



## New area added to Dodge Family.web site

The Development Office at Historic Deerfield, Inc. sent us the following announcement asking us to put it in our newsletter.

Calling all descendants of Deerfield, Massachusetts! Historic Deerfield is pleased to announce its second annual Deerfield Descendants Reunion August 12-14, 2005. Join us for a pre-conference genealogy seminar on Friday, August 12, 9:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. with New England, Canadian, and Native American genealogists followed by a weekend of programs and activities specifically designed for Deerfield Descendants of all ages. Program schedule and registration information can be found at [www.historic-deerfield.org](http://www.historic-deerfield.org) or by requesting a reunion brochure.

Are you a Deerfield Descendant? Whether your family's connection to Deerfield is before, during or after the Raid of 1704, whether your ties are Native, English, or French, we would love to hear from you! If you have not already

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For some time, we have wanted to do something to honor Dodges who have served in wars.

A few weeks ago, we received a photo of Michael Dodge, who fought and died in the Vietnam war. I, Barbara, thought it would be honoring his memory if I put this information on our website. His sister was very happy with this idea. She scanned letters he had written, the notice his parents received after his death, and a letter from President Nixon regarding Michael's death, and sent to me so that I could put them on the web site. When I finished the web page for Michael and sent it to Eileen Dodge (Seattle) she thought it would be great to list all Dodges who fought for our country. Therefore, we are announcing a new area on our website to honor those Dodges who fought in:

1. The War of Independence (the American Revolution)
2. The War of 1812
3. The War Between the States (The Civil War)
4. The Spanish American War

5. The Great War (WW I)
6. World War II (WW II)
7. The Korean Conflict
8. The Vietnam Conflict
9. The Persian Gulf War -1991
10. The Iraq War

We have two sections for each war: those who gave the ultimate sacrifice, and those who fought and came home.

Eileen Dodge of Seattle, Washington, has been and continues to spend hours and hours each week finding the information, putting it in a reasonable format, and sending it to our office so that Barbara can get it up on our website.

Both she and Barbara, as time allows, are trying to look up each name in our data base to see if we have that person, and if so we also post the names of that person's parents, and the Dodge line from which that person descends.

This will take all summer and probably even longer but we wanted to announce this for Memorial Day.

The list of those who served in World War II is not available to the public. For that list, we will need to rely on

you to provide information on any Dodge members of your family who served in that war. We need the name, where they lived when inducted, the branch of service, the years they served, the names of their parents (if you wish to provide that), date of death or MIA if either of those things happened, the date of their discharge, and the Dodge line from which they descended if you know that.

Another way you can help is to look at these pages on our web site and if you have information about any of the names listed there, let us know or if you have a name to add. We probably will not be able to find information for every name in the current lists with which Eileen is working.

This will probably be a work in progress for some time, but we hope to have the bulk of it done by Veteran's Day in the fall.

For those of you who live in other countries, if you want to send us information

*(Continued on page 4)*



The photo to the left is Walter Dodge and the photo on the right is Edwin S. Dodge. If you were responsible for giving us either photo, please let us know.



In the last Journal on page 4, there was a photo of the Walter Lewis Dodge family. The proud owner of that photo is Sherry Zahradnicek of Nampa, Idaho.

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**SAND IN MY SHOES**

by  
Stephen Allen Dodge  
SDodge53@aol.com

Chicago Record  
August 11, 1894

John S. Dodge speaks out.  
John S. Dodge claims to have made some very interesting history, which has never been published.

During the Civil War, John S. Dodge, at age fifteen, enlisted into the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry. Soon after volunteering and while fighting at the Battle of Bull Run, he was wounded & taken prisoner. After his release, he recruited to Company G, Eleventh Maine Infantry & as Lieutenant, he became a member with the Second Regiment, District of Columbia, under Lafayette C. Baker, Chief of the National Detective Police, which was organized to furnish President Lincoln with a body guard. When this regiment was disbanded he entered the Twentieth Massachusetts and while in the Battle of the Wilderness he was again wounded. After his recovery, he served until September, 1865, when he retired from the service of the U.S. Military.

“The above”, Mr. Dodge says, “is a matter of record and is all recorded, but my service with the Second Regiment, District of Columbia, furnished some incidents which have never seen print”.

“While I was with this Regiment”, John Dodge says, “I became acquainted with a fella named Lewis Paine, (aka Louis Powell) who later was in the conspiracy to kill President Lincoln. A man in my regiment named John H. Surratt, had married Paine’s sister”. The wedding took place at the Surratt boardinghouse, Mary Surratt, John’s mother, owned the house and it was a daily gathering spot for the locals to get together and talk about the day’s activities. “I soon began visiting the boardinghouse in a social way and became acquainted with the frequent guests that gathered there. One of these visitors was John Wilkes Booth, and when he would visit, he would sit out on the porch and talk with Lewis Paine. I overheard them one night, talking about a plan to kill President Lincoln.”

“I reported the matter at once to my commander, the Chief of the National Detective Police and he took me to Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War. Dana took me to Mr. Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War, & Stanton took me directly to Mr. Lincoln. When I told the President of what I had overheard, he ridiculed the idea. ‘Why’, he said, ‘I don’t believe anybody hates me enough to want to kill me’.

“Although the President paid no more attention to it, I was detailed to work on the case and follow it up. Within days, we had heard of a plot to abduct the President and deliver him to the other side in Virginia. I was detailed to Virginia, via Harper’s Ferry, only to be notified that the abduction scheme had been abandoned. I returned to Washington City to keep an eye on Booth, every night I would visit the National Hotel, where Booth was staying, to be sure that he was around. On April 14, 1865, just hours before President Lincoln was shot, Booth stopped me on the street and oddly asked if I was going to see Laura Keene. (Laura Keene was an actress currently appearing at the Ford Theater) I said, I thought I would and Booth answered, ‘Yes, I would go if I were you, you will see something interesting.’ I reported this to my commanding officer at once but the information, when presented to Mr. Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War, was ignored.”

Later that night, Laura Keene was on stage performing in the play “Our American Cousin” when John Wilkes Booth knocked her aside after jumping down from the President’s box having shot Abraham Lincoln at very close range.

After being critically wounded, President Lincoln was immediately rushed across the street to the Peterson House where doctors worked to save his life. At 7:22 AM the next morning, the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There were no indications of pain and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

Rev. Dr. Gurley of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln, Mrs. John Hay, the Private Secretary, and others, were waiting, where he offered a prayer for the

consolation of the family. The President’s body, wrapped in the American flag, was removed from the Peterson House to the Executive Mansion. Lincoln’s body was placed in a mahogany coffin, covered with black cloth, and lined with lead, the latter also being covered with white satin.

John Booth escaped the Theater and was doctoring a very painful broken ankle from his jump off the balcony. The men of the 16th New York Cavalry, after riding and searching continuously for over 24 hours, discovered Booth hiding in the barn at the Garrett farm. Ordered to give up, Booth defiantly remained inside, ignoring the threat to burn the barn if he did not surrender. As the officer in charge of the cavalry tried to negotiate with Booth, someone at the back of the barn lit some straw and fire spread throughout the structure. Booth at first moved towards the fire, then turned and appeared at the door. A shot rang out fired by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Booth fell, paralyzed. Carried to the porch of the farmhouse, Lincoln’s assassin lingered between life and death before finally succumbing around four hours after being shot.

Mary Surratt, the boardinghouse owner, was charged with conspiring with Booth, and running errands that facilitated his escape. It was alleged that Booth used her boardinghouse to meet with his coconspirators. Mrs. Surratt was found guilty and was hanged on July 7, 1865.

Lewis Paine was charged with conspiracy and the attempted assassination of William Seward, Secretary of State. Paine entered Seward’s home the night of Lincoln’s assassination. He knifed and pistol-whipped 5 people in the house. Luckily, all survived his brutality. Paine was found guilty by the court

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**DODGE FAMILY JOURNAL**

10105 W. 17th Place  
Lakewood, Colorado 80215  
Tel: (303) 237-4947

**WEB SITE:** [www.dodgefamily.org](http://www.dodgefamily.org)

**Editor:** Earl F. Dodge:  
[earldodge@dodgeoffice.net](mailto:earldodge@dodgeoffice.net)  
**Assistant Editor:** Barbara V. Dodge:  
[barbdodge@dodgeoffice.net](mailto:barbdodge@dodgeoffice.net)

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## The View From My Window



barbdodge@dodgefamily.org

The mother of Neal Dodge has lived with Neal and his wife, Kathleen, for 4 years. Neal hales from a New England Dodge family and periodically he sends us postcards. One received recently tells us that his mother has had baked beans and hotdogs every Saturday night since she started taking solid food about 93 years ago!

Our children should be able to relate to that as that is exactly what they had every Saturday night until they left home! Earl and I still have the beans, although instead of baking them myself as I did while the children were at home, we use Bush's Baked Beans most of the time. Instead of hotdogs, which have a lot of fat, we will have a very low fat sausage which I have been able to obtain (5 g. fat in 4 oz.) or low fat ham which is about 3 g. fat in 4 oz. Baked beans are a New England tradition. Boston is known as the home of the 'bean and the cod' and a large codfish hangs in the State Capitol. The early settlers believed it was sinful to do any work on Sunday including cooking and that is why the beans and usually, codfish cakes, on Saturday night with the leftovers for Sunday dinner. My mother would buy salt cod in a block and then soak it to break it up and also to soak out the excess salt. She made the most wonderful fish cakes and my mouth waters for them even now!

Neal also writes that his Aunt Eudah used to make stew, just adding a batch to the old, adding vegetables, adding meat, adding, adding and adding. The stew never ended though it might switch from beef to pork to chicken, and the vegetables, always the basic and predominant potatoes, but peas, carrots, onion, parsnip and turnip would vary by the season. Hired men often ate at the table with the family, and one time a hired man got up from the table, said "Hebrews

13:8" and left never to come back.

Hebrews 13:8 says, 'Jesus Christ, the same, yesterday, today, and forever'. Use your imagination as to what part of that verse he was referring to!

As I write this column, it is Saturday, and today I DID put a pot of homemade Boston Baked Beans in the oven in one of my several bean pots. They smell wonderful and Earl is very excited to have the 'real thing'. We will have ham with these and always, sweet pickles and relish. In New England, we would often have Picallili, which is my favorite kind of relish but it is impossible to purchase that out here in Colorado. I have never been able to find a true New England recipe for it either, or I would make my own each fall.



### From Barbara's kitchen: Boston Baked Beans:


1 pk. of small white beans. Soak these all night in water to cover plus a few inches because they swell. In the morning, bring them to a simmer and let them simmer until the skins pop when you blow on them. Dump into a bean pot with enough of the water to cover well. Add slices of salt pork, a good size piece of onion, perhaps 1/4 cup molasses, a teaspoon of dry mustard (or a couple teaspoons of regular mustard), and at least 1/4 cup of brown sugar packed. Cook all day in a 325 degree oven, assuming you have put them in the oven by 8 a.m. at the latest (and that you do NOT live in a high altitude!) You will need to check them every hour or so to make sure they do not dry out. Add more liquid as needed and as they cook check on sweetness and color. You may want to add more brown sugar and/or molasses. Both sweeten, but the molasses gives them their rich brown color.

In each Journal, we will feature one of the recipes that is included in our Dodge Family Cookbook, "From Our Hearth and Home". Watch for your recipe!

Barbara


(Sand in My Shoes - Continued from page 2)

and was hanged on July 7, 1865.

During the trial of the conspirators, John S. Dodge did not appear, although Judge Holt, who is prosecutor for the Government, explained in his speech that a witness in the Military Service would have been called to establish the guilt of all the conspirators if the government had not been convinced that the proof was strong enough without his testimony. It was later rumored, along with numerous rumors, that Mr. Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War, was the mastermind behind the Lincoln Assassination. 

### Wisconsin Reunion to be held June 26.

The reunion picnic will be at noon on Sunday, June 26th 2005 exactly fifty years after our first reunion and the dedication of the Dodge monument commemorating John Dodge (1816-1898) coming from Hillsborough NH in 1844 and settling on that land. The township is Scott in the County of Columbia, in WI. The homestead is 3 miles northwest of the Village of Cambria, Wisconsin and about 20 miles east of Portage, Wisconsin, the nearest large city and seat of Columbia County.

You can find driving directions on the internet by typing: W2956 Vaughn Rd. Cambria WI 53923-9721, in one of the search engines, such as Yahoo.com that allow you to find driving directions. If you have a problem with that, you may contact Phil Slinger at: pslinger@new.rr.com or phone him at: 920-336-1995 

(Deerfield reunion - Continued from page 1)

done so, please fill out our Deerfield Descendant Survey by visiting our website [www.historic-deerfield.org](http://www.historic-deerfield.org) and clicking on "survey" on the Deerfield Descendants Reunion page. We can then provide you with news of all upcoming descendant-related events and send you the reunion brochure.

For information, please call or email Mary Ramsay 413-775-7176; [mramsay@historic-deerfield.org](mailto:mramsay@historic-deerfield.org).

Ed. Note: We know we have members who are descendents of Dodges from Deerfield. It would be great if they could attend the reunion of this town.



Eileen's  
Trivia Corner  
EDodge1946@aol.com

Early American Grocers received their sugar in a 55 pound cone. It was hung from the ceiling by a cord. When a customer came to buy sugar the grocer would lower the sugar cone, break off a chunk and weigh it. The customer took the chunk home, pounded the chunk into lumps....."one lump or two?" If the sugar was to be used in baking it had to be further pounded into granules.

**WILD NETTLE:** Besides its use as food and tea, it was used for clothing for Virginia pioneers. It was cut when still green, then treated as flax to make a linen-like thread which was woven with buffalo hair to make a durable cloth.

**LANDAU:** a carriage used in the middle 18th century. It had two seats which faced each other and a two part collapsible top which could be let down.

Many of our male ancestors arrived in this country as **INDENTURED SERVANTS**. They were unable to pay their fare to America and had to work out the cost of their trip. They were "sold" by the captain of the ship who had given them passage to another person as a servant to learn or practice a trade for a given number of years. Then they became **FREE MEN** and could buy land, vote and hold public office and go into business for themselves.

**PILLION:** A small cushion strapped to a horse's back just behind the saddle where a woman would sit sideways of the horse for the journey in the days before carriages and roads were in use.

**ERYSIPELAS:** An acute disease characterized by a fever, redness and swelling of the skin, Also called **ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE**. In frontier days finding a black cat with ears and a tail was rare because pioneers believed that the blood of a black cat was the only remedy for this disease.

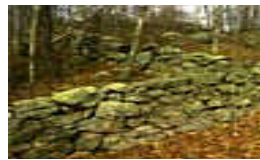


(New area on Web Site -Continued from page 1) on an ancestor of yours who fought in some war for your country, I will make a page for that information also. This includes Dodges from Canada who fought in our Revolutionary war on behalf of England.

To view this new area, please browse our web site: www.dodgefamily.org, On the home page, on the right side, you will see the words, 'Those who have fought for their country' If you click on that phrase, you will get our Military Page and you will see that there are two columns both of which list the wars.

The column on the left is for those who gave the Ultimate Sacrifice, and the column on the right is for those who fought and came home.

We hope that you will enjoy this new area and that you will be able to add to it by sending us information.



Beyond  
the  
Brick  
Wall

On the front page of the March/April journal was an article about W. C. Dodge and Breech Loading Firearms. We stated that we did not know how he fit into the Dodge Family. One of our volunteer genealogists did some research and found that he is William Castle Dodge, born in 1827 in NY to George Dodge and Mary Ann Hyams. His lineage is from Tristram.

William Castle Dodge, and his wife, Louisa Jane Dodge are pictured below.



David Dodge  
dwdodge  
@bushinternet.  
com

### HOW MAKE A DODGE FAMILY TEE-SHIRT

Supplies:

A white or light-coloured (preferably 100%) cotton T-Shirt; Transfer Paper (obtainable from Computer accessory shops); An electric iron

Download the Dodge Family Crest from www.dodgeoffice.net or scan it in from a suitable document. **Save** the Dodge Crest as a 'jpeg' image in a folder with a name such as 'Dodge Crest'. Go to 'Programs' > Microsoft 'Picture it' (Or whatever software you have for doing applications such as this) Insert 'Dodge Crest' file. On the Toolbar, click on 'Flip Horizontal' (This reverses or 'mirror images' the Crest and wording of the motto) **Save** this reversed image as 'Dodge Crest Flipped'. Open a Microsoft Word Document and set the left & right margins as wide as possible. **Insert** the '**Dodge Crest Flipped**' image from the folder. Enlarge the image to fill an A4 or equivalent US size paper (or as large as you require) Put a sheet of Transfer Paper into your Printer. (Take care to print on to the correct surface of the transfer paper) Print the image, cut off the extraneous paper around the image, leaving about 10mm edge.

(Details of the following processes will probably come with the Transfer Paper) Place the Tee shirt on a heat proof surface, such as a work-top. Put two or three thicknesses of white card *inside* the T-shirt and slide them under the place where the Crest is required. Place the Printed Image face down on the shirt. With a very hot iron, press firmly on the backing paper, moving across the image evenly for about 4 minutes. Take care not to scorch. Remove the iron and allow the shirt to cool for about two minutes. Carefully peel off the backing paper, - the image should remain on the shirt with the crest and family motto the right way round. Wash the shirt in cool water when required and don't iron the family crest.



## Kernels by The Colonel

Col. Robert L. Dodge

The next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water temperature isn't just how you like it, think about how things used to be. Here are some facts about the 1500s:

Most people got married in June because they took their yearly bath in May, and still smelled pretty good by June. However, they were starting to smell, so brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the body odor. Hence the custom today of carrying a bouquet when getting married.

Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children and last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water."

Houses had thatched roofs-thick straw-piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the cats and other small animals (mice, bugs) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying "It's raining cats and dogs."

There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom where bugs and other droppings could mess up your nice clean bed. Hence, a bed with big posts and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. That's how canopy beds came into existence.

The floor was dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt. Hence the saying "dirt poor." The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery in the winter when wet so they spread thresh (straw) on the floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, they adding more thresh until, when you opened the door, the thresh would all start falling outside. A piece of wood was placed in the entranceway. Hence the saying a "thresh hold."

In those old days, they cooked in the kitchen with a big kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the

fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner, leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes stew had food in it that had been there for quite a while. Hence the rhyme, "Peas porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old."

Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man could "bring home the bacon."

They would cut off a little to share with guests and would all sit around and "chew the fat."

Those with money had plates made of pewter. Food with high acid content caused some of the lead to leach onto the food, causing lead poisoning death. This happened most often with tomatoes, so for the next 400 years or so, tomatoes were considered poisonous.

Bread was divided according to status. Workers got the burnt bottom of the loaf, the family got the middle, and guests got the top, or "upper crust."

Lead cups were used to drink ale or whisky. The combination would sometimes knock the imbibers out for a couple of days. Someone walking along the road would take them for dead and prepare them for burial. They were laid out on the kitchen table for a couple of days and the family would gather around and eat and drink and wait and see if they would wake up. Hence the custom of holding a "wake."

England is old and small and the local folks started running out of places to bury people. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a "bone-house" and reuse the grave. When re-opening these coffins, 1 out of 25 coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside and they realized they had been burying people alive. So they would tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night (the "graveyard shift") to listen for the bell; thus, someone could be "saved by the bell" or was considered a "dead ringer." Now, whoever said that history was boring !!!



Earl's  
Pearls  
earldodge@  
dodgeoffice.net

## FAMILY CONNECTIONS

As we work on Dodge Genealogy we continually find interesting links. Because the population in New England was very small in the early 1600's, the likelihood of being related to many other families with early ancestors is very great.

I discovered some time ago that I was a 7<sup>th</sup> cousin, twice removed, of Calvin Coolidge. My specialty in political items collecting is President Coolidge so I was pleased to know I could refer to him as Cousin Cal.

My first cousin, Peter Dodge, found that his dad, Robert L. was descended from Rebecca Nurse, the first innocent woman hanged as a witch during the Salem Witch trial. I share that line and ancestry too.

When second cousin Judy Ragan showed up at a California reunion, she and we found relations we never knew existed.

One of the greatest joys of our Association work is finding Dodge ancestors for people whose line is incomplete. Equally joyous are the times that we find relatives we never knew about before the Association began its labors.

We owe a great debt to people who labor hard on our family lines and history. Norman and Eileen Dodge of Washington, Charles (Chuck) Dodge of California, Jim Bailey of Rhode Island and my favorite wife, Barbara, are especially deserving of our thanks.

## LATCH STRING IS OUT

We have been pleased when members have been able to stop by and visit our Dodge Family office. When I moved my own office home I took over the room Barbara and I used for Dodge Family business. We added a long room at the rear of our home which now houses both our dining area and Barbara's working area. The Dodge Family Library is housed in my office.

If you are coming this way please let us know. We can promise at least one good meal and possibly a guest room

*(Continued on page 6)*



**GENEALOGY  
REQUESTS  
COLUMN**  
by Norman Dodge  
nedodge@aol.com

June is here and the Mysteries continue.

Linda Scott, a DFA member, was looking thru records on our Dodge Family Website. She discovered that we had Abraham Dodge b.1 Aug 1764 in Wenham, Essex, MA, son of Jacob & Elizabeth Crowell married to a Patty Dodge (No Parents Listed) on 23 Aug 1795. This is recorded in JTD Pg. 74 (Orig) Pg. #'s and also she saw that we had Martha Dodge b. 9 Jan 1774, Beverly, Essex, MA, dau of Peter Dodge & Elizabeth Cressy m. to an Abraham Dodge (No Parents Listed) on 23 Aug 1795. This is recorded in JTD Pg. 55. She said she thought I was surely aware that Patty was a common name for Martha. I was not aware but I agree they are the same couple. They are now merged. I wonder if there were children?

We have a John Locke Dodge b. 21 Oct 1833 in our Mystery file that we believe is a descendant of the John Dodge Family. We have traced his father as William P. Dodge b. 16 March 1812 in Lyme. Grafton Co., New Hampshire. William P. Dodge's parents are whom we are seeking. I am hoping they are listed in the New Hampshire Vitals. We think that William P. Dodge, who had a son, Salmon Dodge, may be part of the Stephen P. Dodge family. Stephen P. Dodge was a son of Richard Dodge and Sarah Tuttle. They had 11 children of whom 9 were boys. One boy was Parly Dodge who had a son, William. Another boy was John Dodge for whom we have no further information. Was William P. Dodge, Parly's or John's son? I need help here. John Locke Dodge had two children, Carlos A. Dodge & Irene L. Dodge. Carlos married a surname Cleaveland, first name unknown, and lived in Orleans, Vermont.

We are searching for the parents of James Orlando Dodge. We know he fought in the Civil war and was discharged at Orleans, Vermont. He was a

painter. He suffered lead poisoning in later years. He married Aurile Dodge b. in French-speaking Canada. Margo Spica is looking.

A new Mystery is Edwin M. Dodge b. 2 Dec 1859 in Vermont, died 13 Feb 1936 in Lunenburg Vermont. He married a Cora Unknown and they had three children; Clarence J. Dodge, b Aug 1893, MA; Daniel K. Dodge, b Jun 1896; Lawrence E. Dodge, b July 1898. All were born in Vermont. SEE OUR MYSTERY FILE.

Who are the parents of Alba Richard Dodge b. in Lunenburg, MA, died 27 Aug 1958 in Newbury, Vermont? He married Mary J. Unknown about 1907. They seem to have no children.

We are still seeking the parents of Asa W. Dodge who married Ellen Billings. Asa and Ellen Dodge are buried in Combs cemetery, Clark County, Missouri, located 8 miles west of Kahoka County seat of Clark County on US Hwy 136.

Who are the parents of Captain Josiah Winslow Dodge? He was b. in Maine 14 Jan 1804, married Eunice Graves, and went to San Francisco, California. His descendants are listed in our 1998 book on Pg. 692 by R.L.D.

One big find this last month was the ancestral burial place of Clement Albrutus Dodge in Kansas. He was b. 03 March 1851 and d. 19 May 1931. His wife, Kate Alicia Templeton, was b. 17 December 1852 and d. 13 May 1922. These are the ancestors of Michael Robert Meehan, his sister Arleen Dodge, and his half sister Mary Ellen June Dodge.

In the fall of next year, we are in hopes that Eileen and myself, and my 2nd double cousin, Earl, and his wife, Barbara, will be able to make a trek to Posey County, Indiana, and Kentucky to try to find answers to some of our Mystery families from that area. This would be done on our way to New England for the reunion in Ipswich. If those mysteries are resolved before then, that will free us up for much needed research in other areas. We are always looking for help in the area of research.

(Earl's Pearls - Continued from page 5)  
where you can lay your weary head.  
There are many interesting things to see in this area.

**DODGE LIBRARY**

We have a goodly number of books by and about Dodes and each year we add to that collection. When I go to political items shows and shop on Ebay for such material to sell I sometimes find great Dodge items which I donate to the library. One item which the Association purchased is a large frame containing a letter from Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and pictures of he, General Grant and General Sherman. General Dodge is appealing to General Sherman to support General Grant for the U.S. Presidency. If you have books, buttons, badges, ribbons or other items by or about Dodes which you can entrust to the Association for preservation, please send them to us at our office. That address is: 10105 West 17<sup>th</sup> Place; Lakewood, Colorado 80215

**NEW ENGLAND REUNION**

A reminder: our New England Dodge Family Reunion will be held on October 1 at the 1640 Hart House in Ipswich, Massachusetts. A fellowship time with refreshments will be followed by a luncheon and family meeting. If you live outside New England and would like a notice and reservation information please let us know. A mailing will be sent about this event right after Labor Day.



The photo below is marked only N. D. Dodge. We think it may possibly be one of the Nathan Dane Dodes. Can anyone verify that for us?

