary was with the two
of us and as we neared Holland
we told him about it. Well the
anxieties and fears that gripped
our hearts can never be told.
The case was made clear to the
Pres. of the Mission and he cabled
to our home town for information
and finally we were given a ticket
and could go on. Of course the Bro.
never made good his promise he
never sent the money.
I had some money for me and we
arrived safe in Ogden Utah in Octob.

The sad arrival:

We sent a Telegr. to my sister from
Omaha telling her when we would
arrive. The last letter I had from my
sister was full of joy because of a new
Baby girl in that was born to them
in Aug. and my sister wrote to
me so full of happiness because
she was going to meet me at the
Depot with her two children
one of which I had never seen.

We arrived here in Ogden about 9 in the
evening and walking along with
a crowd of Hollanders into the
waiting room we were so sure that
we too would have some one to
meet us as well as all these others

One by one the Crowd left and
no one I we knew was in sight
then the Depot master took pity on
us came and talked to me got
the address of my folks and their name
he did not know what to do
when he noticed a young man
who was a Hollander I standing
around he called to him gave
him the adr. and asked him to
take us there. Well we walked
up to Jackson Ave 20. Street. to the School
of the Deaf & Blind. There he called
a girl friend of his and told
her in Holland who we were
etc. and she in turn called a
girl who could speak German
and she took us up one block
to my Sisters house.

We came into a house of mourning
for their new Baby girl had died
and three days before her passing
they had moved for this reason
the Telegram we sent from Omaha
did not reach my Sister and they
were broken hearted over losing
this beautiful Baby.

My stay with my sister was short
I soon went to work.

The following winter I went to
School in the Weber Academy
I then took up sewing Pressmaking
and worked at it until I was
married.

I lived in the 4. Ward in the
Weber Stake. From there rec. my
Recommend and was united in marriage
with Paul S. King who also lived
in the same Ward.

We lived with my sister for a month
and then went to horse keeping
I worked for some time and the
following year our first Baby
was born Robert Paul we were happy
and contented in our marriage.

My Husband had many deliberat
ions before he got started for Paulson
He worked hard to better his position

After Robert Paul was six month old
we lived close to the Third W. meeting
house.

I was asked to work in the Mutual
Improvement Association.

I taught the Senior Girls we moved
out to Five Points to the 15th Ward.

There I continued in the same work
and later was put in as 1st. Counselor
and had the responsibility of a President.

From there we moved to Grant Ave
28-29th, and from there to 28th.
Mrs Anna Schulz and her daughter lived
in the same house with us. Hilda
was about 6 month old then.

Then we later moved up to 2728 Grand
and I worked in Mutual again
Ralph was born and soon after

I took up a class in Mutual again
always enjoying it so much
I had one more Baby Kenneth

who was only three month old
when I went back and taught
again when he was three years
the seventeenth W. was organized
and I was asked to be President of the
Primary organization. many wonderful
experiences came into my life
faith promoting and I worked
with many fine women in this
organization.

I was very much disappointed when
asked to work in the Primary
because of the many years of Mutual
work I had been in Mutual for
15 years when I was set apart as
President of the Prim.

I learned to love the children and
the work connected with them.

The Bishop often would tell me
that I was very successful he had
never seen anyone like I know
how to handle the sisters - the workers
as well as the children.

I know this that I was inspired
many times to keep unity peace
and loyalty among us.

I truly love the Gospel & love to
teach it.

Excerpts from other journals by Marie Krey - 1939 to 1943

(Description of her sadness at being released as Primary President at age 57)

Sunday 31 Dec (1939)

I was released from the office of Supt. of the 17th ward Primary Association. Bishop Bill released me and complimented me on the 15 years of service also President Ruder of the Mt. Ogden Stake.

January 1 (1940)

Hilda Garry and Gayle had dinner with us. They spent the night here. Glen had to go to work. Paul was home all day. Marion Toon was here. Kenneth and Marion washed dishes.. . Paul and I played checkers until 10 o'clock. Baby Gayle walks all over. She is 11 months on the 6 Feb. Garry's face is all healed from a severe burn.

January 2

Went to the Green Gables. Our yearly party we exchanged gifts and presented Leola Farr and Edith Christensen, teachers in the Primary, with gifts for their expected arrivals. My last part in the Primary. It rained all day and all night the snow is all gone now. Kenneth left for his mission on the 21 of June 1941.

January 3

Kenneth started to school. Once more he had to be there at 8 o'clock. It is cloudy and rainy. Olive called me for advise in regards to Primary. I suggested some people for teachers in the different groups. I feel a little sad about being released from Prim. I was President 15 years...Ken and I went to Martha Tayler to get well water for his school work. Paul and I took the Xmas tree down. Dad and I played checkers. Had a nice long talk with my dear sweet young friend, Ruth Whitened. She asked me to her house for Friday. Hilda is preparing for a party.

January 4

Garry called me and begged me to come and get him to stay here. It snowed in the night but its warm and wet out.

January 5

Spent the afternoon with Ruth Whitehead. It was our sewing circle. All were present except Marie Briene and Sylvia Watson. We had a lovely time. Sister Jensen talked to me about the new outline of summer work in Prim. I've been sick with headache every day since I've been released but Paul tried hard to cheer me up. I feel as if I'd lost something very precious and dear to my heart.

January 6

A cold day. Gayle is not well, has a bad cold. Olive spent the afternoon with me discussing Primary. I feel better mentally - my prayers have been answered. I feel calm. I was so disturbed in my mind over being overlooked. Sister Jensen called however. Went out to Hilda's. Gayle went to sleep.

January 7

Went to fast meeting.

Somewhere the sun is shining
Somewhere the birds are singing
Hush thy sad repining
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere

Olive and Sadie came and we looked over the books.

January 8

Pauls day at home - he is sick with a pain in his back. He will be better tomorrow. He keeps so young - faith hope keeping us all hopping. It is Founders Day at Weber College. We all went to see the exhibit - very interesting. Marion modeled dresses. Every teacher and the Principal were very nice and lovely.

January 9

This is the first Tuesday in 15 years that I am home and not in primary. I missed it so much and I am sad and lonely. Olive called and we had a nice talk over the telephone. It was rainy all day.

January 10

Well this day had been busy. I ironed 6 shirts and a big washing besides. Paul went teaching with Bro. Lake. Ken is busy as can be with his school lessons. Weber College requires so much.

January 11

I am busy mending and getting Pauls and Kens trousers pressed - Still raining. Sister Hart of the Relief Society called. She is a very sincere Sister. Her son Clyde is in New England filling a mission.

January 12

We had a little snow in the night. The days are nice but I feel like I've lost my best friend. I keep busy sewing, crocheting, and embroidering.

January 13

I wrote a letter to Ralph and family to remind them that they owe me a letter. Clara wrote and tells us she and Joe are fine. She is glad to get a slip - hose for her birthday. Edgar Morgenegg spent an hour with us. Ken had been studying all morning. Dad is low in spirit over a change they are planning to make at the Commissary.

January 14

Its right good and cold out. Am going to Sunday School.

January 28, Sunday

Bishop Earl Paul was released and our new Bishop put in, Slandey Robins, Owen Ridges and James Farr as Counselors.

January 29

I am still waiting for an explanation from the Stake why I have not been asked to work.

February 4, Sunday

Olive Jensen called late tonight. Wanted me on the Stake Board. She was very kind telling me she needed my help, but some misunderstanding between the Stake President and Bishop Paul kept her from calling me.

February 6, Tuesday

Gayle had a birthday today and we all went to town - bought her two lovely dresses in C.C. Andersons. She is a lovely child. Garry was pretty good. Hilda and Glen went to a show tonight - had the children here.

February 7

Relief Society teachers called. Sister Hart and Sister Koldewyn - had a nice visit with them.

February 8

Bishop Robins has promised to call me but has not yet done so. This morning is beautiful, a little cold.

July 1, Monday (1943)

Kenneth arrived home in the night so it is his first day home. He spent two years in the Eastern States Mission. His M. Pres. is Bro. Iverson. He drove home in a car from Albany N.Y. He had some members of our church with him. Had a Bro. Rudy from Corinth and a sister with him. He also had two girls from Hill Cumorah. They visited some friends in Willard and Salt Lake. Kenneth is fine and good. It's a great joy to have him home. He has a Testimony of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. To me that means everything.

December 13

Obedience is taught to us from early childhood and as we go through life we know that to render obedience in all things pertaining to righteousness will bring blessings, joy and happiness.

Somewhere the Sun is Shining

Lyrics to song Marie quoted while feeling "sad and lonely" after being released as Primary President after 15 years of service. (See January 7 & 9 above)

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the songbirds dwell;
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives, and all is well.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open door;
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels sing.

Refrain

*Somewhere, somewhere,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere!
Land of the true, where we live
anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere!*

(written by Jessie Pounds in 1897)



Sunbonnet Sue quilt blocks made by Marie
(Donated by Gayle Crandall Kapaloski)

Declaration of Intention for Paul Frederick Krey, Jan 11, 1911

and

Court Record of Application, Aug 13, 1913

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 Department of Commerce and Labor
 BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
 DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

(Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof)

I, Paul Frederick Krey, aged 25 years, occupation Laborer, do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color white, complexion dark, height 5-feet-8-inches, weight 145 pounds, color of hair black, color of eyes brown, other visible distinctive marks None.

I was born in Saarbruecken, Germany on the 14th day of November, anno Domini 1884. I now reside at 259 Harrisville Road, Ogden, Utah. I emigrated to the United States of America from Liverpool, England on the vessel "Comria" my last foreign residence was Saarbruecken, Germany. It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to William II, German Emperor of which I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of Boston in the State Territory of Massachusetts on or about the 11th day of May, anno Domini 1906. I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:
 SO HELP ME GOD.

Paul Frederick Krey
 (Original signature of declarant)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, anno Domini 1910.

S. G. DYE
 Clerk of Second Judicial District Court
 By The Clerk Deputy Clerk.

In the matter of the petition of Paul Frederick Krey to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

The petition of Paul Frederick Krey is hereby admitted to the status of a citizen of the United States of America.

First, My place of residence is 259 Harrisville Road, Ogden, Utah.

Second, My occupation is Laborer.

Third, I was born on the 14th day of November, anno Domini 1884, at Saarbruecken, Germany. I emigrated to the United States from Liverpool, England, on or about the 11th day of May, anno Domini 1906, and arrived at the port of Boston, Massachusetts in the United States on the 11th day of May, anno Domini 1906.

Fourth, I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 11th day of May, anno Domini 1906, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Fifth, I am single. My wife's name is None.

Sixth, I have not been convicted of any crime which would disqualify me from becoming a citizen of the United States.

Seventh, I have not been convicted of any crime which would disqualify me from becoming a citizen of the United States.

Eighth, I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disloyalty to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to permanently reside in any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to William II, German Emperor of which at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Ninth, I am able to speak the English language.

Tenth, I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 11th day of May, anno Domini 1906, and in the Territory of Utah for one year at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 11th day of May, anno Domini 1906.

Eleventh, I have not heretofore made petition for admission to any court. If made, it was withdrawn for illegality to the 11th day of May, anno Domini 1906, and the substitution was made by the said Court for the following reasons and cause: to wit, None.

Twelfth, I have not been convicted of any crime which would disqualify me from becoming a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Dated August 13, 1913.

Paul Frederick Krey
 (Original signature of declarant)

John J. Walsh
 Clerk of Court

Paul Frederick Krey
 (Original signature of declarant)

John J. Walsh
 Clerk

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES

In the matter of the petition of Paul Frederick Krey to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

John J. Walsh and John J. Walsh being duly sworn, depose and say that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceeding; that he has read the preceding petition and knows the contents thereof; that he is a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

John J. Walsh
 Clerk

The documents show Paul Frederick Krey, age 25, living at 259 Harrisville Road, Ogden, Utah.

He is described as 5'8", 145#, black hair, brown eyes.

(Other descriptions we have suggest he had blue eyes)

**Newspaper clippings with notice of Paul Frederick Krey being
admitted for U.S. citizenship**

**NEW CITIZENS TAKE
THE OATH OF
ALLEGIANCE**

In Judge Harris' division of the district court this morning the following persons were admitted to citizenship:

Nils B. Eckbo, William John Bougourd, **Paul Frederick Krey**, Higinio Galarza Gendagorta, Peter Eigas, William James Brache, Abraham Van Dyl, William Dalebout and Wilhelm Herman Wagner.

Hearing of the application of Joseph Williams was continued until such time as the witnesses for him may appear in court.

In the absence of the government examiner on naturalization, the examinations were conducted by Judge Harris.

Citizenship Papers Granted.

Special to The Tribune.

OGDEN, Nov. 18.—Nine natives of almost as many foreign countries were made citizens of the United States when Judge N. J. Harris of the Second district court gave the federal matter a hearing today. The government was not represented except by notes respecting the proofs of the applicants. Those admitted to citizenship were Nils B. Eckbo, William John Bougourd, **Paul Frederick Krey**, Higinio Galarza Gendagorta, Peter Eigas, William James Brache, Abraham Van Dyl, William Dalebout and Wilhelm Herman Wagner. The decision of Judge Harris on the application of Joseph Williams was withheld because both of his witnesses were not in court.

1921 Letter from Paul & Marie telling of birth of baby Ken

Ogden, Utah
July 6, 1921

Dear Clara!

We received your letter just a few days before I took sick, but you got the card from Paul since I hope, you see we have one more Sunday baby – he was not modest enough to wait till night – he came right in the middle of the day, and no sister for Hilda either but she is getting over her disappointment now because its such a sweet Baby. Well Robi thinks he is wonderful – he is in the house all day just to watch him. Ralphy loves him too.

Well, Clara dear, thank you for your nice letter – you know I always love to read your letters – am glad to know that you are happy and well both of you – you know after Robi read your letter, he was so excited that he was going to come up right away then, they all cried and was going and when I told them that we would have our Baby in a few days they all quieted down and of course we have not talked about Roberts coming yet, we'll wait awhile and see how everything goes.

My Baby is 17 days today – you know he was born on the 19 – got along fine – had good help and we had Pelsmon(sp?) of course. I feel real good today – not so strong as I would like too - after I was up on the tenth day I had a spell with my heart that put me back in bed again for a few days but am up now and hope to stay up.

We are all feeling fine – wished you could come to see us now as Ralphy says why don't Aunt Clara come over;

Well Clara, I hope you are well and not too busy to write to us soon. Paul thinks he may be able to get off this Summer so as to come to see you – you know, he is often speaking about it - have you heard from Emma?

The children all send their love,

With love & good wishes,

Yours, Marie & Paul

**Articles and pictures of Marie Krey as
Primary President in Ogden**
("Superintendent of the 17th ward Primary association")

**Seventeenth Ward
To Have Lawn Party**

A Primary association home-coming party will be given on the lawn in front of the L. D. S. Seventeenth ward, Quincy and Twenty-ninth street, Friday at eight o'clock p. m., according to Marie Krey, supervisor.

This is an annual party of the Primary workers and children, who will participate in dancing and games. Articles which the children have made will be placed on display and parents and friends are invited to call and see them. Ice cream and cake will be served.

Complimented



Mrs. Marie Krey, superintendent of the Seventeenth ward Primary association, who was recently honored at a surprise party on her birthday in recognition of her long and faithful service in the organization.

Picture caption reads:

"Mrs. Marie Krey, superintendent of the Seventeenth ward Primary association, who was recently honored at a surprise party on her birthday in recognition of her long and faithful service in the organization."



Above picture and description are from Margaret Krey's scrapbook.
See enlargement and detail on page 412

Newspaper Clippings - wedding showers by Mrs. Paul Krey

Two separate newspaper articles about wedding showers at the home of "Mrs. Paul F. Krey"

Below is a report of a dinner and shower for the wedding of her son, Robert Paul Krey and his fiance Margaret Stewart. (They married in February of 1933.)

To the right is an article reporting a wedding dinner and shower for her daughter, Hilda, who was to marry Glenn Crandall a few months later.

It is interesting that both groups enjoyed playing "Bunco".

Miss Margaret Stewart, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Stewart, and Robert Paul Krey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Krey of this city, will be married Wednesday in the Salt Lake temple. They will make their home in Ogden. Miss Stewart's mother, her sister, Miss Marion Stewart, and sister-in-law, Mrs. Le Grande Stewart, will entertain at a miscellaneous shower Monday evening at the mother's home, 440 Twenty-eighth street, in honor of the bride. She will receive friends at a trousseau tea Tuesday afternoon at her home. Mrs. Paul R. Krey entertained at dinner and a shower Friday evening at her home, 2728 Gramercy avenue, in honor of the bride. Bunco was enjoyed during the evening. The hostess was assisted by her daughter, Miss Hilda Krey. The guests numbered 30.

Ogden Standard-Examiner -
Ogden, Utah

8 Oct. 1933

Wedding Dinner for Young Couple

In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Crandall (Hilda Krey), Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Krey, parents of the bride, entertained at a wedding dinner at their home, 2728 Gramercy Avenue, on Sunday afternoon with the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Teuscher, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Krey, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Taylor, Mrs. Olga Manhart, Charles Rohde, Miss Gladys Crandall, Ralph Krey, Kenneth Krey and the guest of honor. The centerpiece was a bride and groom wedding cake.

Wednesday evening a shower was given in honor of Mrs. Crandall at the home of her mother, Mrs. Paul F. Krey. Those present included: Rose Everett, Sylvia Watson, Ellen Patterson, Hazel Sauders, May Farley, Bertha Blackburn, Katie Fife, Vilate Ransom, Hannah McGregor, Julia Petty, Marie Briem, Margaret S. Krey, Margaret Stewart, Alice Riddulph, Lillie Burch, Margaret Thatcher, Hermina Teuscher, Edith Voombs, Selma Loughton. The evening was spent in playing bunco.

Letter from Paul Krey to his children at the time of his son's, Kenneth Krey, mission call

Ogden, June 24 - 1941.

My dear children:

Many, many thanks for your thoughtfulness in remembering me on father's-day. I enjoyed the lovely sentiments expressed in your message you send by wire greatly but still more did I and as far as that goes the other members of the family enjoy the lovely box of candy with which you surprised me. It was certainly a rare treat and one that is very much appreciated. Well things have been kind of exciting here since Kenneth has been called to fill a mission in the Eastern States. It seems everything depends on Mama and me to get him ready, he does not realize how much work it takes to get things lined up, he spends all his spare time with Marian, evidently to prepare her for the shock of departure and to console her. She does not seem to get reconciled. Well time is a great factor in overcoming our grief. We all made a great effort to sell tickets for Kenneth party especially since he was told that all the money for tickets sold outside the ward would be his. The result of our campaign was \$45⁰⁰, this however in-

cludes donations. Last Friday was Kenneth's farewell party. They put on a lovely program. Ken, Mama & I were requested to speak. According to the compliments we received we must have performed beyond their expectation. But then Mama and I worked hard for it. I do not think we could do so well extemporaneously. Last Thursday we went through the temple with Ken and again on Saturday we had the privilege to be taken through the temple and were shown all the rooms and sights. This was the first time I had the good fortune to enjoy this treat and the things I saw and the things I heard made me marvel. Truly wonderful are the things of God. When we were through with the inspection of the temple we gathered in the temple chapel and the president of the temple gave the missionaries a lecture; in order not to miss anything he was going to say I sat down on the first bench. Hardly had I been seated, when I was called on to offer prayer. Never had I a greater surprise in my life and I had to ask twice, if it was really so. But

then I am still alive, if it was not so, this letter would be unwritten. We were fortunate to get passes for Kenneth to New-York City this saved us \$28.60 for this money was turned over to Ken. So the Lord has been good to us so far and our financial burden has been eased somewhat. Kenneth is leaving for his destination tomorrow evening on the Challenger and we all dread the time when we have to say good-bye but there is our consolation that he will be in the service of our Redeemer and that he will, return in due time a man better in every respect for the time he has dedicated himself to the service of the Church. I could go on and on to write but due to the fact that we will be in Oakland before very long it will not be necessary to continue and till that time receive

our love and affection

Dad.

Journal entry by Marie Krey on Ken's return from his mission in 1943

Journal entry - July 1, Monday

Kenneth arrived home in the night so it is his first day home. He spent two years in the Eastern States Mission. He drove home in a car from Albany N.Y. Kenneth is fine and good. It's a great joy to have him home. He has a testimony of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. To me that means everything.

Nothing is so important than to live according to our understanding of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. It is our religion and to me there is nothing dearer or better. It is part of me and of my life. I have sacrificed in my early youth that I might have a home in Zion and that my children might be born under the everlasting covenant.

Obituary Notices for Marie Zimmermann Krey

Marie Z. Krey

Mrs. Marie Zimmerman Krey, 60, wife of Paul F. Krey, 2728 Gramercy, died Sunday at eleven forty-five a. m., in a local hospital following a lingering illness.

Mrs. Krey was born Dec. 28, 1884, in Berne, Switzerland, a daughter of Christian and Rose Zimmerman. She was educated in Switzerland, became an L. D. S. convert in 1900 and came to this country four years later. She was married Oct. 30, 1907, in the L. D. S. Salt Lake temple.

Mrs. Krey was a member of the L. D. S. Mount Ogden stake Primary board at the time of her death. She had been president of the Seventeenth ward Primary and for a number of years a teacher in the Twelfth ward Primary. She also had held Mutual Improvement association offices in other Ogden wards.

Survivors include her husband, Ogden; three sons, Robert P. Krey, Los Angeles; Pvt. Ralph F. Krey, U. S. army in the Philippines and Kenneth Russell Krey, a dental student at the University of California in Berkeley; one daughter, Mrs. Hilda Crandall, Salt Lake City; three brothers, Albrek, Paul and Otto Zimmerman, all of Switzerland; one sister, Mrs. Emma Morganegg, Idaho Falls, Ida., and seven grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted Wednesday at two p. m. in the Seventeenth ward chapel by Bishop Owen Ridges, under direction of the mortuary, 836 Thirty-sixth.



Marie Z. Krey

OGDEN—Mrs. Marie Zimmerman Krey, 60, wife of Paul S. Krey, 2728 Gramercy ave., died Sunday at 11:45 a. m. in a local hospital following a lingering illness.

Survivors include her husband, Ogden; three sons, Robert P. Krey, Los Angeles, Pvt. Ralph F. Krey, U. S. army in the Philippines, and Kenneth Russell, a dental student at the University of California in Berkeley; one daughter, Mrs. Hilda Crandall, Salt Lake City; three brothers, Albrek, Paul and Otto Zimmerman, all of Switzerland; one sister, Mrs. Emma Morganegg, Idaho Falls, Ida., and seven grandchildren.

Funeral services will be conducted Wednesday at 2 p. m. in the Seventeenth L. D. S. ward chapel by Owen Ridges, bishop. Friends may call at the family residence Tuesday evening after 5 p. m. and Wednesday until time of services. Entombment will be in the Aultorest mausoleum under the direction of Aultorest mortuary.

KREY—Funeral services for Marie Zimmerman Krey, 60, wife of Paul S. Krey of 2728 Gramercy, who died Sunday, will be held Wednesday at two p. m. in the L. D. S. Seventeenth ward chapel with Bishop Owen Ridges officiating. Friends may call at the family residence Tuesday evening after five o'clock and Wednesday prior to time of services. Entombment will be in the Aultorest mausoleum under direction of Aultorest mortuary.

Program for Memorial Services for Marie Zimmerman Krey December 12, 1945

IN MEMORY OF



MARIE ZIMMERMAN KREY

BORN

December 28, 1884

DIED

December 9, 1945

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HELD AT

Seventeenth Ward Chapel

December 12, 1945 2:00 p.m.

Bishop Owen Ridges, Conducting

Prayer at Home John G. Teuscher

PROGRAM

Prelude	Mathel A. Ridges
Vocal Duet	Mary Farley Lorene Snyder
Invocation	James F. Farr
Speaker	Burdett Smith
Speaker	Gilbert Thatcher
Vocal Solo	William S. Wright
Speaker	Olive B. Jensen
Speaker	Pres. Earl S. Paul
Vocal Solo	Mary Farley
Speaker	Pat. Thomas B. Wheelwright
Speaker	Pres. Stanley Robins
Vocal Duet	Mary Farley Lorene Snyder
Benediction	Herbert Cordon
Postlude	Mathel A. Ridges

ENTOMBMENT

Aultorest Mausoleum

Dedication of Crypt . . . John A. Gardner

PALLBEARERS

Seventeenth Ward High Priests

FLOWERS

Seventeenth Ward Primary

Letter to Paul from their bishop, praising Marie's service and devotion

Dear Bro. Krey and family,

I regret very much that I am unable to attend Sister Krey's funeral, on account of illness. Sister Krey was one of the first church workers with whom I became acquainted when I arrived in Ogden after serving a mission for the church over 29 years ago. From the beginning I have loved and respected her for her faithfulness. Everyone loved her, she was a good leader and executive. She was then a member of the Y.W.M.I.A. of the 12th ward and when the 17th ward was organized she became the 1st Supt. of the Primary, which position she held for over fifteen years. Both Bishop Halverson and I can testify to her wonderful leadership - there are hundreds of children now grown with families of their own who love and revere her for the service which she gave them in the primary. The other officers and teachers were loyal to her and gave her undivided devotion to the work they were called to do. They had a record I believe that was unequalled. The 17th Ward Primary was cited many times by the stake and General Board for outstanding accomplishments, showing the great leadership of a noble and devoted mother.

We the Stake officers wish to express our deep appreciation for the untiring effort and work she gave the Primary Board of the Stake. We will miss her greatly. There will be a vacant seat at our meetings, but her spirit will carry on and the things she did and the spirit of love and devotion will remain with us to bless our efforts. Everyone of us have been greatly blessed by having her as a friend and co-worker. From her life we learned that success in life comes through faith in our fellow men and God - that faith is developed by hard work and service to our fellow men - that in order to succeed as a leader one must have the ability to gain the love and respect of his fellow workers. She followed the counsel of the Lord given in D&C Se. 64:33-34. "Wherefore, be not weary in well-doing, for ye are laying the foundation of a great work. And out of small things proceedeth that which is great. Behold, the Lord requireth the heart and a willing mind; and the willing and obedient shall eat the good of the land of Zion in these last days."

She had great faith in the gospel. She loved her family as only a mother can. Her children honored her and followed her teachings. She forgot self in her devotion to others. She loved deeply, worked untiringly, and served God with all her might, strength and mind. And she loved her neighbors more than self. For this life of service we know that she will be given a choice place in the Kingdom of God.

We pray that God will bless you and your children and comfort your hearts and that you will be able to see the wisdom of God in calling your wife and mother home.

"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths." Proverbs 3:5-6

With love,

Earl S. Paul

Excerpts from notes of Marie Krey's funeral service, December 12, 1945

Notes taken by Doris C. Fronberg, a member of the ward who was present at the funeral
(See complete "Notes from Memorial Service" on the Companion CD)

The spirit I felt there today dwelt throughout the building. Sister Krey did her share - her impression lives on and brings a desire to live closer to that other life to which she has gone. It was like she was sweetly smiling and saying "I'll be waiting with a world of sunlight just shining in my face.

The prelude music reminded us of her pure, sweet womanhood.

The first speaker, Burdette Smith remembered her when she was baptized. In closing he said, "As she was then, she had remained and lived - sweet, pure, gentle. She possessed a great humility of spirit."

Second Speaker - Gilbert Thatcher. Sister Krey understood the principles of the Gospel. In her kind, helpful way, she was a true example of the principle of love thy neighbor as thyself. She did all that she undertook well - in Primary or Temple work or whatever it might be - and did it with a cheerful spirit.

Third Speaker - Olive B. Jensen. Sister Krey did all that was asked of her and she did everything in the right way. She could be depended upon. Her advice was good, and it was safe to follow it, for she would never lead one in the wrong direction. She was unusually thoughtful and kind to all who labored with her. Sister Krey could always help out with some idea or suggestion, especially when it dealt with the sensitive minds of young children.

Fourth Speaker - Earl S. Paul. When the 17th ward was organized, she became the 1st Supt of the Primary, which position she held for over fifteen years. We, express our deep appreciation for the untiring effort and work she gave. Everyone loved her, she was a good leader and executive. There are hundreds of children now grown with families of their own who love and revere her. The 17th ward primary was cited many times for outstanding accomplishments, showing the great leadership of a noble and devoted mother.

5th Speaker - Patriarch Thos. B. Wheelright. Sister Krey never tried to forget her duty to her religion nor shirk the things which she had to do. . .and she did it with a cheerful spirit and in the very best way that she knew. I know that she has found a place in the Kingdom of God. She is in a better life.

6th Speaker - Stanley Robins. For 38 years, this pure, clean woman to whom we pay our respect today, was a good and beloved wife and became a wise and understanding mother. Sister Krey's way of life as she taught it to her own children, will never be forgotten by them, and will only grow more beautiful with the passing years. The memory of a spirit such as she possessed, can never be forgotten.

1947 Letter from Paul to Ken Krey family
(tells of his desire to visit and see the twins - after Marie's death)

Ogden April 2, 1947

Dear Kenneth & family

Just received word that Aunt
Clara and Uncle Joe have returned, so
I am anxious to see them. I am sending
a package of Cooking Utensils to day,
let's hope you can use them, if not dis-
pose of them any way you wish. Twenty-
five dollars of the check enclosed is a bonus
for the twin girl, there'll be one for the boy
next month. I am very anxious to see your
new addition, but it will be a couple of weeks
or so before I can leave here. Love to all
of you and double love to the twins

*Can't you mail a lot of the twins' & home -
food goods you need and send for things you
need from me and me too.
I don't want to get away.*

Dad

This article appeared in the
Stand Examiner March 14, I
wonder how it got there? guess?

Obituary clippings for Paul Frederick Krey

DEATHS

Paul Frederick Krey


The body of Paul Frederick Krey, 62, Ogden, retired railroad clerk, was found on the sidewalk in front of 643 E. 1st South Saturday at 6:30 a.m. Dr. Clarence R. Openshaw, Salt Lake City physician, declared death was due to a heart ailment.

Mr. Krey had come to Salt Lake City to see "Promised Valley" at the University of Utah stadium, members of the family said.

Born Nov. 14, 1884, in Saarbrücken, Germany, he was a son of Karl Gustav and Augusta Boldt Krey. When he was a young man he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Saarbrücken and immigrated to the United States in 1906.

Mr. Krey settled in Ogden where for more than 30 years he worked as a clerk for the Union Pacific Railroad Co. He married Marie Zimmermann in October, 1907, in the Salt Lake LDS temple. She died in Ogden in December, 1945.

Survivors include a daughter and three sons, Mrs. Hilda Crandall, Salt Lake City; Robert Paul Krey, Tujunga, Cal.; Ralph F. Krey, Pittsburg, Cal.; Dr. Kenneth P. Krey, Oakland; two sisters, Mrs. Joseph E. Martinson, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Thomas Emery, Hollywood, Fla., and 10 grandchildren.




Ex-Ogdenite Succumbs

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 9 (AP)

Frederick Cray, 62, retired Union Pacific railroad clerk, died today presumably of a heart attack. His wife, Marie Zimmerman, died in Ogden in December, 1945.

KREY—Funeral services for Paul Frederick Krey will be held Tuesday at 5:30 p. m. in the 17th ward, with Bishop Owen Ridges conducting. Friends may call at the Aultorest mortuary chapel this evening from 6 to 9 o'clock and Tuesday prior to the service. Interment in Aultorest mausoleum, directed by Aultorest mortuary.



Paul Frederick Krey

OGDEN—Funeral services for Paul Frederick Krey, 62, who died Friday, will be conducted Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. in the Ogden 17th ward, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Owen Ridges, bishop.

Friends may call at Aultorest mortuary Tuesday until time of services. Entombment will be in Aultorest mausoleum.

DEATHS

Paul E. Krey

Paul Frederick Krey, 62, 2728 Gramercy, died of a heart attack after leaving a play at the Utah University stadium about midnight Friday. His body was discovered Saturday morning.

Mr. Krey was born in Saarbruesken, Germany, Nov. 14, 1884. He came to the United States about 41 years ago. On Oct. 30, 1907, he married Marie Zimmerman in the L.D.S. Salt Lake temple. She died about one and a half years ago.

At time of death he was secretary of the high priest group of the Seventeenth ward. He had been an active ward teacher and temple worker. He was a retired Union Pacific commissary worker.

Surviving are three sons, Robert Paul Krey, Los Angeles, Calif.; Ralph F. Krey, Pittsburg, Calif., and Kenneth R. Krey, Oakland, Calif.; a daughter, Mrs. Hildgard Crandall, Salt Lake City; ten grandchildren; also two sisters, Mrs. Clara Martinson, Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Thomas Emory, Hollywood, Fla.

The body is at the mortuary, 836 Thirty-sixth.

Texts of Paul Frederick Krey's Obituaries

(see original newspaper clippings on previous page)

Paul Frederick Krey

The body of Paul Frederick Krey, 62, Ogden, retired railroad clerk, was found on the sidewalk in front of 643 E. 1st South Saturday at 6:30 a.m. Dr. Clarence R. Openshaw, Salt Lake City physician, declared death was due to a heart ailment.

Mr. Krey had come to Salt Lake City to see "Promised Valley" at the University of Utah stadium, members of the family said.

Born Nov. 14, 1884, in Saarbrucken, Germany, he was a son of Karl Gustav Krey. When he was a young man he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Saarbrucken and immigrated to the United States in 1906.

Mr. Krey settled in Ogden where for more than 30 years he worked as a clerk for the Union Pacific Railroad Co. He married Marie Zimmermann in October, 1907, in the Salt Lake L.D.S. temple. She died in Ogden in December 1945.

Survivors include a daughter and three sons. Mrs. Hilda Crandall, Salt Lake City; Robert Paul Krey, Tujunga, Cal; Ralph F. Krey, Pittsburg, Ca; Dr. Kenneth P. Krey, Oakland; two sisters, Mrs. Joseph E. Martinson, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Thomas Emery, Hollywood, Fla, and 10 grandchildren.

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At the time of his death he was secretary of the high priest group of the Seventeenth ward. He had been an active ward teacher and temple worker. He was a retired Union Pacific commissary worker.

Surviving are three sons. Robert Paul Krey, Los Angeles, Calif. ; Ralph F. Krey, Pittsburg, Calif., and Kenneth R. Krey, Oakland, Calif.; a daughter, Mrs. Hildegard Crandall, Salt Lake City, ten grandchildren; also two sisters, Mrs. Clara Martinson, Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Thomas Emery, Hollywood, Fla.


The body is at the mortuary, 836 Thirty-sixth.

KREY - Funeral services for Paul Frederick Krey will be held Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. in the 17th ward with Bishop Owen Ridges conducting. Friends may call at the Aultorest mortuary chapel this evening from 6 to 9 o'clock and Tuesday prior to the service. Interment in Aultorest mausoleum directed by Aultorest mortuary.

Paul Frederick Krey

OGDEN - Funeral services for Paul Frederick Krey, 62, who died Friday, will be conducted Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. in the Ogden 17th ward Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by Owen Ridges, bishop.

Friends may call at Aultorest mortuary Tuesday until time of service. entombment will be in Aultorest mausoleum.

<p style="text-align: center;">IN MEMORY OF</p> <div style="text-align: center;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">PAUL FREDRICK KREY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BORN November 14, 1884</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DIED August 9, 1947</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MEMORIAL SERVICES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HELD AT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">L. D. S. Seventeenth Ward Tuesday, August 12, 1947 5:30 p.m. Bishop Owen Ridges, Conducting</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROGRAM</p> <p>Prelude Josephine Aamodt Vocal Solo Mary Farley "I Know That My Redeemer Lives" Invocation Bp. T. B. Wheelwright Vocal Solo Mathel Ridges "I've Done My Work" Speaker John Gardner Vocal Solo William S. Wright "Oh, My Father" Speaker Gilbert Thatcher Vocal Duet Mary Farley, Lorene Snyder "Softly and Tenderly Jesus is Calling" Benediction LeGrande Stewart Postlude Josephine Aamodt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ENTOMBMENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aultorest Memorial Mausoleum Dedication of Crypt H. H. Gordon</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pallbearers Members High Priest Group Flowers Relief Society</p>
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Certificate of Death for Paul F. Krey, August 9, 1947

(Mentions he was found deceased on a street in Salt Lake City and that the probable cause was a "coronary occlusion." The certificate was signed by his daughter, Hilda, who was living in the area.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

STATE OF UTAH
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

State File No.
Registrar's No. **1534**

1. PLACE OF DEATH:

(a) County Salt Lake

(b) City or town Salt Lake
(If outside city or town limits write RURAL.)

(c) Name of hospital or institution:
Found dead on street at 641 E. 1st. South
(If not in hospital or institution give street number or location)

(d) Length of stay: In hospital or institution.....
In this community..... Several hours (Specify whether years, months or days)

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:

(a) State Utah (b) County Waber

(c) City or town Ogden
(If outside city or town limits write RURAL.)

(d) Street No. 2728 Gramercy
(If rural give location)

(e) If foreign born, how long in U.S.A. 41 Years years

3 (a) FULL NAME Paul F. Krey
Frederick

3 (b) If veteran, name war..... No.....

3 (c) Social Security No.....

4. Sex <u>male</u>	5. Color or race <u>white</u>	6 (a) Single, widowed, married or divorced. <u>widowed</u>
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6 (b) Name of husband or wife Marie Zimmerman Krey

6 (c) Age of husband or wife if alive X yrs.

7. Birth date of deceased November 11, 1884
(Month) (Day) (Year)

8. AGE	Years	Months	Days	If less than one day
	62	8	25	hr min.

9. Birthplace Saarbruecken, Germany
(City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)

10. Usual occupation Retired

11. Industry or business Union Pacific Railroad

12. Name Karl Gustav Krey

13. Birthplace Germany
(City, town or county) (State or foreign country)

14. Maiden name Augusta Baldt

15. Birthplace Germany
(City, town or county) (State or foreign country)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

20. DATE OF DEATH August 9, 1947
(Month, day, and year)

21. I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended deceased from unattended to medically

I last saw him alive on _____ 19____

death occurred on the date stated above, at 12:01 a.m. Duration _____

Immediate cause of death unknown but natural

Due to Probably Coronary occlusion

Due to _____

Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months of death) _____

Major findings:
Of operations Physician
Of autopsy Underline the cause to which death should be charged statistically

MOTHER FATHER

16 (a) Informant's own signature Hilda Crandall

(b) Address 2521 Pearbarnet St. City

17 (a) entombment (b) Date thereof Aug. 12, 1947
(Burial, cremation, or removal) (Month) (Day) (Year)

(c) Place: burial or cremation Aultorest Mausoleum

18 (a) Mortuary Aultorest

(b) Signature of funeral director Geoff Graham

(c) Address 836-36th Street (d) License No. 92

(e) Was body embalmed? YES (f) Embalmer's License No. 75

19 (a) AUGUST 13, 1947 (b) [Signature]
(Date received local registrar) (Registrar's signature)

22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:

(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify) _____

(b) Date of occurrence _____

(c) Where did injury occur? (City or town) (County) (State) _____

(d) Did injury occur in or about home, on farm, in industrial place, in public place? (Specify place) (e) While at Work? _____

(f) Means of injury [Signature]

23. Signature [Signature] (M.D. or other) [Signature]

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
N. B.—WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.
Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. EXACT STATEMENT OF OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

Aultorest Mausoleum in Ogden where Marie and Paul Krey are entombed



Entrance to the Aultorest Memorial Park



The Mausoleum is on the grounds



View of the inside of the mausoleum

Fronts of the crypt markers from "Find-A-Grave" with description of locations



Krey	Marie Zimmerman	09-Dec-45	28-Dec-84	Corr. D., 1st floor	Row C	8
Krey	Paul F.	09-Aug-47	14-Nov-84	Corr. D 1st Floor	Row C	8

Paul Frederick and Marie Zimmermann Krey

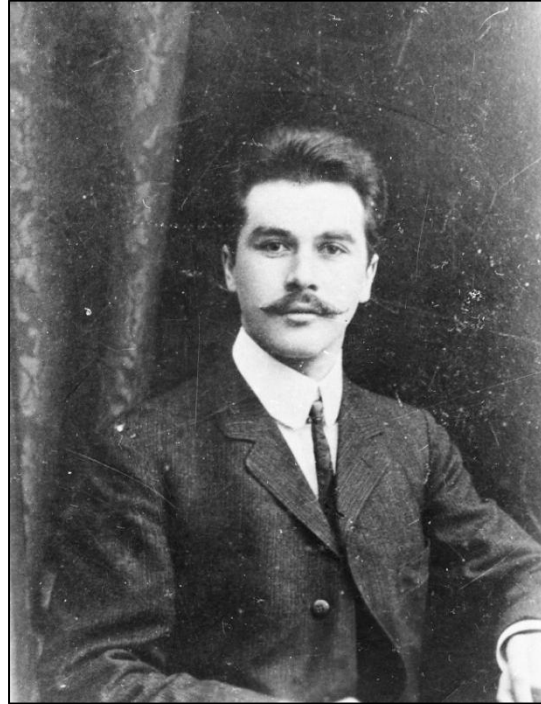
Family Pictures

**From before marriage
To becoming grandparents**

**Also pictures of their children's
families**



Paul Frederick Krey, age 18, 1902



Paul Frederick, abt 1904



Portrait taken about 1903 in showing Lina Morgenegg, left; Marie Zimmermann, center, and an unknown "Ida," right. Picture is printed on heavy card stock and is shown above in actual size. Photographer's signature is printed at left.

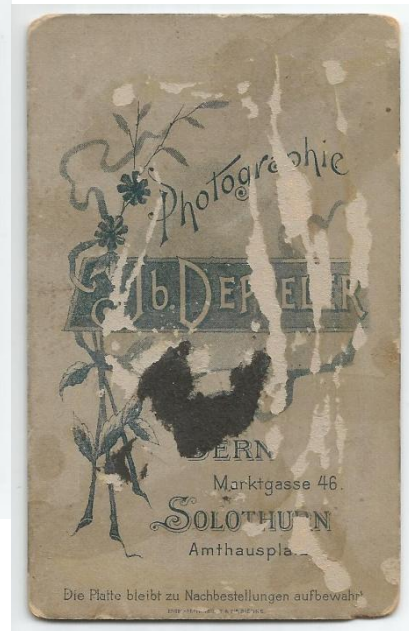


Image at right is back side of card (slightly reduced) showing the studio as "Jb (Jacob) Deppeler." with locations in Bern and in Solothurn. The note at the bottom states that the "Plate" is being retained for follow-on orders. This was apparently taken when glass plates were used in portraiture rather than film.



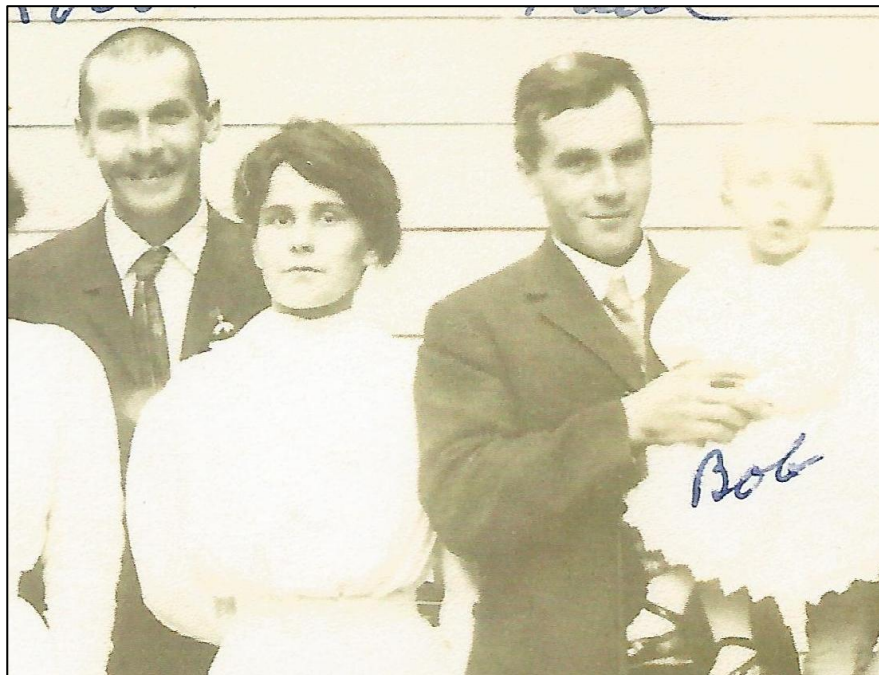
Paul and Marie with baby Robert - abt 1909



Marie with children Robert & Hilda - abt 1912



Rare Photo from around 1910 showing three of the immigrant siblings with their spouses: Robert & Anna (Beutler) Krey, Paul & Marie (Zimmerman) Krey, and Joe & Clara (Krey) Martinson. (Man behind Clara is not identified in the picture, but we assume it is Joe.) Paul is holding his son, Bob. Man at far left and woman at far right are unknown. (Photo is from Clara Kehl's scrapbook. Clara Kehl is married to Roger Kehl, grandson of Robert Herman Krey)



Closeup - Paul looks like a very proud father and his brother, Robert, looks like a proud uncle, especially since his nephew was named after him.



Hilda (with bow) & Bernina, abt 1920



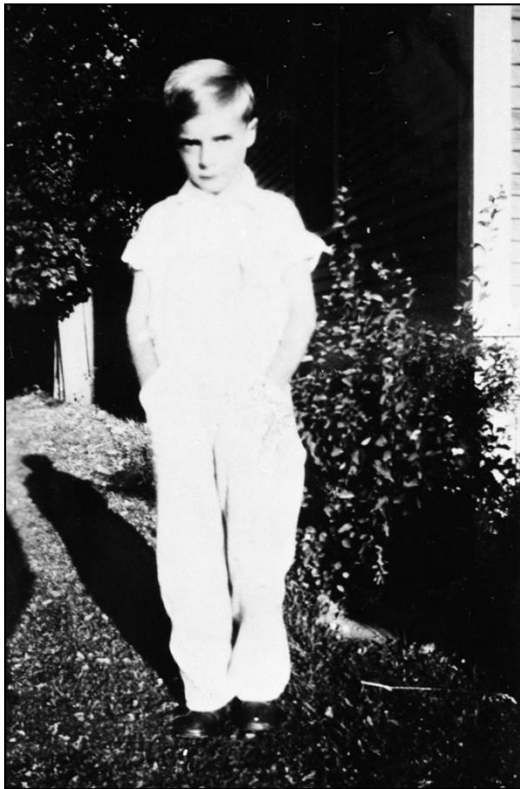
Dorothy & Ralph, abt 1922



Kenny Krey, abt 1922

(Little boys may have been put in dresses for pictures at the time -
or maybe Hilda did it because she wanted a sister.)





Kenny, age 6, 1927



Kenny (age 6) & "all the neighbors children", July 1927



Kenny & Friend (possibly his cousin Bernina who was a year older), abt 1929



Bob Krey, before his mission, "1928"



Elder Robert Krey -on his mission in Germany



This picture was probably taken while Bob Krey was on his mission to Germany. Marie mentions that he visited relatives while on his mission. Paul Frederick Krey's older sister, Margaretha Krey, married a Carl Häring in 1892 in Germany.



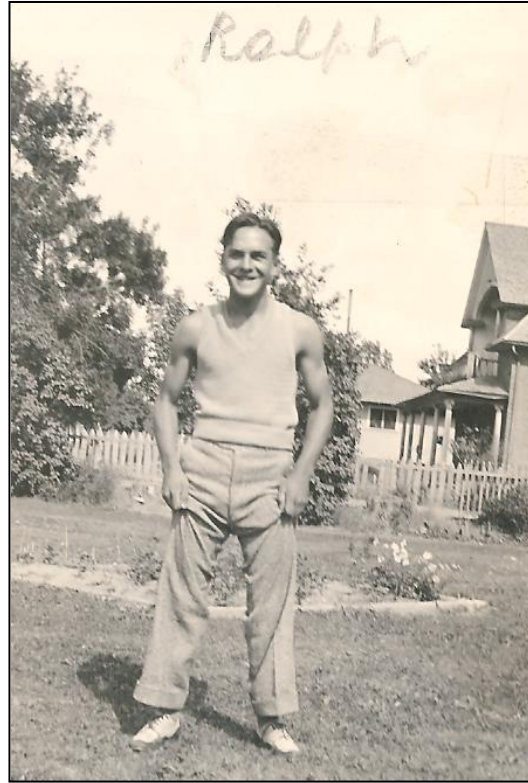
Enlarged view of primary activity about 1930. See full picture from scrapbook on page 391.



Detail from top picture showing Marie (wearing glasses).
Note girl in front of Marie sticking her tongue out - also the bandelos and hats



Robert and Ralph, about 1935



Ralph, abt 1935



Brothers at the beach - Bob, Ralph & Ken,
about 1935



Ralph, about 1935



Marie and Paul's family gets together with Marie's sister's family, abt 1938

Front row from left: **Emma Morgenegg** (Marie's sister) holding **Garry Crandall** (son of Hilda and Glen), **Ernst Morgenegg**, **Lilly Morgenegg Merrill** (Ernst & Emma's daughter), **Paul Frederick Krey**.

Back row from left: **Ken Krey**, **Marie Krey**, **Hilda & Glen Crandall**.



Marie & Primary Children, abt 1935



Marie (front row, center), possibly with Primary workers - in front of Gramercy home, abt 1938



Marie shows off her flowers, abt 1938



Marie and friend, abt 1938



Marie (on right) with two ladies and a young man, abt 1938



Marie and friends, abt 1938



Paul & Marie, abt 1938



Marie with grandchildren, abt 1938



Visits to the house at Gramercy Avenue - Ken and Hilda, abt 1939



Ken Krey with his mother and possibly Gayle, abt 1939



Grandpa Krey with grandson Floyd
about 1938



Grandma is happy to have grandson Garry
Crandall come to visit, abt 1939



They loved their little
granddaughter visits too - Gayle
Crandall, abt 1942



Gayle and cousin Anne Krey,
1943



Ken Krey, abt 1940



"Kenneth's best friend, Richard Skeen"



Ken & Marian - abt 1940



Kenneth Krey, 1941
Picture for mission farewell



Ken with parents, Marie and Paul, plus two girls and man. Words on back of photo: "Peggy is the one on the bottom with a nose slightly larger than any of the others. Just in case you were a little uncertain." - about 1943

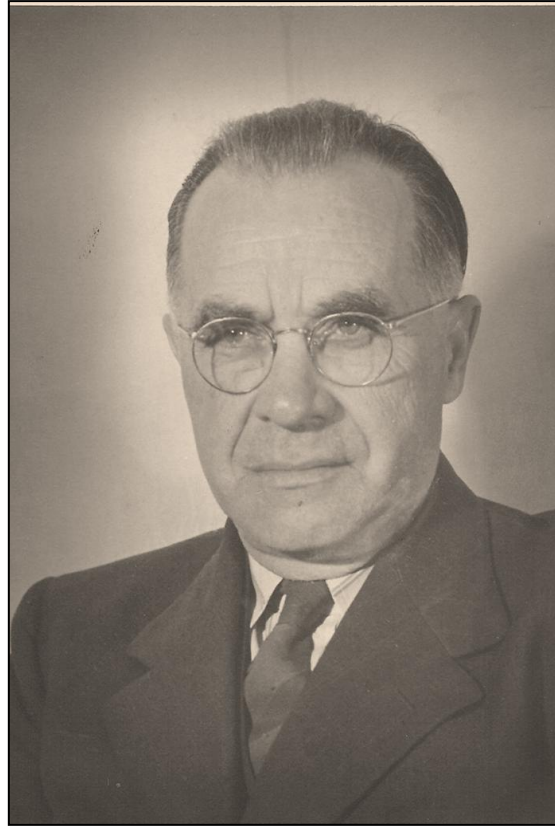


Ken, about 1943, after mission



Ken as a pfc in the army while going to dental school, 1943-44

Pictures of Paul and Marie, all about 1943





Grandma & Grandpa with Anne & Floyd and Margaret Krey, abt 1943



Grandpa and Grandma Krey take turns holding Anne



Ralph, Delano and family come to visit, abt 1949



Marie & Paul with Karol and Paul Krey
abt 1944



Portrait of Marie Zimmermann Krey
(taken in black and white and colorized by the photographer)
Ken Krey kept this framed portrait on his dresser for his own children to see.



Picture taken when Paul came to visit his children in California after Marie's passing, abt 1946
front- Karol, Anne, Margaret, Floyd, Margaret; back - Delano, Paul, Ralph, Keena, Ken, Paul



Photographer Bob gets in the picture - far left



Paul with Ken & Margaret - possibly at time of blessing the twins in Oakland, California, - they were born March 11th, 1947. This was just a few months before Paul's death.



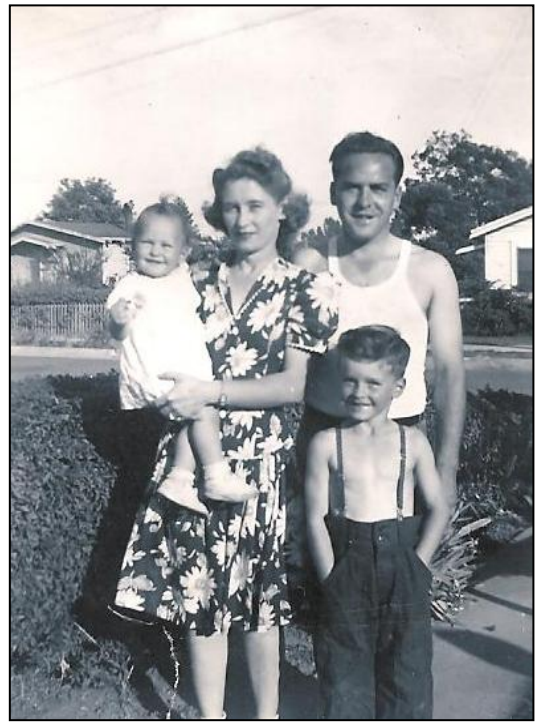
Later portrait of Paul Frederick Krey, abt 1947
Died August 12, 1947, age 62



Ralph & Delano's children - Paul, Tom and Karol, abt 1950



Paul & Karol, abt 1945



Karol, Delano, Ralph & Paul, abt 1943



Ken holds first daughter, Keena, born in November of 1945, just one month before Marie passed away.



Ken and Margaret, abt 1947 - during Paul Frederick's visit



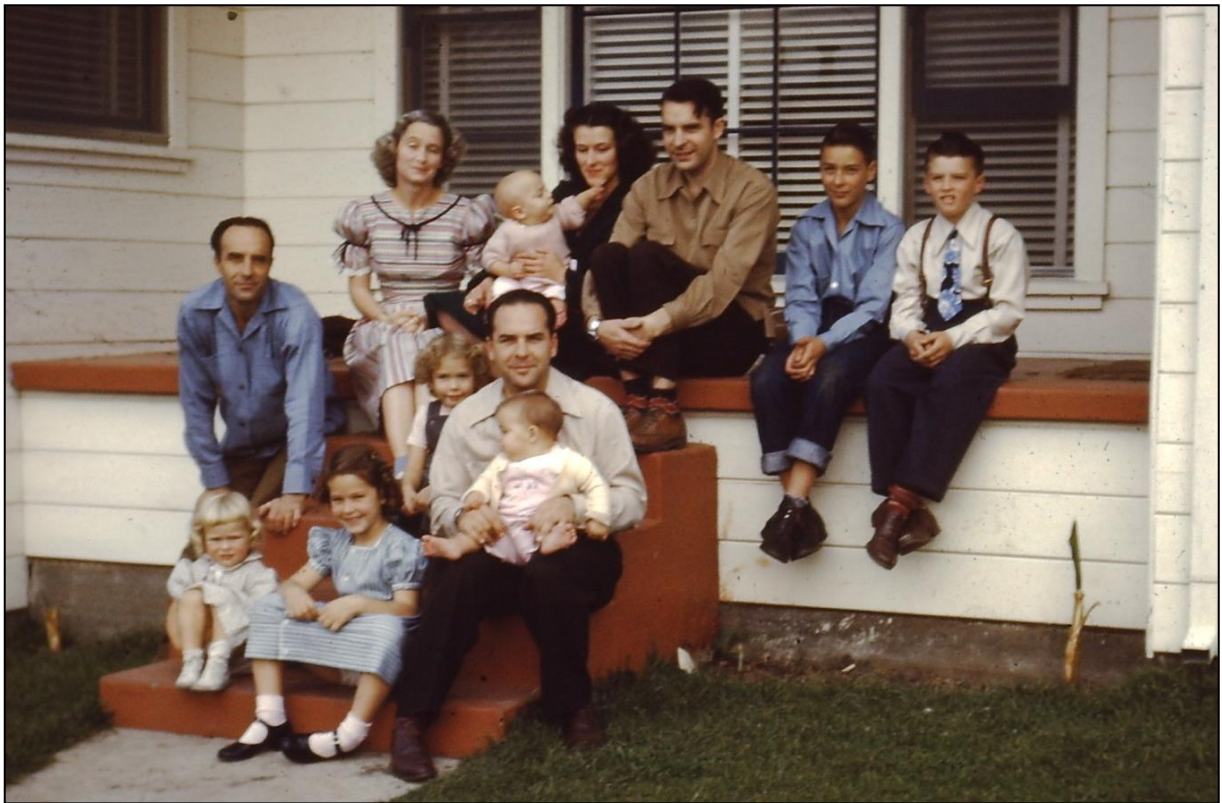
Keena with twins, Russell and Janet. Paul was able to bless the twins - and give them "twin" blessings - March 1947



Ken Krey as captain in the Dental Corps after moving to Fort Warden, WA, abt. 1949



Brothers & families get together at Ralph's home in Pittsburg, California (38 Panoramic Ave.) - Left to right: Paul, Floyd, Margaret (Bob's wife), Ken, Margaret (Ken's wife), Delano holding Russell- front row, left to right: Ralph holding Janet, Anne, Karol & Keena (abt 1948)



Bob gets in the picture - far left (his wife, Margaret, is probably taking it)



Ralph relaxes in his living room while the cousins go crazy
Janet, Karol, Keena, Anne



Karol cuddles twin Janet while Uncle Ralph holds twin Russell



Robert Krey with wife, Margaret and son, Floyd, abt 1938



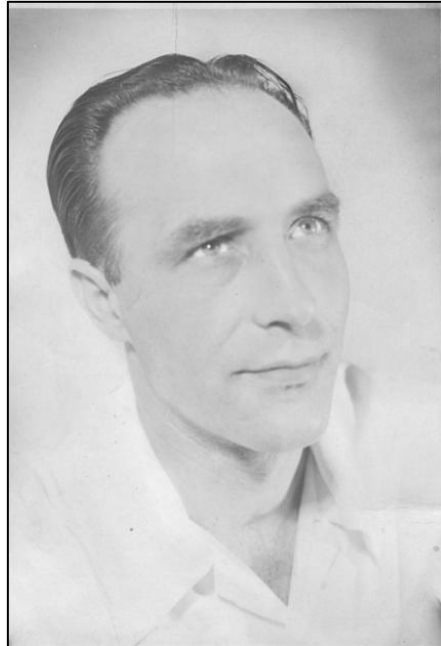
Floyd and Robert Krey, abt 1938



Margaret, Bob, Floyd and Anne Krey, abt 1945



Margaret Stewart Krey, abt
1950



Robert Krey, abt 1950



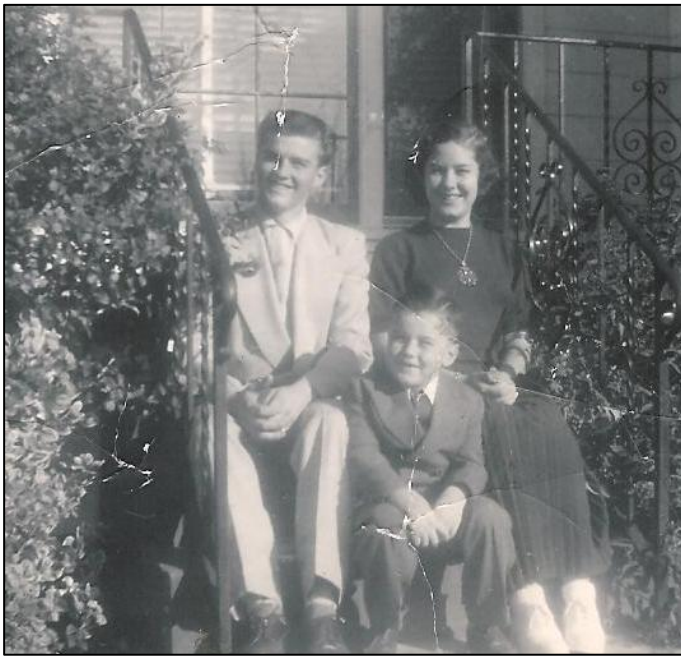
Hilda and Ralph, abt 1938



Delano Roberts Krey, abt 1933



Delano, Ralph, Margaret & Bob Krey, abt 1950



Paul, Karol & Tommy, abt 1954



Ralph Krey Family: Tommy, Karol & Paul in back: Ralph and Delano in front, abt, 1960



The four siblings get together at a Krey Family Reunion at Orem Park in 1976. Hilda, Ken, Ralph and Robert on bench with family members gathered around to listen to stories. (Of note - Floyd Krey on left, Russ Krey standing in back, Keena Krey Price on right.)



Ken Krey with wife Margaret and six of their seven children - left to right: Kathleen, Michael, Kenneth Jr, Keena & husband Kent, Russell & wife Sharon, Barbara and various grandchildren.



Krey Family Gathering at Provo Canyon in 1982 - with Margaret Stewart Krey, Ralph Krey, Hilda Krey Crandall, Margaret Gnehm Krey, Delano Roberts Krey and families.



Margaret Stewart Krey, center, with daughter Anne Krey Atkinson, right, and family.



Hilda Krey Crandall with daughter, Gayle Kapaloski, and grandchildren

Appendix

Section 5

OGDEN LOCATIONS OF KREY FAMILY

- Five Points Area of Ogden**
- Places They Lived - with map.**
- 2728 Gramercy - A Nice Surprise**
- "Meth House to Masterpiece"**
(KSL article with link to video)
- Photos of Gramercy - History Preserved**

(Note: Gramercy was "Williams Ave." in 1914 and then it was changed to "Grammercy" until around 1940)

Five Points area of Ogden, including the meetinghouse that Paul & Marie attended from 1910-1913

(From entry in google search on "History of Lynne Ward/Ogden 15th Ward")

Lawrence Sherner was born in Lynne Ward, Ogden City, Weber County, Utah, in 1873 to Peter and Mary Elizabeth Huchens Sherner. He attended school at the Lynne Schoolhouse, and spent his childhood days in the company of his relatives, who were Mormon pioneers. He epitomized the transitional generation that was raised on a farm by pioneer parents and grandparents and then led the way into the first half of the twentieth century.

By the time Lawrence was 21 years old, Five Points had three stores selling merchandise, one drug store, two shoe stores, two tailoring establishments, three blacksmith shops, one butcher shop, one skating rink, several or three saloons and a number of real estate offices, doctors, lawyers, etc. There were also electric street cars passing each way every few minutes.

Lawrence and his wife, Rozina Shaw, were married at the turn of the century and built this red brick house on family acreage in 1901 next to the Lynne Ditch and a block-and-a-half west of the junction of Five Points.

This brick house is a one and a half story side-passage house with an entrance passage inserted on one side of the main floor. Upon entering the front door there was an entrance hall with a staircase to the upper two bedrooms. The main level had two rooms, a parlor and a sitting room with a frame lean-to that composed the kitchen and two bedrooms. There was a front porch, side porch and back porch. The side passage house plan was found in both urban and rural areas of the United States during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

In 1914 a new meetinghouse was erected on the triangle at Five Points at the cost of \$20,000 under the supervision of Bishop Carl Turnquist. Five Points was the busy hub of the agricultural Lynne Community. Apostle Reed Smoot dedicated the building in 1915 and noted in his prayer that hundreds of chapels were being built yearly, and the people were "better housed and better taken care of in their worshipping assemblies than they ever have been in the past." He prayed that they would be blessed "in their basket and in their store and in their faith". In 1916 Lawrence Sherner was called to be bishop, and he served from 1916 to 1926 as the 4th bishop of the Lynne Ward with counselors Lawrence Malan and Austin Shaw and Henry Moore as ward clerk.



YESTERDAY - Lynne Ward, built 1914



TODAY - Bank of Utah

(The Lynne Ward was the 15th ward in Five Points that Marie Zimmermann Krey mentioned in her journal. She was a counselor and then president in the Young Women's Association.)

During Bishop Sherner's first years his ward members were coping with the sorrows of death and deformity from World War I. Those who returned after the armistice in 1918 faced a lack of work – Utah's agrarian economy did not support many jobs- and broken spirits. About this time the influenza epidemic enveloped the world, and Ogden did not escape either. Nearly every family lost a family member to its scourge; penicillin had not yet been discovered. Then in the waning days of World War I, prohibition was a political issue and there was a growing awareness of the erratic stock market.

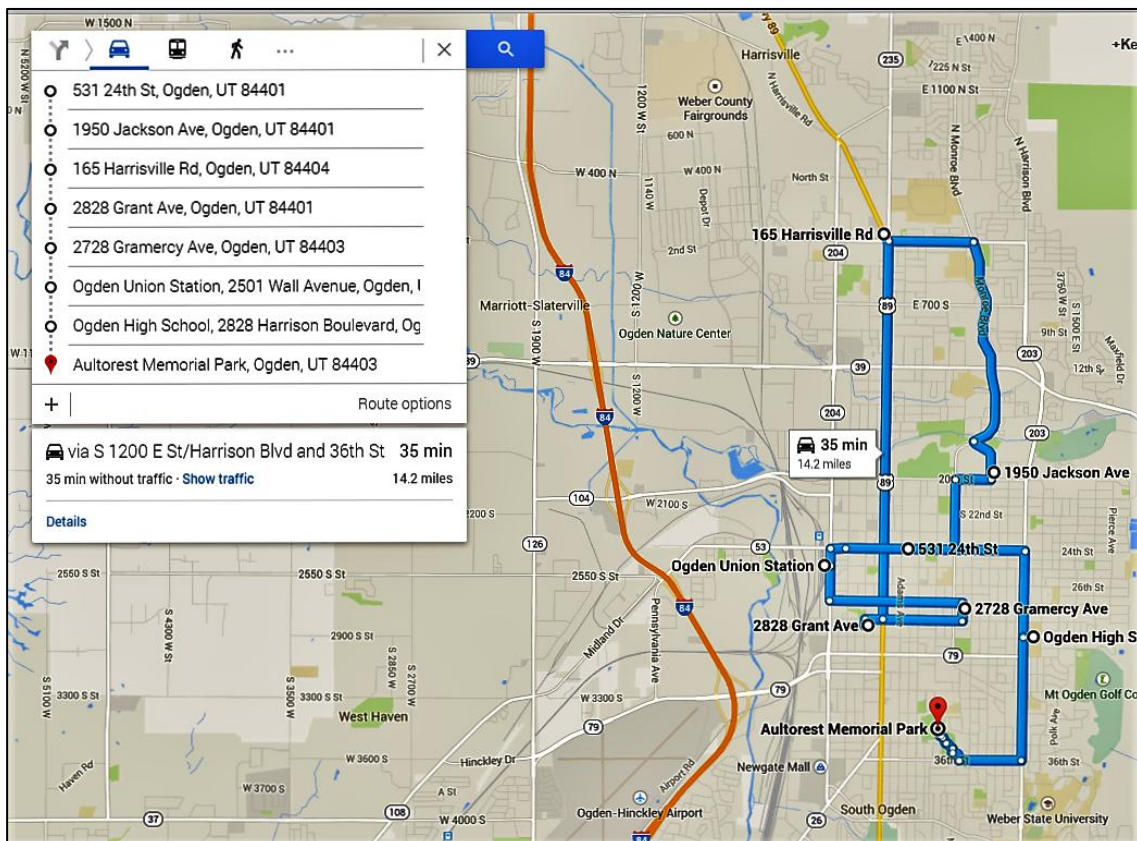
The men in the bishopric were devoted servants to the community during these difficult times, and the new meetinghouse at Five Points was a real bright spot for the LDS community. It was a spacious building, well designed, located on the triangle surrounded by a park. This was where ward meetings were held and social events and where the bishopric conducted interviews. Everyone was proud of the chapel.

On December 16, 1923, by popular vote, the name of the Lynne Ward was changed to the Ogden 15th Ward. On February 16, 1926, the Ogden 15th Ward meeting house at Five Points was rededicated.

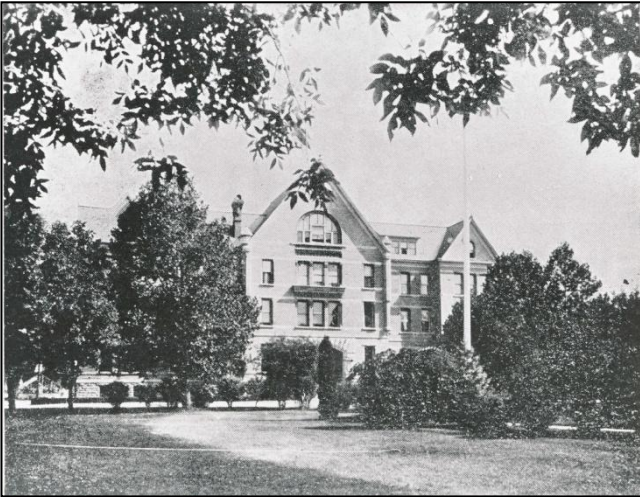
Bishop Sherner was released on February 28, 1926, and Earl E. Lee was selected as the new bishop. Lawrence Sherner was also a farmer and manager of the Scoville Paper Company (later called the Ogden Paper Company). The house on 2nd Street is still owned by the Sherner family in 2013.

Locations in Ogden where Krey relatives lived

1. **531 24th St.** - Joseph and Clara Krey Martinson lived here from 1907 and had Clara's brothers, Paul Frederick and Robert Herman live with them when they first came over from Germany.
2. **1950 Jackson Ave.** - Marie Zimmermann Krey came here from the Ogden Train depot in 1904 (about a four mile walk) to live with her sister Emma Zimmermann Morgenegg and husband Ernest Morgenegg. (This was kitty-corner to the School for the Deaf and the Blind.) Marie and Paul also lived with Clara and Joe for the first six months after they were married in 1907.
3. **165 Harrisville Rd.** - This in the "Five Points" area of Ogden where Marie was in the Young Women's presidency and where her daughter, Hilda, was born in 1911. It is also near where Ernest Morgenegg worked as an engineer at the Utah Industrial School.
4. **2828 Grant Ave.** - In her journal, Marie mentions that they moved to Grant Ave. between 28th & 29th.
5. **2728 Gramercy Ave.** - Paul and Marie Krey moved here to stay around 1912-1915. It was next door to Paul's brother's family at **2734 Gramercy**.
6. **Ogden Union Station** - Where Paul and Robert Krey worked at the rail road.
7. **Ogden High School** - Where most of the Krey children attended high school.
8. **Aultorest Mausoleum** - Where Paul and Marie Krey are buried.



Google Map of Locations of Krey relatives in Ogden



School for the Deaf and the Blind as it appeared in 1904 and today. (It was kitty-corner to the home of Ernest and Emma Morgenegg when Marie first stayed with them and is where Ernest was working.) The site at 20th & Jackson is now home of the Ogden City School District.



1920 Jackson Ave - the home of Ernest and Emma Morgenegg is still standing - it was built in 1895.



164 Harrisville Rd. showing front and back yard is where Paul and Marie lived when Hilda was born in 1911. This is in the "Five Points" area of Ogden which is quite commercial today.

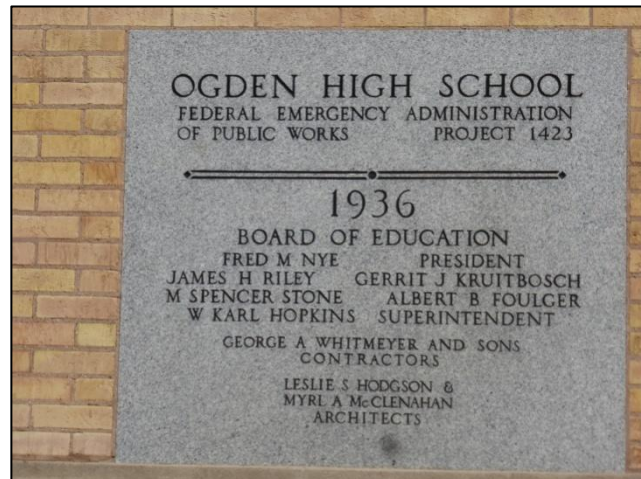


2451 Taylor St. - Possible home of Ernst and Emma Morgenegg. The 1908 census lists them at this address with Ernst working as an engineer at the Ogden Industrial School which was a reform school for juveniles. (The lady living in the house in October of 2014 reported that it was a duplex purchased by the railroad in 1895 and may have housed multiple families.)

Ogden High School - attended by many Krey relatives



Keena Krey Price in front of recently restored Ogden High School in October of 1914. (Her father, Kenneth Krey, graduated from Ogden High around 1938.)



The Ogden High School was a federal public works project built in 1936 and was a highly praised architectural achievement.



2728 and 2734 Gramercy Avenue in Ogden. Photographed on visit in October of 2014.

(Brothers Paul Frederick and Robert Herman Krey with their families lived next door to each other in the early 1900's .)



Union Station in Ogden today is mainly a museum



Picture at the Union Station - around the time of Paul & Robert



Steam trains on display at the Union Station in Ogden

Paul and Marie Krey's home at 2728 Gramercy, Ogden, Utah

- A Nice Surprise -

We find the home in disrepair

As part of our research for the preceding section "Locations in Ogden where the Krey relatives lived," Kent and I visited my grandparents' family home at 2728 Gramercy. This was in October of 2014. We were disappointed to see the home looking so neglected. The roof was falling apart, blinds and shutters were disheveled and garbage was strewn about. Right next door, the home of Paul's brother, Robert, looked so nice and well cared for. We left, feeling that Paul and Marie would be sad to see the home they loved so much falling into such disrepair.

A chance sighting on KSL

On August 3rd, 2015, my husband Kent was watching a news broadcast on channel 5 about how Ogden City was renovating some homes in a certain neighborhood. He called to me and asked what the address was of my grandparents home. When I told him "2728" he said, "You have to come and look at this!" There on the screen was a shot of the home. It was all fixed up with a new roof and a new driveway and fresh landscaping. From the news report, we found out that this home was part of a renovation program by Ogden Community Development where they buy homes and restore them to improve the neighborhoods. The news team was there to film a home down the street that was being demolished and when the wrecking crew was late, they decided to film the 2728 home while they were waiting. How lucky for us!

The newscast report on the home

In the newscast a man was standing in front of the home with the numbers "2728" clearly in sight. The video captions identified him as Ward Ogden, Community Development Director for the city of Ogden. He said that more than 100 homes had been bought and remodeled by the city in the last 10 years. Recently they had bought five homes in this particular neighborhood that were too unsafe for anyone to live in and were restoring most of them. In many cases they had rebuilt mechanical, electrical, plumbing and roofs to make the home livable again. They then showed some photos of how the home had been restored on the inside with refinished hardwood floors and new kitchen cabinets. A sign in front of the home read "Home Remodeled By Ogden Community Development. Home Sweet Ogden. www.Ogdencityhomes.com."

Contacting Ogden Community Development

After seeing the broadcast, I contacted Ogden City to thank them and was asked to send them some information about the home. I sent them the following email on August 6th:

As I mentioned, my grandparents, Paul and Marie Zimmermann Krey, lived in the house from about 1912 to 1945. In some of my grandmother's letters, there is mention of them digging out the basement, adding a bedroom and having to hook up to the city sewer. They also talked about buying coal for the furnace.

They were immigrants from Europe and were able to realize their dream of owning their own home. They raised four children there, entertained, played "Bunco" with neighbors - and all of the things that homes were meant for. So, as you can imagine, we were thrilled to see that the home has been renovated. When we saw it last year, it was so run down and sad looking.

I've attached some pictures. They are from around 1941 with grandma and grandpa, my dad, my aunt and various grandchildren at the house. There is also a picture of what it looked like in the 70s and finally, the picture we took last October, 2014. What a difference!

Thanks again for your good work. We may try to come by and see it again when we're up in Ogden. Thanks so much for calling us back.

*Keena Krey Price
801-768-2608*

We are invited to visit the house and go on camera

That same day we received the following invitation via email:

My name is Ben Taylor and I work with Ogden City's Marketing Department. Ward Ogden shared with me some information regarding your grandparents' home on Gramercy. We'd love to do a little story on the history of the house. Would you or one of your family members be interested in sharing a little information on camera? I don't know when you're in the area next but I'd love to make something work.

Needless to say, we jumped at the chance to share some family history and to thank Ogden City for saving the family home. (But not long afterwards the thought of "going on camera" was almost enough to squelch the idea. Kent kept telling me what a great opportunity it would be and it was all I could do to keep that in mind.) So, an appointment was made to meet Ben and his camera and Lloyd Parry, the city's project coordinator in community development, who personally supervised the remodeling of our home.

The visit to the old family home

On Thursday, August 27th, we drove to Ogden to meet our new friends at 2728 Gramercy Avenue. Lloyd explained how he had seen that this home was in very poor condition. There was a lot of physical damage as well as high levels of meth, but, luckily for us, it was determined that the house was salvageable. On the outside, they had replaced the roof, painted the trim, poured a new driveway, replanted the lawn and added shrubs. It was certainly a beautiful sight after what we had seen last year. We could almost see Grandma Krey standing under the pointed porch roof and waving to us.

Seeing the inside for the first time

Although we had driven by the home many times, this was the first time I had been inside. It was fun to imagine the Krey family living there for over 30 years. Lloyd explained how they were able to restore the original hardwood floor and keep most of the original windows and the original architecture. The inside had been freshly painted and many areas renovated. We saw where Grandpa Paul Krey had added a bathroom and enclosed the porch for a second bedroom.

Lloyd then took us down to the basement. This area was of particular interest because I had heard so many stories about grandpa digging the basement and taking a wagon load of dirt to the hills each evening. (This was the story with the moral that perseverance can accomplish great things.) We were able to see where grandpa had shored up the walls one section at a time and where he had placed the braces that were still embedded in the wall. Lloyd said that these German men would think things through and come up with some pretty ingenious ideas. Along with the root cellar, there had been a coal-burning furnace under the house. Grandpa apparently started digging at the root cellar and eventually dug under the entire foundation of the house to add two additional bedrooms for his growing family. We were able to see the original root cellar stairs behind a door in the basement with the storage shelves still in place. This was apparently where my Dad ran down to the basement when they had a fire in the roof to save the Bible and brought out a dictionary.

During the renovation, they had to take out the bedrooms since the windows were too small to meet code. There was a modern furnace in place of the grandpa's coal burner, but we could still see where the coal chute had been. And, the walls were all painted white. It would make a good storage area now.

Saying good-bye and thank you

We left the house and went into the backyard. I got to say a few things on camera about how my grandparents had emigrated from Europe, lived in this home and realized the American dream. I mentioned that they would be happy that their home was still being taken care of and that we were thankful that we could still have this home preserved as a way to keep our grandparents' memory alive.

One more walk out the door (with Ben's drone taking pictures overhead) and we were on our way back to our home. We felt very blessed to have had the good fortune to see this home that was so meaningful to the Krey family restored so lovingly.

Videos are produced about the property

Ben contacted us a few weeks later and sent us links to the videos they had produced:

Thank you for all the information you shared regarding the Gramercy home. I hope you enjoyed seeing it once again in person. Here are two videos that we produced which dealt with the property. Thanks again for your help in telling this very cool story.

Part 1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DgXbGvDTLR4>

Part 2 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BR99mJXTmSM>

Ben Taylor, Marketing & Communications

Lloyd had told us that he had pictures of the house before it was cleaned up. It was interesting to see in the video how the house looked before with the dark and dirty hardwood floors and the

broken fixtures in the bathroom . It reaffirmed the meaning of their title to the article of "From Meth House to Masterpiece".

Following is our email to thank Ogden Community Development:

Dear Ben,

Kent and I want to thank you and Lloyd and Ward for such a meaningful and outstanding project. Not only for the work you did on our family house, but for the difference you are making in the city of Ogden. What a great job you all do - and so professional.

Thank you also for sending the link with the video. It came just in time for a family reunion and our grandchildren now think we're famous. Mainly, we were impressed with how well it was put together and how well you told the story - and got it right (as is not always the case with news articles.) This was a top quality project that could compete with any major news reporting.

As we said before, it was especially heart-warming to see that my grandparents home has been restored and is now in good hands. To see how my grandfather dug the basement was especially meaningful and we can now better imagine how he did it after hearing so many stories about them taking a wagon full at a time up the hill.

We can hardly thank you enough! I can now add this final chapter on the book I'm putting together and I don't have to end it with a sad note of the home being in disrepair but rather can say that my grandparents would be so happy to see that this home and these memories can be preserved for future generations.

So grateful you and your team are the ones who made it all happen.

Keena Krey Price

P.S. Please forward this to Lloyd and Ward with our thanks.

KSL picks up the story and now it's just a link away

Ben responded a few days later to tell us that the story was on KSL and send us a link:

It was our pleasure! I have forwarded your email to Ward and Lloyd; they were very happy to hear your story. In case you missed it, KSL picked up the story last week. You can read more here:
<https://www.ksl.com/?sid=36287093> (or see link below)

Best wishes to your family! Ben

In the meantime many family members have seen the report and have expressed their delight with the project.

P.S. - Here's a simpler link to the KSLstory and video: - <http://www.tinyurl.com/kreyhome>

Article in KSL.Com about Gramercy home restoration

(This article was published on the KSL.Com Website in conjunction with a 2 1/2 minute video which can be viewed at www.tinyurl.com/kreyhome)

Meth house to masterpiece: Historic Ogden home connects generations

By Megan Marsden Christensen | Posted Aug 31st, 2015 @ 9:04pm

City Workers Restore 105 Year Old Home

OGDEN — Ogden City is filled with beautiful, historic homes, but unfortunately, some of their tenants haven't treated them as such.

Over the last decade, the city has worked to revitalize neighborhoods by renovating about 120 foreclosed homes, according to Ward Ogden, community development manager for Ogden City.

Ogden said the city has purchased these homes at a discounted price from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and sold them to owner-occupant home buyers.

In some cases, these homes were the worst on the block; now, they are the best.

"Visibly, there's a great change in many of the homes from their old, bad condition to the new renovated condition," Ogden said.

Most of these homes were occupied by owners before being vacated and foreclosed, and their disrepair has dragged the neighborhood down, Ogden said.

Depending on their condition, city workers will either tear down and rebuild or renovate these homes, while adding exterior improvements such as driveway repairs and landscaping.

KSL-TV reported on the demolition of one such home a few weeks ago, but it was a neighboring home that caught the attention of a woman whose grandparents raised their family there, according to Lloyd Parry, the city's project coordinator in community development.

In a video created by Ogden city administrators, Keena Krey Price said this house was significant to her grandparents as immigrants from Switzerland and Germany because it symbolized their realization of the American dream.

Price said she has heard a lot of stories about the house and was disappointed when she saw its condition last October.

The 105-year-old, two bedroom house was previously occupied by people who smoked meth, but the city has refinished the walls, painted everything, refinished the hardwood floors, put a new roof on and much more, Parry said.

Price was taken on a tour of the newly renovated home, and she said her grandmother would be so happy to know her house was taken care of.

"...I'm just so grateful that we can still have this as a memory," Price said in the video.

A before and after look of a home damaged by a fire and later restored at 2555 Fowler Avenue. (Photo: Courtesy of Ogden City Community Development)

Price was delighted by the repair, Parry said, adding that the house architecturally looks the same as it did in the early 20th century, apart from a few changes added over the years.

Many of the homes the city restores are located east of the Downtown Ogden area. Ogden said it is similar to the Sugarhouse area because a lot of the houses were built in the same era.

Another benefit of the home restorations is the community response.

Ogden said sometimes after community members see the good work in the neighborhood, they will do work on their own homes.

"The homeowners for the most part are very pleased with the homes that we do," Ogden said, adding that the city does a lot more work than some investors who are simply working to sell the homes quickly.

"...people that buy our homes are getting a home that will require a lot less maintenance for a long period of time," Ogden said.

The city offers homebuyer warranties so all the work they do is guaranteed, Ogden said.

In addition to the restoration of homes, the city offers a down payment assistance program, which gives \$5,000 to people purchasing homes in the neighborhood.

The city is also constructing new homes, including arts and crafts-styled homes, which Ogden said are designed to complement the existing historic architecture and sell at a competitive price, higher than the rest of the market would typically pay there.

"The intent there is to indicate to the neighborhood, and to the public in general, that this neighborhood really is worth living in, and it's a good neighborhood," Ogden said. "And it has really good, really nice historic-style architecture, and that it's not something that is just going to pot."

Along with the historic architecture in the city are the Victorian-style houses, which were previously separated into smaller apartments. Ogden said over the years, the city has worked to convert them back into family homes, and now they are mostly owner-occupied.



2728 Gramercy - History Preserved



The Krey home about 1940. Note that the triangular porch covering, the railing and the steps are still the same today.



The home in 1979 - taken during a visit by the Prices while the neighborhood was still in good condition.



The house as it looked during our visit in October of 2014. Notice the cracked driveway, the rotting roof and the garbage strewn about.



The house as it looked after the remodel during our visit in August of 2015. The driveway and the roof have been repaired, trim has been painted and the front area has been replanted.



Pictures taken from the video showing the bathroom before remodel and the kitchen after.



According to family history, Paul Krey and his sons gradually dug out the basement one wagonload at a time taking the dirt up into the hills to dump. Here, Lloyd Parry explains to Keena how Paul shored up one section of the basement at a time using wooden braces to keep the dirt from falling in. The basement eventually held a root cellar, a coal-burning furnace and three bedrooms that Paul put in for his boys.

(There had been bedrooms in the basement but during remodeling the bedrooms had to be removed to meet current building codes.)



Picture of the original floor as it looked before the remodeling took place.



Inside views after restoration, looking left after coming in the front door. The original hardwood floor was restored, the original architecture was preserved, and the walls received a fresh coat of paint.



One last look. Feeling good about my grandparents' home being taken care of. (Paul's brother, Robert Herman Krey, and his family were next door neighbors living in the house on the right.)



As we were leaving, the cameraman used a drone to take this final picture showing the homes of both Krey families.

This is the end of the Printed Book

Additional supplemental material is available on the Companion CD accompanying this book.

For a list of the supplemental material and information on the Companion CD and other digital options, please refer to the Table of Contents on pages 20 and 21.