



# DODGE FAMILY JOURNAL

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## FULL CIRCLE

by Eileen Dodge and Barbara Dodge

### CORRECTION ON FRONT PAGE PHOTO IN July-August Journal

One of the g. granddaughters of Richard Dodge (Richard Dodge Diaries) wrote the following to Dr. Joel Nyberg:

Thanks for sending me the Dodge Family Journal. I noticed that there is a mix up on the names in the picture. of the four generations. The baby in the picture is Kenneth and Fred is seated on the right of Richard. Kenneth is the one that you met at Lilac Time. Fred is Kenneth's grandfather as well as mine. The four generations are 1. Richard, 2 Fred, 3. Clarence and 4. Kenneth. Fred died in Sept.,1954 and Kenneth turned 97 last week. Thanks again.



#### On the Inside

Hispanic Dodge Update	2
The View From My Window	3
In Memory	3
Stony Wold Sanitarium and Chapel	4
Mill Neck Manor	5
From Our Mailbag	6
The Role of Wenham, MA in the Revolutionary War	7
Genealogy Page	8

Elmer and Jann Dodge live in Tenino, Washington. They have been members of DFA for many years and a number of years ago we had a story in one of our Journal s about their son who had hiked the Pacific Northwest Trail. When we started our DNA project, Elmer did a DNA test which came out John Branch.

In 2002, one of their grandsons went to a garage sale in Allyn, Washington, and saw a Des Moines, Iowa, studio picture of a little girl and the name Elinor Jean Dodge, age 8 months - the picture was taken in December 1929.

Their grandson gave the picture to Elmer and Jann, but they did not know who she was, only that she was not part of their family. Elmer and Jann kept the picture for nine years.

Knowing that Norman and I, (Eileen), enjoy sleuthing for long lost Dodges, Jann sent the picture to us. I, (Eileen), was able to readily find her, as her name is in the John Dodge database, descending from Richard.

Elinor Jean Dodge is the eldest daughter of Clayton R. Dodge and Myrtle Ethel McGilvra. Elinor has two other sisters, Jo Ann Dodge, who died in 2001, and Dorothy Elane Dodge.

Dorothy Elane goes by Dottie. She is a member of the Dodge Family Association and joins us every January for the San Diego Dodge Reunion. She and her daughters were on one of our tours to England and Scotland. Dorothy is married to George William Fetter and they live in Chula Vista, California.

Norman was able to contact Dottie by phone and mailed the picture to her. And by the way, the little girl whose picture was taken in December 1929 is still living....in Rhode Island.



Baby Elinor Jean Dodge , 1929

Quite a number of years ago, I (Barbara), made a couple of charts of Dottie's genealogy information, which was at that time a mystery. I had found a town in Massachusetts with two Dodge families that I was sure were related because of name recognition, and a couple of other clues. When I went to the San Diego Reunion that year with my husband, Earl, I presented the charts and gave my little speech as to why I thought they were related and why I believed they were part of Dottie Fetter's ancestry.

A few weeks after Earl and I returned home to Colorado, I received an email from Chuck Dodge. Chuck was at that reunion, and when he returned to his home in Escondido, California, he started researching these two families, and was able to solve Dottie's mystery ancestry.

That was Chuck's initiation into being one of our volunteer genealogists. Now, we are fortunate to have, not only Chuck, but Eileen and Norman and a few other members who like to pick out one of our mysteries and solve it for us.

**Henry Lafayette Dodge and the Hispanic Connection—update 2011**

**By Brenda and Henry Dodge**

On May 28, 2011, we met with author, Dean Sundberg in Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Dean has been researching the life of Henry Lafayette Dodge for many years and came to the same conclusion that we did concerning his New Mexico family, they were the Hispanic Dodges of eastern New Mexico. The tie was a woman named Juana Sandoval and their two children, Roman and Maria.

We were thrilled to meet with him and hear how he became fascinated with Henry Lafayette Dodge. In a nutshell he was teaching on the Navajo Reservation and in doing so was introduced to the role that HLD played in the 1850s Navajo history.

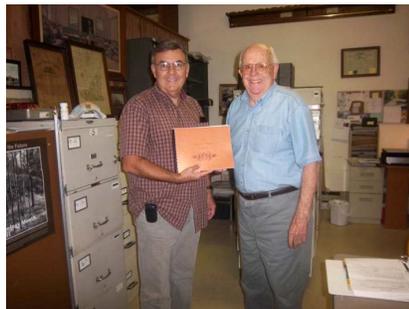
He began to research and over the years has compiled a vast amount of information which is all thoroughly documented. He traveled to Dodgeville and Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to gain first hand information. He even visited the Hispanic Dodges in 2005 to see if any of them knew that they were related to HLD. Drawing a blank there he made conclusions and began to write the biography of HLD.

When we finally made contact with him through the Dodgeville historian, Neil Giffy, we were all surprised, excited, and thrilled to locate each other. We had proof of his research (the DNA connection of the Hispanic Dodges to the Henry L. Dodge line ) and he was rewriting history to reveal the truth that “the family” mentioned in army and other documentation was Hispanic not Navajo.

As some of you know several historians claimed that the famous Navajo Chief, Henry Chee Dodge was the son

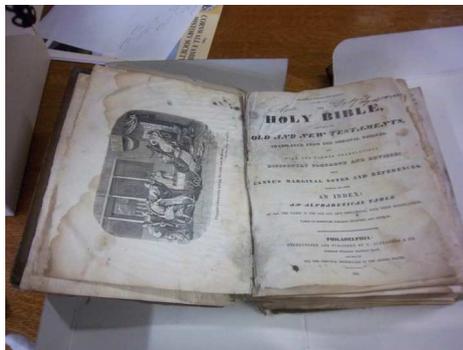
of Henry Lafayette Dodge and a Navajo chief’s daughter. While there may still be truth in this and DNA may reveal it at a later time, for now the DNA evidence revealed that Henry Chee’s grandson is not a Dodge. Furthermore, the DNA confirmed that Henry Dodge of the Hispanic Dodges, is in fact a Dodge. Dean Sundberg is thrilled to have this evidence for his book which is supposed to be published sometime this fall.

Henry and I will host a book signing event in Arizona when it is published. We will get the word out as to date, location, and time as soon as we know. In the meantime if you would like to encourage the publisher by letting him know of your interest, maybe we will see it done sooner. The publisher is Sunstone Press, Santa Fe, NM. Phone 505.988.4418. I could not locate an email address for them but they have a website: [www.sunstonepress.com](http://www.sunstonepress.com).



This summer Henry and I traveled to Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Wisconsin and Block Island, Rhode Island.

In Dodgeville we visited the Historical Society and donated a book that we created titled Hispanic Dodge Ancestry. Of course we began with Tristram Dodge and ended with our family here in Arizona.



In Mineral Point we discovered the family Bible of Henry Lafayette Dodge and wife, Adelle. What a treasure! Block Island was beautiful and we found that there are still Dodges living on the island over 300 years after first landing there in the 1660s. We didn’t have the opportunity to get acquainted with them but just knowing there are still Dodges there was uplifting. We also discovered a book in the local book store written by a Robert Dodge titled, “**Tristram Dodge and His Descendants in America: With historical and Descriptive Accounts of Block Island and Cow Neck, L.I., Their Original Settlements**”.

Kessinger Publishing, [www.kessinger.net](http://www.kessinger.net)



We have been contacted by a descendant of Moses Henry Dodge, who was the father of Henry Lafayette Dodge. Talk about EXCITED! We are scheduled to meet them when they visit Arizona in August....will keep you posted!

*Ed Note: If you remember, last year the DNA breakthrough came showing that Roman Dodge was a child of Henry Lafayette Dodge.*

*Imagine the thrill of these descendants to finally know for sure, that they indeed are Dodges descended from Tristram Dodge.*

**DODGE FAMILY JOURNAL**

10105 W. 17th Place  
Lakewood, Colorado 80215

Tel: (303) 237-4947

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

Editor: Barbara V. Dodge

Assistant Editor: Eileen Dodge

Assistant Editor: Judy Ragan

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# The View From My Window



barbdodge@dodgefamily.org

Fall is approaching so fast! As a matter of fact, whenever August 1st arrives, I think it is fall already and Earl used to inform me that fall was not going to be here for almost 2 more months. Nevertheless, the sounds in the air are different, the feel of the days are different...so for me...fall is here.

It causes me to remember Weston, Massachusetts, where I grew up. Picking blueberries and blackberries which Mama then canned for pies in the winter; harvesting dropped apples for applesauce, and making jams and jellies with any kind of fruit available.

It was time to fill the coal bin for our coal furnace and this was done thru a small window that was above the coal bin in the basement. The ground outside that window sloped down gradually in two directions: towards the driveway and towards the back steps. One time during the winter when the ground was covered with snow, the coal truck tipped over. I, as a very young girl, can still remember the vision of the truck starting to tip and then fall over. Fortunately the driver was not hurt.

On another subject, often I will watch *Househunters* on *Home and Garden Channel*. I never ceased to be astonished at the comments as a couple views a prospective house with an eye to purchasing it. Kitchens and bathrooms that look great to me, will receive comments such as: "Oh, this is really bad. This is going to have to be completely renovated. These kitchen appliances are so dated! We would have to replace all of them. The counters are not granite. I really want granite counters."

I recall the very first house we were able to buy. We were living in Winona Lake, Indiana, a Bible Conference Center, in two rooms over the Prohibition Headquarters. It was situated on the main street right across the street from the Billy Sunday Tabernacle. That

in itself was exciting because we grew up hearing about the great evangelist, Billy Sunday.

The kitchen was a small narrow room and that is where I had to prepare meals for a family of six, as we had only four children at the time. A member of the Prohibition Party who lived in a nearby town, said he had a little bungalow on a street a couple blocks away, and he would sell it to us for \$800, with \$200 down. Earl was earning \$50 a week and the question was, WHERE would he come up with \$200? Virgil Finnell, who was the director of the Party at that time, and was responsible for making the move from Boston to Winona Lake, advanced the money against Earl's salary, and thus we had our very own home!

I spent a couple of days before we moved in, cleaning kitchen cupboards, and was so excited to find a one qt. Tupperware pitcher on one of the shelves, and a cream colored pitcher on another shelf that had the name of a local dairy on it. I still have both of those items!

This little bungalow, consisted of two regular size bedrooms, a tiny room we used as a bedroom, a side porch that was glassed in, a living room and kitchen. One end of the living room was used for an eating area as the kitchen did not have enough room for our size family to be able to use for dining. This was a summer home so it was not insulated. It had a big floor register in the center of the house and that is what heated our little home.

I built a sandbox out back for Calvin who was about 9 mos. at the time.

When we had occasion to buy other homes, both Earl and I were so thankful to be able to buy a home, that it never entered out head to be critical of kitchens, bathrooms, carpets. etc. and when I watch *Househunters*, I wonder if people

Calvin Gordon Dodge - age 9 mos. - by sandbox his mom built. Winona Lake, IN - Aug. 1957



are truly that critical when they want to purchase a house, or does *Home and Garden TV* only look for people who will be this critical. It would be SO RE-

RESHING to see a couple on one of these programs who was thrilled to be able to buy a home of their own...but of course, I suppose that would be TOO MUCH reality!

Barbara



Below: Calvin, age 1 1/2 swinging on front rail, with big sister, Barby, watching him.

## In Memory



**Norman Anders Dodge**, 66 yrs., of Lone Pine, California, was a long time member of the Dodge Family Association and came to

Colorado several times and visited Earl and Barbara Dodge.

We were saddened to find out that he died November of 2010. We want to extend our sympathy to his family. Several of them are members of DFA, including Tom Dodge of Huntington Beach, CA, Kara Ann Dodge of Huntington Beach, CA and Norma Ingram of Belfair, WA.



Willard Norris Dodge of Las Cruces, NM, passed away on August 24. Willard came to our 1998 Colorado Reunion and we, and the rest of the 65 attendees enjoyed visiting with him. He participated in our discussion about genealogy and the best way to preserve genealogy records and he enjoyed researching his ancestry.

User Name: dodgefamily  
Password: since1629

### STONY WOLD SANITARIUM and CHAPEL

[http://hsl.wikispot.org/George\\_Dodge](http://hsl.wikispot.org/George_Dodge) and [http://hsl.wikispot.org/Stony\\_Wold\\_Sanatorium](http://hsl.wikispot.org/Stony_Wold_Sanatorium)

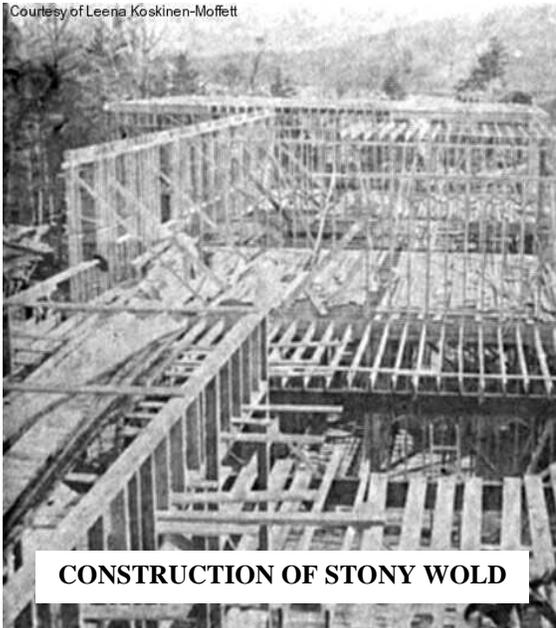
George Stephen Dodge, descendant of Tristram Dodge

The photos are courtesy of Leena Koskinen-Moffett

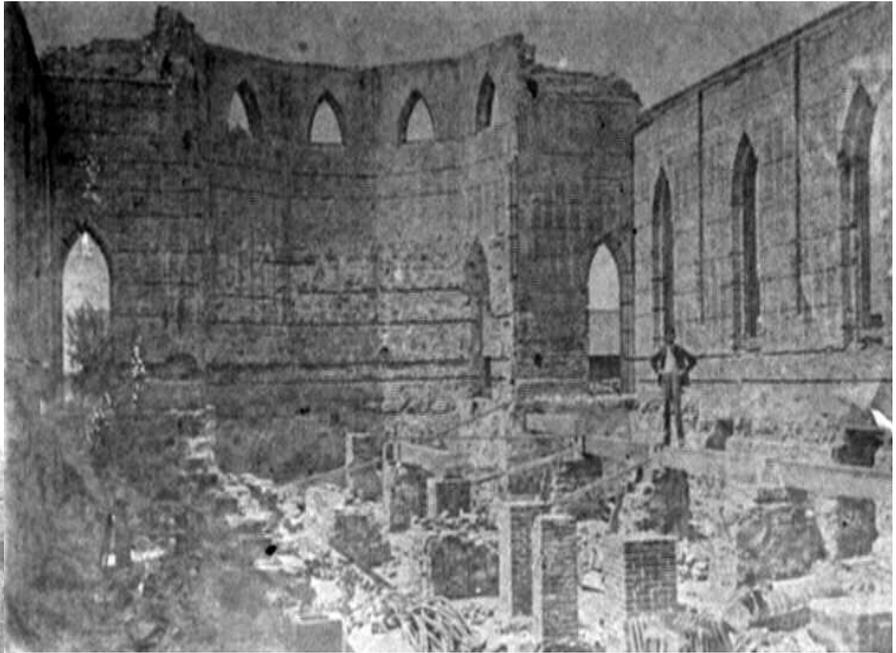
The following article should be of special interest to several of our DFA members because George Stephen Dodge descended from Nathaniel T. Dodge, and we have at least 3 DFA members who also descend from Nathaniel T. Dodge.

George Stephen Dodge supervised the construction of Stony Wold Sanatorium and chapel, which was designed by J. Lawrence Aspinwall, junior partner in the New York architectural firm of James Renwick. Saranac Lake architect William L. Coulter, the on-site supervising architect for Aspinwall, undoubtedly worked closely with Mr. Dodge.

Courtesy of Leena Koskinen-Moffett



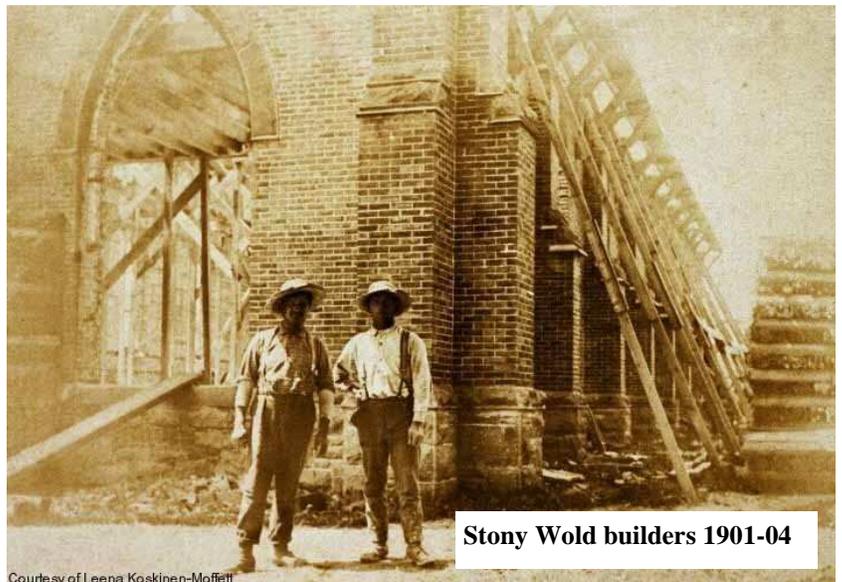
**CONSTRUCTION OF STONY WOLD**



**Stony Wold during Construction 1901-1904**  
It is believed that the man on the right is George Stephen Dodge

Stony Wold closed in 1955 with the advent of new drugs and was sold to the White Fathers Catholic Order, missionaries to Africa. It then became St. Joseph's Seminary until 1972. By 1974 the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) became owner of most of the property and, unfortunately, the main buildings were torn down. Stony Wold Hall (the chapel) and two cottages remain, now (2002) rented to private parties under long-term rights of use from the DEC.

Dodge's daughter, Emma Jane, told that "her family lived at Lake Kushaqua, just East of Syracuse, NY, around 1901-1904, while her father George Stephen Dodge was supervising the building of a big tuberculosis sanatorium, Stony Wold, and a Chapel nearby. . .George Dodge took a few carpenters with him from New York and hired others on the spot. They were practically all Indians. The Indians made the children little canoes out of birch bark. For papa George they made a war club out of young birch with roots forming the club end. George prized it highly. The club now hangs in the home office of Emma's youngest son, George Moffett, in Wall, NJ. Emma and her sister Kathryn visited the place in 1958, and it was then a Monastery with monks who were not allowed to talk with the visitors. The place looked great still. This is the work George Dodge was most proud of."



**Stony Wold builders 1901-04**

Courtesy of Leena Koskinen-Moffett

### MILL NECK MANOR

Home of Robert Leftwich (Tristram descendant) and Lillian Sefton Dodge  
Photos by James Robertson—<http://www.pbase.com/jimrob/millneckmanor>

Mill Neck Manor, a majestic Tudor Revival mansion, is set on 86 acre scenic estate overlooking the Long Island Sound. The 34 room mansion, once called Sefton Manor, was owned by Robert Leftwich Dodge and his wife, the cosmetics heiress Lillian Sefton Dodge. The architectural firm of Clinton & Russell, Wells, Holton &



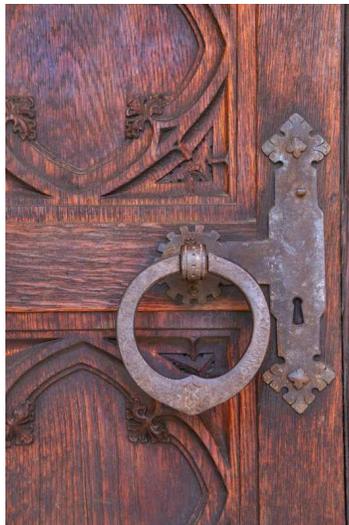
central Venetian fountain. Three limestone garden structures called Temples and small water pools and rills completed Mr. Leavitt's work at Mill Neck.

In 1949, the estate was purchased by Lutheran Friends of the Deaf, the founding organization for Mill Neck Manor School for the Deaf, for

George was retained in 1923 to design the home for the Dodge family which cost two million dollars to construct.

riors. It took over two years to complete the plasterwork on the ceilings of the first floor main rooms.

\$216,000. The Manor House became a residential school for the Deaf at first, and later housed a day elementary school



Mill Neck Manor is a two-story residence with over 34 family rooms, 16 bathrooms, and many guest and service

rooms. Rusticated Westchester granite blocks trimmed in limestone covers the exterior. The solid oak doorway reported to be between 400 and 500 years old is studded with iron details and unusual hardware. Colonel Wells designed the Manor so that light changes occupy most of the rooms. One memorable feature of Mill Neck Manor is the leaded stained-glass windows, a series of five Shakespearean plays overlooking the main stair landing. The windows, each at a cost of over \$10,000, were executed by Charles Connick of Boston. Craftsmen from Italy and Germany were retained to detail the inte-

rior. It took over two years to complete the plasterwork on the ceilings of the first floor main rooms.

Charles Leavitt, an outstanding local landscape architect was retained by the Dodges to design the exterior landscape. Many tulip bulbs, azaleas, mountain laurel, magnolias, Japanese cherry trees and lindens were planted to create a park-like setting. In fact, cuttings from famous German linden trees were planted to frame the main drive. In the mid 20s, Leavitt was commissioned to design the sunken gardens at Mill Neck Manor. These formal gardens were approached through a pair of bronze gates, called the Gate of Sun and The Gate of the Moon, both designed in Paris. The gardens were originally arranged in the form of a sundial, radiating from a



program. Empty since the completion of a new Deaf Education Center in 2001, the Manor House has undergone beautiful enhancements from a Designer Showcase and first floor modifications, making it more functional for events.

The department of the Interior designated the honor of National Register of Historic Places to Mill Neck Manor for its outstanding architectural achievement. In addition, the Mill Neck Family of Organizations was honored by the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities with the 2009 Preservation Award, celebrating the restoration and preservation of the Manor House. The Mill Neck Manor House is also part of the Gold Coast Mansion Alliance.

You can find a video tour of this mansion on You Tube.



DFA member Marcia Dodge lives in Michigan. She wrote the following to us: “Well thank heavens for Family Reunions! I took a suitcase with me to reunions, of unidentified pictures and at the Ashcraft Reunion, an older cousin identified them. There are some Dodges there but they are mostly Ashcrafts . My Grandma, Lillian Mae Ashcraft Dodge, is in one of the pictures. It was the wedding of her youngest sister, Rosa Pearl Ashcraft. The Dodges were pictured on the right hand side.

Here is a picture of my Grandpa John Martin Dodge, Sr and Lillian May Ashcraft Dodge's wedding picture, May 16, 1894. My Grandpa and Grandma Dodge lived with us until they died. My dad supported them.....something to do with the dredge operations in MO or something like that..... most of the people are now dead who would know anything about this. My dad died just before my 12th birthday so I was young. My Dodge grandparents had this suitcase with pictures in it and we didn't know who they were. It was always kept in the attic. So, after my mom died, I started carrying it to reunions to see if anyone could help to identify the pictures. I now have names for just about all of the people in the pictures.

There is a picture of a man in a casket and no one seems to know who he is and another one that says something about a cousin with the last name of Putnam? Can't remember right off hand....I have the suitcase in my attic. I think it was said that he had something to do with the dredge company or he was a dredge engineer and the company went broke ... something like that.

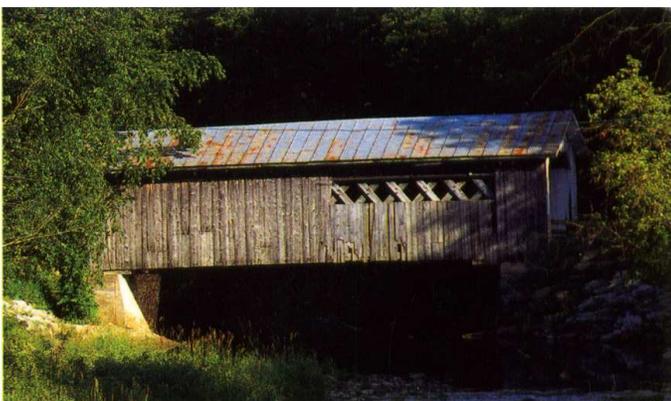
*Ed. Note: This family is in our Mystery file. Their ancestry as far back as we can find it is to Daniel Dodge and Irena Rowley*

On the right is a photo of one of our newest members, Betsy Dodge Steiner, and this picture was taken at the Dodge Row Cemetery in Beverly.

Betsy mentioned that there was a sign in the driveway of the home at the entrance that said “No Trespassing”, but this is OUR Cemetery and we DO have a right to drive back to see it.

The driveway that leads to the cemetery is at 282 Dodge Street, Beverly. When you go into the driveway, immediately bear right. When we were last there, this was a gravel or dirt drive and it leads back to the Dodge Row Cemetery.

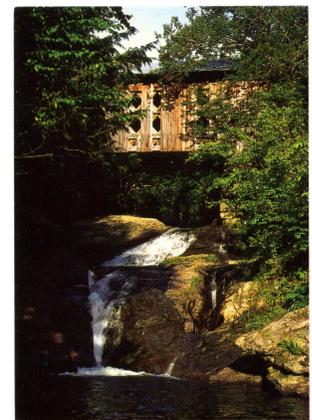
We had heard that this cemetery had been cleaned up and from the picture here, we can see that it is in far better condition than when we were there last.



DFA member Neal Dodge sent a postcard of Vermont Covered Bridges. This was before Hurricane Irene went through New England.

We were very saddened to see on the news of that Hurricane, the film footage of one covered bridge sliding down into the raging torrent below. It had stood the test of time for well over 100 years!

Now, we wonder if these covered Bridges still exist.



## The Role of Wenham, Massachusetts in the American Revolutionary War



1775 — 1781

The book from which this article is taken was compiled for our 1976 Bicentennial by Peter and Prudence Frazier. The following is a summary of the introduction:

“This brief history has been written to reflect Wenham’s proud heritage.

“Wenham can be proud of its patriotic forefathers. With a population of 500 inhabitants, the town had “half a hundred men under arms” on the 19th of April, 1775.

“During the Revolutionary War, it was the sacrifices of men such as these who, knowing they were greatly outnumbered, fought and died for the ideal of personal liberty and independence that has been the hall mark of these United States ever since.

“A town or nation that has no regard for its past will have little future worth remembering.”

“PART I—The following brief history of events leading up to the American Revolutionary War and Wenham’s role in the first days was extracted from two sources: 1) Notes on Wenham History 1643-1943, and 2) Material from informal notes compiled by the late Mrs. Fred (Minnie) Ashworth in 1968.

In the colonies, from the time of the first settlements, all able bodied men were required to bear arms. During the 17th century this was such an obvious necessity to guard against marauding Indians that it was assumed to

be a normal and automatic commitment of growing up. Ordinarily, the men kept a watchful eye only on their own houses and lands; but they were organized, with officers commissioned by the King, were required to stand inspection at least once a year, and were subject to calls for active duty in expeditionary forces in the Indian wars, and later in the wars with the French. The annual musters became festive, local holidays in the eighteenth century since every family was involved. They all came to town from the surrounding countryside, lined up with their muskets and power horns, executed some awkward drills, listened to their pastor preach a sermon, and spent the rest of the day in eating and drinking. Any efficiency in marksmanship that they acquired they developed on their own, and as fighters they were wholly an individualist breed, not accustomed to volley firing and used to finding their own vantage points, selecting their own targets, and planning and loading and firing at their own pace and discretion. The nature of the warfare against the Indians and the French in the north American wilderness encouraged the preservation of such practices even when the militia was incorporated into the British field armies.

For the most part, when at home the men furnished their own arms and ammunition and the wearing of uniforms would have struck them as unnecessary and of no practical use whatsoever.

Officers had been commissioned by the royal governor on behalf of the crown, but except when the men of the militia were off to the wars the officers meant nothing to them.

Manpower was divided into two bodies: the alarm lists and the militia. At first the alarm lists consisted of all men able to move and to assume responsibility. Later only the older men, young boys, and the less agile were in the alarm lists. The rest were in the militia; the combat forces. From this, an elite company of the more active men, called Minute Men,

was formed to be ready at a minute’s notice to march by orders of their own officers. Meanwhile, the militia was a reserve force, and the alarm list furnished manpower for watch duty and other chores at the sound of an alarm. Often, however, they acted simple as guerrilla fighters whenever they felt like it, and unquestionably took part in the very early fighting of the war.

Sometimes slaves served long in the Revolutionary Armies, many of them winning their freedom.

In 1775, spring had come early and probably plowing was under way. This kept the men busy from sunrise to sunset. Gunpowder was in short supply, and used so sparingly that musket practice was out of the question, consequently, musters were limited to one or two occasions in the spring, mainly to see how long it took the Minute Men to assemble. Once they arrived there, they cocked their unloaded muskets, snapped their flintlocks once or twice, and then returned home.

The central military problem of the province in the spring of 1775 was not manpower, but powder. In the previous September, General Gage (acting Governor of the province) had moved most of the powder stores from Cambridge where they would have been readily accessible to the colonists, to the comparative safety of Boston. What the several towns had already drawn from the stores, before Gage got around to their removal was pitifully small in account, but enough if carefully used, to give the provincial militia some effectiveness.”

*Ed note: A number of Dodges from Wenham and the surrounding area, fought in the Revolutionary War.*

*In the Nov-Dec Journal, this article will be continued. The next section will start The Revolution and what the English believed was rightfully theirs and the resentment that was building up in the colonies.*

*In further Journals we will have the names of the Dodges from Wenham and the Companies in which they served.*



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

Summer has moved into Autumn. Washington state had a colder than usual summer and now that fall has arrived we are getting summer-like weather.

Our databases are growing. Since the Tristram book was printed in 2008 we have made a few corrections and many, many additions. These corrections & additions will be available for all to see on the Dodge Family website as a down loadable file in PDF.

Please let me know if you can help us solve either of the Mystery families on this page. Contact me at: nedodge@aol.com



Abram Dodge, was born about 1815 in Kentucky, married about 1838 in Kentucky, to Phoebe A. Unknown Maiden Name, born about 1815 in Kentucky. Their parents are unknown.

Child of Abram and Phoebe: Edmund Josiah Dodge who variously went by Josiah E. Dodge or J. E. Dodge. He was born about 1839 in Kentucky and died 29 Oct 1878 in Graves Co., Kentucky.

He married 7 Oct 1857 in Graves Co., Kentucky to Martha A. Brookshire, born about 1839 in Kentucky and died 29 Oct 1878 in Graves Co., Kentucky. She was the daughter of Henry Farley Brookshire and Mary Ann Blewett.

Children of Edmund and Martha were all born in Graves Co., Kentucky: Sarah, 1858 - 1870; Jane, 1859 - 1879; Viania M., 1861 - 1940 married Richard P. Payne; +William Arthur, 1864 - 1898 married Elizabeth McGown; Susan A., 1866 married Clark Hodge; Edmund Josiah, Jr., 1868 - 1870; Mary Adern, 1875s; and Triplets, born 1875, Daisy D., Rosa Bell, Walter Lee - only Daisy lived to adulthood, she married J. J. Spring.

William Arthur sometimes went by the name Arthur William. He married Elizabeth McGown/McGowan on 10 Aug 1886 in Paragould, Greene Co., Arkansas. She was born about 1867 in Arkansas, her death date and place are unknown.

William and Elizabeth had two sons born in Arkansas: Luther and William, Jr.

Luther Edward Dodge, born 16 Oct 1889 and died 15 Feb 1967 in Maricopa Co., Arizona. He was married 4 Jan 1920 in Greene Co., Arkansas to Martha Ruth Weatherford. She was born about 1899, her parents are unknown.

Only child of Luther and Martha: Wilbur Owen, born 16 Jul 1921 in and died 28 Aug 2002 in Portales, Roosevelt Co., New Mexico. He married Albertine Tucker, born 19 Sep 1929 in Paragould, Greene Co. Arkansas and died 15 Jan 2009 in Renton, King Co., Washington. She was the daughter of Lewis Tucker and Olga Mae Daniel.

Wilbur and Albertine raised a family of two boys and three girls. William Arthur, Jr. was born 19 May 1893 and died 10 Jun 1982 in Greene Co., Arkansas. He married on 22 Jul 1912 in Greene Co., Arkansas to Flossie Mae Johnson. She was born 3 Oct 1891 and died Jun 1987 in Saline Co., Arkansas. She was the daughter of William and Mary Johnson.

William and Flossie raised two boys and two girls born in Greene Co. Arkansas: William Ralph, born 4 Sep 1913 married Alline Nellie Burgess; Adrian Owen, born 3 Mar 1916 in married and had one son; Hazel Cleophe, born 14 Jul 1919 died 9 Dec 2000 in Jonesboro, Craighead Co., Arkansas and married Marion Jackson; Frances Jeanette, born about 1924 who married J. B. McDonald.



Sidney Dodge was born 6 May 1842 in Gransby, Oswego Co., New York and died 15 Jun 1911 in Marion, Red Willow Co., Nebraska. His parents are unknown.

Sidney served as Wagoner during the Civil War. On 26 Aug 1862, in Ransom, Michigan he enlisted in

Company F, 18th Regiment. He mustered out in Nashville, Tennessee on 26 Jun 1865. Sidney applied for a Civil War Pension in 5 Jun 1885.

On 1 January 1862, in Hillsdale Co., Michigan, Sidney married Heneretta Ely. She was born 1 Jul 1835 in Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania and died 26 Feb 1898 in Red Willow Co., Nebraska. She was the daughter of Joseph Ely and Catherine Reed.

Sidney and Heneretta raised two sons: Joseph E. and Arthur S. Joseph E. was born 13 February 1866 in Michigan and died 1 December 1954 in Danbury, Red Willow Co., Nebraska. He married in 1888 to Birdie J. Johnson. She was born 5 Feb 1870 in Illinois and died 8 Aug 1926 in Danbury, Red Willow Co., Nebraska. She was the daughter of Nels J. and Phoebe P. Johnson.

Joseph and Birdie raised two sons: Cassius M. and Ernest L. Cassius M. Dodge was born 3 Nov 1888 in Nebraska and died 28 Jan 1935 in Danbury, Red Willow Co., Nebraska. On 12 Aug 1908 in Wymore, Gage Co., Nebraska to Vena Gibson. She was born 2 Aug 1890 in Kansas and died Mar 1963 in Colorado. She was the daughter of Alken and Anna Gibson.

Cassius and Vena raised three girls and one boy, Marcellus Hoyt Dodge, was born 22 Dec 1908 in Nebraska and died 31 Dec 1986 in Julian, San Diego Co., California. Marcellus married Alma Cora McAllister. She was born 17 Jan 1906 in Colorado Springs, El Paso Co., Colorado. She was the daughter of John Taylor McAllister and Mary Ella Reeder.

Marcellus and Alma raised two sons and one daughter. Arthur S. was born 28 Dec 1870 in Wright, Hillsdale Co., Michigan. On 23 Oct 1889 in Indianola, Red Willow Co., Nebraska to Flora A. E. Frederick. She was born in 1872 in Manmoth, Illinois, the daughter of John Frederick and Mary Lindsay.

