



Warren County Genealogical Society

306 West Galena Indianola, Iowa 50125

Volume 13

November 1987

Issue 10

MEETINGS: The third Monday of each month except August & December at the Indianola Public Library. Visitors are welcome. Coffee 6:45, meeting at 7:00 p.m.

NEXT MEETING: January 18, 1988. November roll call will be: What libraries have you researched.

NEWSLETTER: Published each month except August and December. We encourage our members to send queries. Editor: Cathy Ayers, 607 East First Avenue, Indianola, Iowa 50125.

DUES: \$5 single and \$7.50 family membership. Dues are payable before January 1 to our Registrar: Molly Bowlin, 802 Kennedy Street, Indianola, Iowa 50125

Dear Santa

I have been good all year so I know you will come.

I want for Christmas three things that I know the whole family and future generations will enjoy.

1. History of Warren County
\$64.00 + \$3.50 shipping. Iowa residents add 4% sales tax.

2. Birth Records of Warren County, 1880 - 1920
\$25.00 + \$3.00 shipping. Iowa residents add 4% sales tax.

3. WCGS Membership
\$5.00 individual, \$7.50 family

The History and Birth Records can be gold embossed with the family or individuals name.

Order before December 5 to guarantee delivery before Christmas.

Your friend,

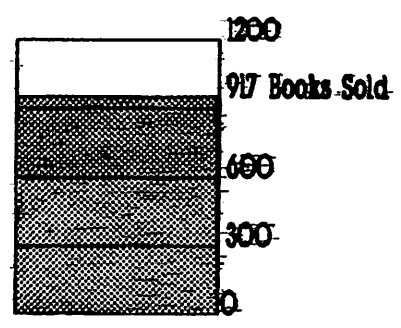
p.s. The elves can order my list from WCGS, 3005 SE 72nd Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50320.

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- * **CALENDAR** *
- * December 5 - Last day to *
- * order books for Christmas *
- * delivery *
- * December 14 - Opening of new *
- * Historical Library *
- * January 1 - Surnames Due to *
- * IGS, Des Moines *
- * * * * *

A New Address

Mary Lou's new address is:
42 Cargil Place NW, Sierra Vista,
AZ 85635

Books Sold



My Cousin the President

Herbert Hoover's first authenticated ancestors were Swiss: Jonas and Anna Maria Huber, who at the end of the 1600s fled from Switzerland to escape religious persecution. They settled in Ellerstadt in the German Palatinate, where their ninth child, Andreas, was born in 1723. This was Hoover's great-great-great-grandfather. At fifteen Andreas migrated to Pennsylvania, anglicized his name, then moved to Maryland, where his son John was born at Union Bridge in 1760. A decade or more later, Andrew moved his brood to Randolph county in North Carolina. There Hoover's great-grandfather, Jesse, was born in 1800.

It is Andrew's son John - which is to say the second American generation - who struck out for the Western Reserve in 1802, breaking ground near Miami, Ohio. Half a century later, in 1854, Jesse Hoover - the son of John - and his wife Rebecca made the journey by wagon to Iowa to carve out farms for a flock of tall sons in Cedar County. West Branch has been settled only a few years before and had only a few hundred inhabitants. Nearly always the Friends migrated in large groups, since their religion requires a community of the faithful for its fullest expression. A sizable part of the population of Cedar County was made up of Hoovers and the multitude of their kin by marriage.

One of Jesse's sons was Eli, who had been born at West Milton, Ohio, in 1820, and with Eli, when he came to Iowa, was his own son, Jesse Clark Hoover, born in 1846 and fated to beget a President.

Jesse set up a tiny smithy in West Branch. At the age of twenty-four he married Huldah Minthorn, from a family of six sisters and a brother who had defied Quaker pacifism by running away to join the Union Army. She has been born at Burersville, in Ontario, Canada, in 1848 - her husband's junior by two years. Her Minthorn ancestors landed in New England from England in the 1630s and were therefore among the earliest colonists. From her strain Hoover inherited some Huguenot blood.

The Friends in Cedar County, as elsewhere, wore the Quaker gray and spoke the plain speech filled with "thees" and "thous." To all of their life was earnest, without margins for frivolity or self-indulgence - although Herbert as a child observed, as he later recorded, that the women were not above some worldly pride in the silks and woolens of their ample dresses and the cut of their Quaker bonnets. To all of the "doing good" was the main justification of existence in the eyes of God.

The eldest of the Hoovers the boy knew personally was his great-grandmother Rebecca, credited with raising nineteen children besides her own brood. Born at the turn of the century, she lived until very near its close. When she died in 1896, at the age of ninety-five, Herbert was going on twenty-two. To his, as to the rest of her teeming progeny, she

seemed a wonderful living link with the beginnings of the American adventure in empire-building. From all accounts she was the pioneer West matriarch of tradition in the flesh, humorous and stern, strong and energetic and wise in the ways of the open spaces; the kind of great-grandmother, one might, say whom a typical American boy would have chosen enthusiastically as an ancestress.

But Rececca was more than that: the incarnation, no less, of the other half of Hoover's dual heritage. For she was also the traditional Quaker matriarch, pious herself and relentless in monitoring the piety and deportment of her offspring. She held herself accountable for the mundane morals and the immortal souls of three generations of them.

Hans George Yount

Georg Huber

Andrew Yount

Johann Heinrich Huber

William H. Yount

George Yount

Gregor Jonas Hoover

Andrew Yount

John Yount

Andrew Hoover

George Yount

Rebecca Yount

Jacob Hoover

John Hoover

Nina Yount

Eli Hoover

Joseph Hoover

Jesse Hoover

Margaret Hargis

Jesse Hoover

Ephraim Hoover

Eli Hoover

Bob Elgin

Herbert Hoover

James F. Hoover

Jesse Hoover

Cathy Ayers

Edna Hoover

Herbert Hoover

5th cousin, once removed

Raymond Bowlin

Phyllis Bowlin

Cathy Ayers

4th cousin, twice removed

By Cathy Elgin Ayers

Our Quaker Ancesters

Many Americans have Quaker ancestry through families originating in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, or Cape Cod and Nantucket in Massachusetts. Of all religious groups represented early in the American Colonies, Quakers probably left the most comprehensive records.

The Society of Friends organized its activities into a series of meeting - five-year meetings, yearly meetings, quarterly meeting, monthly meetings, and meetings for worship. For genealogists the most important was the monthly meeting, when the business of the congregation was

transacted. Monthly meeting records include entries for births, marriages, and deaths, requests for admission or letters of transfer disciplinary actions, and declaration of intent to marry.

Quaker meeting records differ markedly from records of other faiths, most notably in the absence of baptisms and ministers. Quakers did not believe in baptism, "hireling" pastors, or tombstones. Fortunately, they substituted birth for baptismal data and maintained careful marriage and death registers.

A young Quaker couple who wished to marry had to "pass meeting." This two-to-three-month process involved appearances by the young couple before respective men's and women's committees to request permission to marry, and final approval by the monthly meeting. Once the request was granted, the minutes of the monthly meeting would record that the couple was "left at liberty to consummate their marriage according to the good order of Friends."

The marriage certificate itself is genealogically invaluable. Signed by everyone present at the ceremony, it was given to the couple.

Because Friends frowned upon erecting tombstones, they were expected to keep careful death and burial records. These are frequently more detailed than those of any other faith. Death records often note burial place, residence, and informants (persons with whom the deceased last resided). Burial records are precise, often including an exact description of row and plot.

Early Quakers kept two set of minutes: those for men and those for women.

Most Quaker records have been either published or are readily available in two central depositories, an ease of access unique among American church records. Any Quaker research should begin with William W. Hinshaw's, Thomas W. Marshall's and Willard Heiss's Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy, in 7 volumes. volume 1 includes meeting records for North and South Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee; volume 2 has those for New Jersey and Pennsylvania; volume 3, for New York City and Long Island; volumes 4 and 5 for southwestern Pennsylvania, Ohio, and one meeting in Michigan; volume 6 for Virginia; and volume 7 for Indiana. New England Quaker records, deposited at the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, are unfortunately, unpublished.

The central repositories of Quaker records are Swarthmore and Haverford colleges, both near Philadelphia. The Friends Historical Society at Swarthmore contains genealogical data; the library at Haverford, biographical material. In addition to the just-mentioned Rhode Island Historical Society, other depositories include Guilford College, Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina, and Whittier College in Whittier, California (for southern and western Quakers, respectively).

Shaking Your Family Tree by Dr. Randolph Crandall

It is also important to remember calendar changes when encountering old records in which months are represented by numbers rather than by names, as in "4, 2nd month, 1659". The Quakers, in particular, favored this

system of writing dates. Since March was regarded as the first month of the year in 1659, the date represented is April 4, 1659.

(England and her colonies used the Julian Calendar until 1752.)

New State Historical Building

December 14th will be the opening day of the new State Historical Building.

The 220,000 square-foot facility, located west of the Iowa Statehouse will house the Office of Historic Preservation, State Archives, State Historical Library and administration offices, as well as the museum.

Some of the exciting new features that will be available for patron use in the new Historical Building are:

20 new microfilm readers, the NMI 2020, the same microfilm reader used in the LDS library in Utah.

Self-serve Iowa newspaper and census microfilm collection, organized alphabetically by town or county and conveniently located next to the microfilm readers.

Over 400 new family genealogies, county histories and other books of interest.

A browsing area containing 30 current Iowa daily newspapers.

A centralized card catalog that shows what has been added to the Iowa City and Des Moines Historical Collection since April, 1987.

Seating for 70 researchers at large research tables.

Two individual reading rooms available for long-term research projects.

A browsing area containing 200 genealogical, history and Iowa magazines and newsletters.

A reference area containing Iowa history magazines, atlases, city directories, Iowa census indexes, encyclopedias, biographical and standard dictionaries, and Who's Who volumes.

One large reading room with reference services provided on one floor for newspapers, census, books, manuscripts, maps, photographs and state government records.

Queries

COLCLAZIER
COLCLAZIER
COLCLASURE
OLDHAM

Need information on William COLCLAZIER, his wife Mercy Jane OLDMAN Colclazier. Also his brother, David COLCLAZIER, 1st wife, Adelia and their daughter Melissa. 2nd wife Sarah their children Martha J., George W., & Jacob. They lived in of Warren County in 1860, Linn Township. Several spellings Colclazier/Colglazier/Lola Colclazier Taylor, 3360 Callister Drive #17, Boise, Idaho 83703.

SYNDER
GENTRY
SNIPLER

Would like to hear from any SNYDER researcher. Mary m. James Martin GENTRY, 2/1855, Madison County, IA. They had daughter Mary Elizabeth, b. 2/6/1856. The mother died 6/1856, buried beside relatives of Andrew & Elizabeth SNIPLER of Warren County. Mary b. 1836 - d. 1856 buried in Winterset Cemetery. Who was Mary's family; not Andrew & Elizabeth, daughter Mary, who died unmarried, and is buried Norwalk. Dorothy Roeder, Route 2-156, Afton, Iowa 50830

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