

Davis

Davis County

Genealogy

County

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FROM THE PRESIDENT / EDITOR

If only you were there! The excitement, professionalism and interest that was experienced at our County Heritage Roadshow on April 5, 2008. So sorry to those whom could not attend. Our scheduled speakers did a WONDERFUL job, and those in the audience were enthralled by the details, and the History lessons put forth. Davis County is Rich in many ways; through it's people, and it's History. And of course history was made that day also, as I video taped each demonstration. A special Thank You to all!!

Always something to do. I have scanned and archived the first 2 microfilms from our collection, with our new Microfilm



Reader Scanner. The early newspapers tended to be repeats of them selves, but still managed to give tidbits of information, that today, we the researcher, historian or archivist can glean from. Included in this issue are samples of those long ago advertisements, opinions, news, etc., that our ancestors so fondly created, (1854) and of course had no idea, that they would be read way into the future (2008).

Enjoy the reading.

Another item to look forward to is the County Fair. Yes, the County Fair is next month (July). We will host exhibiting and judging, man the booth, eat lots of fair food, visit with friends, relatives, and talk about the old days. Please feel free to stop by and visit, or volunteer!

Enough for now.

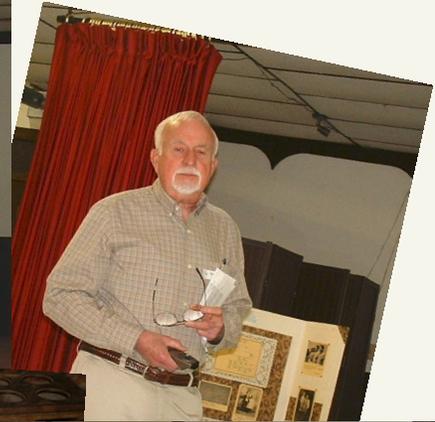
Deb Barker



MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day is an early event of our summer season. Most of us make that special trip to lay flowers at the resting places of our loved ones. Did you know that there is a way to preserve how the memorial or headstone looks today, for many generations to come? Weather and all other elements take a toll on the memoirs of final resting places. Take a photograph and submitting to the Iowa Gravestones Photo Project <http://iowagravestones.org/submit.php> What a great way to do your part of preserving for future descendants. This project started in 2003, and currently has over 363,000 online Iowa Cemetery photographs. Thanks to all that contribute to this!

COUNTY HERITAGE ROADSHOW



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Earliest Newspapers on Microfilm-

Our endeavor to scan our current microfilms and digitize them, so they are accessible in a easier format, is off and running. Did you know we can view Bloomfield Newspapers back to 1854? Perhaps whom wants to read old news? No news is good news. You can tell a lot about a book, by it's cover. So on and so forth. This has been an interesting project for me, as I scan and digitize these images. Why would we savor the same print over and over, as it really didn't change in the advertising sections. If one person gets enjoyment out of this, then all is worth the effort. Just read below, to see how it has brought out the editor in me.

The Editors represented some form or type of (party), a big majority were political in nature, and had nothing really to do with local news, but more so, other places. As you look over the newspapers, you notice the subtle changes, between one editor to another, as simple as the name change, but other things too. They were devoted to putting into print, intellectual morals, literature, local interests and agricultural information. Advertising was aplenty, and you could get 14 types of pumps, heels or dress shoes for ladies, in Bloomfield, shucks today, there are no shoes to buy in Bloomfield, unless of course you consider flip flops, or house slippers to get you by. Imagine wearing those in 1847, walking many miles, and the laughing stock you would be.

A few other interesting things I gleaned from this project-

There were no obituaries, or barely mention of deaths. So I guess with the amount of Dissolutions that I see, that was much more prevalent. If you are a genealogist, this may explain, why people dissolved into thin air, instead of dying.

The Circus was a big fuss back then, and a great source of entertainment. And a lot of animals ran estray, not from the circus, as they tended to be horses, mules, cows and hogs. I didn't see any advertising for fences.

Doctor's and Lawyer's were plenty, as was land, and everyone had a trade. Or would trade.

Fair membership was \$1.00 in 1855. Some things never change. Hot topic then, and perhaps still is; fairness of judging. But pointing out the real positives of the County Fair, bringing people out from all areas of the county for a common interest, promoting a community goodness.

In 1858, 'Ward's Own' published *Scraps* of the early History of Davis County. How much earlier can you get? These compilations of newspapers are invaluable to us and the future. From what I saw they were microfilmed in the 1960's and the inserts in the microfilm, noting paper name, place, etc., called them the Iowa Indians. Guess we were back in the 1850's. Not sure who they referred to in the 1960's.

This newsletter is dedicated to those Editors, print boys, and whomever else had a hand in typesetting the historical pages that you are able to view here. Wonder if our current Editor/Newspaper for the County realizes that someday in the 23rd century, someone will be reading their words of print. Now we know why we read between the lines.

I'm about to start scanning newspapers from the 1870's . Can't wait to see how they differ from the 1850's. Wait, where are the papers for the 1860's? The Clarion was published 1858-1861. After that we have no holdings for that time period.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS ON MICROFILM AT DCGS

Bloomfield Western Gazette

May 14, 1854 - Sept 2, 1854

Bloomfield Western Gazette-Western Radiator

July 21- Nov 3, 1855

Davis County Index

Sept 25 - Nov 6, 1858

Ward's Own Bloomfield

May 6 - Aug 28, 1858

Bloomfield Messenger

Sept 8, 1922 - Jan 9, 1925

Jan 9, 1925 - Sept 15, 1927

The Commonwealth

Sept 8, 1874 - June 19, 1877

No Known Holdings 1905-1907

The Legal Tender Greenback

June 17, 1880 - July 29, 1886

Missing April 9, 1882

August 5, 1886 - Sept 19, 1890

Missing Nov 21, 1889

Democrat Clarion

1859-1861

True Flag

1855-1856

Iowa Flag

1856

Ward's Own

1851-1856

No Known Holdings

Bloomfield Farmer 1892-1908

Independent 1912-1914

Iowa Times 1896-1899

The Bloomfield Mercury 1879

People's Monthly Journal 1878-1890

Southern Iowa Farmer 1890-1891

Teacher at Work 1875-1876

Times 1899-1900

Weekly Union 1856

Drakesville News 1899

Drakesville Sun 1875-1876

Pulaski Argus 1893-1895

The Pulaski Independent 1895-1903

Independent 1915-1918

Pulaski Press 1908-1913

A BIG Thank you to the Davis County Community Foundation for giving this Grant to us. As we implement this project, we wish to keep all of you abreast of it's progress, barriers, and outcomes. Any one wishing to learn the process of scanning to PC, and making the microfilms digital, please feel free to ask. We were given 18 months as a timeline to have this completed. As you can see this will take longer than that, and the DC Community Foundation, will be kept informed of our progress, as requested per the grant.

We also need volunteers on a regular basis to man our library, and of course the Fair booth, will need someone there too!

There appears to be considerable excitement throughout the country, in reference to the infectious money panic that has been created by mercenary characters, who feel no concern about the immense damage they are doing to the whole country. Every branch of business is beginning to feel the effects of it. The great disarrangement appears to be in reference to the State Stock Banks of Indiana. It may be true that a few of these banks may not have had specie enough to have redeemed all their notes as they were presented, but this is no evidence of their being broke. Banks that have the basis that the free banks of Indiana have, cannot fail to conduct strictly according to the law authorizing them. A legitimate stock bank cannot fail, for the law that regulates them, does not permit one dollar to be put in circulation; until it is secured by State or government bonds; that are deposited as security for the principal and interest of the amount issued. The faith of whatever State the bonds are on, is pledged for their redemption. There it would not be reasonable to suppose, that they would have coin enough at all times in their vaults to redeem all their bills. If they did, it would take fifty thousand dollars to do a hundred thousand dollars business in banking. For the State Register dare not sign the bills of any bank until it has received an equal amount of the state or government bonds. Then there would be fifty thousand dollars paid for bonds, and if another fifty thousand had to remain in the vaults for the purpose of redeeming their notes as they may be presented, would render the banking business very unprofitable, and at all times keep quite an amount of dead capital in the country more than the facilities of banking would advance it. We feel perfectly confident from the feeling that appears to be manifest on the part of the citizens of Indiana, that there is not the least cause for all the noise that has been made about the stock banks. She has resolved not to trade with any state that will not take her money, knowing as she does that her banks are perfectly solvent, they are determined to maintain the character and credit of their state against the hue and cry that is going the rounds of broken banks and depreciated currency, all instigated by brokers and shavers who have no other object in view than to get the people to believe that this money is comparatively worthless—buy it up at a discount of from twenty-five to fifty per cent, and in this way make fortunes off of the hard earnings of toiling millions of our countrymen. We are astonished that the newspaper editors of the day do not hold this matter up in its proper light, and check such wholesale swindling. But they appear to prefer publishing the list of supposed failures, than to inform the people of the nature and character of these banks.

A "Tri-Weekly Legislative Reporter" will be issued from the office of the Iowa Capital Reporter during the ensuing session of the Iowa Legislature. It will of course be strictly general in politics. The proceedings of the next state legislature will be of much importance generally, and those wishing correct and detailed reports of them should subscribe for the paper above named.—Terms One Dollar in advance.

We are authorized to state that, at the close of the present session of the Troy Academy, which will occur on Tuesday, the 21st, there will be a public examination of the classes, and one or more addresses delivered. Let there be a large attendance of the friends of the cause of education in general, and of this institution among us, indicating a proper interest in both by our citizens.

The article in our last week's paper, reporting the proceedings at the State Fair, should have been credited to the Burlington Telegraph.

Pure Federal Principles.

Prior to the American revolution the narrow minded and jealous disposition of the British King was displayed in his efforts to prevent the liberal and freedom loving nations becoming citizens in the colonies, hence the complaint in the Declaration of Independence against the crown for obstructing naturalization and refusing to pass laws to encourage migration hither. The martyrs in the cause of political freedom in all parts of the world were invited by this Declaration to join those struggling for liberty, and to share in the fruits of American independence from which political intolerance and bigotry were to be expelled. When success had crowned the tolls and hardships of the patriots and our present constitution was formed, the fathers of the republic inserted a provision clothing congress with the power, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. Congress has exercised this rule and prescribed a rule requiring a residence of five years, and satisfactory proof of good conduct and attachment to the principles of the constitution during that period. Hence, if any improperly become citizens under the law, (the fault is with the courts who administer it, and not with the law itself. During the reign of John Adams the Federalists became alarmed because those who sought liberty here could not be induced to hate France or dislike Mr. Adams or his party. Hence the celebrated alien laws by which Mr. Adams was clothed with power to issue his proclamation and drive out and expel from the United States all such foreigners as he chose. To repress all clamor against his administration, and particularly against this act, the Federal law was passed, authorizing the indictment and punishment of those who brought to ridicule him or Congress, or bring either into contempt or disrepute. Under this law, Cooper of South Carolina and Lyon of Vermont were fined and imprisoned. The authors of these laws were indignantly expelled from power, and Jefferson placed at the head of the government. So great was the odium occasioned by them and the unwise acts of Mr. Adams that the Federalists offered to obtain the position since been the country. Through coalition bank influence, and the discordant elements of the day, and the aims of the times and the partial and concealment of their real objects, they have triumphed, with the aid of all these elements, only three or four years ago. The Federalists of 1798, had the merit of boldness. Since that time their successes have been the fruits of deceptive disguises and frauds upon the people. This old Federal party still exists, habituated in the uniform work by the incense and snuffed hat worn by the invited but uninvited tallions that compose the enemies of the democracy and the free principles of the revolution and our constitution. The spirit and feeling of the alien and sedition laws still exist, and find supporters among us, though attempted to be concealed by the black mantle of an ignoble secrecy, and protected by a slavish and scandalous oath, administered by the wily few, who rule their subordinates with an iron rod. The latter are implements in the hands of the managers to strike down the liberties of the country. The principles of the know nothing concealer, so studiously attempted to be concealed, are precisely those which Mr. Adams and a Federal Congress boldly enacted in law. Knowing that these laws cannot be re-enacted, and if they could, they would fall before discussion and a sound public opinion, this new secret order attempt to accomplish the same objects in another manner. They dare not even assail the naturalization laws, and ask Congress to change them. They would shrink from they would merit and incur if they openly sought to hinder naturalization, or to pass laws to prohibit naturalized citizens from profiting like other persons, by their talents, education and good conduct, or ostracizing their children born among us. They have neither the frankness nor the manly courage to demand a change in our fundamental laws, making religious creeds or forms of worship an element of qualification for public trusts, or equality of citizenship and the enjoyment of political rights. Neither they nor their betters, nor those whose political purposes they pursue, have the comeliness to take such grounds. But, they seek to accomplish these unholy purposes in a manner unknown to our constitution and our laws, and in subversion of the spirit of our institutions, by enforcing the dark counsels of night under the mask of savor security. The Declaration of Independence says all men are created free and equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights and privileges and among them that of the enjoyment of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This secret organization combats these principles as to all who are not born here

and as to those who do not profess such religious creeds as they approve. They can sustain a Mormon whose creed and practices is moral pollution, while they strike down a Roman Catholic, though as pure and above reproach, as Charles Carroll, who signed the immortal Declaration of Independence. Under the sworn creed of this new sect, no life can be blameless; and no patriotism so distinguished, as to be protected from their secret shafts. If not born of American parents upon our own soil. Steuben—the father of our military tactics, they would refuse a road master's warrant; Pulaaki and Kosciusko, Lafayette and his companions, would fall beneath this boasting juggernaut. The chivalry and valor of Montgomery could not protect him. D'Grass and D'Estaing would be spared. If the troglodyte politics of Europe should gain the upper hand in this exile, he would be denied a resting place or the liberty of exerting his brilliant talents in positions which New York assigned him as a mark of respect and admiration. The constitution and laws confer certain privileges and rights upon such men; but these political perfectionists say they shall not enjoy them. Their objects are to be accomplished, not by a change of the laws, but in prohibiting freedom from exercising their inalienable rights. They do not seek reform in the public institutions of the country, but aim at the offices which are instituted to administer them. Their whole patriotism is limited to their cravings for public office. The only change included and sought in their prayers relates to their hankering for official stations which their merits have not enabled them to command. By calculating largely upon the ignorance, the prejudices and credulity of our native born citizens, and upon the political dexterity and skill of their wily allies they continue success. By their system of secrecy and subterfuge they expect to repress freedom of action and the liberty of speech, and stifle all independence in the worship of God. The lid of dupes must be long which will enable them to accomplish these purposes. Their triumph is but once. Hatred of sect and birthplace is a soulless principle upon which no political structure can be successfully erected. To everything else the old party principles prevail. Whigs elected by the influence of know nothings are whigs still and ever will be. As proof that these dark agencies are whig institutions in disguise, (not approved by whigs, we are happy to say) we need only refer to the fact that wherever they exist, and have exerted their power it has been to elevate whigs who seek to introduce whig measures and carry out whig principles. We have not heard of one democrat who adheres to the faith of his party being an object of favor among them. The very essence of their principles is hostility to the creed of all free democrats. The latter are for open and free discussion and reflection, and for the largest liberty of thought and action. They have spoken on this subject in a manner not to be misunderstood. The following resolution, adopted by the Baltimore Convention in 1840, has been reiterated some two or three times, and re-adopted by the democracy in nearly every city, county and town in the United States. Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the Constitution, which makes ours the law of liberty and the anguish of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit that we resist the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.—Washington Union.

The following information may be particularly interesting and valuable to those of our readers who are anxious to have legalized and established a banking system in Iowa. It deserves a candid and careful perusal by all. How Free Banks are made: The Missouri Democrat gives the following account of how free banks are got up. The modus operandi is not new to us, nor may it be to some of our readers, but it will nevertheless be amusing and instructive: A man wants to figure as a banker but he has but five thousand dollars with which to start his bank. If he has this amount however, the bank is easily got under way. First he selects a village in one of the counties in Indiana, remote from the centers of trade and approachable on all sides by the worst circuit roads, to prevent any man from reaching it to get five dollars in coin for the note issued by the bank. He then goes to a Wall street broker, and with five thousand dollars

deposited with him as a margin, he requests the broker to purchase, on his behalf, ten thousand dollars of State Stocks, which he easily does on sixty days by the deposit of other stocks as collateral. He agrees to pay the brokers two per cent on the investment. Prior to this however, he has arranged with the Auditor of the State for an issue of one hundred thousand dollars in one and two dollar notes for the Bank of the State. The State Stocks being bought the broker sends them to the auditor, and the auditor signs the notes registers them, and delivers them to the broker, for the circulation of which notes the broker has previously arranged with Rochester millers, or heavy pork dealers in New York city, for their paper at a month or seven per cent interest, in conducting the millers and pork dealers to pay out the money in the west, in small amounts as possible, to secure a more general circulation. The broker then takes the paper received from the millers and pork dealers and throws it into the New York banks, or sends a portion to Rochester for discount, and with this money he reimburses himself for the State stocks he first purchased. The transaction is now closed except the Indiana banker gives him another commission of two per cent as guarantee for the risk by the broker, (which however is not much the millers and pork dealers being in excellent credit) in taking the paper of the former. This foots up a loss to the banker of four thousand dollars, but in consideration of this loss the banker, has his bank with its circulation of one hundred thousand dollars, he reaping an interest of six thousand dollars a year, on his stocks, which has actually cost him but four thousand dollars in money. The banker however opens an office in the village with one hundred dollars in coin, to protect his issues which are brought in by his neighbors when they want change, and the village newspaper (having its advertising bill paid promptly on presentation) puffs up the bank in a leading editorial, as one of the soundest institutions in the country, and pronounces even a suspicion against it as a vile slander, for it has "never to our certain and intimate knowledge" says the editor, ceased to pay coin promptly upon presentation of its paper." The readers will observe, that by his process of carrying on banking operations, no one is indebted to the banker in the shape of "loans or discounts. So far as "bills receivable" are concerned, he cares not so to keep out the "circulation" by which the banker may realize his \$5,000 a year, and when he finds he can no longer do this, his next step is, to buy a ticket for the next steamer, and he is off for California and in the interim, the bank breaks and the auditor sells the stocks—as is now being done, in Indiana. In Wall street, there are what are called, regular "bank makers," whose business it is, in connection with their other large stock operations, to "get up banks, for a consideration, for any one that wants to establish one. A friend of ours lately had some idea of establishing one, and he wrote to W——, of Wall street, an eminent bank financier, to put him in the way of doing so—asking his advice, what was necessary to be done, and stating, at the same time, he had but small means at his command (\$3,000 to \$5,000) and that must make his charges as light as possible. The Wall street gentleman having all this matter "at his fingers-ends" took but little time to consider the matter: and by return of mail our friend received the following letter, in answer to his inquiries. The original letter is now before us, and from which we take the following: New York, —Wall st. 1853. Dear Sir: My present impression is, that Indiana is the most desirable place to bank in. The law there, giving thirty days to pay in and that—mark my sir—without interest. Indiana stocks are worth about 2 per cent premium. It would take thirty days to get up the plate cost \$500 printing paper say \$300. It will then cost, you 1 to 2 per cent, for my commission for buying stock, and five eighths to circulate the paper for you—which I esteem cheap as dirt—in all, the cost to get up a

fifty thousand bank, will be to you \$8,000 and if I can get them (the notes) well circulated, and I am sure I can having had great experience in these matters, you can then live like a fighting cock, on your income from your stocks, the same, as before stated, having only cost you \$3,000 in all and your income, being \$2,000 per annum. For a \$50,000 bank, it will probably be necessary for you to keep on hand, in your bank office \$500 to \$1,000 in coin—for you need not fear a run on the bank, except from them, and then only about Christmas and New Year days for small presents to the children—in gold or silver. I desire to impress on your mind, great care is to be taken, in giving the bank a good name—for like a lady who to oblige grand-ma, was named "Isabella," and people disliked it on account of its name, so it will be with a bank, if it has an outlandish name. I would merely suggest calling it the "Merchants' Bank" or the "Farmers' Bank" (the latter is peculiarly appropriate, as the cultivators of the soil are always tickled with being called farmer, and often lay the notes on one side, as a keep sake to look at on account of "farmer" being in the body of them. WASHINGTON IN OLD TIMES. Miss Lynch, in a sketch of Washington City, in the last number of Harper's Magazine, mentions as a singular circumstance, that on the spot where our national legislators meet, the Indian tribes formerly tried to deliberate around their council fires. She also states as an historical fact, that as early as 1663, the city was laid out and called Rome—the little stream that now flows at the foot of Capitol hill; still retaining its classical appellation of the Tiber. Gen Sam Houston first entered Congress as a Representative from Tennessee 30 years ago. He has since been Governor of Tennessee, then a fugitive from her borders, then an Indian chief, then a Revolution of Texas, the leader of her Revolution then president, then out of power and esteemed a dispirited, broken down demagogue; the President again; a reformed man and temperance advocate; then and finally, Senator of the United States, which position he has held for the last eight years. He may yet go higher. CASHMERE GOATS. In chronicling the commencement on Tuesday last, of the Annual state Fair at New York, the Journal of Commerce says: The most interesting animals on the ground was three Cashmere goats entered by Dr. Davis of South Carolina. It is the animal of which the Cashmere shawls are made; the value of which does not depend as many suppose, upon their rarity, but upon the fact that their material surpasses every other like article in its capacity for wear. The Cashmere goat was introduced into South Carolina several years ago by Dr. Davis, who caught them in Asia forty-two days' ride, on the back of camels, from Constantinople. They have been introduced by him into North Carolina Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee; and Florida and are mixed with the native goat. The hair of the animal, which is pure white, is most beautiful. It somewhat resembles in appearance the finest portion of the fleece of the Chinese sheep, a few of which are on exhibition. It is curly, soft in texture, and brilliant in appearance. The animals extremely delicate in shape though hardy. A stock made from the hair was shown with the goats. We learn that the meat is white and delicate, and in preferred in parts of South Carolina where they are reared to mutton. A herd will protect itself against dogs, which constitutes a great advantage over sheep in localities where dogs are troublesome. The question what animals and plants may be acclimated in particular regions is undergoing much discussion, throughout the United States, by means of which and the experience to which it gives rise, is

important additions will be made to the information of the country in agricultural affairs. We suppose that the common goat of the North would be much improved if bred to those imported by Dr. Davis. Thro'out South Carolina the ordinary animal has risen largely in price from the facility with which the breed is improved by this cross.—The experiment would be worth trying in the Northern States. PRETTY NEAR THE MARK. I was in company the other night a number of ladies being present, when a young man proposed a conundrum, which he said he had read in the papers. It was this: "When is a lady not a lady?" "There was a pause—"Give it up," said all round, when, to the infinite horror of the whole party the querist exclaimed,—"When she's a little buggy?" Nobody laughed—some were demure, some indignant, some, no doubt, inclined to scratch the querist's face a little. He was disappointed. Flumming in his pocket he pulled out a paper, which consulting for a moment, he ejaculated "O, I beg your pardon ladies, I made a mistake. The answer is, 'when she is a little sulky.' I knew it was some sort of a carriage." PREACHING A PRACTICAL SERMON.—A number of years ago Parson B—preached in a town in the interior of this state. A sound theologian was Parson B—as a finished volume of his sermons evidence, but like many a clergyman of the past generation, he was too given to preaching doctrinal sermons, to the exclusion of them, at least so thought one of his parishioners. Mr. C— "Mr. B— said he one day to the clergyman, we know a great deal of the doctrines by doctrine. Why don't you sometimes preach a real practical discourse?" "Oh, very well if you wish I will do so. Next Sunday I will preach a practical sermon." Sunday morning came, and an unusually large audience, attracted by the report of the promised novelty, were in attendance. The ordinary services were performed, and the parson announced the text. After opening his subject, he said he should make a practical application to his hearers. He then commenced at the head of the aisle, calling each member or the congregation by name and pointing out his special faults. One was inclined to indulge in creature comforts, another was a terrible man at a bargain and so on. "While in mid-volley the door opened and Dr. S— entered. "There," continued the parson, "there is Dr. S— coming in in the middle of the service. Just as usual, and disturbing the whole congregation. He does it just to make people believe that he has a large practise that he can't get time to come to church in season, but it isn't so, he has been called to visit a patient on Sunday morning for three months." Thus went on the worthy clergyman. At last he came to Mr. C— who suggested the practical sermon. "And now said he, there is Mr. C— he's a merchant, and what does he do?—why he stays at home on Sunday afternoon and writes business letters. If he gets a lot of goods up from New York on Saturday night; he goes to his store and mark them on Sunday as to have them all ready Monday morning. That's how he keeps the sabbath, and he isn't satisfied with doctrinal sermons, he wants practical ones. At the conclusion of the service the parson walked up to Mr. C— and asked how he liked the practical ones. Mr. B— was the reply, preach just what you please after this I'll never attempt to direct you a

Rules for Genealogy Exhibits for the 2008 Davis County Fair

Exhibitors must be residents of Davis Co. IA **OR** members of the Davis Co. Genealogical Society. They must purchase a Davis Co. Fair Membership for \$1. Exhibits will be accepted on July 7, 2008 between noon and 5 p.m. Open judging will begin at 5:30 p.m. Contact iadavis@netins.net with questions.

1. Each exhibit **MUST** have attached an explanation/genealogical connection of why it is important to the exhibitor including exhibitor's name and address. Please use the 5 W's in the explanation, Who, What, Where, When, and Why. Information needs to show relationship and be understandable as a stand alone exhibit.
2. Suggest use of sheet protectors or sandwich type bags for protection; lamination is not recommended.
3. Original documents are discouraged, computer generated or photocopies will be accepted and need not be framed or matted.
4. NO entries will be accepted by mail.
5. No more than 1 entry per category per exhibitor.
6. Previous years first 3 placing items may not be re-exhibited.

Judging is based on the item as described in the category and the genealogical value of the item, not on the age or presentation. If entries don't qualify or are not an acceptable standard, placing may be withheld. Not responsible in case of loss.

1st Place--\$1.50 2nd Place--\$1.25 3rd Place--\$1.00 Best of Show \$2.00

Adult Categories

1. Pictorial Family History—poster or organized photo collection
2. Legal Document
 - a. Land grant, deed, mortgage, lien, etc pertaining to land
 - b. Military record, discharge papers, pension, etc.
 - c. Marriage, divorce, birth, death
3. Family Records—school, diary, letters, etc
4. Family Religious—confirmation, baptism, Bible pages, etc.
5. Family Certificate/document--wedding certificates, organization memberships, etc
6. Pedigree/Anccestor-pyramid of parents in a direct line of an individual
7. Lineage—relationship between 2 people i.e. John F. Kennedy and Maria Shriver
8. Genealogical Record book
9. Research Material
10. Photo—2 people or less, wedding, graduation, etc
11. Photo—3 people or more of a family group
12. Photo—Ancestral building, home, school, church, business
13. True Story written by exhibitor not to exceed 1 typewritten page
14. Article from publication other than local with family connections
15. Storytelling display i.e. time line specific with photos
16. Photo depicting Davis Co. history... doesn't need to have family connection
17. A written Davis Co. History of at least 1 page—a church, school, place, building, happening, etc with or without photos
18. Scrapbook collection of clippings, photos, keepsakes, etc NOT the new scrapbooking
19. Document or certificate relating to Davis Co. History does not have to relate to exhibitor
20. Display of 2 or more documents that are relevant to each other
21. Miscellaneous—if artifact, bring only photo and written facts as outlined above

Junior Categories

Junior exhibitors must be under 14 years old as of July 1, 2008

1. Family history hand written by exhibitor
2. School or church records of exhibitor
3. Photo- can be of self or others (see above suggestions)
4. Davis County history—written history of a happening, place, building, business, etc
5. Miscellaneous



SEE YOU AT THE FAIR

JULY 7-19

Davis County Genealogy Society
PO Box 94
Bloomfield, Iowa 52537
<http://iagenweb.org/davis>