

Udell
fam

OCCG8 REFERENCE ONLY

Bible Records

John Udell Bible Records

Contributed by C. Melvin Bliven

Both records are transcribed onto identical invoice forms printed for H. Udell, "Proprietor of Salem [Oregon] Express Company, Wagons." Both transcriptions begin with the following annotation: "copied from the old family bible by John Udell Jr. 1860. & from his copy by J. L. Udell July 17 1897." Some of the people named in these transcriptions are found in Bible records printed in *Family Puzzlers* 905 (21 February 1985): 17-19.

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{Births } of the family of John Udell Sr

{Marriages} died feb 6. 1857. ^{age}89.yrs [1] 6.mo [1] 6.da

John Udell Senior. was born Juli 31 1768

Phebe Bailey (consort of John Udell. Senior)

Was born Sept. 23 1775. died feb. 3. 1851, ^{age}76.yrs 5.mo

(Jefferson_[1] Astabula Co. _[1] Ohio)

John Udell Jr.		June 22. 1795.	
Fredrick Udell.		Nov. 7. 1796	
Ansel Udell.	first	sept 11.1798	
Charles Udell.		May. 9. 1800	
Almond Udell.		feb. 24. 1802.	
Ansel Udel.	second	April 29. 1804	
Phebe Ann Udell.		March. 18. 1806	
Carline. Udell.		March 31. 1808	
Elisha E. Udell.		July. 16. 1810	
Cyntha Udell.		May 1. 1812	
Sarrah Udell.		June 24. 1814.	
Nathan Udell.		Feb. 18 _[1] 1817.	
Adoline. Udell.		March. 12. 1820.	
John Udell Sr.	married	Phebe Bailey.	July 11. 1793.
John Udell. Jr.		Emily Merrill.	Dec. 5. 1816.
Fredrick Udell Sr.		Lura waters.	Oct 31. 1826.
Charles Udell.		Sarah Ann Hosins.	Apr. 21. 1829
Almond. Udell.		Lamina Lucus.	Feb 9. 1832



error rate, it is important for genealogists to take the discrepancies into account. Researchers use a variety of sources to verify birth dates. When those alternative sources include naturalization records, this fact can be significant. More than half of the discrepancies indicated date differences from a few days to almost a month. In ten instances, differences ranged from one to six years, and one record showed a twenty-three-year variance. That case is almost certainly attributable to clerical error, because the “current date” appears where the applicant’s birth date should have been. Figure 2 shows date discrepancies exceeding one month.

CONCLUSION

With respect to one variable only—the birth date—the SCGS study supports Szucs’s assertion that naturalization records may not provide “precise answers” or, if they do, the information may be unreliable.⁹ The findings underscore the larger lesson that researchers need to view all historical records with a good dose of skepticism. When confronted with discrepancies, genealogists must seek the most rational explanation, drawing conclusions only after a careful analysis of all extant records, and considering how, when, why, and by whom the records were created.

9. Szucs, *They Became Americans*, 108.

Scenery as a Cure

[*Missouri Republican*, Saint Louis, 10 June, 1844.]

The *Western Expositor* of the 1st inst., says a company of young men started from this place a few days ago on a hunting excursion to the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of regaining their health. Many of them looked more like tenants of the grave than living beings, and we trust that the resident of a few months in the mountains, breathing the purest atmosphere on earth and enjoying a never ending change of scenery, may have the effect of restoring them to good health again.

Captain Andrew W. Sublette is at the head of the expedition. The following is a list of the invalids: Capt. Andrew W. Sublette, James H. Marshall, C. C. Hyman, James P. Ketchum, James M. Cabrert, John F. Easton, Michael Daugherty, Jerome Brawner, C. J. Burk, Lewis Hume, St₁, Louis; Nelson Weston, Wm. L. Wynn, New Orleans; M. J. Bryam, Platte County, Missouri.

—Contributed by Marsha Hoffman Rising, CG, FASG

Ansel Udell.	Mary May.	May 17, 1829.
Cornelius Udell.	Lois Longworth.	Jan. 12. 1832.
Elisha E. Udell.	Mary Payne.	March 9. 1841.
Nathan Udell.	Elisabeth Payne.	June 30. 1840
Phebe Ann. Udell.	Alvah Udell.	Dec. 25. 1831.
Cynthia Udell.	Stevan Rockwell.	[blank]
Adaline Udell.	Alvih Jones.	Apr. 11. 1844
Sarah. Udell.	Henry Goodell.	[blank] 1857.

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(Births of the family of John Udell Jr.)

John Udell. Jr. was born June 22. 1795.	Died June. 30. 1874.
In the city of New York _[1] New York St[ate].	
Emily Merrill daughter of Jared & Temperance Merrill. was born. . . . Jan 1. 1794.	" April. 19. 1868.
In New Hartford _[1] Conn.	
Oliver C. Udell. June. 8. 1820 in Lenox. Ohio.	" Dec. 11. 1873.
Lydia M. Udell. Sept. 3. 1817. in Lenox Ohio.	
Fredrick Udell. March. 21 1822. in Hartford. Ohio	
<small>Humbolt Co.</small>	
Jared B Udell _[1] Apr. 26. 1824, Lenox, Ohio.	" Aug. 26. 1873.
Henry Udell _[1] Apr. 20 1826. Jefferson, Ohio.	
Priscilla Ann Udell. Apr.14.1829 _[1] Jefferson _[1] Ohio.	" Apr.10. 1870.
Carlina Udell. Sept. 23. 1830. Jefferson _[1] Ohio.	" Apr. 6. 1897.
Emma Udell. Nov. 22. 1830. Winsdor [sic]. Ohio.	

Parents of Emily Udell. died} Jared Merrill May 30. 1830 ^{age 76^{Yrs}}

Temperance Merrill. feb. 18. 1823 ^{age 55^{Yrs}}

Marriages of the family of John & Emily Udell

Lydia Udell.	Wm Allen.	July 5. 1843.
Priscilla Ann Udell.	James Runnells. Sales.	May. [blank] 1845
Fredrick Udell, Jr.	Rebecca White.	Jan. 7. 1847.
Jared B. Udell.	Pauline Stevens.	Sept. 21. 1847.
Oliver C. Udell.	Carlina Winton.	Feb. 14. 1849.
Carlina Udell.	Steven W. Wood.	[blank] 1852
Emma Udell.	Wm Ross.	[blank] 1853.
Henry Udell.	Mary Ledgerwood.	Jan. 2 _[1] 1866

John Udell. was married to his second wife. Clarinda

(Their ages at the time of marriage were 75. & 63.) Jan 15. 1879

Reviews

GENERAL GUIDES

Your Guide to Cemetery Research. By Sharon DeBartolo Carmack. Published by Betterway Books; 1507 Dana Avenue; Cincinnati, OH 45207; 2002. ISBN 1-55870-589-9. 263 pp. Appendixes, illustrations, photographs, index. Softback. \$19.99.

Your Guide to Cemetery Research does, indeed, deal with research in cemeteries, but it also covers comprehensive information about records surrounding death. A less attractive but more accurate title might be "Your Guide to Death." This book is written in a light, easy-to-read style that should appeal to beginning researchers but also contains much of value to experienced genealogists.

Before dealing with the grave itself, one must discover the location of the cemetery. The book's first section describes ways to locate an ancestor's gravesite. It includes such commonly known sources as death certificates and obituaries and underused sources like autopsies and coroners' records. The author presents directions for finding each type of record. Although these directions are not always comprehensive, they are a good introduction. Included are some suggested alternatives for occasions when the normal approaches do not work.

Cemetery research is at the heart of the book, and the author provides a variety of instructions for cemetery work, including how to remove ticks. She describes the types of stones and explains how to photograph and transcribe them. The book includes illustrated directions for making rubbings and casts. A chapter devoted to art, symbolism, and epitaphs is heavily illustrated with tombstone art. One of the six appendixes lists abbreviations and symbols found on markers.

The book also explains practices surrounding death and funerals in America. It includes funeral traditions—laying out the dead, wakes, types of coffins, and mourning. The author even provides a large section

about body snatching, which was more common than might be supposed. The section concerning ethnic and religious funerals and burial observances is illustrated generously with gravestones from ethnic burials. It includes an interesting description of North American Indian burials.

The book offers advice for cemetery transcription projects. One appendix provides cemetery and headstone transcription forms. Another appendix gives a historical timeline of deadly diseases and disasters, starting in 1516 with the first smallpox epidemic that colonists allegedly brought to America. Other appendixes contain a medical glossary of terms for causes of death and a case study using obituaries. The book concludes with an eight-page bibliography.

Your Guide to Cemetery Research is full of new ideas to solve problems of death dates and cemetery locations. It is a reference for practices that are sometimes unfamiliar and puzzling in modern times. It is also entertaining reading. This book would be a good choice for libraries as a simple, yet thorough, genealogical guide to the subject of death and dying.

Joye Lett Quinn, CG

Stone Mountain, Georgia

Your Guide to the Federal Census For Genealogists, Researchers, and Family Historians. By Kathleen W. Hinckley. Published by Betterway Books; 4700 Galbraith Road; Cincinnati, OH 45236; 2002. ISBN 1-55870-588-0. 275 pp. Appendixes, illustrations, index. Softback. \$21.99.

With a little help from some of her friends, Kathleen Hinckley has given the genealogical community a definitive research aid. Betterway's description of this book as a "personal assistant for the beginning genealogist" sells the book short of its value to all researchers, teachers, and lecturers.

In twelve chapters, *Your Guide to the Federal Census* provides a really fascinating por-

Udalls, 300-Plus, Proclaim the Worth of Family

By BARBARA YOST

PHOENIX—More than 130 years ago a family tree was planted near Salt Lake City, Utah. It was called Udall. Two brothers, Joseph and David King Udall, were the first American-born generation of a pioneer Mormon family that came from England seeking religious freedom, much like the Pilgrims 230 years earlier.

Today there are 1,400 living descendants of the Udall brothers, and the family tree has spread roots throughout the Southwest.

A few days ago, more than 300 of those descendants gathered here for a family reunion that put "Dynasty" to shame. The gowns might not have been as elaborate, but the familial ties were as strong as an oak.

In body, they came from as far away as Boston; in spirit, from as long ago as 1851.

"I could just hear my mother saying, 'Now, how are we going to get you there?'" said Ida Church, Pauline Udall's daughter, David King Udall's granddaughter. Church and her husband, Howard, drove seven hours from Utah to

attend the reunion, which included a hike into the mountains north of Phoenix, a golf tournament, picnic and banquet.

"My, yes, it was worth it," Church said.

Newport Beach, Calif., urologist Don Udall recalled the last family reunion he attended. It was 1967, and a correspondent from Time magazine was sent to cover the event. Udall gave the reporter

information for the story and waited for it to appear. But the Six-Day War broke out first, reducing the Udall report to an item in the magazine's People column. Udall said he almost skipped the 1985 reunion until he heard that all of his siblings—the children of Gilbert Udall—were coming. He decided not to spoil the record. John Udall traveled all the way from Boston, where he is a pediatrician at Harvard University Medical School. "We feel that people knowing their roots and knowing their parents, grandparents, other relatives, solidifies their identity," Udall said. Congressman Morris Udall, currently the most illustrious member of the clan, did not make the trip, blaming a hectic Washington schedule. His brother Stewart, former secretary of the Interior, addressed the evening

'We feel that people knowing their roots—relatives—solidifies their identity.'

banquet.

At that event, Stewart Udall reminded his audience of the hardships their ancestors had faced in clearing Western America. In those days, he said, a man built his own house, shod his own horse and repaired his own bridles, leading a life of "simplicity and competence."

The former Cabinet member, who lives in Phoenix, spends his afternoons practicing law and his mornings writing a book about the

16th-Century Spanish explorers of the Southwest. It is due to be published next fall.

The Udall reunion was born in the imagination of Margaret Udall Warnock and cousin Charlotte Wiehrdt last July. "Charlotte and I got together, and then it grew," Warnock said.

"The original Udall brothers used to have family gatherings all the time," she said. "With 17 children and three wives between them they would hike up into the mountains of northern Arizona, pitch tents and have a grand old time with the cousinry."

"Back when David wrote his book, 'Logging the Family History,' he spoke of his father and knowing about your progenitors. I think they didn't realize what a good job they did in instilling this in their children. . . . All our parents would be pleased." As the wife of a career Army officer, Warnock has lived around the world, often far from relatives. "Family is important to me," she said. "The reason I've enjoyed this is I've gotten to know something about my relatives I didn't know before."

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MARK HENLE / The Phoenix Gazette

Nicholas Udall, 72, holds 4-month-old Lonny Hogle. They were the oldest and youngest at recent Udall family reunion in Phoenix.

UDALLS: A Family's Spirit Is Firmly Rooted

Continued from Page 2

Cousin Charlotte added with a laugh: "When we reserved the hotel, we asked for extra closets—to hold all the skeletons!"

One of the lesser skeletons was that of family prankster Grover Udall. Nephew Nicholas, at 72 the oldest Udall attending the reunion, regaled picnickers with stories of Uncle Grover's antics: the time he set off dynamite under two anvils on the Fourth of July, or the time he fessed up to the murder of the family goose.

"Grover was real different from the rest of us," Nicholas said.

Another senior Udall, Elma, is the family genealogist, having spent the last 30 years researching the Udall history. At the picnic, she took time to share the account, beginning with the marriage of David Udall and Eliza King in Kent County, England, 1850.

That same year, David and Eliza joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, converted by missionaries from America. The American church was building its ranks and encouraged English Mormons to emigrate to the land of opportunity. The Udalls did so, landing in New Orleans and then moving to St. Louis.

Eliza was pregnant during the

ship's crossing and gave birth to David King Udall in 1851 in St. Louis. When spring came, the family started across the plains for Utah, where Brigham Young had brought a Mormon congregation after the death of church leader Joseph Smith in 1844.

By now, Salt Lake City was a thriving community, so much so that new arrivals were encouraged to colonize outside the city. The Udalls settled in Nephi and had three more children—two daughters and a second son, Joseph.

Polygamy in Flower

David King grew up and took a wife, Eliza, and then took another, Ella, in the days when polygamy was common in the Mormon church. Joseph was married once, to Emma.

David King Udall had 11 children by his two wives. Joseph had six. In 1880, David King was sent to colonize the Arizona frontier and became first president of the Arizona temple. Joseph and his family followed two years later. Both lived and died in Arizona, leaving behind a strong family legacy.

One member of that club is Phil Smith, who claims to have 336 cousins. "Family is the greatest

thing there is," Smith said. "The name goes on, and the younger generation is just beautiful."

By the time the next Udall reunion is due—Newport Beach, 1987—the name will have spread farther and the younger generation will have multiplied. One cousin comments, "It gets to be a zoo."

Stewart Udall predicted that eventually, smaller groups will splinter off from the main clan and hold their own reunions.

That's OK. Perpetuity is what the name game is all about, Udall said.

"All this dumb talk about family by politicians—reunions are not what politicians blabber about but what families do. This is what families do."

Yost is a Phoenix writer.