



Digitized Photograph of Georgia and Her Children

Born to Maria Karolina Rolufs who changed her name to Mary Clémentine Rolufs who was said to be illegitimate but provable from the red-haired brother of the King of Dänemark and Norway, Christian VIII. Her grand-mother is mentioned in the Lorenz Brären Book as being a "pretty woman" by the King himself and "he distinguished her" as such.

Oral family history states the King himself said "she is the most beautiful woman I have ever seen". Frisians are touted as being the fairest and most beautiful of all of the Scandinavian Race.



Grabgewölbe, Frisian Islands

She married George Washington Jennings in Oklahoma Territory. Her mother Mary Clémentine Rolufs whose name was changed from Maria Karolina Rolufs to Mary Clémentine Rolufs was born in Missouri and held dual German-American Citizenships because Mary's parents did not become American Citizens until after they gave birth to Mary Clémentine Rolufs (1880) on U.S. Soil.



Digitized Photograph of Georgia and Her Two **Daughters** Standing Outside of Their Estate

Her parents arrived in 1876 and were not Sworn in as <u>U.S. Citizens</u> until after Mary was born and thus Mary inherited <u>German</u> Citizenship by the right of the blood (Jus' Sanguinis) and American Citizenship by the right of birth as well as other citizenships due to the laws of these countries in that time period concerning citizenships.

den Persönlichkeiten der Insel, die der dänische König jeweils einlud, wenn er seinen Sommerurlaub auf Föhr verbrachte. Mehrere Male weilte Christian VIII., von 1839-1848 König von Dänemark, auf der Insel. Stets umgeben von einem zahlreichen Hofstaat, trug er wesentlich zur Entwicklung des Seebades Wyk bei. Sein Nachfolger, Frederik VII., der bis 1863 regierte, hielt sich nur einmal, 1860, auf Föhr auf. Seinen Besuch vorangegangen war eine Einladung, die ihm Vertreter der Inselbewohner nach Glücksburg,

Mary Clémentine Rolufs and her parents were technically Frisian-Danish-German Citizens because the noble and Royal families of Dänemark, Deutschland and Nêderlan came to own the Frisian Islands during their time (19th Century) which is where her parents were born.

They were ethnically <u>Frisian</u> people who spoke the Frisian Language, an ancient and present day minority language spoken by approximately ~10,000 Frisian people today.

Digital Photograph of The Lorenz Brären Book, Page Number: 354

U. P. 60, Ut. III, 4-75, 6,26. Caroline Christine Jessen, 48,75, Ut. 1013.1, ¥ 12.8.1837. Caroline ist etwa 1868 mit Boy Cornelis Tädkis, Ut. 621,513 422, nach Amerika entflohen, da sie von ihm ein Kind erwartete. Sie ist im Amerika alt geworden. Caroline ist eine sehr hübsche Frau gewesen und wurde vom dänischen König bei seinem Besuch auf Föhr ausgezeichnet. Hren Sohm Siegfried nahm sie mit nach Amerika, Derselbe wurde durch seinen Pater zurächgeholt. Es heißt, daß er seine Frau als Wäscherin vorgejunden habe. Die Ehe wurde geschieden. Siegfried Jul. Rolluft, 74,14, ¥ 18, 6.1865. Siegfried Jul. Rolufs, 74,14, * 18.6.1867
O 13. 9. 1872 in 2 ter Ehe Elise Henriette Christine Bohne, 20

- Amrum × 1846. 2 Roluf Theodor Rolufs, 59,76, Ut. × 20
- 3 Hinrich Martin Christoph Rolufs, Ut × 25. 1. 1876.

 Die Familie ist nach Missouri, U.S. A. ausgewandert. Weitere Kinder sind in Amerik

A letter which was found in my grand-mother's belongings describes Mary as having lush, deep red hair and this was inherited by most of her children and grand-children which apparently is a Viking gene.

Mary's mother was said to have red hair and she did not have 1 gray hair in her old age. She made multiple trips back to the Frisian Islands from the United States by ship.

Frisia and the Frisian Islands were once a very large country but much of the land was flooded in the 18th and the 17th centuries as well as gradually before that. The country has since been divided to the noble and Royal families of Dänemark, Deutschland and Nêderlan and then reestablished as an independent and sovereign country throughout its history.

Digitized Photograph of Georgia and Her Daughter

The Lorenz Brären Book



Digitally Processed Image of a Pompeblêd, The Blood and Heart of Frisia

Mary Clémentine Rolufs traceable parents were Jürgen Arian Rolufs and Elise Christine Henrietta Bohne. Both were from the Frisian Islands and were of <u>Danish</u> – <u>Norwegian</u> – Western German – <u>Scandinavian</u> – Frisian ancestral descent.

Jürgen and Elise came to the United States and settled in Missouri where they were given land. Mary's mother changed her name from Maria Karolina Rolufs to Mary Clémentine Rolufs.

When they lived on the <u>Island of Föhr</u> in the Frisian Islands they owned and lived in a large beach house down the road from a vacation house owned and frequented by the <u>King of Dänemark and Norway, Christian VIII</u> and his <u>brother Frederick VII</u> and each of the families <u>children</u> played together.

The Frisian Islands still to this day are frequented by many people during vacation where the northern ones are the largest and most cultured. Some are uninhabited today. They owned horses, carriages and other properties. They were forced to leave their homeland due to the immense flooding of these islands.



Digital Photograph of a Frisian Lady



Digital Collage of The Beaches of the Frisian Islands In Frisia

Jürgen's son taught in the original School of Mines. Jürgen became the Postmaster of Clementine, Phelps County of the U.S. State of Missouri prior to his death and Elise became the Postmistress of Clementine, Phelps County of the U.S. State of Missouri.















Digital Collage of The Ladies of The Frisian Islands In Frisia



Digital Photograph of Kniepsand Beach On Amrum Island, Frisian Islands In Frisia



Traditional Dress of Frisian Ladies



Sylt Island, Frisian Islands



Headstone of Mary Clémentine Rolufs





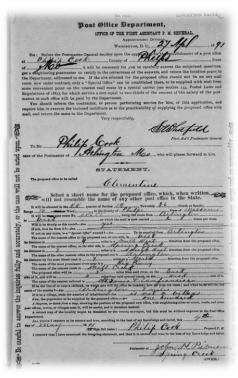
Digital Photograph of **Great-Grandson** at Georgia Hiawatha Jennings-Rolufs' Grave Site



James Jennings married Elizabeth MacAfee (the daughter of Bethia Garoutte and Archebel MacAfee. Her father was Michael Antoine Garoutte) and Elizabeth's aunt Sophia Garoutte (sister of Bethia Garoutte) married John Sevier, Junior who was the son of John Sevier, Senior who was the first Governor of the State of Tennessee and its Founding Father.



McAfee-Garoutte Grave Site



U.S. Post Office Record

Digitized Photograph of Saint Thérèse of Lisieux of France Posing as Saint Joan of Arc of France

Georgia Hiawatha Jennings name and her marriage to Ralph Samuel Wood and his name are mentioned in a book titled "The French and American History of Michael Garoutte and His Descendants" on page: 60, a book for which there are three editions. The most recent edition published in 1975 by Ellan Douglas Thiesen with a supplemented edition to that book published in 1985. There is also a private edition of another book with more information and detailed histories of these historically important people.



Rolufs Stone Tomb



Digital Photograph of a Stone Rose Chisel

These books as well as others that have her name in them keep track of bloodlines that are closest to inheriting certain titles of nobility and estates in France, England, Scotland and other countries. Her name is also listed in several other genealogy books. Peerages, Earldoms, Baronial fiefs, Counthoods, Marquistates, Landed Gentry, and more. Not all can be named in this article, but is now easily researched.

Also through the Jennings line is found more American Patriots that fought in several military campaigns in the <u>American</u> Revolutionary Wars, the War of 1812 and the American Civil War as

Digital Photograph of Recreated Handmade Five Decade Our Lady of Lourdes Water Catholic Rosary - Georgia Hiawatha Jennings-Rolufs

well as lines to other Royal and noble houses in Europe. This makes them 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, nth cousins of numerous Royal and noble families in Europe.



Digital Photograph of Sculptures of The Holy Family and Mausoleum

Through the Garoutte ancestry a researcher will find her direct, direct lineal and other lines to nobility and Royalty of France and England. Both James Jennings and his son Martin Van Buren Jennings knew and fought alongside U.S. President Andrew Jackson in several military campaigns as this information is mentioned in their personal effects with verified correspondence. James Jennings named his son after Martin Van Buren.

Another relative of Georgia Hiawatha Jennings (James Jennings' sister Mary Elizabeth Jennings' husband Samuel Kelly) participated in military campaigns alongside U.S. President Andrew Jackson namely at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend during the War of 1812 and was later pensioned for that service. James Jennings who married Elizabeth MacAfee (who was the daughter of Bethia Garoutte) received a land grant in Tennessee for originally 3,475 acres according to Land and Grant records in Tennessee and he ran a plantation. They later owned roughly half of the state of Tennessee, approximately

~400,000 acres.

Bethia Garoutte and her husband donated roughly 400 acres of land to their church. When the American Civil War military campaigns began James Jennings sons fought on different sides of the

> conflict. Some participated in military campaigns for the Union and others for the South.

The Jennings like many other families gradually moved more and more west generation after generation.

Though it hasn't been proved yet it is suspect that there is a blood connection to the founder of the town named Jennings in the U.S. State of Missouri. The town Clementine was most likely named after Mary.

Georgia's parents named Georgia's middle name Hiawatha because there was a tradition of notable naming in this Jennings line and because some of her neighboring farmers who were good friends of the Jennings did not like Native American Indians and on one of their visits to the Jennings Family Farm House they continually talked badly about Native American Indians so George decided to name their new daughter Georgia Hiawatha Jennings at birth to make their Indian disliking neighbors angry.



Digital Photograph of a Sculpture of Saint Teresa - Saint Francis of Assisi Parish



Digital Photograph of a

Sculpture of Our Lady The

Mother of God and Infant Child

Digital Photograph of Great-Grandson of Georgia Hiawatha Jennings-Rolufs

When they had returned months later to visit again they learned that George's new baby girl was named Georgia Hiawatha Jennings and so the story is that made them furious.



Frisian Shield With Pompeblêd



Frisian Shield and Sword



Saint Laurentii Church - Island of Föhr, Frisian Islands



Grandchild and Great-Grandchildren of Georgia Hiawatha Jennings-Rolufs



Georgia Hiawatha Jennings did not have any Indian blood at all whatsoever and this has been thoroughly investigated from parent to parent back to $\sim \! 1500$. A letter written by Georgia mentions she disliked her middle name. Other letters we investigated did not lead to any Native American Indians.

Some of this information was told to me by my grand-mother Carolyn and it is also mentioned in letters I found in her belongings. Georgia's mother Mary Clémentine Rolufs contracted a flu roughly two years after Georgia was born and by that time Mary was with child again and the flu killed her and the unborn child during the first World War where there was a kind of "Swine Flu / Spanish Flu" going around. The Spanish Flu killed a lot of people. Mary herself also made multiple trips to the Frisian Islands by ship from the United States.

Digital Photograph of a Sculpture of The Last Supper of Jesus Christ

Georgia made numerous trips to her grand-mother's estate in Missouri.

Georgia's first and Catholic valid marriage was to Ralph Samuel Wood in Oklahoma who served in the U.S. Navy in World War II in the SeaBees. Her second marriage is valid in all Protestant faiths regardless of the Faith (Catholic) of her second husband. Georgia converted to Catholicism from Lutheranism.

Georgia was born on her Jennings Family Farm in Oklahoma and her two daughters were partly raised up on the Stokely Family Farm in Tulsa, Oklahoma. This Stokely Family Farm was acquired in the Sooner Land Rush. The Sooner Land Rush was a land rush that was given to American families several years before the Oklahoma Land Rush most likely due to military services. Allie Stokely was born in Tennessee.

The Stokely Family founded what became the Stokely Canning Company which was later bought out by Van Kamp's Canning Company. This company sometimes releases cans to the grocery stores today as a special edition with the brand "Stokely Canning Co."



Georgia's mother Mary Clémentine Rolufs died when Georgia was two and half years old. She was partly raised up by her aunt Rowena and uncle Harold and she was brought up learning the German and Frisian languages by her cousins and her siblings.

Georgia had two daughters with Ralph Samuel Wood my grand-mother Carolyn Joyce Wood and a living Wood. One child with her second husband.



Digital Photograph of Palm Trees In The Palm Tree Oasis In California









Digital Collage of The Saints of Georgia Hiawatha Jennings-Rolufs and Entrance To The Caves of Our Lady of Lourdes Water In France

After Ralph Samuel Wood died in Oklahoma and well into the "<u>Dust Bowl</u>" like many other Oklahomans she moved to Rosedale, California with her two daughters after her relatives had settled in Rosedale, California.

She later bought a house in Rexland Acres, California which was once the "Good" side of town in those decades. She then met and married her second husband Joseph Luther and has another child.



Rottumerplaat, Frisian Islands



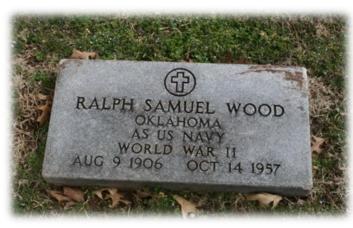
Föhr Island, Frisian Islands

The name on the headstone says Georgia Luther because she retained the Luther name in death, but her maiden name is Jennings. She was however married a third time to a man with surname Temple but she did not have any children with him.

Georgia was a Registered Nurse and she saved the lives of hundreds of people during her career working at different hospitals including K.M.C. Hospital in East Bakersfield, California.



Digital Photograph of The Gravesite and Headstone of Georgia Hiawatha Jennings-Rolufs Buried as Georgia Luther



Digital Photograph of The Grave Site and Headstone of Ralph Samuel Wood

She saved the lives of and cared for many people.

She spoke English and fluent German as well as some Frisian because her mother spoke German and Frisian at home with her other children and even though her mother died while Georgia was very young she picked up speaking German and Frisian from her siblings.

She was mostly raised by her family on her father's side and she was also raised by her family on her mother's side after her mother died.

Georgia was a very kind and loving mother and grand-mother. My mother remembers her very well and my grand-mother would always say great things about her.

She died of brain cancer at U.C.L.A. in Los Angeles County, California in 1977 and she was buried in Hillcrest Memorial Park in East Bakersfield, California.

She was a Catholic of the Latin Rite.



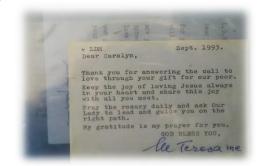
The Frisian ancestors we come from are buried all across the graveyards in the Frisian Islands and <u>Nordfriesland</u>. Many of them were Catholics and some of them were Lutherans. Others were documented and recorded as practicing a kind of <u>Frisian Paganism</u> by the Catholic Church as well as different Church communities there.



Raido Rune



Headstones and Graves On Island of Föhr, Frisian Islands



Authentic Typed Letter From Saint Mother Teresa of Calcutta With Her Handwritten Signature To Daughter of Georgia Hiawatha Jennings-Rolufs

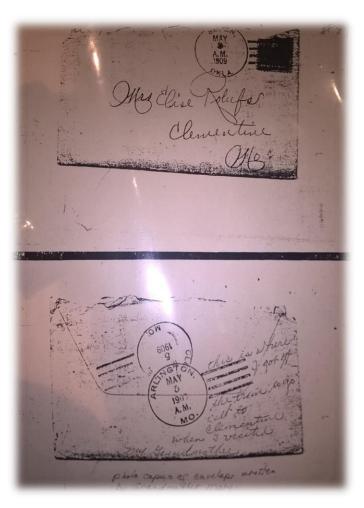


Carolyn Joyce Wood-Jennings In Casket, 2014

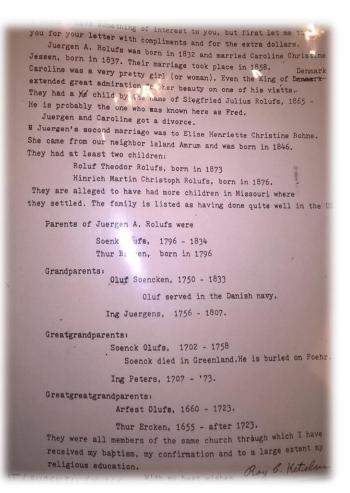
Daughter of Georgia Hiawatha Jennings-Rolufs



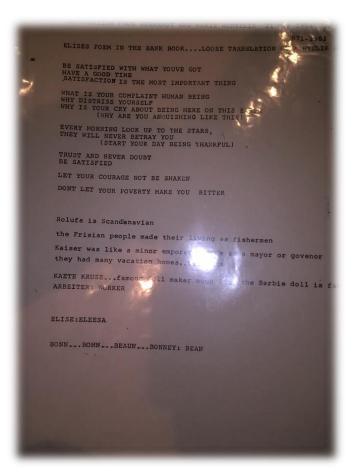
Digtized 1885 Map of Greenland and Iceland



Digitized 1909 Letter Addressed To Mrs. Elise Rolufs In Clementine, Missouri



Digitized Information On Rolufs Ancestors



Digitized Poem By Elise Rolufs



Digital Photograph of Amrum Island, Frisian Islands



Digital Photograph of Sylt Island, Frisian Islands



Digital Photograph of a Beach On Amrum Island, Frisian Islands



Digital Photograph of Föhr Island, Frisian Islands



Digital Photograph of Rottumeroog Island, Frisian Islands



Digital Photograph of a Beach On Amrum Island, Frisian Islands



Digital Photograph of The 7 Foot Long (2.13 Metres) Sword of Grutte Pier, a Legendary Pagan Frisian