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# Warren County Genealogical Society

306 West Salem Indianola, Iowa 50125

VOLUME 15

MAY 1989

ISSUE 5

**MEETINGS:** 7:00 P.M. the third Monday of each month, except August and December, at the Indianola Public Library at 207 North B. Visitors are welcome.

**UPCOMING MEETINGS:** June 19, 1989 "Heigh Ho, We're Off to the Fair" by Cathy Ayers and "Storing Roots in My Computer" by Lester Swartslander

**NEWSLETTER:** Published each month except August and December. We encourage members to send queries and articles for publication. Editor: Marieta Grissom.

**DUES:** \$5.00 single and \$7.50 family membership. Send to Treasurer: Enola Disbrow, 810 West Salem, Indianola, Iowa 50125

**ALL OTHER CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:** Thelma Pehrson, 306 West Salem, Indianola, Iowa 50125.

**MEET OUR SOCIETY'S SECRETARY: MARY SMART**

**Biographical Information:**

I was born on a farm in Crawford County in Western Iowa. My parents were Walter and Lucile (Miller) Simmerman. I grew up in Manilla, IA, however, as my father had died in a farm accident when I was two years old. I attended Iowa State College (ISU now) for three years and met my husband, Marvin Smart, there. We have four daughters--Beverly, who lives in England, and Lois, Nancy, & Barbara in California, four son-in-laws, and four precious granddaughters. Marvin and I have lived in several southern Iowa towns, on two farms, and moved to Indianola in 1956. Marvin was Warren County Extension Director for 23½ years, and I have been a lab assistant, a hot lunch cook, and was Educational Assistant at First United Methodist Church for nearly 10 years. I was a 4-H leader for many years and Marvin volunteers at Camp Wesley Woods regularly. We have found much pleasure in hosting trips for a tour company, and in going on Mission Work Trips planned by our church in the U.S. and other countries.

**Interest in Genealogy:**

When I was in high school one of my teachers asked our class to learn what we could about our ancestors. The information which I discovered then survived in a small box in various attics for a lot of years. I joined WCGS in 1977 with a goal of learning how to organize what I had and begin a new hobby. My small box gave way to several large files, as I suddenly became "the family genealogist", and began searching. In Salt Lake City I remember vividly wanting to call to everyone in the library, "Look what I found!" Every genealogist knows that feeling!

**Goals for the Society:**

I am trying to keep accurate records of council and society meetings, keep an inventory of our society's property, and see that notices of our meetings are published in our local newspaper. A personal goal is to attend as many meetings as possible, and to become better acquainted with other members.

## NOTES FROM DAVID GODWIN'S "PHOTOGRAPHY" PROGRAM AT THE APRIL MEETING

David told us that it can be very misleading to try to use clothing and jewelry to try to date photographs. 1) Styles sometimes changed very slowly in rural areas. 2) Sometimes the photographer furnished the clothing.

It is much better to try to date a photo from the process used to produce the photograph. Some processes lasted only about ten years, such as the albumin print process. He recommended a book Collection, Use and Care of Historical Photographs, by Robert Weinstein and Larry Booth. He also suggested consulting Collector's Guide to Nineteenth Century Photographs by William Welling.

The Cabinet Card (Calling Card) was popular from 1866-1900. It was 6½" X 4½" and had the photo establishment printed on the bottom. Tintypes were very cheap to produce and were used for many years. Glass plates were used until about 1920.

The first negatives had a nitrite base which made them highly flammable. "Safety film", a term we still see today, was then developed.

Because of lighting and photographic equipment, it was very common for the photographers to work outside. Therefore, look for a grass or dirt surface, perhaps around the outer edges of a piece of carpet. The travelling photographer would simply attach a backdrop to his wagon, add a few indoor looking props and start taking pictures--giving the illusion that the photo was taken in a studio.

David also addressed some problems related to preserving photographs:

- 1) Have important photos copied.
- 2) Keep originals in the original mounts.
- 3) Keep ink away from photographs, use a soft lead pencil, writing lightly on the back of the photo.
- 4) Keep photos away from humidity.
- 5) Keep photos individually wrapped.
- 6) Never do something that you can't undo.
- 7) Be careful not to upset the emulsion balance on the photo. PVCs and acid are the biggest enemies for a black and white photo.
- 8) Color photos are not expected to last. Kodak will only guarantee them for 25 years. Copy important photos to black and white.
- 9) Keep color photos in a dry/dark place since they are especially sensitive to light.
- 10) Acid free storage products are preferred.

### Editor's Note:

Two businesses specializing in Archival supplies are:

Light Impressions Corporation  
439 Monroe Ave, PO Box 940  
Rochester, NY 14603

University Products, Inc.  
PO Box 101, 517 Main St.  
Holyoke, MA 01041

I highly recommend writing for both catalogs, even if you aren't sure you can afford their products. Just reading the catalogs is an excellent educational experience. I have ordered from both places and felt their products and service were very good.

My best, relatively inexpensive, solution to this storage problem is:

- 1) Purchase the "Poly C" page protectors available at office supply stores. Be sure to use page protectors with the polyester base. NEVER use ones with a vinyl or an acetate base.
- 2) Immediately discard the acid-filled black paper inside the page protector.
- 3) Insert a high percentage "rag" content bond paper, 100% rag content is preferred.
- 4) Cut diagonal slits with a razor blade or "Xacto" knife in the paper for inserting the corners of the photo into the paper.
- 5) Do NOT use a vinyl covered 3-ring binder. If you want to use a 3-ring binder, a cardboard type would be better.
- 6) Store in a metal box or file cabinet. Do not store in a wooden container that may have harmful fumes emitting from stains and/or finishes.

insert photo into slits

Editor's Note: I read the following article in the Guthrie County Genealogical Society April 1989 Newsletter. I found it so interesting I decided to include it in its entirety for you to also enjoy. It was taken from the Pasadena Genealogical Society Newsletter of April 88, Volume 18 Number 4, page 16-18. Permission to reprint was granted provided Ms. ELLIOTT was cited as the source.

#### DRAPER PAPERS

The Draper Manuscripts are published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the collection contains valuable genealogical information. Gathered over many decades by Lyman Coolant Draper, the data and material he gathered for his own historical and biographical research comprise the most noted and widely recognized manuscript collection owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Lyman Copeland Draper, a Yankee, was born in upstate New York in 1815. From his youngest days, he wanted to be a historian. As a lad he visited the old country store and while there listened to the New Englanders tell how they had individually (with a little help from General Washington) won the Revolutionary War. As he grew older, he began to doubt the validity of these claims and while in college, decided to write a history of the heroes of the Revolutionary War.

Draper's notion of research was modern. He gathered materials from the people themselves, particularly those who lived in the Trans-Allegheny West. The Trans-Allegheny West includes the western parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, the Ohio River Valley which consists of Kentucky, Tennessee, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana. But the collection also contains portions of scattered areas such as New York, Mississippi, and Canada. It also includes information for Michigan and the upper Mississippi River area, as well as a few points west.

Draper was a hero worshipper and some of his heroes were Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, and George Rogers Clark. Thus, his collection contains massive amounts of material on these men. The collection contains records of Draper's work which was handled in a modern way; he did field research. He interviewed and maintained correspondence with Revolutionary War veterans, pioneers, and their descendants.

At one point he gave up the idea of immediately writing the history of the "heros of the Revolutionary War" and decided to write a definitive biography of Daniel Boone. Although he did not give up his collection of material on the Revolutionary War, his focus changed. He conducted interviews and correspondence not just with and about Daniel Boone and his family but to as many as possible of those who had ever had any contact with Boone. And it is because of this that the collection is important today to genealogists and historians alike.

If your ancestor or your family was in the Trans-Allegheny West between 1750 and 1820, it is likely that some of the material will include information for your family. Draper was interested in military history, so a major portion of the collection covers the time periods from the French and Indian War and the War of 1812.

When Draper had gathered considerable material on the life of Boone, he decided to do the same for George Rogers Clark. It wasn't long until he wanted to repeat the process for Simon Kenton. You can see the pattern developing. He gathered 491 volumes of manuscript material, but he only wrote one book: Kings Mountain and Its Heroes. Draper was better collector than an author. After reading his only book, you may discover that his aversion to writing was justified. Nevertheless, Draper was a good collector.

Even after Draper became the Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, he continued to gather materials for his own personal collection as well as for the Society. He was still collecting and corresponding even after he retired and when he died in 1891.

His collection was well known to other researchers even during Draper's lifetime. In his will he left his manuscript collection in its entirety to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, whose two employees had the substantial task of doing something with this collection to make it usable to researchers. The Society's staff of two, organized the entire collection in just one year. It had to be accomplished quickly as researchers were already asking for and using the manuscripts. It was arranged in volumes and then each volume was organized into fifty series. It is arranged in a variety of ways, such as by individuals and geographically, such as the Illinois manuscripts, the Tennessee papers, and the Virginia Papers. The groups are of varying lengths, some are only one volume in size, while others are large such as the George Rogers Clark collection which is sixty-five volumes of materials. Others are oriented to single event, such as Kings Mountain or the Mecklenburg Declaration. Material varies within collections and is organized in many ways.

Even after it was organized, it was difficult to use. Researchers wanted to know where the good stuff was, so in 1906 the Society published a guide to the Manuscript Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, one-half of which was the Draper Manuscripts. Because of the high interest level in the collection this early guide was insufficient. Some calendar, item by item descriptive lists of the materials in the collection, were published. The first one was published in 1915; another was printed in 1925, and a third was completed in 1929. Others were compiled, but because of the Depression, they were not published. These are now on microfiche. The Calendars contain data about the subject matter with date of materials and contents of documents.

Although these calendars contain an index, these are not an every name index. Some names and events are indexed in the Calendars for the Virginia Papers, Kentucky Papers, and the Tennessee Papers; calendars' indexes are not complete name indexes. For instance the collection includes many Muster rolls for the French and Indian wars, but the only name in the calendar index is the name of the captain. The names of the men who served are not indexed. Historians, not genealogists, compiled the indexes. More calendars need to be compiled, and these are being done, but it probably is a long time before an every-name index is compiled.

After WWII, the Society decided to microfilm the collection. This was accomplished in 1949. The Draper Manuscript Collection was completely microfilmed and it became available for sale; it was the first of its kind to be accessible. Microfilming techniques were in the pioneering stage, and many portions are at best, difficult to read. So as a bi-centennial project the Society had the collection re-microfilmed and produced a guide to the collection. Josephine Harper, Draper archivist and librarian for twenty years, knew as much as anyone, with the exception of Draper, about the collection. She wrote the Guide which turned out to be bigger than expected. The Guide was released in 1983. It made a big hit with genealogists and historians alike, and the enthusiasm for and use of the collection has continued to grow and expand.

To conduct research in the Draper Manuscript Collection, start with the Guide. It includes an introduction and a series by series, volume by volume, explanation of what you will find. Although it is still not comprehensively indexed, one of the reasons is about 500,000 names in the collection. Just find one that belongs to you! Genealogists are the only people who read books from back to front or only read the last twenty pages. One of the hardest things to do is to go through an unindexed volume. Draper is almost entirely handwritten.

The Draper Collection is important as a research source. Draper collected! Draper corresponded with contemporaries, and their sons, daughters, and grandchildren. Although rumors that Draper stole the materials are untrue, some original manuscript material probably was to be given back when his book was done, but the book was never written so these original documents were never returned.

Draper gathered material until he died. There is significant material concerning some subjects in more than one part of the collection. For instance, there is the Documentaries series of volumes compiled by Reuben Thwaite, Drapers' successor. Thwaite and Louis Kellogg, organized material into groups such as the Revolutionary War, Upper Ohio river region of Kentucky, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. These are organized in chronological sequence as much as possible and the materials within were pulled from these in many other series.

There is much genealogical material such as his personal papers which are little used and contain valuable genealogical data. Of course, the major reason is that these materials have no index. Other series are untouched. If you have been researching your family history for years and still haven't found records for an illusive ancestor, you need to check the Draper Manuscript Collection if your family resided in any of these areas between 1750 and 1820. If the family lived in Kentucky before 1800, the record may not be in the Kentucky Papers, but the clue or fact that you need may be in the Daniel Boone collection. For example, Series "S" contains thirty-three volumes of Drapers' notes of interviews with people around the country and miscellaneous materials. It is little used.

The Guide is helpful. It contains a general subject index of events, citing series and volume numbers. Another index guides the researcher to Revolutionary War pension application papers. Pension applications are filed in the National Archives in Washington, DC, but for some reason or another, some have been lost or misfiled. Draper's records were copied between 1840 and the 1850's, so one that has been lost in Washington, may be in Draper's collection.

Maps in the Draper Collection are manuscript maps, depicting small areas such as a river valley, a small settlement, and topographical maps. These were drawn to illustrate a subject that someone was discussing in person or in correspondence. Some are dated as early as the 1760's and 1770's. Some identify those who lived on which creek and place names for the time.

The last index in the Guide is to a personal data index which includes names of all the people whom Draper interviewed, corresponded with, and all the people for whom there are obituaries. Every time you are using the Guide to get into the collection, use every known collateral family name. Many entry points into the collection will be not the man's name you are researching, but it might be the son-in-law or granddaughter that Draper interviewed in the 1850's.

One way to investigate the collection, is to go to the Guide and identify the area and time period for which you are researching. Then look at the introduction, eliminate those that don't apply to the subject, time, or period of concern. Don't look at the Virginia Papers first, if you have a Tennessee problem. In this way you can eliminate large portions of collection.

The collection has genealogical significance. Draper identified relationships, personal and geographical. He conducted his research in an area and time for which the extant records are few and far between. Even those records which do exist are simply lists of names, such as tax lists and census enumerations. We need these, but we also need relationships. Draper identified the places where a person or family was living and the places they lived before their migration west. Draper asked genealogical questions, such as "where and when were you born?" with almost every interview. He also wanted to know, and therefore recorded, migration patterns, who went with whom, and how. And he asked his questions, 150 years ago, when people knew the answers. Here is the real value of the collection.

Wendy Elliott, C.G.  
4808 Garland St.  
Anaheim, CA 92807

Two addresses for genealogy supply catalogs are:

Bookcraft  
Box 25777  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84125-9971

Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe  
PO Box 39128  
3851 South Post Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46239

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The following appeared in Heritage Book News published by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 150, Bowie, MD 20716:

COPYRIGHT ALERT

Over the past two years the Register of Copyrights has taken an increasingly restrictive view concerning what types of factual compilations can be copyrighted which we consider highly detrimental to authors and publishers of genealogical and historical materials. Whereas previously they regularly registered copyrights on such compilations as indexes of out of print works and public records, they now dismiss such applications out of hand, and have now even begun to reject applications on such more complicated compilations as transcriptions of censuses, cemetery inscriptions, and other types of records.

This change of policy is grossly unfair to authors and publishers alike because, if a work is not copyrighted, anyone can take a copy of such a work as soon as it appears and reproduce it for sale without having to pay any royalty to the author or any compensation to the publisher who has edited, typeset, manufactured, and publicized the work in the first place. Clearly, this change in policy will work very much to the detriment of the historical and genealogical researchers who use these materials because neither authors nor publishers are going to invest their time and resources in such works if they can be easily pirated.

**WE URGE YOU TO ACT NOW.** Write to the following to protest the arbitrary restrictions being placed on copyright registration of factual compilations:

Mr. Ralph Omans  
Register of Copyrights  
Library of Congress  
Washington, DC 10559

Senator Hollings, Chrm.  
Senate Commerce Committee  
125 Russell Bldg.  
Washington, DC 10510

Your two Senators

Your one Representative

Also send a copy of your letter to the National Genealogical Society, ATTN: Executive Director, 4527 17th Street, Arlington, VA 22207-2363; they will be testifying before Congress on this matter, and will need all the ammunition they can get. Also, if you have had a bad experience getting a copyright on something you have written and/or published, send them complete description of your specific case. **IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU ACT NOW.**

If you are about to file a copyright on a factual compilation, you might be well advised to not do so until the present controversy is settled. According to the current copyright law, your copyright is inherent in the creative process and begins when you finish the compilation, not when you register it. In fact, registration is not required by law, although you must file a registration before initiating litigation should someone violate your copyright at some time in the future. Thus, there seems to be no compelling reason for registering a copyright when a work is first published because it can easily be filed later, and with the present hostile attitude being displayed by the Copyright office filing now could be dangerous. Once an application is rejected, there appears to be no recourse for getting it reconsidered later. However, if you publish your work, printing the proper copyright notice in it is essential.

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Enola Disbrow contributed the following article she found in Modern Maturity magazine, "Travelog" by Charles N. Barnard:

Did your ancestors come from Germany, Poland, Russia or another northern or eastern European country? Would you like to know more about them? Five years ago The Museum of Hamburg (Germany) History opened a Historic Emigration Office where the names of nearly 5 million persons who sailed from Hamburg for the New World between 1850 and 1914 are kept on microfilm. You need to supply only the name of your ancestor and the year of his emigration (although other details will be helpful and welcome). For a \$50 fee, you will receive a certificate with an excerpt of the original ship's passenger list containing your ancestor's personal data--age, occupation, marital status, number of children and city of origin, as well as the name of the ship, its destination and date of sailing for the New World. Caution: If you provide the wrong year or if no trace of your ancestor is found, the fee is earned anyway. And for every further year that must be researched, an additional \$50 is charged. It is not necessary to travel to Hamburg (albeit it's a rich travel destination). Written requests are accepted with prior payment (by cashier's check). Write Historical Emigration Office, Holstenwall 24, 2000 Hamburg 36, Germany. Please allow three to six months for reply.

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#### TOMBSTONE REPAIR & REALIGNMENT

Repair of dangerous pillars. Unbonded pillars are dangerous to life and limb and are unnecessary invitations to push-overs. Vandalism is perhaps a public service that ends the long neglected hazard and gets our attention. Leave the large leaning ones to professional firms. Small and medium pillars are easily repaired under safe conditions. Safety first - no strong man (and weak brain) stunts. Use cross bar (two by fours tied to the stone) lifts or husky hand carts. The base block is almost always a cube - so you can tell how far to dig. Dig the base completely free. A spading secret is not facing the stone while digging but turn 90 degrees with the stone at your elbow. Spade away. Pry the base up and level with sand or soil. Precise leveling today is not required. There will be some settling anyway and it is easy to level the stone next year. Clean off the surface to be bonded. Apply tape (duct or packaging tape) to prevent adhesive overflow from getting on the stone. Leave about a 1/4" exposed strip. Have braces ready to prevent the stone you are bonding to the base from sliding out of place.

**BONDS.** 1. Ordinary portland cement is useless for joint repair because of early bond failure. 2. Purchase and use: A. Special repair concrete, B. Modern construction adhesive or C. Epoxy. 3. Protect adjacent surfaces against squeezed out bonding material with a row of tape around the base block about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " exposed beyond the bonding area. 4. Warning: have board braces ready before buttering (applying bonding material) the surface. The stuff is sticky to fingers, but blocks will skate out of place if not braced. 5. Usually it is best not to disturb extruded excess bonding material. As with waffle iron excess, do nothing now, provided the surface is protected with tape. 6. For clean up where messy, use mineral spirits, also known as paint thinner for construction adhesives (like liquid nails). Use acetone or alcohol for fresh epoxy. When epoxy has set, nothing can be done. 7. When adhesive is dry and set, take off the tape and clean up, then seal the joints with 25-50 year life rubber base sealant. Do consult manufacturer's charts in selecting your materials. 8. Do not use sealant that produces acetic acid (sweet sour smell) while curing for marble.

Cost is about fifty cents per bonding layer for construction adhesive and about \$2.50 per bonding for epoxy.

From tombstone repair workshop by Paul E. Maddy. Guthrie County (Iowa) Genealogical Society, April 1989 Newsletter.

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QUERIES:

COLCLAZIER  
& others

I am still trying to find relatives of my great grandfather, Philip COLCLAZIER. It has several spellings. I would also like to exchange information on the following surnames: DOAK, JAMES, CHERRY, HOWERY, OLDHAM, BUTLER, MERRIMAN, TRENT, LAMPHIRE, BOND, and DAVIS. Lola Colclazier Taylor, 3360 Collister Dr. Apt. 17, Boise, Idaho 83703

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PLEASE NOTE: Each member of Warren County Genealogical Society is asked to submit a list of

STATE, COUNTY & SURNAMES

interested in by the June meeting, June 19. If you mail these, please address them to Thelma Pehrson, 306 West Salem, Indianola, Iowa 50125. These, when compiled, will be published in the newsletter.

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LIBRARY NEWS: As members of the Warren County Genealogical Society we will now be allowed to actually go into the Genealogical stacks at the Indianola Public Library providing we abide by the following rules:

1. Show current WCGS membership card.
  2. Everyone must sign in at every visit.
  3. Each person must record the materials used on each visit.
  4. Materials can be taken to carrels or tables nearby to facilitate usage, but may not be taken to other parts of the library, or be checked out.
  5. Only pencils may be used for notetaking.
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