



# Warren County Genealogical Society

306 West Salem Indianola, Iowa 50125

Volume 14

October, 1988

Issue 8

**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:** November 21, 1988 Program: "New England States" - Clare Giles Roll Call: Do you have New England Ancestors?

**NEWSLETTER:** Published each month except August and December. We encourage our members to send queries and articles for publication. Indexes in March, July and December, for copy send SASE to 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

## Bits and Pieces

October means falling leaves, football games, trick and treats, AND time to pay dues.

Send orders to WCGS, 306 West Salem, Indianola, Iowa 50125

Your 1989 dues must be paid prior to January 1 to our registrar, Molly Bowlin, 802 Kenndy Street, Indianola, Iowa 50125.

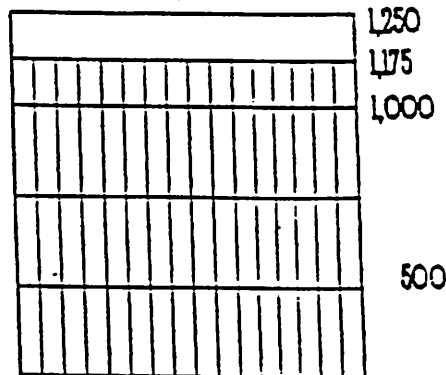
After October comes one of the busiest time of the year.

Make your Christmas shopping easier by giving the people on your list books from the Warren County Genealogical Society.

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

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

### History Book Sales



When I was younger, I could remember anything whether it happened or not.  
- Mark Twain

# Researching

## Iowa

Outside of a few explorers and priests passing by on the Mississippi and some fur traders trapping along the river, no white man came to Iowa until about 1788.

Before Iowa became a territory in its own name in 1838, it had been part of the Missouri Territory, 1812-1821; unorganized territory, 1824-1834; the Michigan Territory, 1834-1836, and the Wisconsin Territory, 1836-1838.

Five years prior to becoming a Territory, Iowa had an influx of white settlers after a treaty with some of the numerous Indian tribes inhabiting the country had made it possible for settlements to be established. The first settlers came from the Eastern and the Southern States. Most of them were originally from the British Isles.

Among the thousands of immigrants who flocked to Iowa immediately prior to and after it had gained statehood were Scandinavians to the central and the western section, Germans along the Mississippi, Scotch and Welch to the mining town of the southern counties, and many Czechs to the east-central section.

Iowa City, Johnson County, was the capital of Iowa until 1857 when it was moved about 110 miles west to Des Moines, Polk county. The Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, has birth, marriage and death records. Incomplete birth records available up to 1897, even less complete to January 1819. Death records available in some instance from 1880, and complete from 1905. Marriage records available since 1880.

The offices of the Clerk of the District Court in each County also have similar records of births, marriage and deaths, some marriage record on file since 1832; also records of all probate matters, will and divorce proceeding of the cases handled in the respective counties.

The Court Auditor is the same as Court Clerk in most states, but the Clerk of the District Court has charge of most of the vital records.

Naturalization information may be obtained from the clerk of the United States Circuit court in Des Moines and Dubuque, the Superior Courts of Council Bluffs and Cedar Rapids, and the district courts in the various county seats.

Real estate records are in the offices of the county recorder, taxpayers lists in the offices of the county treasurer.

The first federal census was taken in Iowa in 1840. Special state enumerations were taken in 1885, 1895, 1915 and 1925. They are on file at the Department of History and Archives, Historical Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Census records are also available for the years 1856 and 1870. The 1856 census is most valuable as it gives the number of years the family has been a resident of the state of Iowa.

War service records of Iowa participants in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and members of the National Guard from 1900 to date are in the office of the Adjutant General, State House, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

# Pennsylvania

Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Long before the Statue of Liberty had been contemplated or Emma Lazarus had written these immortal lines for its pedestal, William Penn extended an invitation to Europe's religiously persecuted and exiled to come to Pennsylvania where he had established a haven of religious freedom and liberty.

Responding to the earnest solicitation the Society of Friends, or Quakers, came from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales; the severely persecuted Palatines came from the Rhine section; the Anabaptists or Mennonites, arrived from Germany and Switzerland; the church of the Brethren or Dunkards, so called from their belief in triple baptism, came from Germany in 1721; the Roman Catholics from England came there in 1732; the Moravians, or Czech followers of John Huss, came from Moavia and Bohemia to Pennsylvania via Georgia in 1740 and the so-called Dutch, who were Germans, not Hollanders.

With the rapidly advancing mineral and business developments in the early 1800's tens of thousands of workers came from Europe in the following numerical strength, according to Bureau of Census figures: Italians, Poles, Russians, Austrians, Germans, Czechs, English, Irish, Hungarians, Swedes, Greeks, French, Norwegians, Danes and Finns.

The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission of Harrisburg has been microfilming early will, orphans' court, deed and tax records of Pennsylvania counties. The Division of Public Records holds copies of these records but they have no staff to search them. Microfilm readers are available, however, for those wishing to do their own research. If certified copies of the records are desired you will have to get them from the county which holds the original records as the films are classed as unofficial.

On the north bank of the Susquehanna River for a distance of 20 miles is the three mile wide Wyoming Valley. Here is the highly industrialized city of Wiles-Barre and numerous rich anthracite coal mines. In 1778 this section was an incorporated county in the colony of Connecticut. More than 200 settlers were killed that year in the Pennamite-Yankee War fought between the colonists of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The dispute was finally settled by Congress in 1782 in what is known as the Decree of Trenton. Researchers looking for material from the Wyoming Valley prior to 1782 must search for it in Hartford, Connecticut.

Marriage licenses were first issued in Pennsylvania about 1883. Birth and death records have been kept since 1892. Until 1906, these records were kept in their respective counties, since then they have been under the direction of the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The marriage licenses are kept at the office of the clerks of the

respective counties. From 1852 to 1856 birth and death records were also recorded in the counties. The birth records give the names of other children in the family.

Pennsylvania libraries - State Library (genealogical department), Harrisburg, 17126; The Pennsylvania State Library, (histories and genealogies), State College, 16801; Franklin and Marshall College, Fackentahal Library, (state history and biography), Lancaster 17603; etc.

## Ohio

Prior to the mid-1700's the established American communities were located east of the Alleghenies along the Atlantic Coast. The constantly increasing population was ever on the alert for the best available land at the lowest possible cost. The presence of numerous Indian tribes prevented the land-longing immigrants from going too far away from the colonies established along the Atlantic sea coast. For a long time the French and the British had quarrelled over the ownership between the Ohio River and Canada. After France had rescinded all claims to the territory and had transferred jurisdiction of the area to Britain, the United States claimed possession by virtue of its victory over the British in the Revolutionary War.

The idea then prevailed for a time that the boundary lines of the original colonies would be extended westward to include the newly acquired territory. After the creation of the Northwest Territory in 1787 that idea was discarded. Instead the central government decided the land should be used as bounty for the soldiers in the Revolutionary War and it was opened for settlement through the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the Northwest Territory.

Within sixty-one years five states and part of a sixth had been created and admitted into the union from the Northwest Territory.

Massachusetts and Connecticut not-too-ardent Puritans formed the Ohio Company which purchased about a million acres of land for two-thirds of a dollar per acre, including what afterwards became Washington, Noble, Morgan, Athens, Meigs, and Gallia counties.

Known as the Virginia Military Bounty, about four and a quarter million acres were set aside between the Scioto and the Little Miami Rivers for settlement by Virginians and Kentuckians about 1800.

The Chillicote section in Ross county attracted many impatient and unrestrained Kentuckians and Tennesseans.

Sometime later two other districts were thrown open to Settlers. The first of these movements brought large groups of Scotch-Irish, Germans and Quakers from the neighboring Pennsylvania, across the Ohio to the section from which later were created Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmon, and Monroe counties.

The second of these migrations brought settlers from New Jersey floating down the Ohio and settling the area between the two Miami River, and Little and the Big. They and some Scotch-Irish and Dutch began the cultivation of some 300,000 acres in that southwestern corner of Ohio. Cincinnati became an important part of that colonization.

After General Anthony Wayne and his United States' forces had driven the hostile Indian tribes westward from the Lake Erie section in 1794, another four million acre tract, known as the Western Reserve, was opened for

settlement in the northeast corner of Ohio, along Lake Erie. It was settled mainly by former Connecticut residents. closely allied with that project was the settlement of the half-a-million acres in what became the Erie and Huron county just south of Lake Erie. The settler of that tract were also former Connecticut residents whose holding had been burned out by the British during the Revolutionary War. For that reason that section was often referred to as :the Fire Lands."

The "Refugee Tract" was set aside by Congress for Canadians who had aided the American cause of the Revolution and had lost their lands in Canada. It was a tract 4 1/2 miles wide (N & S) and extended eastward from the Scioto River to near the Muskingum River. It was the proximity of Franklin, Licking and Perry counties. It was created 1801, effective 1802.

After 1815 the large north-western section of the state was thrown open to settlers who flocked there from east and south. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 brought more settlers along the route from the north-eastern states.

In 1799 Ohio was organized as a territory included in which was the Indiana Section. The very next year, Indiana was organized as a Territory, and in 1803 Ohio became a state, the seventeenth in the Union.

Birth and death records before 1909 are in the custody of the Clerks of the Probate Court in the respective counties and in the offices of the City Board of Health. From 1909 to the present the records are in the charge of the Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

Marriage records and licenses are on file in each county office of the Clerk of the Probate Court, where are also records of wills and real estate matters.

Each county Recorder has charge of land records within the county.

Much genealogical information is obtainable in the following libraries: Ohio State Archaeological & Historical Society Library, State library, State Office Building, Columbus 43215; Public Library, 215 E. Third Street, (Dayton and Miami Valley collections), Dayton 74515; etc.

From The Handy Book for Genealogists, Fifth Edition, The Everton Publishers.

# Indianola Advocate - Tribune

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October 18, 1888

## ACKWORTH

The boys down the creek, so it is rumored, had a fine time charivaring an empty house. They decided that Lewis Hodson had take a wife. So Saturday evening they invaded his premises and with the usual clatter they raised the echoes. It is not

known how long they tarried, but it is known that they were on a false trail. Lewis was quietly resting single blessedness.

Mary Buchanan and Ester Hunt made quite a dash last Sabbath afternoon. They espied a buggy team hitched to

the rack and thinking it belonged to one of the students, they unhitched the rig and proceeded to take a ride. They had not gone far before George Sell discovered their mistake and with double quick time pursued and overtook them. When informed of their mistake they proposed to desert the vehicle on the spot and it required some persuasive effort to prevent them from carrying their purpose into effect. At length, however, they concluded to drive the team back and tie it where they found it. The girls have the sympathy of all but Jim. They have promised to do so no more.

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MILO  
(MOTOR)

Tom Pennington went to Nebraska last night for a week's stay.

Geo. W. Lacy chartered a car and yesterday started for his new home in Nebraska.

Two men have been here the past week with a drove of Oregon horses which they were selling at very low figures.

Some fellow returning from the county fair stopped here Saturday with a little gambling scheme, but our worthy mayor concluded wisely and refused to grant a license to the man with the three little shells and a ball.

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NEW VIRGINIA

Cool nights.

Health generally good.

G.N. Beymer and his wife are expected home from Ohio this week.

The Democrats of this place had a rally and pole raising last Saturday, and I think there was as large a crowd as ever gathered at this place on such an occasion. A nice hickory pole stands here now, about 115 feet above ground, with a nice streamer and bandanna. The republican pole stands near by, about half as high. Some of the Republicans are disgusted with their scrub pole and want to cut it

from Indianola to build an addition to his house.

Rev. Basher is holding a series of meetings at this place. Mr. Basher is a splendid talker. Come and hear him.

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CARLISLE

Mrs. A.W. Piles is reported to be sick.

Wm and Chas Handleman came in last Saturday.

Matt Forney's saw mill is not located in Patterson's timber.

E. Patterson is building him a residence on his farm just east of town.

No one ought to want for life insurance with the number of agents we have here.

Charley Thomas, who has been sick with typhoid fever for some time, is reported to be improving a little at this time.

Our schools under the supervision of Mr. Lamb as principal and Misses Weede and Yount as assistants, are progressing nicely. We believe our board were wise in securing these teachers, as they are just the ones for the place.

Mabel, daughter of Rev and Mrs Guild, died Tuesday night after a long sickness. Mabel was but 13 years of age, but it seemed to be the will of the Almighty that she take a seat at the throne of God. All that earthly friends and parents could do seemed to be of no avail. The blessed family have the sympathy of all who know them.