

WARREN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

504 N. Buxton, Apt. #7
Indianola, Iowa 50125

APRIL 1984 NEWSLETTER

MEETINGS: Monthly, third Monday at 7:00 p.m. at the Trinity Presbyterian Church.
NEXT MEETING: May 21, 1984. The program will be "How to Prove and Document for D.A.R. Membership" by Pauline Baxendale.

Annual WCGS overnight research trip to Iowa City will be April 24-25. Contact Molly for more information.

List of publications for sale for Sedgwick, Sumner, Reno, Butler Counties, Kansas, SASE, Midwest Historical and Genealogical Society, Anita, Sickmon, Rte 1, Box 241, Cheney, Kansas 67025.

APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS less than 75 years old may be obtained from the National Records Center in Washington, D.C. for a fee of \$8.00. Much family information, as well as a photograph will be on this application. (Clark Co. Washington, Newsletter)

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has 159 Wisconsin County Histories and Atlases available on microfilm for interlibrary loan. For information, SASE, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin, 816 State St., Madison, Wi. 53706. (Clark Co., Washington, Newsletter)

Massachusetts vital records before 1841 are found in the local cities or towns. Many of these have been published. Records from 1841 to 1890 have been transferred from the Registry of Vital Records to the State Archives in the State House, Boston, Ma. 02133. This is the result of a new law passed by the state of Mass. Records from 1891 to the present are in the Registry of Vital Records, 150 Tremont St., Rom B-2, Boston, Ma. 02108. The same bill has provided for restrictions to be lifted on vital records held in local cities, including adoptions and out-of-wedlock births. (Clark Co., Washington, Newsletter)

HANDBOOK FOR NEW ENGLAND RESEARCH--the best guide for research in the six New England States for genealogy. It gives guidance for searching vital, census, probate, land, cemetery, church, military and other records as well as archives, libraries, and societies. Travel directions, hours of service, and other helpful facts are included. Write: Thomas J. Kemp, P. O. Box 4050, Stamford, Conn, 06907, \$10.00 plus \$1.00 per tital for shipping.

NEW WCGS NEWSLETTER FEATURE - As often as possible, the newsletter will contain notes and summaries of programs given at our monthly meetings and of speeches given at various other genealogy meetings. Reasons: 1) many of our members are unable to attend our meetings; 2) those of us who do attend, don't always retain all the information we wish we could; 3) we want to make further use of the information the program presenter has spend so much time and effort obtaining for our benefit.

If you have any suggestions or items to be put in the newsletter, please send, call, or give them to me: Marieta Grissom, P. O. Box 42, Milo, Iowa 50166; 942-719.

The Missouri State Archives has a substantial amount of indexed research material relating to that state. They will check their indexes for \$1.00 per item and a #10 SASE. To request a check, you must complete a Genealogical Request form AR 81. Write: Missouri State Archives, Box 778, Jefferson City, MO 65102. (Pioneer Sons and Daughters Newsletter; PIONEER TRAILS.)

Summary of "The Changing Continent" presented by Charlotte Hardin at February 1984 WGS meeting:

Trails were first made by wild animals in search of food or drink. Indians found the land covered with these trails and used them because they led the Indians to the primal necessities--water, food, and materials for clothing. Later, the white man used them on foot and horseback and many portions were followed by wagons and still later many highways followed essentially the same routes. While water transportation largely took the place of a possible land trail where the topography was too rugged, uneven, or mountainous, Indian trails, not the rivers, became the selected routes of the early emigrants. Some sections of the trails were worn down below the original natural surface of the ground.

The Great Indian Warpath (also known as Warrior's Path)--from eastern Pennsylvania near Philadelphia, crossing Susquehanna near Harrisburg, then west and southwest between mountains and along Shenandoah River and upper tributaries of Tennessee River to Chattanooga. Got its name because it was one of the great trading and war paths between northern and southern tribes. Though it was taken by many early emigrants following the Revolutionary War who moved from New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia into Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, this route did not later become a permanent highway.

The Wilderness Road--In 1769, Daniel Boone found and passed through the Cumberland Gap. 70,000 people moved through this gap and over this road between 1774 and 1790.

Warrior's Path in Kentucky--continuation of several trails from the Carolinas and Georgia through eastern Tennessee where it connected with the main trail; then through the Cumberland Gap and one branch went north toward Portsmouth, Ohio, and another branch headed northwest toward Louisville, Ky. This was the second most famous continental thoroughfare which has never lost its importance--today known as Highway 75.

Braddock's Road/The National Road--Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. While thousands emigrated along this route, more went through the Cumberland Gap. Interstate 70 is now part of the National Road.

The Old Trading Path of Pennsylvania/Old State Road/Great State Road--Lancaster, Carlisle, Bedford and Greensburg, Pa.--190 miles--As this path followed no streams and crossed only one major stream, the Susquehanna, it could be traveled any month of the year. The eastern section, 66 miles from Philadelphia to Lancaster, became the first macadamized (small broken stones rolled until solid) highway in the U.S. Today Interstate 80 comes close to following this road.

The Occaneechi Path--500 miles from James River and Old Fort Henry southwest to the important Indian trading town of the Occaneechi on the Roanoke River through North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina to Augusta, Ga., particularly active between 1700 and 1750.

The Natchez Trace and Lower Creek Trail in Mississippi and Alabama, the "Alabama and Mobile Trail" through Alabama, together with the trail running from Montgomery northeast to Chattanooga, Tennessee, became one of the great southern outlets directly connected with the Great Warrior's Path of Tennessee, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, the total distance from Philadelphia to Natchez over this route being about 1250 miles.

The Lower Creek Trading Path--another great connecting trail which later became permanent--from Greenville on the Mississippi through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, passing through Birmingham, Macon, Augusta, with important branches to Savannah and St. Augustine, Florida. This great southern trail had direct connection with the Occaneechi Path of North Carolina and Virginia, and also the Warrior's Path of Virginia and Kentucky.

The National Road--This important east-and-west trail became one of the longest of the early emigrant roads although that portion west of Wheeling on the Ohio is not as old as many other roads of the eastern and southern states. The National Road eventually extended from Philadelphia to St. Louis. It became one of the most extensively used roads in this country, and its cost was, to a large extent, borne by the Government. Baltimore to Wheeling by 1818--"a broad paved highway built across the mountains by the Federal Government."

The Buffalo Trace/Kentucky Road/Vincennes Trace/Clarksville Trace/Harrison's Road--entered Indiana from the south at the present site of New Albany, then extended northwest to Vincennes. This became the one important overland highway across southern Indiana. Two thirds of all the early settlers who came to southern Indiana or were destined to points farther west went over this trail. It was so prominent that it later was used as a basis from which to locate a treaty line between General William Henry Harrison and the Indians in 1804. No doubt one reason for its importance was that it connected directly with the western prong of the Warrior's Path through Kentucky.

The Old Chicago Road--from Indianapolis to Chicago--used by the early pioneers seeking locations in the then unsettled regions of the great northwest in the 19th century. Many emigrants passing over it came from Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio.

The Mohawk Trail of New York--Albany to Utica to Syracuse, Auburn, Batavia, to near Tonawanta at the eastern end of Lake Erie. Used greatly by emigrants and intimately connected in many ways with the early history of New York.

Other important New England Trails: Coast Path--Boston to Plymouth; Kennebunk Road--followed coast from Boston to southern Maine; Old Connecticut Path--Boston, Worcester, Springfield to Albany, N.Y.; Old Roebuck Road--Dedham, Mass. to Providence, R.I.; Boston Post Road--Boston to New York.

Primary source: The Development of Early Emigrant Trails in the United States East of the Mississippi River by Marcus W. Lewis, National Genealogical Society, 1932. (Copy found at IGS library in Des Moines.)

Summary of "Researching in New York" presented by Willa Jean Grissom at March 1984 WCGS meeting:

New York State is often called the Gateway to America. With the Hudson River Valley which connects to the Mohawk River Valley, a natural route to the West allowed for the large number of people to live in and travel through the state. Because of the large number and the various nationalities, New York is of interest to many genealogy researchers.

There were 7 or 8 GAZETTEERS in NY state from 1813 to 1870 and they are an excellent source for finding names--whether names were changed, finding boundary lines and names of early settlers of the area. If you know a certain town and can't find it, this is a very good way to find what happened to it.

There are around 600 volumes of DAR RECORDS--over 200 volumes of DAR Bible records. Catholic church records are kept by parish priests. Protestant records (Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist and Presbyterian) are better and more available.

Mohawk Valley had lots of mispelling of names and changing from German to English (Zimmerman to Carpenter; Schwartz to Black). The Dutch intermarried with the English because the English had the political power and the Dutch controlled the economy and the marriage was a good way to get ahead.

Census Records--1790-1910

Agricultural Census (1850-1880) who in household, number of acres owned or cultivated, what sold.

Orphans Census--The Carson School records has case files from 1880, with names of children from 1840-1890.

Mortality Census--1850 1860, 1870, 1880

State Census--1825, 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1890-92, 1905, 1915, 1925
Head of family listed until 1855 when other names were shown. 1865 also lists whether in service.

Indian Census--1845 special census with Indian names and translation to English

Cemetery Records--DAR--Graves of Revolutionary soldiers, 15 vol. indexed by names of soldiers. Quaker Cemeteries mostly indexed by area.

Newspapers--MANY, MANY!--most are microfilmed and some marriage and death indexing has been done, esp. Mohawk-Hudson Valleys.

Land Records--State Archives has most of the records where state gave away land, i.e., grants to military personnel, etc. County offices have records of transfers between people.

Maps--available for 1850 for each county, also many town maps. There are also quite a few RAILROAD maps available.

Military Records--copies of muster records for Revolutionary War and good regimental history records during Civil War.

Marriage Bonds (1753-1783)--couples were required to get a marriage license. Many of these burned BUT the indexes are still available which give the names, date, place and sometimes witnesses. Calendar of marriage licenses might be available through our state library.

Index of Awards on Claims for War of 1812--former soldiers and widows filed claims for pensions.

Alien Deposition Records (1825-1913)--In order to buy land one had to make a statement of intent to become a citizen: name, country came from and sometimes occupation, date and county and sometimes city were included. Indexed.

Court Records (1680s to early 1900s)--At the State Archives in Albany--contains everything imaginable as the Dutch were notorious for suing: civil suits, adoptions, equity, etc.

Dept. of Health--Vital statistics were started in 1880 of births, deaths, and marriages, except Albany, N.Y., Buffalo and Yonkers keep their own records.

Division of Military and Naval Affairs--Public Security Building of University of Albany. Also have Civil War service records for NY state. Don't have Revolutionary War or Mexican War records.

Canal Museum in Syracuse, NY. Most records were kept by captains for their own vessel and few are available. There is a record of some engineers for the canal but not of laborers who worked on the canal.

Primary source: speech given by James Corsaro of the NY State Archives at Albany, NY, Dept. of Manuscripts and Special Collections, at the IGS Quarterly meeting, September 1983 at Harlan, Iowa.

WARREN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Treasurer's Annual Report for the year ending March 9, 1984:

CHECKING ACCOUNT balance, 4/1/83..... 687.22

Receipts from 4/1/83 - 3/9/84 (#17203-17288):

Fees.....	312.50
Sales of cemetery books.....	673.50
Sales of Atlas.....	50.00
Sales of various forms.....	18.05
Workshop fees.....	25.00
Donation.....	5.00
Mineographing and xeroxing.....	5.00
I.G.S. profit sharing (marriages).....	26.80
Ernest Parks material.....	3.00
Edna Van Syoc fee for conference.....	25.00

Total receipts 1,143.85

Total deposits

1,143.10

Expenditures from 4/1/83 - 3/9/84 (checks #209-251):

Trips to I.G.S. Library.....	12.00
Cemetery book postage.....	9.75
Other postage.....	123.25
Trinity Presbyterian Church, use of room.....	40.00
Books for library.....	207.61
Forms for resale.....	15.80
County Fair expense.....	33.99
Showcase and lock.....	19.15
Outside lecturers.....	34.80
Memorial - Al Engelhorn.....	10.00
Workshop expense.....	4.87
Atlas profits paid to W.C.H.S.....	95.00
Supplies (paper, ink, glue, stencils, envelopes).....	148.10
Flowers.....	28.60
Birth record expense.....	351.50
Refund (overpayment on cemetery book).....	3.00
Xeroxing for outsiders.....	1.80
Hospitality expense.....	4.46
Picture for publicity.....	1.00
Congratulation card.....	1.00
Edna Van Syoc's conference fee deducted to I.G.S.....	25.00

Total expenditures

-1,170.68

Balance in checking account 3/9/84

659.64

Plus cash on hand

.75

Plus savings account as reported by bank 1/1/84

1,648.22

Total funds on hand 3/9/84.....2,308.61

Annual Report on Cemetery Books for the year 4/1/83 - 3/9/84:

29 on hand April 1, 1983 - 3 on hand March 9, 1984:

19 sold at \$25.00 = \$475.00

6 sold at 28.00 = 168.00

1 sold at 27.50 = 27.50

\$670.50

3.00 (\$28.00 was paid for one book which was not mailed,
and the \$3.00 overpayment was refunded.)

\$673.50

3 unsold

29 accounted for