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The Family History of Linda Uselmann

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The Family History of
Linda Uselmann
26 November 2019

Mrs. Linda Uselmann authored this family history as part of the course requirements for HIST 550/700 Your Family in History offered online in Fall 2019 and was submitted to the Pittsburgh State University **Digital Commons**. Please contact the author directly with any questions or comments:
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List of Direct Line Family Members

Generation One

- A1. Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)
- A2. William Paul Uselmann (1960-)

Generation Two

- A1a. Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)
- A1b. James Garland Anderson (1939-)

Generation Three

- A1a1. Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)
- A1a2. William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)
- A1b1. Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)
- A1b2. Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)

Generation Four

- A1a1a. Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)
- A1a1b. Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)
- A1a2a. Mary Ellen Brown (1887-1975)
- A1a2b. Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)
- A1b1a. Mary Elizabeth Ellis (1882-1939)
- A1b1b. James Monroe Todd (1883-1968)
- A1b2a. Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)
- A1b2b. George Garland Anderson (1854-1924)

Generation Five

Ala1a1. Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905)
Ala1a2. Maynard S. Johnson (1866-1961)

Ala1b1. Eva May Cox (1877-1945)
Ala1b2. Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)

Ala2a1. Amanda Elizabeth Girdler (1872-unk)
Ala2a2. Merrel Jasper Brown (1864-unk)

Ala2b1. Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)
Ala2b2. Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)

Alb1a1. Permalie Francis Snider (1859-1936)
Alb1a2. William James Ellis (1858-1900)

Alb1b1. Emiline Spicer (1847-1918)
Alb1b2. James William Todd (1847-1927)

Alb2a1. Francis P. Golden (1845-1881)
Alb2a2. Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)

Alb2b1. Mary Johnson (1823-1900)
Alb2b2. Horatio George Anderson (1823-1866)

GENERATION ONE

Linda Kay Anderson (1963-) was born at the US Air Force Hospital in Wiesbaden, West Germany, in 1963 to **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)**. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was the second child and daughter born to the couple. They will eventually have four children: Kathleen Denise, Linda Kay, William Kelly and Ann Rene. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was born on Easter Sunday morning. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** spent the day before touring a castle in Germany. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was born with a third kidney which led to multiple medical issues. She was prone to sudden attacks of very high fever due to kidney infections related to the extra kidney. This caused numerous hospitalizations in the ER and ECU units during the first 10 years of her life. The couple almost lost her on several occasions. Thankfully she survived and when she was 19 the doctors said the body had absorbed the extra kidney.¹

James Garland Anderson (1939-) was in the United States Air Force and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** was a stay-at-home wife and mother. She was active in civic events on base and with the chapel. They were stationed at the Cambrai-Fritch Kaserne Army Engineer Post in Darmstadt, Germany. Although stationed on an Army post, the USAF was comprised of only three barracks and a dining hall. Therefore, the families had to go to Wiesbaden Air Force Base Hospital for any medical care beyond what the local Army clinic could provide.²

In June 1963, President John F. Kennedy visited West Germany and went to the Berlin Wall. President Kennedy spent several days in West Germany and visited the American troops. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** took their young daughters to see President Kennedy in Frankfurt. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** is very proud of a picture he took of President Kennedy while holding Kathleen on his shoulders. President Kennedy was a favorite with the troops

¹ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann

² Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. September 9, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

and the German people. His speech at the Berlin Wall, June 26, 1963, when he said, “Ich bin ein Berliner,” is one of the most well-known of the Cold War years.³

September 1963, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was transferred to Kelly Air Force Base San Antonio, Texas. In November 1963, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** tells about President Kennedy’s plane landing at Kelly Air Force Base. He could see the plane from his office. Since he had seen President Kennedy in June, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** told his office that he would watch the office so they could see the President. Little did they know that Lee Harvey Oswald would shoot President Kennedy in Dallas the very next day.⁴ When telling about this event the faces of **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** revealed the depth of their grief even 50 years after the event.⁵

One day **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** and her sister were playing. Then her sister, Kathy decided she would shave **Linda Kay Anderson’s (1963-)** face like Daddy did his in the mornings. This little game of pretend left **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** with a scar on her left cheek.

When military families have the opportunity to live near their extended families it is a priceless gift. **James Garland Anderson’s (1939-)** mother, **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)**, lived in San Antonio with his sister, Marie Allison, and her family. The children called **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)**, Granny. The family enjoyed taking little excursions to see the city or the countryside. January 1965, the family with Granny spent a wonderful day together when **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** went into labor. **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** stayed at home with the girls while **James Garland Anderson**

³ “Remarks of President John F. Kennedy at the Rudolph Wilde Platz, Berlin, June 26, 1963.” John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, accessed September 6, 2019, <https://www.jfklibrary.org/archives/other-resources/john-f-kennedy-speeches/berlin-w-germany-rudolph-wilde-platz-19630626>.

⁴ *Holmes County herald*. (Lexington, Miss.), 28 Nov. 1963. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87065333/1963-11-28/ed-1/seq-1/>> [Accessed September 6, 2019].

⁵ Personal knowledge of the author Linda K. Uselmann.

(1939-) and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** went to the Lackland Air Force Base hospital. Soon William Kelly Anderson was born. The family called him Kelly after his paternal grandfather. The little family was growing.

James Garland Anderson's (1939-) sisters and their families would come to Texas periodically for a family visit. One summer the family decided to go to Corpus Christi, Texas. They camped on the beach in tents and trailers. The children enjoyed playing on the sand and in the water. There were ten years between **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and his oldest sister, Virginia. Therefore, when the family gathered the children ranged from newborn to 16 years old. This made for some very interesting experiences. There was always an abundance of love and fun when the family got together.

June 1967, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was transferred to Darmstadt, Germany, again. The family lived on base housing. While in Germany, **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** started school. She attended kindergarten and first grade at the Department of Defense School on base. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** and her sister rode the bus together from base housing onto the main base to attend school. School was an adjustment. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** enjoyed the social aspect of school, however her teachers were not too pleased with **Linda Kay Anderson's (1963-)** desire to talk to her classmates during class. Many times, **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was reprimanded for talking during class. In those days the teachers were permitted to use corporal discipline. The teacher would hit **Linda Kay Anderson's (1963-)** hand with the ruler or wash her mouth out with soap for talking in class.⁶

Linda Kay Anderson (1963-) enjoyed watching the paratroopers jumping out of the airplanes and floating to the ground. She enjoyed going to the little convenience store next to their housing units to get some tootsie rolls. The housing unit where the Anderson's lived was like an apartment building with a basement with a laundry room and room for community events including Christmas parties with Santa Claus. These buildings were heated with radiator heat, which are metal appliances about three feet tall standing next to the wall. The children liked to play and wrestle with each other as well as their father.

⁶ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann.

One day, they were playing and **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** fell off the bed and cut the back of her head on the heater. She had to get stitches. Another day, **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** had discovered how to tilt the dining room chair back. During lunch **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** decided to tilt her chair back, after being reprimanded for doing so, and fell backwards hitting her head on the radiator and had to get stitches again. The two cuts left a scar in the shape of a cross on the back of **Linda Kay Anderson's (1963-)** head.

Linda Kay Anderson (1963-) had many medical issues due to her third kidney. There were a couple of times that she was so sick she nearly died. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** and her sister, Kathleen Denise Anderson, both had surgery on the same day---Linda for tonsils and Kathleen for adenoids. The girls were able to talk to each other just before they were wheeled into surgery. Then they were in the same children's ward at the hospital. The ice cream made the ordeal bearable.⁷

September 22, 1968, Ann Rene Anderson was born. She was the fourth and final child. Now there were three girls and a boy. While **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** was at the hospital some friends took care of the children. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** and William Kelly Anderson would argue so much that one day they were made to sit in two chairs across from each other and told not to talk. They just sat there and stared at each other. That worked for a little while.

The older three children really loved their baby sister. They enjoyed watching **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** take care of Ann Rene Anderson. One day the children were at the base daycare and Ann Rene Anderson was playing with her toys. A little boy was playing with the Lincoln logs next to her. The next thing **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** knew the little boy starting hitting Ann Rene Anderson on the head with the Lincoln log. After that **Linda Kay Anderson's (1963-)** did not want to go to that daycare.

In June 1970, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** received orders to move to Fort Ord, Monterey, California, for Albanian language training at the Presidio. The family had a little poodle dog. They were

⁷ Ibid.

not going to be able to take it with them, so they gave the poodle to another family. Unfortunately, the poodle escaped and got hit by a car. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** remembers the military police (MP) coming to the house and **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** leaving with them. Shortly afterwards, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** returned with their poodle and its leg was in a caste. The poodle would lie on the dog bed in the kitchen. One night he passed away while **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and the children were at church. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** buried the little dog out in the woods before the family came home.

Upon returning to the United States the family bought a new vehicle in New Jersey. It was a Ford Country Squire station wagon. It was white with a wood panel on the side. The station wagon had two bench seats and lots of cargo space behind the passenger seat with storage area under the cargo space. The station wagons were perfect for growing families. In those days, children were able to move around freely in the back of the car and, if the back seat were down, then the children had a large play area, as if they were on the floor in the house.

The family road trips were where some of **Linda Kay Anderson's (1963-)** most special memories were made. On these trips the family would stop to visit extended family members, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins as well friends they had made in previous duty stations. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was careful to include stops at many of the natural wonders across the United States as well as visiting various historical sites. This is where **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** developed her love for the United States and history. Even as an adult **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** still enjoys mixing fun trips with historical destinations. There is so much to see and do across the United States.

Linda Kay Anderson (1963-) had a speech impediment. While at Fort Ord, Monterey, California, **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** went to a speech pathologist two mornings a week on base and then had lessons with the school pathologist one day a week. After a year of intensive lessons **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was able to speak clearly and be understood.⁸

⁸ Ibid.

California was a special treat for the Anderson family. **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** sister, Betty Lou Morgan's, husband, Arthur Morgan, was also in the United States Air Force and they were stationed at Sacramento, California. Betty Lou and Arthur Morgan had four children the same ages as the Anderson children. The two families got together frequently and just enjoyed their time together as a family. One weekend the family decided to go camping in the mountains at Donner Pass. Fun was had by all. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** spent much of the time falling into the mountain stream getting soaked. The children spotted some bear cubs close to the river and decided to give the bear cubs lots of space.⁹

One night, as they were sleeping in the back of the Ford station wagon, something scared William Kelly Anderson and Richard Chase, Betty's son, from a previous marriage. The boys woke up **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** crying for help. Grabbing his hunting knife, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** cautiously exited the tent and looked around. As he was going toward the station wagon, he heard a deer wheel around and run off into the darkness. He reassured the boys and started back to the tent when Arthur Morgan, who was still soundly sleeping, decided to let out a loud 'snort'. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** wheeled around, fully expecting to be confronted by a big bear. He later said that, after his heart slowed down, he came close to killing Arthur Morgan for that. Of course, he was just kidding. They were good friends and **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** loved telling that story.¹⁰

The summer of 1970, **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and Betty Lou Morgan, decided to take their children to Tacoma, Washington, for a family visit. Imagine two women and seven children driving up Interstate 5 in a white Country Squire station wagon. Two independent women taking their children to the ancestral home. What an amazing memory and heritage!¹¹

Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988) and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** had a home in Tacoma, Washington, and a cabin on Spanaway Lake, Spanaway, Washington. The cabin holds a special place in the hearts of the family. It was there the family held many picnics, campouts, swimming and

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. September 9, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

¹¹ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann.

boating activities. Roasting marshmallows on the campfire was the favorite way to end the day. Every summer **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** and **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** made the trek from Gary, Indiana, to Spanaway, Washington. That summer was particularly special because Donna Rae Cook Traeger, **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** sister, came to Washington from Portage, Indiana, and brought her two daughters. This campout included four generations! So much fun! Lots of swimming!

Spanaway, Washington, is located in Pierce County and is part of the greater Tacoma metropolitan area. The town is built around Spanaway Lake which provides many recreational opportunities for the community. The 2010 census reported the population of Spanaway to be 27, 227. This population can be misleading since Spanaway is located within the Tacoma metropolitan area as well as being just outside the back gate of the Army/Air Force Joint Base Lewis-McChord. The Joint Base Lewis-McChord contributes approximately 42,000 military and civilian jobs in the greater Tacoma area. The most interesting thing about Spanaway is that the name of the town was not officially recognized by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names until 1970. Previously the area was known as Lake Park (1897), since it was started as a planned community by the Lake Park Land, Railway and Improvement Company. The community was built around the lake. The company advertised Lake Park as a prime recreation area and had a train that took people to Lake Park. Then, tourists would be able to take an additional two-day journey to Mount Rainier, which led to Lake Park being considered the gateway to Mount Rainier. The lake and the mountain are what makes the Pacific Northwest a special place for families to gather.¹²

The Frohmader family had been meeting at Spanaway Lake every summer since **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** bought property on the lake. This summer trip was one of the rare times when all four generations were able to be at the lake house together. The next time all four generations, most of these same family members, will be together will be when **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** got married in 1981.

¹² Wikipedia. "Spanaway, Washington." Accessed August 31, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanaway,_Washington.

On Fort Ord the Anderson children enjoyed a typical childhood. Kathleen Denise Anderson and **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** learned how to roller skate together. Each of them had a pair of silver skates to put on over their shoes. The girls would roller skate up and down the sidewalks counting how many times each one fell and helping each other up. William Kelly Anderson found enjoyment in riding **Linda Kay Anderson's (1963-)** bicycle and skidding so much he wore holes into the tire. Ann Rene Anderson was only a toddler but she managed to get into her sisters' toys and even break one of Linda's Barbies while she was at school. This was the year Kathleen got glasses and Linda learned how to talk.

Linda also started learning about her father's job and the difference between the United States' Constitutional Republic and the Soviet Union's Communist totalitarian governments. One evening, when **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and the other three children were gone, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** were at the house by themselves. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was doing some extra studying for work and **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was in the room. Then **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** started telling **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** about the Soviet Union and how, under communism, the people do not have freedom like the people of the United States enjoyed. This would be the first of many conversations about communism and its effect on world nations. During this time the United States and the Soviet Union were the two world super-powers locked in the Cold War that started after World War II.¹³ **James Garland Anderson's (1939-)** career was Linguist/Intelligence Analyst or, as he liked to say, he was the 'friendly neighborhood spy.'¹⁴

James Garland Anderson (1939-) and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** were committed to their faith and family. Every time the family moved to a new area the first thing they did was find a new church home. This is very important in military families as it helps to give the children a strong foundation and new friends. Most military churches have a unique way of helping the families to feel welcomed into their congregation, even if they are only there for a year. The Anderson's have many special friends

¹³ "The Cold War." John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, accessed October 8, 2019, <https://www.jfklibrary.org/learn/about-jfk/jfk-in-history/the-cold-war>.

¹⁴ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann.

all across the country whom they met at the various churches they attended. With Facebook the Anderson children are able to stay connected with those childhood friends.¹⁵

Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout, in their book *Century of Difference*, assert that religion has a greater impact for Americans than most other modern nations. They stated that Americans believe religion is the foundation of a better society. In Figure 8.8 "Membership in Churches and Participation in Religious Services by Year" Fischer and Hout analyze Americans' membership and attendance in church from 1937-2000. The information used to create this chart was taken from Gallop and Roper poll surveys. As Fischer and Hout note, the polls should be considered carefully, especially noting the long-term trends of Americans regarding church membership and attendance. They do not state how many were polled but Americans were asked if they were a member at a church or synagogue. Then they were asked if they attended their place of worship in the last seven days. The result was that from 1932 to 2000, the percentage of Americans who were church members and those attending church were about the same with a small increase in the 1950s-1960s and a slight decrease in the 1980-1990s. The chart reveals that from 1932-1960 about 75% of Americans were members of a church or synagogue. From 1964-1996, church membership declined from 75% to about 70%, then started seeing a slight increase after 1996. During the same time period only about 30-40% of Americans attended church or synagogue regularly. In 1932 about 30% of Americans attended church or synagogue regularly. This increased between 1948 and 1964 to about 45% of Americans attending their places of worship regularly. Then, from 1965 to 1990, those attending church or synagogues regularly decreased to 40% then slightly increased in the 1990s.¹⁶

Being raised in a military family meant that life was not as predictable for Linda Anderson as it was for non-military families. One thing that was predictable was that no matter where the Anderson family was transferred, they would find a local Baptist church, join and attend the church regularly. The family never felt at home in a new town until they found a new home church. In this church they would meet

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout, *Century of Difference; How America Changed in the Last One Hundred Years* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2006), 186-187, 204.

other military families who did the same thing as they moved from duty station to duty station. They would also meet local townspeople who would teach them about the culture of their new community. Three of the four Anderson children met their future spouses at church. These churches provided a solid foundation and support network for the Anderson family through the years. As the Anderson children grew up and left home, they have continued the family practice of joining a local church and attending church regularly. Even to this day all the Anderson children are members of a local Baptist church that believes the Bible is the Word of God and should be taken literally as it is written. This would lead to the analysis of Figure 8.10 "Belief in the Literal Truth of the Bible, by Year Turned Sixteen and Education."¹⁷

In Figure 8.10 Fischer and Hout compared Americans' response to the question if they believed the Bible was the literal word of God, "inspired by God," or if it was just a collection of fables. They tracked Americans' beliefs from 1920 to 2000. They compared the respondents' belief with their education in four areas: No Diploma, High School Diploma, Some College and College Degree. In the 1920s over fifty percent of Americans with or without a high school diploma believed the Bible was the literal word of God. This decreased to about thirty percent in 1990. Yet in 1925 less than twenty percent of those with a college degree and about twenty-four percent of those with some college believed the Bible was the literal word of God. The percentage of those with a college degree that believed in the literalness of the Bible remained pretty much the same during the late twentieth century; however, those with some college increased their belief in the literalness of the Bible about five percent to thirty percent. Hence, as America faced the new century, only thirty percent of Americans based their beliefs on the literalness of the Bible.¹⁸

The importance of the Bible and church membership was a belief and practice of Linda Anderson's parents, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)**, and her parents, **Es-ther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** and **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)**, and grandparents, **Hazel**

¹⁷ Ibid, 209.

¹⁸ Ibid, 208-209.

Caroline Johnson (1899-1988) and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)**, as well as her great- and great-great grandparents, **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** and **Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)**. It was also an important aspect of her family when she and her husband, William Uselmann, reared their daughter. This tradition continues with their daughter and her husband making church membership and attendance the foundation of their family as well. It is safe to note, that between 1932 to 2019, **Linda Anderson's** family was part of the 40% of Americans who were active church members and believed their Bible should be taken literally as the Word of God.¹⁹

In *American Made: A Social History of American Culture and Character* Claude S. Fischer substantiates his findings in *Century of Difference*. Fischer explained that people have an innate desire to belong to groups. Many Americans focus their need to join groups and to participate in volunteerism through their faith-based communities, in other words, in a church. Those who chose to participate in the church of their choice focused their “leisure activities,” built friendships and ministered to others through their churches.²⁰ The Anderson family’s tradition of finding the church of their choice and focusing their energies into the various ministries of the churches is an example of this cultural trend continuing through the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

May 1971, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** had orders to move to Italy. He considered the impact a move to Italy would have on his family: Kathleen Denise Anderson would have had to travel an hour to go to school and **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** had her kidney issues. Also, **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** was still recuperating from a hysterectomy operation in California. Therefore, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** decided that **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and the children would live in Gary, Indiana. **Darlene May Cook’s (1939-2018)** parents, **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** and **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)**, lived in Gary and her sister, Donna Rae Traeger, lived in Portage, Indiana, just a few miles from Gary. Donna Rae Traeger had two

¹⁹ Personal knowledge of the author Linda Kay Uselmann.

²⁰ Fischer, 151-154.

daughters, Karen Kay and Jill Rene. Karen Kay was a year younger than **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** and Jill Rene was the same age as Ann Rene. The cousins formed a strong friendship that has lasted a lifetime. Today their children are good friends.²¹

Gary, Indiana, is the town that United States Steel Corporation built. Gary is located on the southern tip of Lake Michigan adjacent to the Indiana Dunes National Park. It is a little over twenty miles southeast from Chicago. In 1906, U.S. Steel decided to build Gary around its new steel plant. As the plant grew so did the town. Gary was most prosperous during the height of the steel industry's boom between 1920 and 1960. During the 1970s, U.S. Steel faced severe competition from Asia and restructuring led to many lay-offs and a decline for steel. Once a model middle-class, all American company town, Gary started its long decline. Today Gary has many empty houses, high unemployment, low literacy, and many of the societal problems that occur when a town is dying. As a little side note, the popular 1970s family singing group, The Jackson Five with Michael Jackson, was from Gary, Indiana.²²

The Andersons' lived up the street and around the corner from **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** and **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)**. It was such a treat for the children to be able to ride their bikes over to their grandparents' house whenever they wanted. The families attended Aetna Baptist Church at the end of the block. **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** were in the choir and taught children's Sunday School classes.

James Garland Anderson's (1939-) eldest sister, Virginia Wilbanks and her husband, John Wilbanks, lived in Lansing, Michigan. Lansing is just about 170 miles northeast of Gary. They made many trips to Lansing to visit. The children were impressed with their older cousin, Mark Wilbanks, because he was sixteen years old and could drive. Virginia Wilbanks enjoyed spoiling the girls. Since she only had boys, it was a treat to have girls around to do fun girl things. Of course, the children really enjoyed hearing her version of the stories their father told about his childhood.

²¹ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann.

²² Wikipedia. "Gary, Indiana." Accessed October 6, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gary,_Indiana.

One particularly favorite story Virginia would tell was about when **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was just a toddler and Virginia was a teenager, she is ten years older than **James Garland Anderson (1939-)**. Virginia worked outside the home. The family lived on a dairy farm. One day she came home and she had her usual chores to do. However, she was just too tired and did not want to do the chores. Her father, **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** , told her if she watched her brother she did not have to go out in the field and work. Well, Virginia thought that was a great deal! She had **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** out in the yard to let him play. There was a little fish pond in the yard that was a particularly pleasant place for the children to spend their days. Virginia took **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** down by the pond and told him to stay out of the water. She was watching him while he was playing. It was a very pleasant afternoon. The next thing she knew her father yelled at her, “Wake up! You’ve almost killed my baby!” Oh my! Virginia had fallen asleep and **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** had wandered into the pond. Imagine if the only son, his father’s joy, had drowned! Not to mention his sisters’ all loved him so much! The way she told the story with all her vocal inflections and body language was so funny!²³

In October of 1971, **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was having some health issues related to her third kidney. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was admitted to the Children’s Hospital in Chicago for several days. The doctors and nurses were very kind. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was in during Halloween and the staff made sure all the children had a goody bag. It was a blessing that **Darlene May Cook’s (1939-2018)** parents lived so close to assist with the children. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was able to get assistance from the Red Cross to come home for a couple of weeks. He came home the day after **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was released from the hospital.

Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998), Granny, flew in from Texas and spent some time visiting the family, then went to Lansing and spent some time with Virginia Wilbanks’ family. **Nelle Jewel Todd**

²³Personal knowledge of the author Linda Kay Uselmann.

(1909-1998) lived with her second child, Marie Allison's, family in San Antonio, Texas. The children enjoyed taking **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** to Chicago O'Hare Airport. In those days, families could escort their loved ones all the way to the gate and wait for them to arrive or depart. There was no TSA screening like it is today. The children enjoyed watching the big planes land and take off.

San Angelo, Texas, is a typical Texas town. Previous to its 1867 founding, San Angelo was home to the Jumanos, an indigenous population. The territory passed between Spain, Mexico and the Republic of Texas. The U.S. Cavalry established Fort Concho, one of a series of frontier forts established to protect the settlers. Fort Concho is known for housing the Buffalo Soldiers, Black cavalrymen, who were highly respected by the native American tribes, who gave them their name because their hair resembled that of a buffalo. San Angelo grew to become the County Seat for Tom Green County and the center of trade and social life. It was a rough cattle town in the 1880s. San Angelo is the home of Goodfellow Air Force Base and Angelo State University. The town has a population of 100,000 people and was ranked fourth in the nation on *Forbes Magazine's* "Best Small Cities for Jobs" list in 2013. San Angelo is surrounded by cotton and soybean fields, cattle and sheep ranches. The annual rodeo, started in 1932, is one of the longest continuously running rodeos in the world.²⁴

July 1972, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was transferred to Goodfellow Air Force Base in San Angelo, Texas, as an instructor. San Angelo is 200 miles north of San Antonio, so the Andersons' made frequent trips to San Antonio to visit **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** with the Allison family. Marie Allison and Pete Allison had two children still living at home at this time, James Allison and Virginia Allison. James Allison was three years older than **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** and enjoyed teasing her all the time. He was a boy who just liked to have fun. His sister, Virginia Allison, was the same age as **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)**, so the girls enjoyed riding bikes and playing with their Barbie dolls. The two families enjoyed many family weekends including a family excursion to Big Bend State Park.

²⁴ Wikipedia. "San Angelo, Texas." Accessed October 6, 2019. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Angelo,_Texas.

Linda Kay Anderson (1963-) was in fifth grade when she was given a special treat to go to San Antonio on the Greyhound Bus and visit her Granny, **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)**, and cousin, Virginia Allison. The rest of the family joined her several days later. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was excited and a little apprehensive at the same time. She could hardly sleep for the anticipation. She actually woke up and did some extra chores in the kitchen before morning. The girls had a wonderful time playing together. After Pete Allison retired from the Army, the Allison family with **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** decided to move to San Angelo, Texas. Then the families attended Bowie Street Baptist Church together. The families celebrated many holidays and birthdays together.²⁵

Linda Kay Anderson (1963-) really enjoyed the Rodeo. The Rodeo was a professional rodeo that had some real Hollywood celebrities such as Grandpa Jones from the popular television show *Hee Haw*. The children got out of school on Friday for the big Rodeo Parade. It was pure Texas watching the cowboys ride the bulls and bucking broncos while the girls competed in barrel racing.

June 1975, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** received orders to move to Fort Meade, Maryland. There he learned the Arabic language and culture at NSA (National Security Agency) or, as the military calls it, 'No Such Agency'. The family enjoyed attending church in Glen Burnie, Maryland, and attending Awana Clubs on Friday nights. The neighborhood children would ride with the Andersons to Awana Clubs.

Linda Kay Anderson (1963-) was in seventh grade and attended MacArthur Junior High School. This was the largest school **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** had attended in her life. She walked with her sister, Kathleen Denise Anderson, through the woods to school. It was a pleasant walk to school. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** joined band and learned how to play the flute.

Living so near Washington, D.C., in the heart of the original 13 colonies during the United States' Bicentennial celebration was a special treat for the family. They visited Fort McHenry, where Francis Scott Key wrote the Star-Spangled Banner. They went across the Baltimore Harbor and toured the old

²⁵ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann.

wooden sailing ship, the USS Constitution, and the Tiger Submarine that were there in the harbor. The family toured Annapolis, where William Kelly Anderson decided to pass out due to heat exhaustion. They visited George Washington's home, Mount Vernon. The family visited Washington, D.C., and toured the Smithsonian Museum, drove by the Capitol building, Supreme Court, White House, Iwo Jima Memorial then stopped to pay their respects at Arlington National Cemetery. Looking across at all those white headstones and remembering the soldiers who had sacrificed their lives defending the United States made a lasting impression on **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)**. It was a truly humbling experience. The changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was impressive and humbling. We also toured Thomas Jefferson's home, Monticello, and Williamsburg, Virginia.

June 1976, the Andersons were to move to Crete in the Mediterranean. However, some unusual circumstances led the family right back to Goodfellow Air Force Base in San Angelo, Texas. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was supposed to get two months of training at Goodfellow then proceed to Crete. The family arrived in San Angelo with about two weeks of clothes in their bags. **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** was going to take the children to visit **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)**. Many of the extended family were planning to go to Spanaway Lake that summer, as well. However, when **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** reported for duty, the office had no orders. Therefore, they did not know what to do with him. Eventually, the Air Force decided to reassign him to San Angelo and the family was back with their Texas family and friends again.

The only snag was that, as the time to start school approached, the family did not have any household goods and summer clothes were not appropriate for school. This was when the Texas family and friends stepped in to help the Andersons. They donated extra furniture and clothes. Some household goods were secured at the base housing office. Some of the lovely ladies at church donated some clothes to the children. This was very humbling and also very appreciated. The family moved to a house outside of San Angelo on a sheep ranch. It was two miles to the nearest neighbor and the driveway was a half mile long. The children attended Veribest School in the little community of Veribest, Texas. Kindergarten

through eighth grades were all in the same building. The family did not have very much worldly goods but they had an abundance of love.

June 1977, the family moved into town to a small three-bedroom house. Then, the next year they moved across the park to a larger house. May 1979, Kathleen Denise Anderson graduated from high school and **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** retired from the United States Air Force. The family moved to Tacoma, Washington, to be near **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** family. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was now sixteen years old.

The move to Washington State was different because **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and the girls went ahead of **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and William Kelly Anderson. The girls went to Indiana to visit the grandparents and cousins then went to South Dakota to cousin Cheryl Morgan's wedding. Then the girls went to Washington State.

In July **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and William Kelly joined the girls in Tacoma. Then they moved to the little cabin on Spanaway Lake. Kathleen Denise went to Indiana to stay with Donna Traeger. The family joined Lakewood Baptist Temple in Lakewood, Washington. This was another of those military churches with a strong youth group.

Spanaway, Washington, is an hour from Mount Rainer and a couple of hours from the Pacific Ocean. The family enjoyed the natural beauty of the Pacific Northwest and the close proximity to extended family members. Especially since **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** was suffering from Parkinson's Disease and **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** was his main caretaker. March 1980, he passed away.²⁶

May 18, 1980, **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** awakened to find ash all over the cars, plants, anything that was outside. Mount Saint Helens had erupted. Mount Saint Helens is a volcano that had been dormant for many years before she blew her top. The Cascade Mountain Range consists of many dormant

²⁶*Find a Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 5 November 2019), memorial page for O. Roy Frohmader (1898-1980), Find A Grave Memorial no. 51807852, citing Mountain View Memorial Park, Lakewood, Pierce County, Washington, USA; Maintained by gina kingsley (contributor 4716951).

volcanoes including Mount Rainer. May 18, 1980, Mt. St. Helens erupted blowing out the side of the crater. The mountain shrunk in elevation from 9677 feet to 8363 feet. The eruption flattened buildings and vegetation in over a 200-mile radius. The eruption was followed by a 5.1 magnitude earthquake. It is one of the most active volcanos on the United States mainland.²⁷ **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** remembers swimming at Spanaway Lake and seeing plumes of smoke rising from Mount Saint Helens for weeks after the initial eruption.

January 1981, **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** met **William Paul Uselmann (1960-)**, an Airman in the United States Air Force stationed at McChord Air Force Base. Today it is Joint Base Lewis-McChord. They fell in love and August 21, 1981, they were married. They did not have much money, but they were in love. Thirty-eight years later they are still in love with each other looking forward to the birth of their second granddaughter.²⁸

²⁷ Wikipedia. "Mount St. Helens." Accessed November 5, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_St._Helens.

²⁸ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann.

GENERATION TWO

A1a. Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)

A1b. James Garland Anderson (1939-)

Darlene May Cook (1939-2018) was born Darlene May Sodergren to **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** and Robert Sodergren on February 6, 1939. She shared this birthday with her mother's brother, Robert Frohmader, who was eleven years older than she. April 25, 1941, **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** filed for a divorce which was granted in 1943 and Robert Sodergren relinquished all his parental rights to the girls. **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** worked at the Boeing Plant in Tacoma to earn the money to support her two daughters, **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and Donna Rae. This was during World War II and **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** was a Rosie the Riveter, a lady that worked in the aircraft factories during World War II. When asked about her job she just said she needed to support her daughters and it was a good job.²⁹

According to the 1940 Census records **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and her parents, **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** and Robert Sodergren, lived with her maternal grandparents, **Hazel Caroline Johnson** and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)**.³⁰ The home was a small three-bedroom one bath bungalow sitting on two city lots. It was two blocks south of Fern Hill Elementary School. When **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** was in first grade, her uncle, Robert Frohmader, was in the U.S. Navy and went to Darlene's school to tell the children in her class about being in the Navy. **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** had a picture of her with her Uncle Bob in his uniform that she cherished all her life.³¹

²⁹ The author's memories of conversations with Esther May Frohmader during multiple years before her death in 1999.

³⁰ "United States Census, 1940," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K935-BXT> : 22 November 2019), Darlene Sodergren in household of O Roy Frohmader, Ward 5, Tacoma, Tacoma Election Precinct, Pierce, Washington, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 42-62B, sheet 5A, line 37, family 103, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 4390.

³¹ The author's memories of conversations with Darlene May Cook during multiple years before her death in 2018.

After her parents' divorce **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** mother moved with her daughters to D Street less than half a mile up the street from her parents. The girls were happy with their mother. They were loved by the family. Their paternal great-grandparents, **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** and **Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)**, lived on a farm in Puyallup, Washington. **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** was the only one of the girls who was old enough to spend the night at their house. **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** loved her Grandma Eva and greatly missed her when she passed away in 1945.³²

One of **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** special memories was of the day her Uncle Bob, Robert Frohmader, married Jean, maiden name unknown. **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and her sister, Donna Rae, were flower girls in the wedding. Robert Frohmader and Jean enjoyed doing nice things for the girls. Robert Frohmader and Darlene maintained their special relationship all her life. When he entered the room her face just beamed with a brilliant smile and he returned the same brilliant smile.³³

Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018) family was not wealthy, but to an outsider it might appear that they were privileged. They lived in the city during the year and spent their time at the cabin on Spanaway Lake in the summer. They made friends with the children of other Lake residents. This was a very special group of friends who spent the summer swimming, rowing in the boat and enjoying special activities at Spanaway Park across the lake from their cabin.

Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999) married **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** in April 8, 1945, and **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** adopted the girls. In 1952 they moved to McLean, Illinois, **William Wendell Cook's (1919-1989)** hometown. Eventually, the family moved to Gary, Indiana, and **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** started working for U.S. Steel. He was a master carpenter. They bought a cute little three-bedroom one bath bungalow on a street of cute bungalows with a Baptist church at the end of the street. Moving to the Midwest was an adjustment for **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and her sister, Donna. They loved their new family, which was prolific throughout central Illinois. The

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

Cooks were very kind and loving people. They readily accepted the **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** and her girls into their family. However, the girls looked forward to their visits with the family in Washington.³⁴

Darlene May Cook (1939-2018) met **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** through her former fiancé, Tom Messick. The two dated shortly and got married May 21, 1960. Tom recorded the service. Then **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was transferred to Germany. **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** stayed with her in-laws for a short time then stayed with her parents until she was able to join **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** in Germany. Their first child, Kathleen Denise Anderson, was born in Gary, Indiana, on May 25, 1961.³⁵

James Garland Anderson (1939-) was born December 2, 1939 to **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** and **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** in Martin, Tennessee. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was their fourth and last child.³⁶ He was his parents' pride and joy. His father spoiled him. The family did not have a lot of money, but, being a farm family, they had plenty to eat and they did love one another.

James Garland Anderson (1939-) was born at home and likes to say that he was born dead. He says the doctor held him by his ankles and dunked him into a rain barrel to shock him into taking a breath. However, his mother, **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)**, was quick to say he was dunked in a bathtub in the house. The result was the same, and he gasped from the shock of cold water and took a big breath when the slap on the bottom did no good, because he was born stubborn, according to him.

³⁴ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. September 14, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

³⁵ Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. September 9, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

³⁶ "United States Census, 1940," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K4HK-ZN8> : 2 December 2019), Nell Anderson in household of Garlen K Anderson, Ralston, Civil District 20, Weakley, Tennessee, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 92-30, sheet 1A, line 29, family 9, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 3947.

James Garland Anderson (1939-) spent his first seven years on a farm outside of Martin, Tennessee. The family had chickens, hogs, sheep and a garden. They also had a herd of milk cows. **James Garland Anderson's (1939-)** favorite times were accompanying his dad, **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** to take the cans of milk to the milk plant in Martin. It was there that the plant workers enjoyed teaching him words which he later regretted having ever learned. **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** and **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** had a few words about the plant workers and their bad habits, but **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** would just smile. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** really enjoyed the days on that farm. He even had a pony to ride, which his dad had trained to lie down so he could step into the saddle and then the pony would stand up. Once, when **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and his sister, Virginia, were riding, Virginia's saddle fell off and she hit her head against a tree. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)**, being about 5 years old, quickly rode his pony up to the house and loudly announced that Virginia had fallen from her horse and she was dead! When the family got to the spot in the woods, they found Virginia sitting on the ground rubbing her head. She was only stunned.³⁷

When **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was in the second grade the family moved to Bartlett, Tennessee, just outside Memphis. **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** and his brother, Walter Anderson, started a construction business together. The family moved several times over the next few years wherever the construction jobs were. When **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was in the sixth grade, his uncle, Walter Anderson, absconded with the company funds, so **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** went back to doing what he loved most...farming. He was employed as Farm Manager for a large dairy farm outside Germantown, Tennessee. The family had a three-bedroom home, a barn, two orchards, a garden and 80 acres divided into two 40-acre fields for their own use. It was like having their own farm again. They again had chickens, hogs, horses and beef cattle. Those were the best years of **James Garland Anderson's (1939-)** young life. He attended school in Germantown, Tennessee. It was during these years that he would make summertime visits to see relatives. He would take the bus from Memphis to

³⁷ Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. September 9, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

Martin. He would spend a couple of weeks each with his grandparents, **James Monroe Todd (1883-1968)** and his step-grandmother, Florence Johnson in Martin, Tennessee, and then visit his Uncle Joe and Aunt Molly Snider in Gleason, Tennessee. His visits to Gleason were especially enjoyable because of all the cousins and Uncle Joe's stories, plus the train ride from Martin to Gleason. That was quite an adventure for a young boy. His Uncle Joe's funeral was the first **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** ever attended. It was in the home and made a lasting impression on him. Sometimes he could visit Aunt Clydie and Uncle Ben Jones or his Aunt Alma and Uncle Jim Spaulding, as well.³⁸

James Garland Anderson (1939-) was in the ninth grade when **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** contracted diabetes and the doctor advised him to find a new line of work to get off his feet. **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** bought a restaurant and a shoe repair shop in Memphis. He would operate the shoe repair shop with a hired employee, and **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** would operate the restaurant and oversee the staff. One of the tables in the restaurant had Elvis Presley's name carved on it. He went to high school just up the street from the restaurant and came in there frequently before he began his career in music.

After graduating from Elizabeth Messick High School in May 1957, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** began college at Memphis State College (now University). After wrecking his dad's car, he dropped out at the end of the first semester in order to pay for the damages. He says his dad was upset that he dropped out, as no one in the family had ever gone to college before him, but his dad understood his wanting to pay for the damages, because that was the way he was taught. If you use something of someone else's and you break it or lose it, then repair or replace it. It would not be until after retirement from the United States Air Force that **James Garland Anderson's (1939-)** would complete college with a BS/Ed and later get his MA, an MBA, and PhD. He says he only got the PhD because his mother always wanted him to be a doctor.

³⁸ Ibid.

After working for a year in air conditioning service, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** applied for a job at a local bank. They were ready to hire him in their book-keeping/accounting office, but he had not done his military service yet. That's when he took the exams and entered the United States Air Force. The first thing the Air Force did was give him a language test, which he easily passed, having already had three years of languages (two in Latin and one in French). So, **James Garland Anderson's (1939-)** first military assignment was Indiana University for ten months of Hungarian language training. His good friend from basic training, Thomas P. Messick, showed up at school with **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** on his arm. Several months later they decided to just be friends and **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** told Thomas Messick that if he was not going to marry Darlene he was. And, he did! The rest, as they say, is history.³⁹

The Air Force was ahead of the other services in having their training accredited, which facilitated **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** in obtaining his BS/Ed in only one and a half years because of all his previous education, training, and years as an instructor. After retirement, he worked for Tacoma City Power and Light for a while before an injury forced him to resign. At age 47 he began a new career with the Dept of Army as a civilian Intelligence Analyst at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It was they who sent him to University of Kansas for his MA in Soviet and East European Studies. After two years at Fort Leavenworth, he was reassigned to the new Threats Office at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. That office was renamed the Office of Intelligence and Security when those two offices were combined into one. Because of other installations being closed, Fort Leonard Wood became the home for three of the Army's premier schools: the Engineer, Military Police, and Chemical schools. This was in addition to the basic training already done there. Due to organizational changes, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** became the Installation Security Manager, a post from which he finally retired in September 2011, having received many awards and honors.⁴⁰

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

As the couple was looking at retirement, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** looked for ways to use their time for good. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** had joined the Gideons International in 1990 and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** joined the Ladies Auxiliary. The purpose of Gideons International is to distribute Bibles through various formats: churches, hotels, hospitals, schools and the military.

Mrs. Alma A. Rogers stated that “women discovered their individuality as they discovered their clubs.”⁴¹ This was definitely the case for **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)**, she became President of the Ladies Auxiliary for the local camp of Gideons International. In addition, she and **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** were Area Trainers. Her responsibilities included visiting the various camps, talking to the ladies and encouraging them, as well as training them to be the best partner for their husbands in distributing Bibles. She even had to address the State Convention. Camps across the state of Missouri were requesting her to visit them. While performing her duties as the President of the Ladies Auxiliary **Darlene May Cook’s (1939-2018)** confidence in herself and her abilities really blossomed as a confident, independent, capable and much respected lady.⁴²

During the same time, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was nominated President of his Camp and was a much-requested speaker for Gideons International. It broke their hearts to have to give up those duties when **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** was diagnosed with Lewy Body Syndrome, a debilitating combination of Parkinson’s, Alzheimer’s, and dementia.

James Garland Anderson (1939-) and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** entered the most difficult chapter of their lives, and they faced it like they did everything else during their marriage--- together. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** took wonderful care of **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** as he lovingly helped her to navigate the unknown days as her body was betraying her. He illustrated to all around how a husband is to genuinely love his wife. The family aches to see her beautiful smile and to hear her

⁴¹ Fischer, 159.

⁴² Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann.

voice. Their children were genuinely blessed to have **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** and **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** as their parents.⁴³

⁴³ *Find A Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed October 5, 2019), memorial page for Darlene May Cook Anderson (6 Feb 1939-10 Apr 2018), Find A Grave Memorial no. 188701054, citing Mount Hope Cemetery, Webb City, Jasper County, Missouri, USA; Maintained by D Snyder (contributor 47280500).

GENERATION THREE

A1a1. Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)

A1a2. William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)

A1b1. Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)

A1b2. Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)

Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999) was born to **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** on December 22, 1909, in their bedroom. It was typical for women to have their babies at home with the help of a midwife or a family doctor. She was a shy girl who was loved and spoiled a little by her grandmother, **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)**. She did not talk much because her mother would speak for her. When she was young, she took elocution lessons from her Aunt Alice, who was a speech teacher. That was how **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** learned how to tell stories. This gift was enjoyed by the family through the years. Her grandchildren loved to hear her tell her stories at Christmas time. The stories are still read on Christmas Eve by her granddaughters to their children. A favorite story was the story of Pedro and Little Brother entitled "Why the Chimes Rang."⁴⁴

Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999) was the first-born child to **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)**. Her brother Robert R. (Bob) Frohmader will be born 1928. He was exactly eleven years older than Esther's daughter, **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)**. Esther attended Fern Hill Elementary School in Tacoma, Washington. She enjoyed attending church. It was in church that she met her first husband, Robert Sodergren.⁴⁵ After the birth of his two daughters, Robert left his family. **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** was devastated. How could this happen? She met him in church, they were supposed to have the same faith, yet Robert did not share her faith. Her parents supported her and the girls while **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** got back on her

⁴⁴ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda K. Uselmann.

⁴⁵ "Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKNB-QY9J> : 26 September 2017), Robert Sodergren and Esther May Frohmader, 21 Jun 1938, Pierce, Washington, United States, Washington State Archives, Olympia; FamilySearch digital folder 004232604.

feet. Many years later, when **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** shared her story with **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)**, she spoke of how she had a crisis of faith, then she returned to her faith, met and married **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)**. God had made something beautiful out of the sorrows of her life. She had a wonderful husband who loved her girls as his own. Never did **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** ever guess that her mother was the adopted daughter it was never spoken about in the family. The family was full of love.⁴⁶

Claude S. Fischer analyzed the foundations of American culture comparing it to modern America. In his book *Made in America* he analyzed Americans' views on divorce. Fischer explained that getting a divorce was not accepted in mainstream American society. Many times, women would stay with abusive and dishonorable husbands because their faith taught them that to seek a divorce would be to be in "defiance of God, a threat to social order." In the nineteenth century, if a woman sued for a divorce, she would lose custody of her children.⁴⁷ These same ideas were prevalent in the early twentieth century. **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** had a crisis of faith when she decided to divorce her husband, Robert Sodergren. The divorce was not discussed in the family to the point that the younger members of the family did not know that **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** had been married before she married **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)**. It is a testament to their love that they blended their family so beautifully.

April 25, 1941, **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** filed for a divorce which was granted in October 1943 and Robert Sodergren relinquished all his parental rights to the girls. **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** worked at the Boeing Plant in Tacoma to earn the money to support her two daughters, **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and Donna Rae. This was during World War II and **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** was a Rosie the Riveter, a lady that worked in the factories during World War II. When asked about being a riveter **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** said she needed a job.

⁴⁶ The author's memories of conversations with Esther May Frohmader during multiple years before her death in 1999.

⁴⁷ Claude S. Fischer, *Made in America A Social History of American Culture and Character* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2011), 117.

She dismissed that she was a part of anything special, it was a job and she needed to support her girls.

Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999) met **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)**, who was a veteran of the United States Army Air Corps. **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** married **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** in April 8, 1945, in McLean, Illinois. **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** was from McClean, Illinois and took **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** back to his hometown to marry her in the family church, McLean Methodist Church. The witnesses of the marriage were Merle Cook, William's brother, and Bessie Girdler, William's sister. Then **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** adopted the girls and loved them as if they were his own.⁴⁸

The couple made their home in Tacoma, Washington, for a few years. During this time, they had a son, Wendell Earl Cook. Then they moved to Bloomington, Illinois. After a few years they moved to Gary, Indiana. They bought a house at 1111 Cass Street, Gary, Indiana. This was their home for many years. There they reared the girls and Wendell. All three of the children graduated from high school and got married. Then they brought their children to this home. Many happy memories were made in the cute little bungalow three-bedroom, one bath home with a garage out back, a fenced-in back yard and shrubs along the perimeter of the front yard.

Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999) was a stay-at-home wife. She took great pride in taking care of the family. She was the stereotypical middle-class wife and mother. Her life was wrapped around her family and church activities. Every summer the family would go to Spanaway, Washington, to visit with the Frohmader family. They always drove. There were times when the drive was quite memorable, especially if the weather were bad. Donna remembered her parents inching along in the fog and Esther having her head out the window of the car to help direct William so they could get home a little sooner. They would not stop for anything except food and fuel.⁴⁹ They made a few trips to visit **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** in Texas. **Esther May Frohmader (1920-**

⁴⁸ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda Uselmann.

⁴⁹ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. September 14, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

1999) was a very independent lady, even though she was a stay-at-home wife. She did make several trips cross-country without **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** when his work schedule would not permit him to go with her. She would be sure she had prepared meals for him in the refrigerator so he did not have to cook while she was gone.

Aetna Baptist Church was the family church which the family joined in 1960, the year **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** and **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** were married. **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** sang in the choir and taught the preschool Sunday School class while **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** served as a Deacon.

After the children were grown the house was a little quiet for **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)**, so the couple decided to take in foster children. They did this for several years, then one child particularly seemed to fill a void in their lives or they felt this little baby needed someone to love and protect her. Diana Lynn Cook, was placed with Esther and Bill when she was a baby. She went back and forth between her birth mother and the Cook home. Finally, the Cook's had full custody of Diana and decided to adopt her. Diana was born in 1969, she was the same age as Linda's baby sister, Ann Rene. Diana grew up more like a cousin with the Anderson children than an Aunt. They had many happy memories together and their children are friends as well.

In 1989, after a prolonged battle with dementia and cancer, **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** went home to be with his Lord.⁵⁰ **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** was on her own. She continued living in the house on the lake. She loved this home. Spanaway was her happy place. Many of the family felt the same way. She continued hosting family events at the lake, especially the Fourth of July family picnic. She travelled to visit her children and grandchildren. Her home was always open to family. She continued to attend church at Lakewood Baptist Temple, Lakewood, Washington. She loved to sing in the

⁵⁰ "United States, GenealogyBank Obituaries, 1980-2014," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QV57-CF7T> : accessed 4 December 2019), Mr W Wendell Cook, Bloomington, Illinois, United States, 28 Mar 1989; from "Recent Newspaper Obituaries (1977 - Today)," database, *GenealogyBank.com* (<http://www.genealogybank.com> : 2014); citing , born-digital text.

choir. She feared the time when she would be so ill that she would not be able to take care of herself and would have to go to a home. God heard her prayer and on June 5, 1999, while watching the Chicago Cubs play baseball, **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** passed out of this side of life and walked into Heaven to be with her husband, parents and the Savior she so loved.⁵¹

William Wendell Cook (1919-1989) was born June 19, 1919, in McLean, Illinois, to **Mary Ellen Brown (1887-1975)** and **Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)**. McLean is a small town in the Bloomington-Normal area of central Illinois located on Interstate 55. The 2010 Census records the population to be 830. McLean was founded by Franklin Price. McLean was to be a stop along the Alton Railroad. The first two residents of the town were G.L. and F.A. Wheelock who worked for the railroad. By 1866, the town had a church, moved in from nearby Mt. Hope, a blacksmith shop and a warehouse.⁵² McLean is best known for the Dixie Travel Plaza, a large travel plaza that has been servicing travelers since 1928.⁵³

As a young man, **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)**, hired on to help on the local farms. He helped with getting the crops planted and harvested. When he was not working on the local farms, he worked at the local Dixie Travel Plaza.⁵⁴ Years later the Dixie Travel Plaza would be a favorite place for the Cook and Anderson families to stop when traveling Interstate 55. **Darlene May Cook (1939-2018)** was very proud when her son, William Kelly Anderson, William Cook's only grandson, was selected to represent Contract Freighters Inc. (CFI) drivers and his picture was placed on the wall of Dixie Travel Plaza. The last time the family stopped there his picture was still on the wall.

⁵¹ *Find A Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>; accessed 01 November 2019), memorial page for Esther May Frohmader Cook (31 Dec 1919 – 5 Jun 1999), Find A Grave Memorial no. 42688905, citing mountain View Memorial Park, Lakewood, Pierce County, Washington, USA; Maintained by gina kingsley (contributor 47161951).

⁵² Wikipedia. "McLean, Illinois." Accessed November 5, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McLean,_Illinois

⁵³ Wikipedia. "Dixie Travel Plaza." Accessed November 5, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dixie_Travel_Plaza

⁵⁴ The author's memories of conversations with William Wendell Cook during multiple years before his death in 1989.

During World War II, **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** served in the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF). He was assigned to the 81st Squadron of the 12th Bomb Group, also known as the Earthquakers. The Earthquakers served in the Western Sahara Desert, Italian and the Burma Campaigns. Organized at McChord Air Base in 1941, the Earthquakers mainly flew B-25 Mitchell Bombers. In the Western Desert Campaign, they were attached to the British 8th Army under Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery. **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** did his part to keep those bombers in the air. He was part of the groundcrew that refueled, reloaded and patched up the B-25s so they could get in and stay in the fight over North Africa. The 12th Bomb group received a Distinguished Unit Citation for the direct support they offered the British 8th Army from the Battle of El Alamein to Tunisia and Sicily.⁵⁵

Among **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** papers is a record of her donating a copy of the December 9, 1944, Yank Magazine to the Fort Leonard Wood Museum. This copy contained a picture of **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** and two of his buddies in Italy. Each member of the family has a copy of the picture.⁵⁶

After the war in Europe ended, the 12th Bomb Group was transferred to India where they were redesignated the 10th Bomb Group. The 10th Bomb Group supported allied missions in the Indo-China theater, flying bombing missions across the Burma 'hump' into China.

After returning home from the war, **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** married **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)**. He met Esther in Tacoma, Washington. She was recently divorced and had been raising her girls with the help of her parents and extended family. William and Esther went to Illinois to get married. Then they made a home in Tacoma. **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** went to work with his father-in-law, **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)**, at the Northwest Door Plant in Tacoma, Washington. They had a son, Wendell Cook. In 1952, **William Wendell Cook's (1919-1989)** brother suggested that he move the family to Illinois. He did, but a few years later he moved the family to

⁵⁵Wikipedia. "12th Operations Group." Accessed November 5, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/12th_Operations_Group

⁵⁶ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda Uselmann.

Gary, Indiana, where he was a carpenter-foreman at U.S. Steel. He worked there until he retired in 1981. Then he moved to Spanaway, Washington, into the Frohmader family cabin on Lake Spanaway. **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** and **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** purchased the home from **Hazel Caroline Johnson** and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)**.⁵⁷

Fischer and Hout contend that retirement is a luxury that most Americans could not conceive the idea of being able to do in their lifetime, let alone after their sixty-fifth birthday. They contend that in 1900 only fifteen percent of men retired. According to Figure 5.4 “Employment Rate of Men Age Fifty-Five to Seventy-Four, by Year and Age Group,” they analyzed employment rates for men in the following age groups: 55-59, 60-64, 65-69 and 70-74. They took into account the reality that many men died while either on the job or during his working years. Therefore, they blended the employment data with longevity to formulate their conclusions. They state that eighty-five percent of men over the age of sixteen died during their working years. By 2000 that would decrease to thirty-six percent. Therefore, their chart illustrates that in 1980 fifty-five percent of men were able to retire, which was a significant decrease from 1960 when seventy-five percent of the men were able to retire. In order to be able to retire a person must have enough income and discipline to be able to put aside a portion of his/her paycheck into a personal savings account. He/she would have to have the self-discipline not to take the money out of savings during his/her working years. Fischer and Hout focus on personal savings and Social Security as the means to retire, however many people, such as **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)**, were employed in companies that provided retirement to their employees. This was an incentive for the employee to remain at the company until retirement. Therefore, with personal savings, retirement benefits and Social Security, many men were able to retire and enjoy a leisurely life.⁵⁸

After years of planning and saving, **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** and **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** were able to retire in 1981, the same summer **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)**

⁵⁷ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. October 5, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

⁵⁸ Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout, *Century of Difference; How America Changed in the Last One Hundred Years* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2006), 105-106.

and **William Paul Uselmann (1960 -)** were married in August 1981. **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** particularly loved having her grandparents living in the same town. Many evenings she would go to the lake and swim. While Linda was swimming with Diana Cook, **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** would build a fire by the lake and, when the girls were finished swimming, Diana Cook would go back into the house and Linda would sit and visit with her grandparents. Those were precious days when they would talk about a variety of subjects, mainly faith, family and current events. Linda enjoyed listening to the old family stories.

After **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** and **William Paul Uselmann (1960 -)** moved to Springfield, Missouri, to attend Baptist Bible College, **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** was diagnosed with lung cancer. The doctors decided his lung had to come out. The night before his surgery **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** called every one of his grandchildren and talked to them. When he talked to **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** he did not talk about any concerns he had about the surgery, he just talked about how he loved her and wanted to know what was going on in her world. The doctors removed his lungs, unfortunately the operation hastened his dementia. He had been exhibiting signs of dementia, but up until that time it was just cute forgetfulness. After the surgery **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** was not able to have a coherent telephone conversation with her grandfather. His health and mind continued to decline and in April 1989 **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** went home to be with his Lord and Savior. Just four months after **Linda Kay Anderson (1963-)** gave birth to her baby girl she lost the only grandfather she ever knew. To this day she cherishes that last phone call and looks forward to the day when they will be able to talk face to face.⁵⁹

When remembering his family, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** said they were poor but never hungry. They didn't live in a mansion but were never homeless. They didn't have much in possessions but were happy and they were a family. What a loving testament due to his mother's, **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)**, love, faith, and hard work.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda Uselmann.

⁶⁰ Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. September 9, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

October 1909 **Mary Elizabeth Ellis (1882-1939)** and **James Monroe Todd (1883-1968)** welcomed their second child into the world. **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** was a beautiful red-head. She had a beautiful smile that would light up the room. She was quite independent and strong-willed. She was born in Dresden, Weakley, Tennessee. Being a Tennessean would explain the independent spirit that would help her throughout her life's journey.⁶¹

Dresden, Tennessee, is the County Seat of Weakley County. Weakley County was named after Robert Weakley, originally from Halifax, Virginia, and a veteran of the U.S. Revolutionary War. Weakley moved his family to North Carolina where he served in the North Carolina Legislature that ratified the U.S. Constitution. Then he moved his family to Memphis, Tennessee, and built the family estate Lockeland. He was instrumental in negotiating the Treaty of 1818 with the Chickasaw Nation. Weakley County was part of the territory ceded by the Chickasaw in the Treaty of 1818.⁶²

Nelle Jewel Todd's (1909-1998) extended family mostly resided somewhere in Weakley County. She was born in Dresden, the County Seat. The County Seat must be the center of the County, therefore, Dresden is the County seat. However, Martin was the largest town in Weakley County. In the 2010 Census Dresden's population was 3005. The town boasts a mural painted on the U.S. Post Office by Minetta Good, painted for the Works Progress Administration, entitled *Retrospection*. This was commissioned by the Section of Fine Arts by the U.S. Treasury. Dresden is historically a very small agricultural community.⁶³

According to the 1920 Census, **Nelle Jewel Todd's (1909-1998)** family lived in Martin, Weakley, Tennessee. Her father worked at the local mill as did his 19-year-old brother-in-law, Alfred Ellis, who lived with the family. She could read and write and enjoyed going to school.⁶⁴

⁶¹ "Tennessee, Birth Records (ER Series), 1908-1912", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2H5-XVZC> : 17 March 2018), Nellie Jewel Todd, 1909.

⁶² Wikipedia. "Robert Weakley." Accessed October 19, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Weakley.

⁶³ Wikipedia. "Dresden, Tennessee." Accessed October 19, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dresden,_Tennessee.

⁶⁴ "United States Census, 1920," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MN5R-9TZ> : accessed 17 November 2019), Nell Todd in household of James M Todd,

Martin, Weakley, Tennessee, is still the largest town in Weakley County. The population was 10,543 in 2017. The town was named after Captain William Martin who moved to Weakley County from Halifax, Virginia. He established one of the first tobacco farms in the area. After his death his sons were able to negotiate for the Mississippi Central Railroad and the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad to build a connection in Martin. The town is home to the University of Tennessee Martin. With a median income of \$26,493, the community consists of middle-class families.⁶⁵

During the Great Depression and World War II the town continued to grow and be the center of activities in Weakley County. During World War II Martin was a training center for the Army and Naval Aviation personnel. In 1970, Esquire magazine identified Martin as one of the happiest towns in America. That is how Martin became known as the “Happy Town.”⁶⁶

Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998) married **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** August 19, 1928. She was a young bride only 18 years old.⁶⁷ According to the 1930 Census **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** and **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** lived just a few houses from her parents on Woodland Street in Martin, Weakley, Tennessee. In 1930, they had a sweet 10-month-old daughter, Virginia (Jenny) Anderson, who was born June 4, 1929. She brought so much love and joy to the couple. **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** worked as a shoe repairman at the shoe shop.⁶⁸

The next three years the couple welcomed two more daughters into the family. However, as much they loved their girls, **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** really wanted to have a son. It is said that

Martin, Weakley, Tennessee, United States; citing ED 134, sheet 3A, line 27, family 62, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 1771; FHL microfilm 1,821,771.

⁶⁵ Wikipedia. “Martin, Tennessee.” Accessed October 19, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin,_Tennessee.

⁶⁶ Weakley County History. Accessed October 19, 2019. <https://weakleycountyhistory.com/martin-tn/>.

⁶⁷ “Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKHW-DHBD> : 5 November 2017), Kelley Anderson and Nelle Todd, 19 Aug 1928; citing Weakley, Tennessee, United States, Marriage, p. , Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville and county clerk offices from various counties; FHL microfilm 1,928,868.

⁶⁸ “United States Census, 1930,” database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:SP75-H34> : accessed 17 November 2019), Nellie J Anderson in household of B Kelly Anderson, Martin, Weakley, Tennessee, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 2, sheet 2B, line 79, family 48, NARA microfilm publication T626 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2002), roll 2284; FHL microfilm 2,342,018.

Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962) told **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** they would keep having children until they had a son. December 1939 the couple welcomed their only son, **James Garland Anderson (1939-)**. **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** said the doctor told **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)**, “Okay, big boy, you’re finished!” **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was his father’s pride and joy! His sisters enjoyed playing with him.

Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998) was a wonderful cook! When asked for her recipes she said there was none. She just knew how much to put in each recipe. Every Christmas **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** made a fruit cake that was delicious! People like to make fun of the traditional fruit cakes, but her fruitcake was delicious, nice and moist. The secret was that, even though **Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998)** did not drink, she would wrap her fruit cake in a rum-soaked towel.

Nelle Jewel Todd (1909-1998) put her cooking skills to use when the family moved to Memphis, Tennessee. She owned a little restaurant in mid-town and **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** had a shoe repair shop on the south side of town. The family lived in an apartment upstairs. The restaurant had many loyal customers. **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** helped his mother by working in the restaurant. One of their customers was a Chrysler-Plymouth new car salesman who let **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** use his new car, a 1957 Plymouth convertible, on graduation night. Imagine a young man, just graduating from high school, driving his buddies around all night in a brand-new convertible! The restaurant was in a popular mid-section of town, just a few blocks from the High School where Elvis Presley attended. Virginia Anderson says that Elvis often visited the restaurant and that he carved his name in one of the tables.⁶⁹

Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962) was the third born child to **Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)** and **George Garland Anderson (1854-1924)** while living in Carrol County, Tennessee. **Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)** was **George Garland Anderson’s (1854-1924)** second wife. His first

⁶⁹ Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. October 26, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

wife, Rose Belle Massey, passed away in 1892, two years before he married **Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)**.

Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962) passed away January 1962. The official cause of death listed on his death certificate was pneumonia or chronic lung disease due to cancer after a month-long illness. The missing information is that **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** and his friend were walking across the street in front of his business, the Fieldstone Shoe Repair shop, when the two of them were hit by a drunk driver. His friend died instantly and **Garland Kelly Anderson (1899-1962)** was hospitalized for a month. During that time, it was discovered he had cancer. While in the hospital he got pneumonia and never regained his strength.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ "Tennessee Deaths, 1914-1966," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2HD-LF5C>; 26 August 2019), Nancy Arnold in entry for Garland Kelly Anderson, 3 Jan 1962; Death, Memphis, Shelby, Tennessee, United States, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

GENERATION FOUR

A1a1a. Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)

A1a1b. Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)

A1a2a. Mary Ellen Brown (1887-1975)

A1a2b. Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)

A1b1a. Mary Elizabeth Ellis (1882-1939)

A1b1b. James Monroe Todd (1883-1968)

A1b2a. Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)

A1b2b. George Garland Anderson (1854-1924)

Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988) was born in Tacoma, Washington. In spite of what the Tacoma Pierce County Birth Records book may state, Hanna had a lovely girl and not a boy.⁷¹ When her mother, **Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905)**, passed away **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** was only six years old, leaving little **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)**, her sister, Frances, and brother, Maynard, and her father to depend on each other. The family was very close.⁷²

Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988) and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** eloped to Seattle, Washington, to get married when “his number was called up” to serve in World War I. After they were married, **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** and his father, **Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)**, built a cute little bungalow house on two city lots at 8415 So. Thompson, Tacoma, Washington. Just around the corner from **Hazel Caroline Johnson’s (1899-1988)** father’s home. The house was on one lot and **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** kept a beautiful fruit garden on the second lot. Behind the house he had a garage and a woodshed. He enjoyed puttering around in the woodshed.⁷³

January 12, 1898, **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** was born to **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** and **Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)** near Salem, Oregon. He was their first child. He had one brother,

⁷¹ "Washington Birth Records, 1869-1950", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q23Q-BXG4>: 5 August 2017), Hanna E Johnson in entry for Johnson, 1899.

⁷² *Find A Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed November 5, 2019), memorial page for Hazel C Johnson Frohmader (1899-1988), Find A Grave Memorial no. 51807831, citing Mountain View Memorial Park, Lakewood, Pierce County, Washington, USA; Maintained by gina kingsley (contributor 47161951).

⁷³ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. September 14, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

Clyde Frohmader, born February 7, 1907, in Cottage Grove, Oregon. **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** was his mother's pride and joy. The family moved from Cottage Grove to Southbend, Washington. **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** graduated from Stadium High School in Tacoma, Washington. He lived on a farm in the Puyallup Valley.

Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980), just like many other Americans, caught the Spanish Flu. Family stories have it that **Oscar Roy Frohmader's (1898-1980)**, number was called up, he and **Hazel Caroline Johnson's (1899-1988)** eloped, then **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** caught the flu and did not see any action. Since he was drafted near the end of the war, he was discharged when he recovered from the flu.⁷⁴

There was such an epidemic that the *Seattle Star* used a whole page to educate the people about what the Spanish Flu was and how to properly take care of oneself if he/she caught the Spanish Flu, as well as many preventative methods. The *Seattle Star* also reported that 10-15% of small communities in Washington were coming down with the Spanish Flu. Some schools even closed because so many children were sick.⁷⁵ The *Oklahoma City Times* stated that the Army and Navy had lost 3000 personnel due to the Spanish Influenza, therefore, they decided to pause the draft and stop sending troops overseas. In the same paper Surgeon General Blue stated that Americans need to stay away from large gatherings.⁷⁶

Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980) worked for Dupont where they made sprays for fruit trees. He had his own dairy. He kept the cows in a barn up the road from his home. He sold the milk on a regular delivery route. **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** would wash the milk bottles so they could be reused for delivery. In those days the milkman delivered the glass milk containers to the homes of their customers. The customer would put the empty bottle on his/her doorstep and the milkman would pick up

⁷⁴ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. September 14, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

⁷⁵ *The Seattle star*. (Seattle, Wash.), 11 Oct. 1918. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093407/1918-10-11/ed-1/seq-2/>>

⁷⁶ *The Oklahoma City times*. [volume] (Oklahoma City, Okla.), 05 Oct. 1918. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86064187/1918-10-05/ed-1/seq-10/>>

the empty containers and leave a fresh container of milk. Unfortunately, a larger company dairy came to town and it was impossible for **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** to compete with them. He had to give up his dairy business. He delivered milk for another dairy, then went to work at Northwest Door Plant in Tacoma, Washington. He retired from this company.⁷⁷

He was married to **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** for over 60 years. They had one daughter, one son and an adopted daughter. After their children were grown, they adopted Betty Lou Frohmader. She grew up with Esther's girls and was just like a sister to them. **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** and **Oscar Roy Frohmader's (1898-1980)** lives were surrounded around family and faith. Their home was a popular gathering place for the family. Especially their cabin on Spanaway Lake.⁷⁸

Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980) loved to garden and work with carpentry. Even when his health would not permit, he still insisted on walking to the woodshop to tinker with his tools. In the 1970s he was diagnosed with Parkinson's Disease. His body would slowly defeat and betray him, but his mind was sharp. One year he wrote a letter to Reader's Digest about the Wisemen's visit to Baby Jesus. He insisted that the Wisemen did not see Jesus in the manger, but actually saw him a couple of years later. That was why King Herod had the male babies, age two and under, killed. **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** loved to read his Bible. One of **Linda Kay Anderson's (1963-)** favorite memories was listening as he prayed for each of his children and grandchildren. Not one member of the family was forgotten. He was a kind, loving, faithful man.⁷⁹

Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980) took pride in taking care of his yard and garden. He did not like having any weeds in his yard. Even after he had Parkinson's, he would still go outside and, if he saw a dandelion, he would bend over to pluck it up. Unfortunately, many times he would fall and not be able

⁷⁷ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. October 5, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. October 10, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

to get back up. One day the neighbor told his sons to go to **Oscar Roy Frohmader's (1898-1980)** yard and pick all the dandelions.

Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980) would not let anything keep him down. He would struggle all afternoon to walk to the woodshop. Many times, his feet would just not move, then he would stop, cross his arms and looking at his feet, say, "Okay. I'm ready when you are." About the time he got to his woodshop and got a tool and a piece of wood he would be called back into the house for dinner.

The Parkinson's did make him unsteady on his feet, and many times he would fall. His grandson, Mark Frohmader, was a paramedic with the Tacoma Fire Department. Several times he was on duty when the call came in to go to 8415 S. Thompson Street. One fateful day, Mark got the call and he had to tell his Grandmother, **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)**, that **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** needed to go to the hospital. At the hospital the doctor would not let **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** go back home. He had fallen once too many times and was at a point where **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** could no longer care for him. He was sent to the nursing home. They strapped him in a wheelchair and he just lost his will to live. It broke his family's heart to see him like this. In a month he had gone home to be with his Lord.⁸⁰

According to family history and the Memorial Obituary card kept in **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** personal files, **Mary Ellen Brown (1887-1975)** was born August 27, 1887, at Somerset, Kentucky, to **Amanda Elizabeth Girdler (1872-unk)** and **Merrel Jasper Brown (1864-unk)**. According to the 1910 Census, **Mary Ellen Brown (1887-1975)**, married **Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)** August 30, 1904, in Pulaski, Kentucky. They moved to Mt. Hope Township in McLean County, Illinois. They had a working farm. **Mary Ellen Brown (1887-1975)** had given birth to two children, but only one survived. That was their son, Weldon, who was born in 1909.⁸¹ Before the 1920 Census the couple moved to Funks

⁸⁰ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda Uselmann.

⁸¹ "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MK68-VWP> : accessed 23 November 2019), Robert Cook, Mount Hope, McLean, Illinois, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 113, sheet 18A, family 94, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 306; FHL microfilm 1,374,319.

Grove, McLean County, Illinois. They rented their home and **Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)** worked for wages on a farm. Between 1910 and 1920, the little family grew to include three daughters and four sons: Dorothy, Bessie, Merle, Weldon, Donald, and Wendall.⁸² Two daughters were listed as preceding her in death. The only one the family has records of is Bessie; therefore, the family concludes that the one child that passed away in the 1910 Census was a daughter.

Mary Ellen Brown (1887-1975) was a member of the Methodist Church in Somerset, Kentucky, and attended the Methodist Church in McLean, Illinois. She lived her last five years in the McLean County Nursing Home in Normal, Illinois. She was interred in the McLean Cemetery in McLean, Illinois.⁸³

Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946) was born June 6, 1884, in Faubish, Pulaski County, Kentucky, to **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** and **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)**. He preceded his wife in death. He passed away May 21, 1946.

June 14, 1914, the apparent heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his lovely wife, Sophie, were assassinated while visiting Sarajevo, Bosnia. Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist, was the assassin. This incident was the spark that led to all of Europe, and eventually the world, to fight World War 1. At first the United States did not join the war. This was seen as an European war. However, a series of incidents occurred that drew the United States into the war: the sinking of the U.S.S. Lusitania, unrestricted submarine warfare, and the Zimmerman Telegram. America was in the war and American men were required to register with the Selective Service.⁸⁴

⁸² "United States Census, 1920," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MJH4-YTF> : accessed 23 November 2019), Robert E Cook, Funks Grove, McLean, Illinois, United States; citing ED 133, sheet 6A, line 23, family 115, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 387; FHL microfilm 1,820,387.

⁸³ *Find A Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>: accessed November 9, 2019), memorial page for Mary Ellen Brown Cook (27 Aug 1887- 26 Oct 1975), Find A Grave Memorial no. 120636044, citing McLean Cemetery, McLean, McLean County, Illinois, USA; Maintained by Robert Hawkey (contributor 47376207).

⁸⁴ "World War I Centennial." Accessed November 9, 2019, <https://www.archives.gov/topics/wwi>.

Thirty-seven-year-old, **Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)**, registered with the Selective Service in McLean, Illinois. The registration card notes that he was medium height, medium build and had gray eyes and dark hair. **Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)** worked as a farmhand for H.W. Palmer in McLean, Illinois. There is no record of him being called up to serve.⁸⁵

According to the 1940 Census the highest education **Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)** received was sixth grade. **Mary Ellen Brown (1887-1975)** was able to attend one year of high school. They made sure their children graduated from high school. In 1940, they only had two children living at home. Twenty-year-old **William Wendell Cook (1919-1989)** had graduated from high school, lived at home and worked odd jobs at the dairy farm with his father. Between the two of them they were earning almost \$1000. Fourteen-year-old brother, Donald, was attending school.⁸⁶

In 1942, 57-year-old **Robert Ezra Cook (1884-1946)** registered for the draft. He worked at the Snow and Palmer Company in McLean, Illinois.⁸⁷ He will pass away the next year. However, his sons served honorably in the war in which he wanted to serve, but could not.

Mary Elizabeth Ellis (1882-1939) and **James Monroe Todd (1883-1968)** were married (date unknown) and had four children: Claudia, Nelle Jewel, Basil, and Mildred. **Mary Elizabeth Ellis (1882-1939)** died before **James Garland Anderson (1939-)** was born. Just a couple of years later **James Monroe Todd (1883-1968)** was wed to Florence Johnson. She was always a kind and loving lady with all the grandchildren. She told them to call her by her first name, Florence, which was something just not done in those days.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K6DP-Q1T>: 25 August 2019), Robert E Cook, 1917-1918.

⁸⁶ "United States Census, 1940," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KWR6-QC8>: 28 July 2019), Robert Cooke, McLean, Mount Hope Township, McLean, Illinois, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 57-67, sheet 4B, line 64, family 109, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, NARA digital publication T627. Records of the Bureau of the Census, 1790 - 2007, RG 29. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2012, roll 842.

⁸⁷ "United States World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V1VP-XF2>: 9 March 2018), Robert Ezra Cook, 1942; citing NARA microfilm publication M1936, M1937, M1939, M1951, M1962, M1964, M1986, M2090, and M2097 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

⁸⁸ Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. September 9, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

James Monroe Todd (1883-1968) was manager of a glove manufacturing company in Martin, Tennessee. He was active in the Church of Christ and served as the building custodian for many years after retiring from his job.

Francis P. Golden (1845-1881) and **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)** welcomed their fourth child and second daughter, **Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)**, into the world on July 20, 1873. How much joy she must have brought to the family! According to the 1880 Census the family was a good size and extended family frequently found refuge in their home. The 1880 Census records that, not only did their nuclear family of nine members live in the home, but also four extended members of the family as well. They lived in the town of Gleason Store in Weakley County, Tennessee, also known as Civil District Number 11. Gleason Store later became Gleason, Tennessee.⁸⁹

In 1894, twenty-one-year-old **Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)** married **George Garland Anderson (1854-1924)** who was nineteen years older than she. Over the next eighteen years they proceeded to have six children. There were three to four years between the first five children. Then, eight years after they thought they were finished having children, **Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)** and **George Garland Anderson (1854-1924)** welcomed baby Ruth Elizabeth Anderson to the family. This must have been a shock to fifty-nine-year-old **George Garland Anderson (1854-1924)**. Imagine the fun some family members would have at his expense.⁹⁰

In the final days of World War I, soldiers and civilians around the world were succumbing to another enemy, the Spanish Influenza. Approximately 500 million people around the world contracted the Spanish Influenza, and of that number approximately 3-5% died from the disease.⁹¹ Newspapers told of the number of citizens in towns and across the nation who were sick. In Chattanooga, Tennessee, as in many

⁸⁹ "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MDWK-6H1> : 15 July 2017), Nancy Arnold in household of Francis M Arnold, Gleason Store, Weakley, Tennessee, United States; citing enumeration district ED 174, sheet 314C, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), FHL microfilm 1,255,285.

⁹⁰ Uselmann, Linda. Interview with James Garland Anderson. October 26, 2019. Uselmann Home Webb City, MO.

⁹¹ Wikipedia. "Spanish Flu." Accessed November 9, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_flu.

other towns across the nation, the newspaper had a column listing the various members of the community who were sick with the flu. The United States Attorney General even sent out a press release to inform Americans about the Spanish Flu, how to treat it, and how to prevent getting the flu. In the column he stated that the flu took three to four days to run its course and, if a person died while having the flu, it was due to other “complications.”⁹² Unfortunately **Nancy Elizabeth Arnold (1873-1918)** was treated for the influenza on December 10, 1918, and, as the Surgeon General stated, the flu ran its course and four days later on December 14 her doctor signed her death certificate as well as the death certificate for her four-year-old daughter, Ruth Elizabeth Anderson.⁹³ Her son, Garland Kelly Anderson, reported their deaths to the authorities and signed the death certificate testifying to the validity of the Death Certificate.⁹⁴

George Garland Anderson (1854-1924) was born the seventh child of ten to **Mary Johnson (1823-1900)** and **Horatio George Anderson** in Gibson, Tennessee. On June 1, 1924, **George Garland Anderson (1854-1924)** saw the doctor for nephritis. Four days later he passed away on June 4, 1924, and was interred at the Patterson Cemetery.⁹⁵

⁹² <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038531/1918-10-16/ed-1/seq-6/#date1=1918&sort=relevance&rows=20&words=influenza+Influenza+Spanish&searchType=basic&sequence=0&index=5&state=Tennessee&date2=1919&proxtext=spanish+influenza&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

⁹³ "Tennessee Deaths, 1914-1966," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NSD9-H5V> : 26 August 2019), Nancy Arnold in entry for Ruth Elizabeth Anderson, 14 Dec 1918; Death, Greenfield, Weakley, Tennessee, United States, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

⁹⁴ "Tennessee Deaths, 1914-1966," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NSD9-H5N> : 26 August 2019), Ruth Elizabeth Anderson, 14 Dec 1918; Death, Greenfield, Weakley, Tennessee, United States, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

⁹⁵ "Kentucky Death Records, 1911-1965," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N964-1S9> : 9 January 2019), Garland G. Anderson, 1924; citing Death, Murray, Calloway, Kentucky, United States, certificate, Office of Vital Statistics, Frankfort; FHL microfilm 1,912,789.

GENERATION FIVE

A1a1a1. Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905)

A1a1a2. Maynard S. Johnson (1866-1961)

A1a1b1. Eva May Cox (1877-1945)

A1a1b2. Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)

A1a2a1. Amanda Elizabeth Girdler(1872-unk)

A1a2a2. Merrel Jasper Brown (1864-unk)

A1a2b1. Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)

A1a2b2. Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)

A1b1a1. Permalie Francis Snider (1859-1936)

A1b1a2. William James Ellis (1858-1900)

A1b1b1. Emiline Spicer (1847-1918)

A1b1b2. James William Todd (1847-1927)

A1b2a1. Francis P. Golden (1845-1881)

A1b2a2. Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)

A1b2b1. Mary Johnson (1823-1900)

A1b2b2. Horatio George Anderson (1823-1866)

The family does not know how **Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905)** and **Maynard S. Johnson (1866-1961)** met. **Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905)** was from Canada and **Maynard S. Johnson (1866-1961)** was from Maine. **Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905)** passed away leaving six-year-old **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)** to the care of her older siblings.

Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905) married **Maynard S. Johnson (1866-1961)** August 13, 1892, in Pierce County, Washington. Harriett A. Salisbury and Alice H. Smith were witnesses to the event. Andrew J. Smith performed the ceremony.⁹⁶

Not much is known about **Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905)**. According to the 1900 Census, she was born in Canada, even though both her parents were born in New York. She immigrated to the

⁹⁶ "Washington, County Marriages, 1855-2008," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKNB-MQWR>; 4 November 2017), Maynard S Johnson and Anna E Young, 15 Aug 1892, Pierce, Washington, United States, Washington State Archives, Olympia; FamilySearch digital folder 004213554.

United States in 1889. No information is given about her parents or about any siblings. Her marriage license spells her name as Anna. Yet, on all the other documents her name is listed as Hannah or Hanna. The 1900 Census states her name as Esther H Johnson. Donna Fedor remembered a family story stating that **Hanna Esther Young's (1872-1905)** family had the farm next door to **Maynard S. Johnson's (1866-1961)** family farm in Maine. She did not have any other information about **Hanna Esther Young (1872-1905)**.⁹⁷ One thing is for sure, Hannah had three beautiful babies and a loving husband who missed her greatly when she passed away.⁹⁸

According to the clipping of his obituary found in **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** personal records, **Maynard S. Johnson (1866-1961)** was born in Thomaston, Maine, and moved to Tacoma, Washington, sixty-five years before he passed, which would be approximately 1896. He would have been about thirty years old. He was a member of the Baptist church, a retired business transfer owner, and a member of the Maccabees Lodge. The family is not sure what this meant. He had two daughters and one son: Frances A. Johnson, Maynard C. Johnson and **Hazel Caroline Johnson (1899-1988)**. **Maynard S. Johnson (1866-1961)** passed away on October 8, 1961, at his daughter's, **Hazel Caroline Johnson's (1899-1988)**, home. He is buried at Mountain View Memorial Park in Lakewood, Washington.⁹⁹

In 1805, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led their Voyage of Discovery through the modern-day state of Idaho. Four years later David Thompson opened a fur trade post. For the next few years only mountain men, fur trappers, and Native Americans occupied the Idaho territory. Then, the Oregon

⁹⁷ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. November 5, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

⁹⁸ "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MMPP-K8D> : accessed 20 November 2019), Esther H Johnson in household of Maynard Johnson, Precincts 4 and 5 Tacoma city Ward 4, Pierce, Washington, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 181, sheet 3A, family 50, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,241,749.

⁹⁹ *Find A Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>: accessed 16 November 2019), memorial page for Maynard S Johnson (22 Jun 1866 - 8 Oct 1961), Find A Grave Memorial no. 52261050, citing Mountain View Memorial Park, Lakewood, Pierce County, Washington, USA; Maintained by gina kingsley (contributor 47161951).

Trail opened up in the 1830s that sparked a massive migration to the Oregon Territory. Gold was discovered in Idaho in the 1860s. In the 1870s, the natural resources, fertile ground, plentiful water, timber and wildlife will draw many settlers to establish farms and ranches. In the 1860s Idaho was encompassed in the Indian Campaigns. The U.S. Cavalry relocated various Native American bands to Oklahoma Territory.¹⁰⁰

Harvey S. Cox and his young wife, Emma Lealet Stratton Cox, settled in the area of Idaho known as Paradise Valley. The exact year they moved here is not known. However, it is known that the first permanent settlement in the area was in 1871. In 1875, the name of the town was officially named Moscow.¹⁰¹ June 9, 1877, they welcomed their first-born child, **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)**, into the world. That summer the Nez Perce started their retreat to Canada.¹⁰²

According to the marriage certificate found among some of **Darlene May Cook's (1939-2018)** personal records, **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** and **Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)** were married August 24, 1896, at the Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage located in Brooks, Marion County, Oregon, with M.A. Royal and Emma S. Cox witnessing the event. **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** and **Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)** met via mail. The family says she was a mail-order bride.

Due to the lopsided male-female ratio out West many men decided to advertise for a wife. The men were lonely and wanted a wife to help ease the solitude of the frontier. Many women seeking adventure and a better way of life, or just a different way of life, would enter into a mail-order marriage, as well. Since **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** lived in Moscow, Idaho, a small agricultural community, it stands to reason that there may not have been very many eligible young bachelors in her community from whom

¹⁰⁰ FamilySearch Wiki contributors, "Idaho History," *FamilySearch Wiki*, https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/index.php?title=Idaho_History&oldid=3576281 (accessed November 19, 2019).

¹⁰¹ Wikipedia contributors, "Moscow, Idaho," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Moscow,_Idaho&oldid=929104797 (accessed November 19, 2019).

¹⁰² FamilySearch Wiki contributors, "Idaho History," *FamilySearch Wiki*, https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/index.php?title=Idaho_History&oldid=3576281 (accessed November 19, 2019).

to select a spouse, thus she would be more willing to correspond with, and eventually marry, **Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)**.¹⁰³

Eva May Cox (1877-1945) was a well-educated lady. She knew how to read and write. However, **Oscar Frohmader (1872-1964)** could not read or write. He had a friend write his letters to **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)**. She was very disappointed when she found out he could not read or write and considered not marrying him.¹⁰⁴ They were married for 49 years before **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** went home to be with her Lord.¹⁰⁵

Puyallup, Washington, is named after the Puyallup Indians. It is located in the Puyallup Valley, known for its daffodil crops, just outside of Tacoma, Washington. In Spring the whole valley becomes a beautiful bouquet with all the fields of daffodils blooming. The first settlers started moving into the valley in the 1830s. Puyallup is the site of the Washington State Fairgrounds. The Fairgrounds was used to detain Japanese Americans during World War II, known as Camp Harmony. The fertile valley drew farmers to the area. Today most of the population works in Puyallup or commutes to Tacoma or Seattle. Puyallup has some of the most beautiful views of Mount Rainier.¹⁰⁶

Eventually, they moved to Puyallup, Washington, and had a farm. The family stories say that **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** even held Bible studies in her home. Her grandson, Robert R. Frohmader, tells how he used to watch **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** working in the kitchen and her lips moving. She had Bible verses taped above the kitchen sink and she would be memorizing verses from the Bible. She liked to volunteer at church performing various activities. There is a picture of **Esther May Frohmader (1920-1999)** as a little girl surrounded by lilies in the yard of her home. **Eva May Cox (1877-1945)** had come

¹⁰³ Smithsonian National Postal Museum. "Go West, Young Woman!" Accessed November 19, 2019. <https://postal-museum.si.edu/Mail-OrderBrides/why.html>.

¹⁰⁴ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. November 5, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Wikipedia. "Puyallup, Washington." Accessed November 19, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puyallup,_Washington.

by the house on Easter weekend on her way to decorate the church for Easter services. It is an adorable picture.¹⁰⁷

The personal note on the back of the marriage certificate states that **Oscar Roy Frohmader (1898-1980)** was born January 12, 1898, near Salem, Marion County, Oregon, and that Clyde Curtis Frohmader was born February 7, 1907, in Cottage Grove, Lane County, Oregon. The family is not sure when they moved to Puyallup.¹⁰⁸

The state of Kentucky was originally home to various Native American tribes including the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Shawnee. The French relinquished control of Kentucky after the French and Indian War. Daniel Boone led the first settlers across the Cumberland Gap into the territory. During the American Revolutionary War settlers spilled into Kentucky. June 1, 1792, Kentucky became the fifteenth state of the Union. The settlers grew several commodity crops such as corn, tobacco, and hemp. Kentuckians enjoyed raising and breeding horses. By 1800, they owned 90,000 horses. The Kentucky Derby was established at Churchill Downs in 1875. The Second Great Awakening was based in Kentucky. This religious movement drew many Kentuckians to join the evangelical churches... mainly Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. Kentucky had a tumultuous history: first, they fought the various Native American tribes throughout their settlement; then they fought the in Revolutionary War; then they fought the War of 1812; then, they were located along the Underground Railroad. Even though Kentucky was a slave state, it remained in the Union during the Civil War. Being a border state, Kentucky was the site of many Civil War battles.¹⁰⁹

Pulaski County, Kentucky, was named to honor the father of the American Cavalry, Casimir Pulaski, a Polish nobleman. He fought against the Russians gaining control in Poland and actively sought to keep the Russians from controlling the Polish government. Benjamin Franklin encouraged him to move to

¹⁰⁷ Uselmann, Linda. Personal phone Interview with Donna Cook Fedor. October 5, 2019. Linda Uselmann Webb City, Missouri, Donna Fedor Lake Station, Indiana.

¹⁰⁸ Personal knowledge of the author, Linda Uselmann.

¹⁰⁹ Wikipedia. "History of Kentucky." Accessed November 19, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Kentucky.

aid the Colonists in their fight for freedom. In a letter to George Washington, Pulaski wrote, "I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it and to live or die for it." During the Battle of Brandywine, Pulaski is credited for saving George Washington's life.¹¹⁰ Pulaski County was established in 1798 from parts of Lincoln and Green Counties. The county seat is Somerset. In 1871, some of the vital records were destroyed, which makes genealogical research a little challenging, but not impossible.¹¹¹

Many of **William Wendell Cook's (1919-1989)** family originated in and around Pulaski County, Kentucky. They migrated to Pulaski County from Virginia.

July 22, 1872, **Amanda Elizabeth Girdler (1872-unk)** was born to Margaret Neikirk and William Joseph Girdler of Pulaski, Kentucky. She was the second-born of their five children. Joseph Girdler was a farmer. According to the 1880 Census, her father, William Girdler had a crippled hand and her mother, Margret, could not read or write.¹¹² On November 10, 1886, she married her sweetheart, **Merrel Jasper Brown (1864-unk)** in Pulaski, Kentucky.¹¹³ According to the 1880 Census, the Girdler family and the Cook family lived up the street from each other. Therefore, it is not surprising that some of their family would marry.¹¹⁴

Merrel Jasper Brown (1864-unk) was born in Kentucky, as were his parents, Caroline Cain of Wayne County and Jacob W. Brown of Russell County. He was 22 years old when he married 14-year-

¹¹⁰ Wikipedia. "Casimir Pulaski." Accessed November 19, 2019. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casimir_Pulaski.

¹¹¹ FamilySearch Wiki contributors, "Pulaski County, Kentucky Genealogy," *FamilySearch Wiki*, https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/index.php?title=Pulaski_County,_Kentucky_Genealogy&oldid=3744962 (accessed November 19, 2019).

¹¹² "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCZP-5PN>: 15 August 2017), Wm J Girdler, Precinct 2, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States; citing enumeration district ED 63, sheet 51A, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), FHL microfilm 1,254,440.

¹¹³ "Kentucky, County Marriages, 1797-1954," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKJ9-65C7>: 17 May 2018), Merrel Jasper Brown and Amanda Elizabeth Girdler, 10 Nov 1886; citing Marriage, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States, various county clerks and county courts, Kentucky; FHL microfilm 804,062.

¹¹⁴ "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCZP-5PK> : 15 August 2017), Amanda A Girdler in household of Wm J Girdler, Precinct 2, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States; citing enumeration district ED 63, sheet 51A, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), FHL microfilm 1,254,440.

old **Amanda Elizabeth Girdler (1872-unk)**, a lifelong resident of Pulaski, Kentucky, as were her parents, Margaret Neikirk and William Joseph Girdler. They were married in her parents' home November 10, 1886.¹¹⁵

Seventy-eight-year-old **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** passed away March 17, 1935. She suffered from chronic nephritis for three years. She was interred at Cook's Chapel Cemetery in Fau-bush, Kentucky.¹¹⁶ **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** was born April 8, 1858, to Hiram S. Gadberry and Polly M. Davis.¹¹⁷ Note the name differs from other records that identify her as Mary Malinda Davis; however, Polly is the name on the official register for births in Pulaski County. Polly could be a nickname that everyone called her. It is interesting to note that her mother-in-law was Mary Polly Gadberry, born 1810, who also spent her whole life in Kentucky. It does not appear the information on the two women were crossed, yet it does make for an interesting puzzle. Was Mary known as Polly as well? How well did the Mary's get along? Why would a person be given her mother-in-law's name as a nickname?

The 1870 Census stated that **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** was eleven years old and that she did housework. She could not read or write. Her mother kept house and her father was a farmer in Pulaski County. **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** was the eldest of six children. Did the family need her to work to help support the family at the expense of her education?¹¹⁸

¹¹⁵ "Kentucky, County Marriages, 1797-1954," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKJ9-65CC>: 17 May 2018), Merrel Jasper Brown and Amanda Elizabeth Girdler, 10 Nov 1886; citing Marriage, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States, various county clerks and county courts, Kentucky; FHL microfilm 804,062.

¹¹⁶ "Kentucky Death Records, 1911-1965," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N9KK-N84>: 9 January 2019), Elzie Elizabeth Cook, 1935; citing Death, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States, certificate, Office of Vital Statistics, Frankfort; FHL microfilm 1,913,135.

¹¹⁷ "Kentucky Death Records, 1911-1965," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N9KK-N84>: 9 January 2019), Elzie Elizabeth Cook, 1935; citing Death, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States, certificate, Office of Vital Statistics, Frankfort; FHL microfilm 1,913,135.

¹¹⁸ "United States Census, 1870", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MX4M-Z9H>: 12 June 2019), Elizabeth Gadberry in entry for Hiram S Gadberry, 1870.

As a side note regarding the 1870 Census, there was a column for the Census Taker to identify if the respondent's voting rights were being "denied or abridged based on other grounds than rebellion or other crime."¹¹⁹ This census was taken five years after the Civil War, and many states, including Kentucky, were not supporting the Fifteenth Amendment by using the Grandfather Clause and poll taxes to keep the freedmen from being able to vote. Of course, it would be difficult to get someone to admit to this openly, due to those who were targeting anyone who was helping a freedman to vote.

The 1880 Census reported that **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** and **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** were both in their early twenties, were married and had one child, William, who was not even a year old. **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** kept house while **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** worked on a farm in Pulaski, Kentucky.¹²⁰

The 1900 Census reported that **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** and **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** had seven children aged three to twenty. **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** was a farmer and his oldest three boys worked with him on the farm in Pulaski, Kentucky.¹²¹

In the 1860 Census Robert was five years old. His father, Robert A. Cook, was a farmer. His mother, Amanda Neikirk, had given birth to six children. **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** at five years old was the fourth child born to this family. Both his parents recorded their age as thirty-five.¹²²

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCZP-8M1> : 15 August 2017), Eliza B Cook in household of Thos R Cook, Precinct 2, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States; citing enumeration district ED 63, sheet 51B, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), FHL microfilm 1,254,440.

¹²¹ "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M9HT-4HB> : accessed 24 November 2019), Elcybeth Cook in household of Robert L Cook, Magisterial District 3, Harrison Precinct, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 106, sheet 9A, family 156, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,240,549.

¹²² "United States Census, 1860", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MZBZ-PLB> : 14 December 2017), Robert T Cook in entry for Robert Cook, 1860.

According to the 1870 Census **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** was sixteen years old. He could not read or write, but he did have a job working in the mill. His father, Robert A. Cook was a machinist and his mother, Amanda Neikirk, kept house.¹²³

February 1910, **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** and **Elizabeth Elsie Gadberry (1858-1935)** became the proud grandparents of a beautiful baby girl! Their son, William and his wife, Caldonia, who lived just up the road from them, had baby Irena. At this point, thirteen-year-old Green was the last child at home. **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** farmed his own land as did William.¹²⁴

June 10, 1925, after a two-year ongoing health issue **Robert Thomas Cook (1854-1925)** went home to be with his Lord. He was seventy years old and still working as a farmer. Cause of death was a mitral insufficiency. He was interred at Cook's Chapel in Faubush, Kentucky, with other members of his family.¹²⁵

Permalie Francis Snider (1859-1936), affectionately called Fannie, was born in 1859 in the vicinity of Dresden, Tennessee. She married **William James Ellis (1858-1900)** January 17, 1879. The two of them had seven children: Benjamin Bates, Mary Elizabeth, Grover Cleveland, Birch, Lee Onie, Henry and Alfred Leroy. Unfortunately, **William James Ellis (1858-1900)** was never able to meet his son, Alfred, who was born January 1901 just two months after **William James Ellis (1858-1900)** went home to be with his Lord. He was only forty-two years old. He was laid to rest in Boydsville Cemetery in Weakley County, Tennessee. Boydsville Cemetery is located about twenty miles north of Dresden, Tennessee, on the Kentucky border.¹²⁶ **Permalie Francis Snider (1859-1936)**, widowed at such a young age, lived for

¹²³ "United States Census, 1870", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MX4S-3YW>: 12 June 2019), Robert T Cook in entry for Robert A Cook, 1870.

¹²⁴ "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M26T-FYR> : accessed 24 November 2019), Thomas Cook, Naomi, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 189, sheet 9A, family 179, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 500; FHL microfilm 1,374,513.

¹²⁵ "Kentucky Death Records, 1911-1965," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N962-8MR>: 2 January 2019), Robt Thomas Cook, 1925; citing Death, Pulaski, Kentucky, United States, certificate, Office of Vital Statistics, Frankfort; FHL microfilm 1,912,894.

¹²⁶ *Find A Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>: accessed November 20, 2019), memorial page for James William Ellis (17 Apr 1858 – 5 Nov 1900), Find A Grave Memorial no. 11092001, citing Boydsville Cemetery, Boydsville, Weakley County, Tennessee, USA; Maintained by Nia Gray (contributor 46585542).

another thirty-six years before she joined her sweetheart.¹²⁷ She was left to rear her five children who were aged 16 to newborn.

In 1910, **Permalie Francis Snider (1859-1936)** and her youngest child, Alfred, were living with her twenty-three-year-old son, Bates, and his wife and their three children. Being a farmer, Bates may have enjoyed having his thirteen-year-old younger brother around the farm to assist with some of the chores. His wife, Mary Etta, may have appreciated the help **Permalie Francis Snider (1859-1936)** most certainly must have been with the three children under three years of age.¹²⁸ Not much is known about **Permalie Francis Snider (1859-1936)**, which is a shame. She must have been a remarkable woman.

Francis P. Golden (1845-1881) was born to James Oliver Golden and Mildred Manore in 1845. James Oliver Golden was a cabinet maker in Henry County, Tennessee. **Francis P. Golden (1845-1881)** was the third of four children.¹²⁹ October 25, 1863, **Francis P. Golden (1845-1881)** married her sweetheart **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)** in Henry, Tennessee.¹³⁰ They must have had fun with the fact that both of them were named Frances (Francis).

The 1880 Census revealed that **Francis P. Golden (1845-1881)** and **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)** always had room for one more in their family and home. When the Census Taker came to the Arnold home, he/she was greeted by thirteen family members of the Golden family. **Francis P.**

¹²⁷ *Find A Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>: accessed November 20, 2019), memorial page for Frances “Fannie” *Snider* Ellis (1860 – 27 Sep 1936), Find a Grave Memorial no. 54878571, citing Travis Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery, Dresden, Weakley County, Tennessee, USA; Maintained by Melissa Clayton Key (contributor 46868985).

¹²⁸ "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MGF2-QWP> : accessed 24 November 2019), Fannie Ellis in household of Batis Ellis, Civil District 7, Weakley, Tennessee, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 143, sheet 4A, family 55, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 1525; FHL microfilm 1,375,538.

¹²⁹ "United States Census, 1850," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCDV-QNP>: 12 April 2016), Frances Golden in household of James O Golden, Henry county, Henry, Tennessee, United States; citing family 111, NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

¹³⁰ "Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X8YX-941>: 21 December 2016), F. M. Arnold and Francis P. Golden, 25 Oct 1863; citing, Henry, Tennessee, United States, Marriage, p., Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville and county clerk offices from various counties; FHL microfilm 575,022.

Golden (1845-1881) and **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)** living on their farm with their seven children. Two of the boys worked on the farm. Sixteen-year-old Elnora, was married to Clinton Parks living with her parents. Clinton Parks listed his occupation as a farmer, but at the time of the census he was sick with the ague. They also had **Francis P. Golden's (1845-1881)** sister-in-law, Julia Golden, and her daughter staying with them. What a mixture of family members! This must have been a fun family to visit.¹³¹ The tradition of always having room for one more at the table continues to this day.

Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925) passed away August 20, 1925. He was eighty-five years old. He was preceded in death by his loving wife, **Francis P. Golden (1845-1881)**, who passed away at the age of thirty-six. **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)** married Julia Arnold. The 1910 Census revealed that she was fifteen years younger than **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)**. They did not have as many in their home as **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)** had in 1880, but they did have a full house. Their three sons were living with them, as were two grandsons and one granddaughter. Their son, William F. Arnold was widowed, which explains the three grandchildren living in the home without a mother. **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)** was a farmer and his boys did odd jobs and worked as laborers.¹³²

In the 1920 Census **Frances Marion Arnold (1840-1925)** was once again a widow. Julia had passed away in 1917. He was seventy years old and went to live with his son, Foster Arnold. In Foster's home were two daughters, a brother, two nephews and of course the father. All the men worked on the farm. The family's open-door policy was still going strong.¹³³

¹³¹ "United States Census, 1880," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MDWK-6HR> : 15 July 2017), Frances P Arnold in household of Francis M Arnold, Gleeson Store, Weakley, Tennessee, United States; citing enumeration district ED 174, sheet 314C, NARA microfilm publication T9 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.), FHL microfilm 1,255,285.

¹³² "United States Census, 1910," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MGN4-P85> : accessed 24 November 2019), Maron F Arnold, Civil District 10, Carroll, Tennessee, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) ED 26, sheet 4B, family 83, NARA microfilm publication T624 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1982), roll 1491; FHL microfilm 1,375,504.

¹³³ "United States Census, 1920," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MN5V-CPN> : accessed 24 November 2019), Francis M Arnold in household of Foster

The 1850 Census has **Mary Johnson (1823-1900)** and **Horatio George Anderson (1823-1866)** in Civil District No. 9 in Carroll County, Tennessee. They had five children from eight months to seven years old. Their farm was valued at \$400.¹³⁴

In 1860, **Mary Johnson (1823-1900)** and **Horatio George Anderson (1823-1866)** living in Civil District No. 9 in Carroll County, Tennessee. They lived on a farm and had nine children from the ages of one to eighteen years old. The Census reveals that **Mary Johnson (1823-1900)** was born in North Carolina and was thirty-nine years old. It can be deduced that **Mary Johnson (1823-1900)** was born about 1821. **Horatio George Anderson (1823-1866)** states his age as forty, which would put his birth year at 1820. The previous ten years were good to the Andersons'. Their farm's value increased to \$2000.¹³⁵ According to their daughter, Salina, Find A Grave information says **Horatio George Anderson's (1823-1866)** nickname was "Race."¹³⁶ However, his name does not appear on Find A Grave.

Faith, Family and Freedom is the theme of the Cousins Reunion that is hosted every two years. The more the family learns about the past, the more those themes seem to resonate. It is dependent on each generation to share with the younger generation about previous generations. This will give the younger generation the foundation they need to face an uncertain future.

Arnold, Civil District 9, Carroll, Tennessee, United States; citing ED 26, sheet 6B, line 67, family 135, NARA microfilm publication T625 (Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992), roll 1731; FHL microfilm 1,821,731.

¹³⁴ "United States Census, 1850," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCD4-SX1>; 12 April 2016), Horalia Anderson, Carroll county, part of, Carroll, Tennessee, United States; citing family 1173, NARA microfilm publication M432 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

¹³⁵ "United States Census, 1860", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M8T4-FCL>; 12 December 2017), Mary Anderson in entry for Horatio Anderson, 1860.

¹³⁶ *Find A Grave*, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 20 November 2019), memorial page for Salina Anderson Compton (24 Jan 1842 – 29 Mar 1925), Find A Grave Memorial no. 121707694, citing Chapel Hill Cemetery, Huntingdon, Carroll County Tennessee, USA; maintained by PPC (contributor 47065016).